Appendix 1

Aberdeen City Council Local Nature Conservation Sites

A Comparison Between 2004-06 and 2018-21 IHS Survey Data

NESBReC, July 2022

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Aberdeen City Council Local Nature Conservation Sites
A Comparison Between 2004-06 and 2018-21 IHS Survey Data
Carried out by NESBReC, July 2022

Introduction

Aberdeen City Council asked the North East Scotland Biological Records Centre (NESBReC) to compare Integrated Habitat System (IHS) survey data from two different time periods in order to highlight any changes to its 45 Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS). This document summarises the method used to calculate the comparison figures and gives a detailed breakdown for each LNCS.

In joint discussions with Aberdeen City Council Environment Planners it was agreed that certain comparisons would be helpful to them in assessing any habitat changes within each of the LNCS sites, as per their tender document.
For each site, the comparison statistics to be calculated were:

- Change in total area of each Broad Habitat type between the two IHS survey periods.
- Change in total area of overall Priority Habitat between the two IHS survey periods.
- Area of site impacted by Urban Development between the two IHS survey periods, by Broad Habitat type.

The Broad and Priority Habitat types are given below.

Broad Habitat Types	Priority	Broad Habitat Types	Priority
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	Bog	Y
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
Scrub Woodland		Standing Open Water	Y
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	Rivers and Streams	Y
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		Inland Rock	
Acid Grassland	Y	Supralittoral Sediment	Y
Calcareous Grassland	Y	Littoral Sediment	
Neutral Grassland		Supralittoral Rock (Priority)	Y
Improved Grassland		Supralittoral Rock (Non-Priority)	
Bracken		Littoral Rock	
Heathland	Y	Arable and Horticulture	
		Built-up Areas and Gardens	

Details of the IHS categories that fall within each of the Broad Habitat and Priority Habitat types are given in Appendix 1.

Method of Calculating Comparison Statistics

LNCS boundary polygons were used to cut the IHS survey polygons using ArcGIS, to work out the area of each of the IHS polygons which fall within the LNCS sites. The total area of each Broad Habitat type was then calculated for each of the LNCS sites and for each of the survey periods to enable a comparison between the 2004-06 and 2018-21 IHS survey data.

There are a number of differences between the 2004-06 and 2018-21 surveys and their resulting GIS datasets that need to be taken into consideration when interpreting the comparison figures. For example, the most up to date OS MasterMap dataset available at each survey period was used as the basis for polygon boundaries for the IHS surveys. This mapping dataset is continually refined and updated by Ordnance Survey and so was more detailed in the 2018-2021 IHS survey compared to the 2004-2006 IHS survey, with more polygons available for selection by the surveyors. In addition to resulting in more polygons, this also meant that polygon boundaries themselves may have changed slightly, and so may misalign between the two datasets. Furthermore, the background OS base maps used for surveying will have

changed over time also. This may also have influenced the surveyors in their habitat compartment representation especially when drawing polygons freehand in GIS. Furthermore, the LNCS polygons are not drawn at as finely detailed a precision as the OS MasterMap polygons. This also accounts for some minor discrepancies between areas within the LNCS and those represented by the GIS datasets as being within the LNCS. All of these factors mean there may be some apparent discrepancies between total areas of the various habitat types when looking at the site comparison figures in the tables. However, compared to the overall areas these differences will be relatively minor, and should really make little difference when assessing the status and any changes overall for each of the LNCS.

IHS Methods - points to note

In carrying out IHS survey, a habitat surveyor will select existing polygons in OS MasterMap to classify those existing compartments as particular habitat types. The varied habitat profile of an area will be produced as the surveyor assesses each of these MasterMap polygons and records descriptive plant species for each polygon. If the surveyor feels that the habitats present do not sufficiently align with the MasterMap polygon boundaries, then new polygons can be drawn freehand to more accurately reflect the habitat types present. Clearly, there will be an element of subjectivity employed by the surveyor in terms of depiction of freehand boundaries. No two surveyors will draw the same habitat compartment exactly the same way.

In addition, there will be some subjectivity in the assessment of habitat classification by different surveyors, especially if they are working up to 15 years apart. This is an accepted output of habitat surveying across all methodologies. One commonly accepted difference is where one surveyor may prefer to "lump" small parcels of habitat into one overarching compartment type with variation therein described through the species list, while another surveyor may prefer to "split" polygons into smaller subdivisions of variation producing more polygons freehand. Such approaches are known as "lumping" and "splitting". This does not produce much ambiguity on a large scale survey such as the survey of the whole City area but subtle differences may affect smaller sites such as some LNCS to a slight degree.

These factors should be taken into consideration when interpreting the comparison figures between 2004-06 and 2018-21. Care should be taken not to over analyse the statistics when looking at the broad habitat groupings, which may at face value suggest a change when it may just be more to do with minor differences. If required, further detail within the IHS habitat data such as sub-habitat matrix codes and species compositions may give a fuller picture of any potential change over time and such requests can be made to NESBReC. The full survey data is held in GIS for posterity and future use by both NESBReC and Aberdeen City Council.

The surveying planned for 2020 to complete the IHS project which began in 2018 was delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and was completed in 2021 instead. This resulted in a longer survey period than initially envisaged and compared to the 2004-06 survey.

It should be noted that producing this report was a time limited project, with the main aim being to calculate comparison figures which can be used to help inform a strategic review of LNCS within Aberdeen City, alongside other relevant factors. It does not attempt to carry out a detailed analysis or evaluation of each of the sites, or to make any management recommendations for individual sites.

Results – points to note

For each of the 45 LNCS sites the pages below provide tables containing all the Broad Habitat type and overall Priority Habitat comparison statistics, along with a site overview, IHS maps for each of the survey periods and an estimate of any identified impact on the site due to urban development.

Buildings, roads, railways and other man-made areas of land are normally not included for IHS survey . As a result the total area surveyed as shown in the results tables will generally not be the same as the total LNCS site area. In addition, on occasion there may have been inaccessible or unclassifiable areas which will have no survey code. For the majority of the sites the area surveyed will be greater than 90% of the total site area. Where this is lower or where this is significantly different between 2004-06 and 2018-21 a more detailed look at the site was carried out to establish if recent urban development was part of the reason.

Where an LNCS is in both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire local authority areas, only the area which lies within the Aberdeen City boundary is included in the comparison figures. This is because the 2018-21 IHS survey was only carried out within the Aberdeen City boundary area, whereas some peripheral areas in Aberdeenshire were surveyed in 2004-06.

Note that the Aberdeen-Inverness & Kittybrewster Railway Line is covered at the end of the site list since it was only partially surveyed due to very restricted access of this active route. This meant that any attempted comparison would not have been informative, and it would have been quite misleading for any reader of this document to cover this site first in the list, if included alphabetically by site name.

Impacts of Urban Development

The development of the new harbour at Nigg Bay impacts on a significant part of the Balnagask to Cove LNCS at its northern end. The area affected includes approximately 3ha of Priority Habitat, including coastal heath and coastal grassland. Part of the area affected is a temporary construction area, and it is assumed that some habitat will be restored or created on completion of this development in those temporary construction areas.

Several of the LNCS sites are within close proximity of the new Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) and may have been impacted due to the construction of this road. Two sites have been cut into 2 sections as a result of this development and 4 sites have had a small area cut into but with no significant overall impact on those sites. The remainder, whilst possibly affected at the periphery during the development phase, do not appear to have suffered any notable impact.

A number of the sites have seen development since the 2004-06 IHS survey period on the land immediately adjacent to the LNCS boundary, as highlighted within the relevant site page details below.

Conclusion

The broad habitat composition of the majority of the LNCS sites has not changed significantly during the study period, and most have not, as yet, been encroached upon by urban development. However, the various habitats within these LNCS are important in themselves, as well as being stepping stones of biodiversity for prospective wildlife corridors through the City. In order to protect these pockets of valuable habitat it is essential that future development in the proximity of the sites does not lead to a degradation of their habitats or compromise the species that rely on those habitats and isolated sites. Allowing development in the near vicinity of these sites might well increase fragmentation of priority habitats with potential impacts caused by drainage, pollution, movement of plants as garden escapes or through dumping, as well as some faunal species disappearing due to being sensitive to human disturbance and noise. It may be prudent to introduce buffers of a certain distance around most LNCS boundaries to safeguard these sites and their biodiversity.

Moreover, the 45 LNCS sites could offer opportunities to increase habitat connectivity between sites and throughout the City for the long-term benefit to biodiversity, as well as to other important ecosystem services that various habitat types can provide.

Site Index **Page**

Allan Park Pond

This is a small but very valuable area of open water to the north of the River Dee. The pond has been artificially formed and is now well vegetated, supporting a good diversity of water and marsh plants, along with dragonfly and damselfly species. As well as the well-established pond, there is broadleaved woodland, coniferous woodland and mixed woodland. These woodlands are a mixture of native and non-native species. The park is mostly landscaped but also has quite a natural character around the periphery. Allan Park is well used by local people.

Site Area : 1.79 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006

IHS 2018-2021

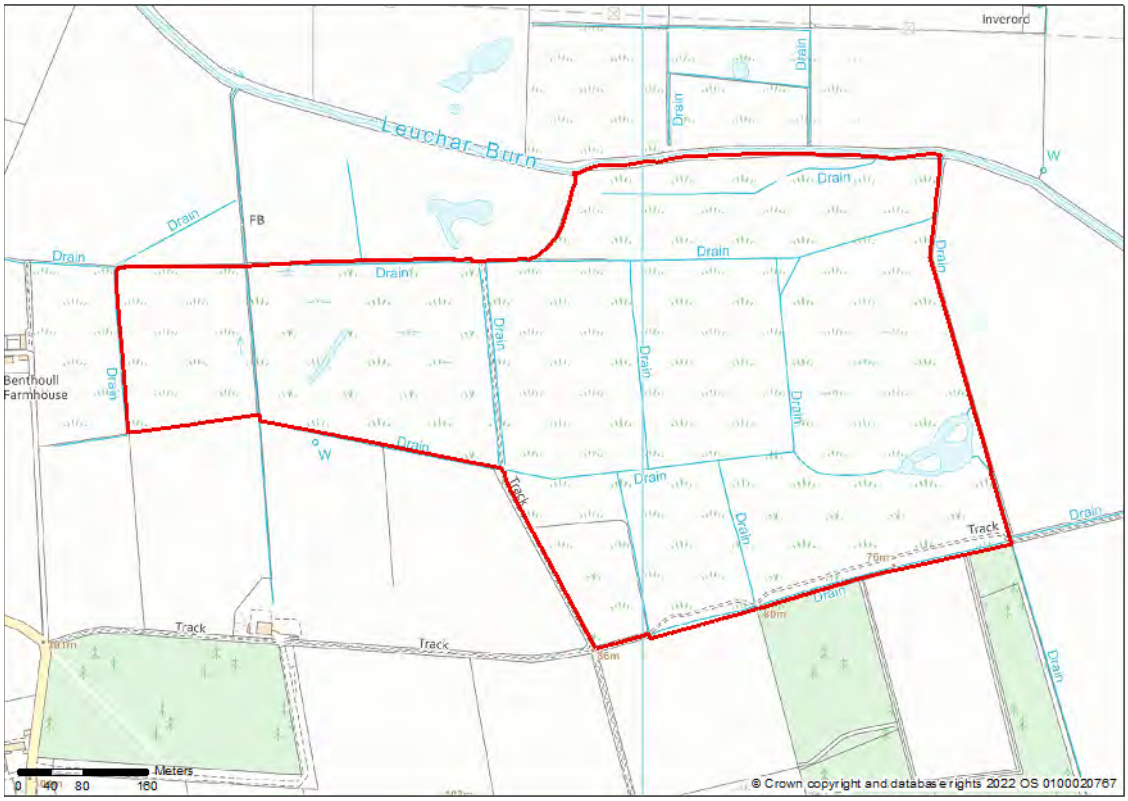
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	2,888	16.1	1,537	8.6	-1,352	-7.5
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		3,350	18.7	6,410	35.8	3,060	17.1
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	9,612	53.7			-9,612	-53.7
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)				5,787	32.3	5,787	32.3
Neutral Grassland				738	4.1	738	4.1
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y			1,352	7.5	1,352	7.5
Total Surveyed Area		15,851	88.5	15,824	88.4	-27	-0.2
Total Priority Habitat		**12,501**	**69.8**	**2,888**	**16.1**	**-9,612**	**-53.7**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Baads Moss

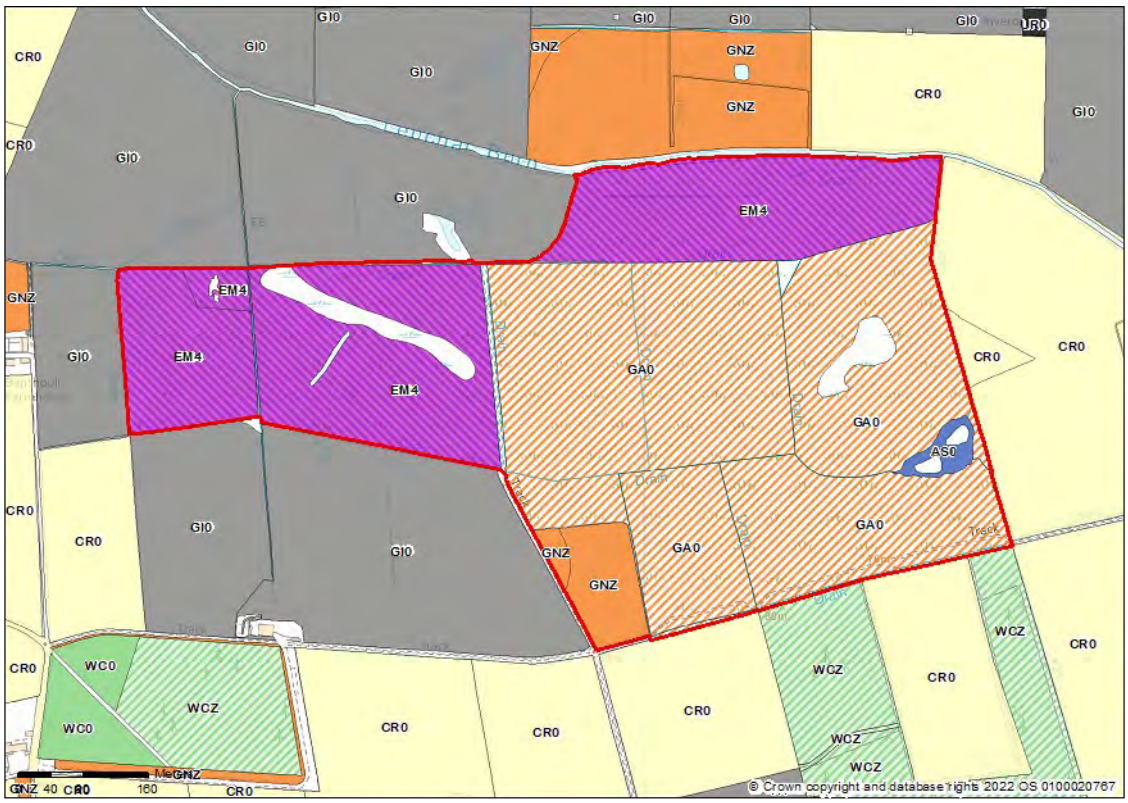


This site has a fairly large area of mainly lowland fen, rush pasture and acid grassland. There are also some small areas of neutral grassland and dry heath, plus three ponds. The Leuchar Burn runs along the northern boundary of the site. This is also the Aberdeen City/Aberdeenshire border. This habitat is now uncommon within the area and although attempts to drain and possibly cultivate this area have reduced its value, it still contains a few areas of relatively undisturbed fen which holds a good complement of fen species.

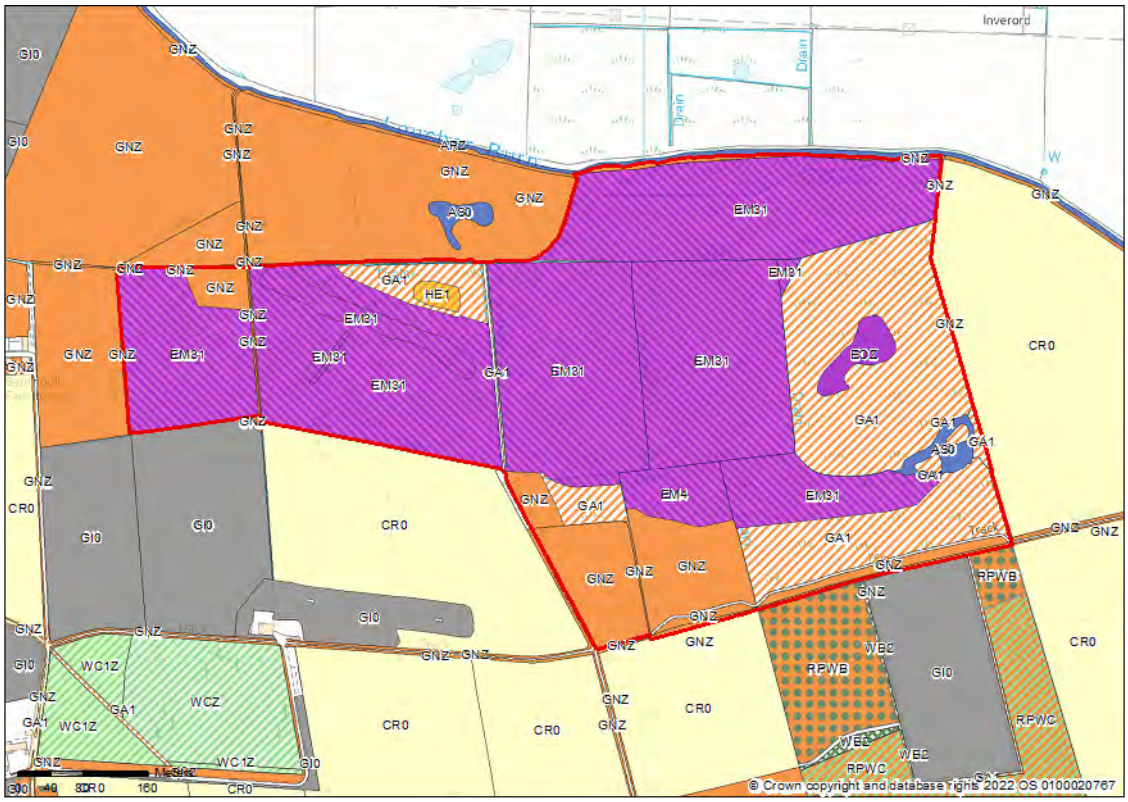
Site Area : 39.65 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



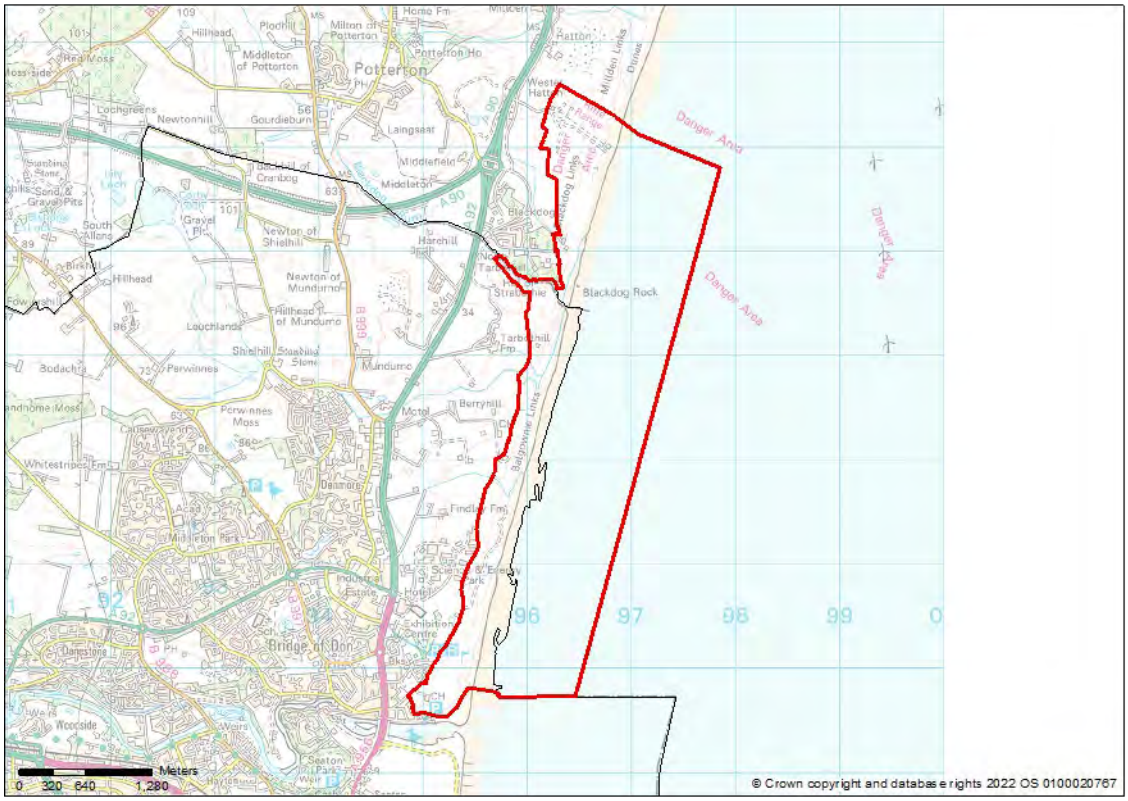
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Acid Grassland	Y	221,354	55.8	87,363	22.0	-133,991	-33.8
Neutral Grassland		13,934	3.5	45,624	11.5	31,690	8.0
Heathland	Y			1,596	0.4	1,596	0.4
Bog	Y			4,078	1.0	4,078	1.0
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	141,336	35.6	251,873	63.5	110,537	27.9
Standing Open Water	Y	3,038	0.8	3,038	0.8	0	0.0
Total Surveyed Area		379,906	95.8	393,590	99.3	13,684	3.5
Total Priority Habitat		**365,728**	**92.2**	**347,947**	**87.8**	**-17,781**	**-4.5**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Balgownie-Blackdog Links



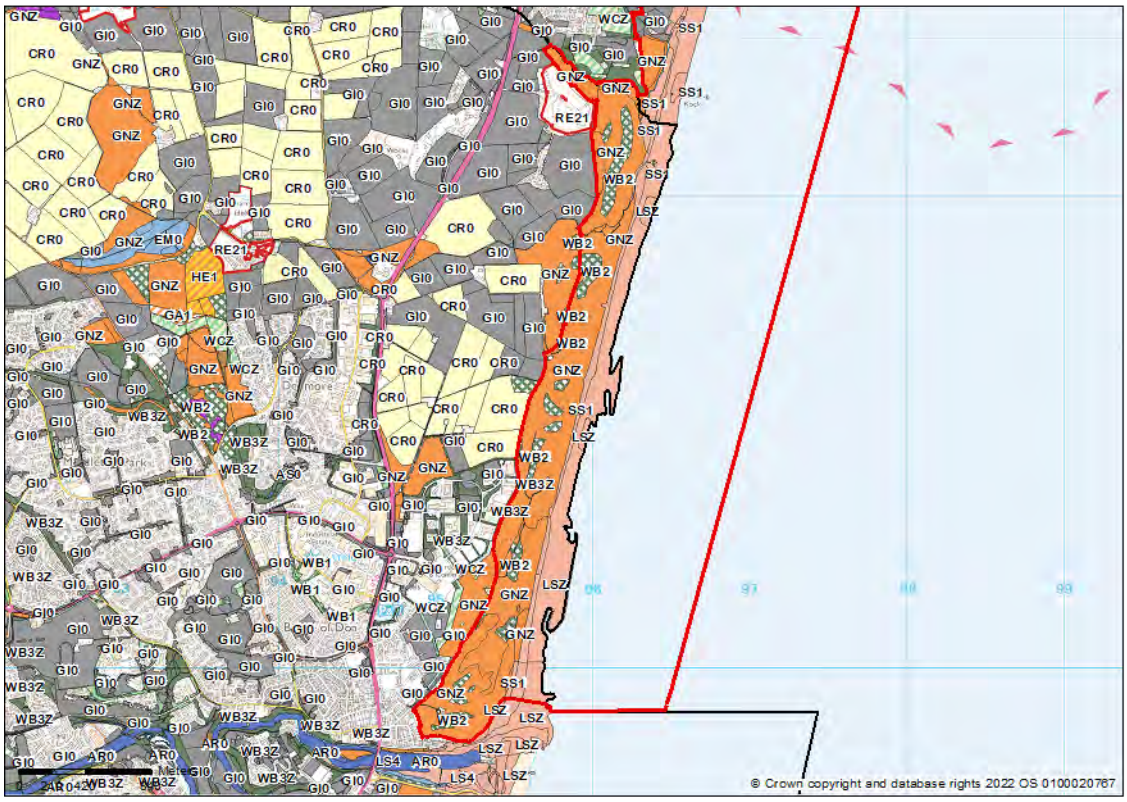
This is an extensive coastal site stretching for 5 miles from Bridge of Don to Blackdog.The northern end of this LNCS lies within Aberdeenshire. The east half of the land area of the site is made up of beach and sand dunes. The west half is made up of fixed sand dunes that are now golf courses with very well mown areas, rough grassland areas, areas of gorse scrub and a few small patches of planted trees. The very north part of the site is made up of farmland (improved grassland) and Blackdog Rifle Range. This rifle range has a variety of habitats including neutral and acid grassland, wet and dry heath, gorse scrub, a few wet flushes and damp areas covered in rushes.
The variety of habitats on this site supports a diverse range of species. There is interesting insect fauna and a number of wading birds feed along the shoreline while sea ducks can be spotted offshore, particularly in the winter. The beach is very well used by the public for recreation.

For the purposes of this report only the area within the Aberdeen City boundary as shown above is included within the comparison figures.

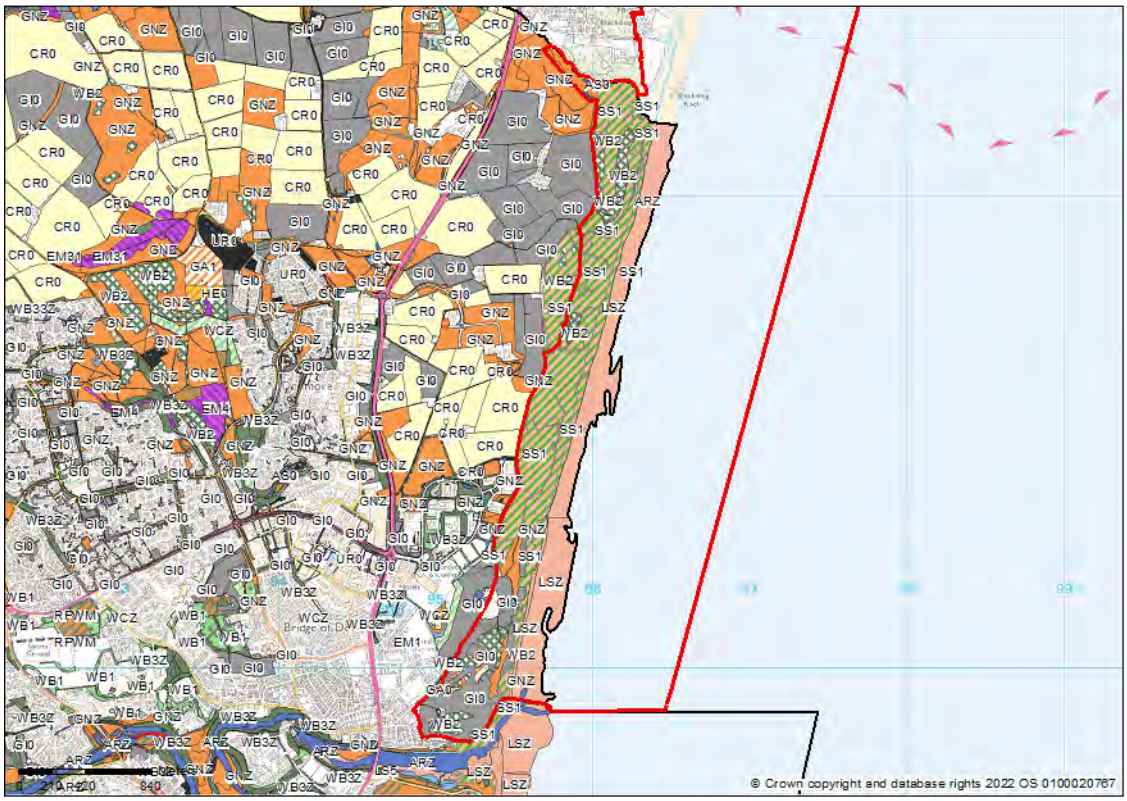
Site Area (within Aberdeen City boundary) : 187.18 ha Overall LNCS Area : 780.61 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006 (Aberdeen City Area)		**IHS 2018-2021** (Aberdeen City Area)		**Loss / Gain**	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Scrub Woodland		171,387	9.2	133,186	7.1	-38,201	-2.1
Acid Grassland	Y			11,652	0.6	11,652	0.9
Neutral Grassland		1,122,917	60.0	76,811	4.1	-1,046,106	-55.9
Improved Grassland				242,970	13.0	242,970	13.0
Standing Open Water	Y			2,044	0.1	2,044	0.1
Rivers and Streams	Y			6,491	0.3	6,491	0.3
Supralittoral Sediment	Y	109,863	5.9	833,582	44.5	723,719	38.6
Littoral Sediment	Y	467,603	25.0	524,658	28.0	57,055	3.0
Arable and Horticulture				283	0.0	283	0.0
Total Surveyed Area		1,871,770	100.0	1,831,677	97.9	-40,093	-2.1
Total Priority Habitat		**577,466**	**30.9**	**1,378,427**	**73.6**	**790,962**	**42.7**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

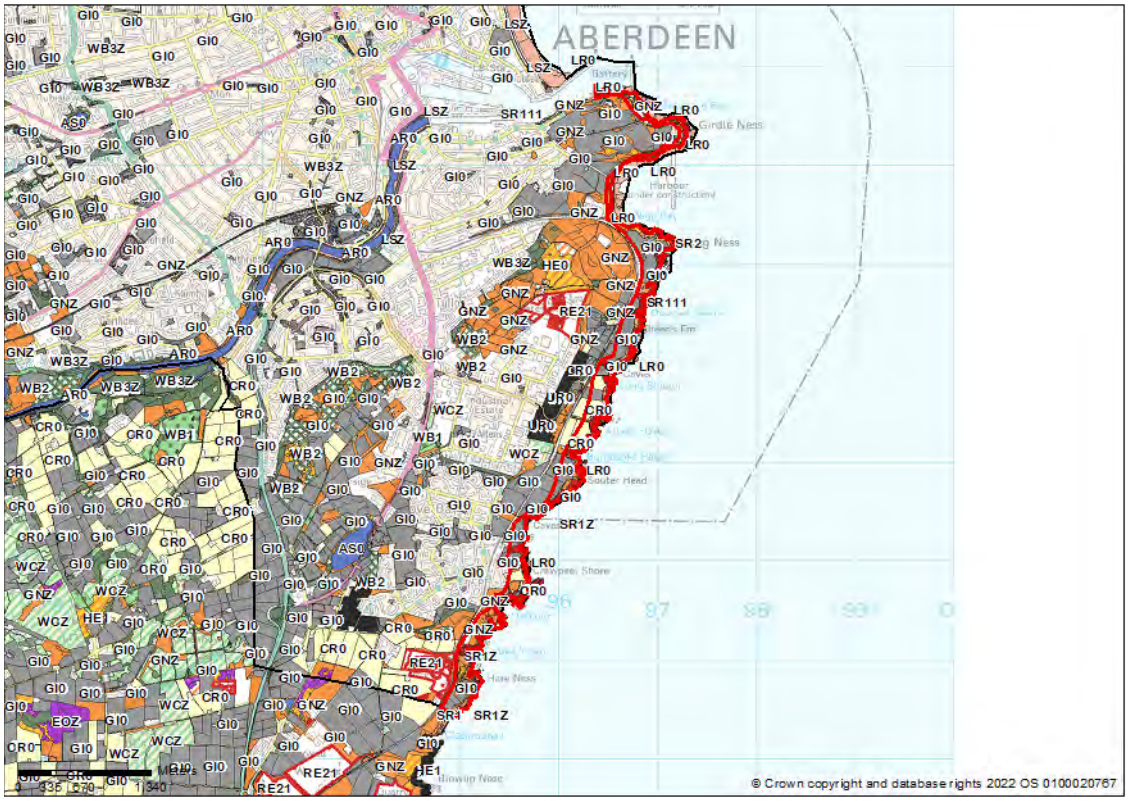
Balnagask to Cove

There are coastal cliffs and caves, shingle beaches, coastal and neutral grassland, European dry heath and coastal heath. There are also areas of gorse scrub. As a result there are interesting coastal plants and associated insects. The rocks by the harbour have pools that provide mini salt-marsh habitats. The site also has a good variety of coastal birds including those that nest on the rocky cliffs, while cetaceans can sometimes be seen out to sea. The site also has geological interest containing andalusite in regionally metamorphosed migmatic rocks. Nigg Bay is a geological Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and the cliffs around Cove a biological SSSI.

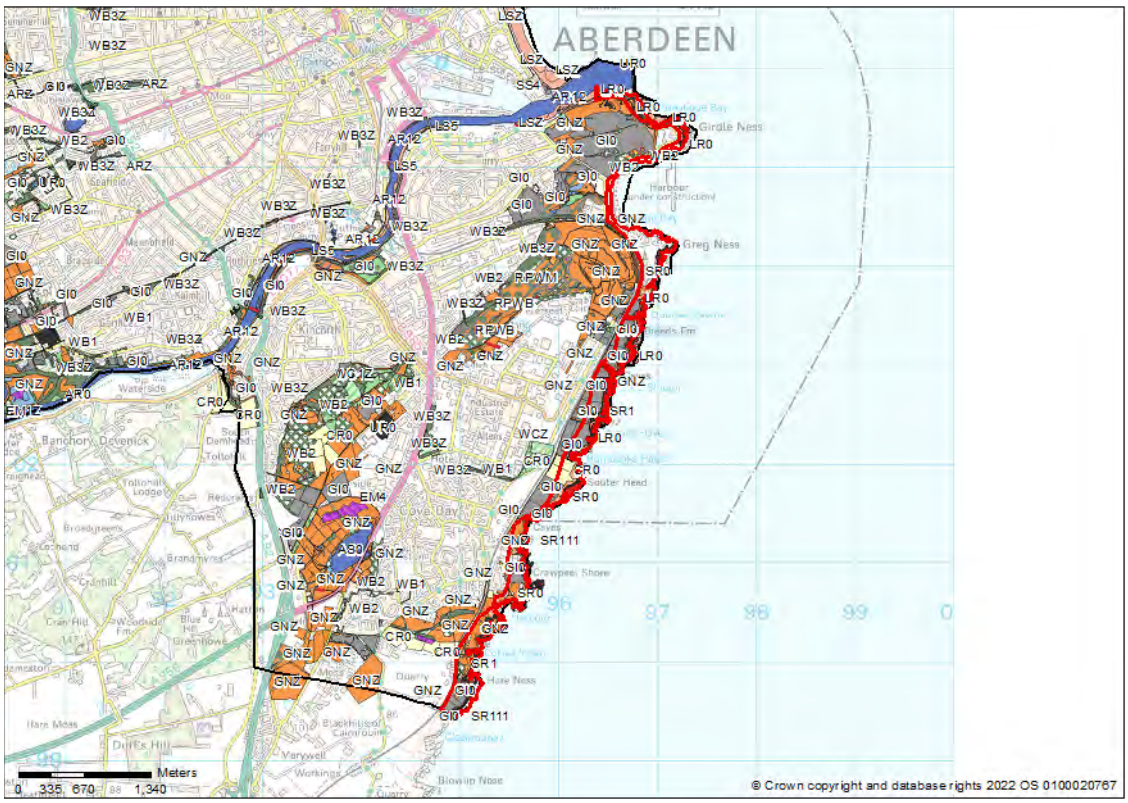
Site Area : 110.93 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)				302	0.0	302	0.0
Scrub Woodland		3,152	0.3	11,616	1.0	8,464	0.8
Neutral Grassland		174,241	15.7	168,007	15.1	-6,234	-0.6
Improved Grassland		348,930	31.5	253,355	22.8	-95,575	-8.6
Bracken				2,519	0.2	2,519	0.2
Heathland	Y	8,715	0.8			-8,715	-0.8
Supralittoral Sediment	Y	4,196	0.4	6,478	0.6	2,281	0.2
Littoral Sediment	Y	1,489	0.1	713	0.1	-776	-0.1
Supralittoral Rock (Priority)	Y	112,533	10.1	223,191	20.1	110,658	10.0
Supralittoral Rock (Non-Priority)		285,778	25.8	103,902	9.4	-181,876	-16.4
Littoral Rock		12,886	1.2	16,055	1.4	3,168	0.3
Arable and Horticulture		91,077	8.2	32,880	3.0	-58,197	-5.2
Total Surveyed Area		1,043,000	94.0	819,018	68.8	-223,982	-25.2
Total Priority Habitat		**126,934**	**11.4**	**230,381**	**20.8**	**103,447**	**9.4**

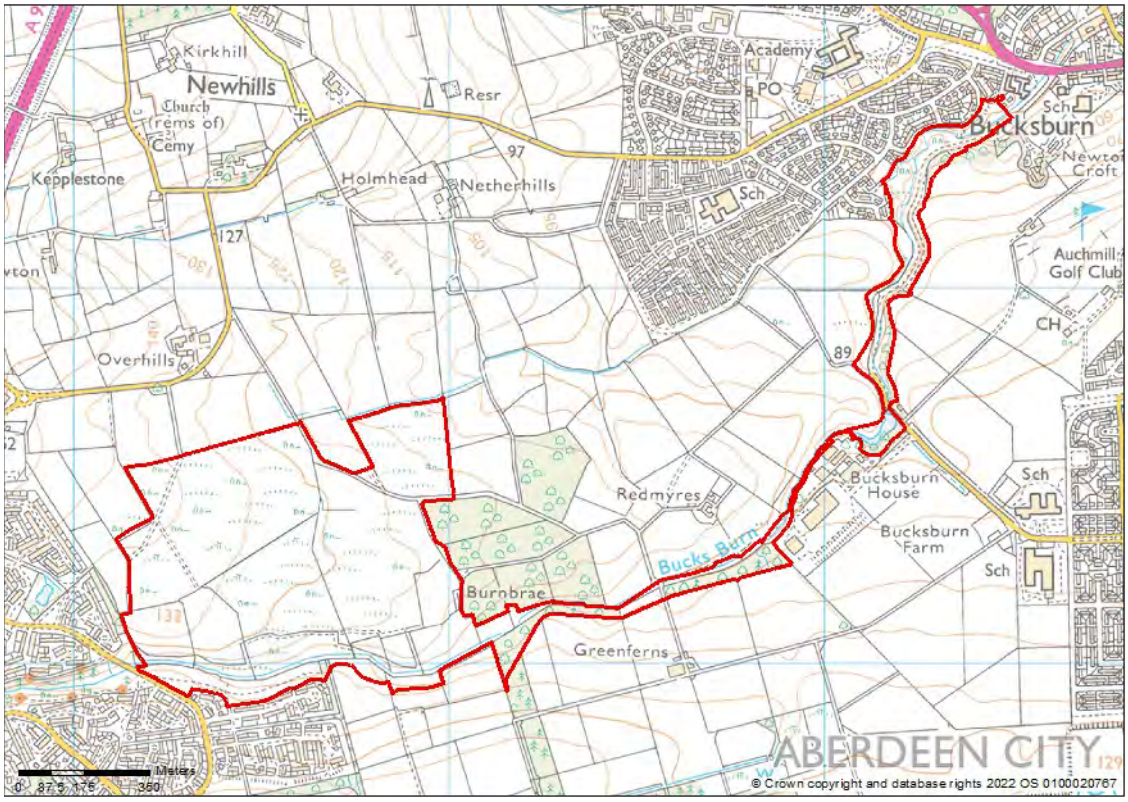
Urban Development

An area of 189,906m^2 (17.1%) within this LNCS was not surveyed as part of the 2018-21 survey due to the new harbour development, access was not possible and building work covered the majority of this area. Part of this is a temporary construction area, and it is envisaged that habitat will be restored on completion of this development is those areas. However it was not possible to quantify the expected restoration area as part of this analysis.

A breakdown of the 2004-06 habitat within the development area is given below.

New Harbour Development		
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	IHS 2004-2006 Area (m^2)
Neutral Grassland		31,088
Improved Grassland		92,956
Heathland	Y	579
Supralittoral Sediment	Y	3,252
Supralittoral Rock (Priority)	Y	26,487
Supralittoral Rock (Non-Priority)		21,642
Littoral Rock		1,768
Total Habitat Area		177,772
Unsurveyed Area (Roads & Buildings)		12,134
Total Priority Habitat		**30,318**

Bucksburn

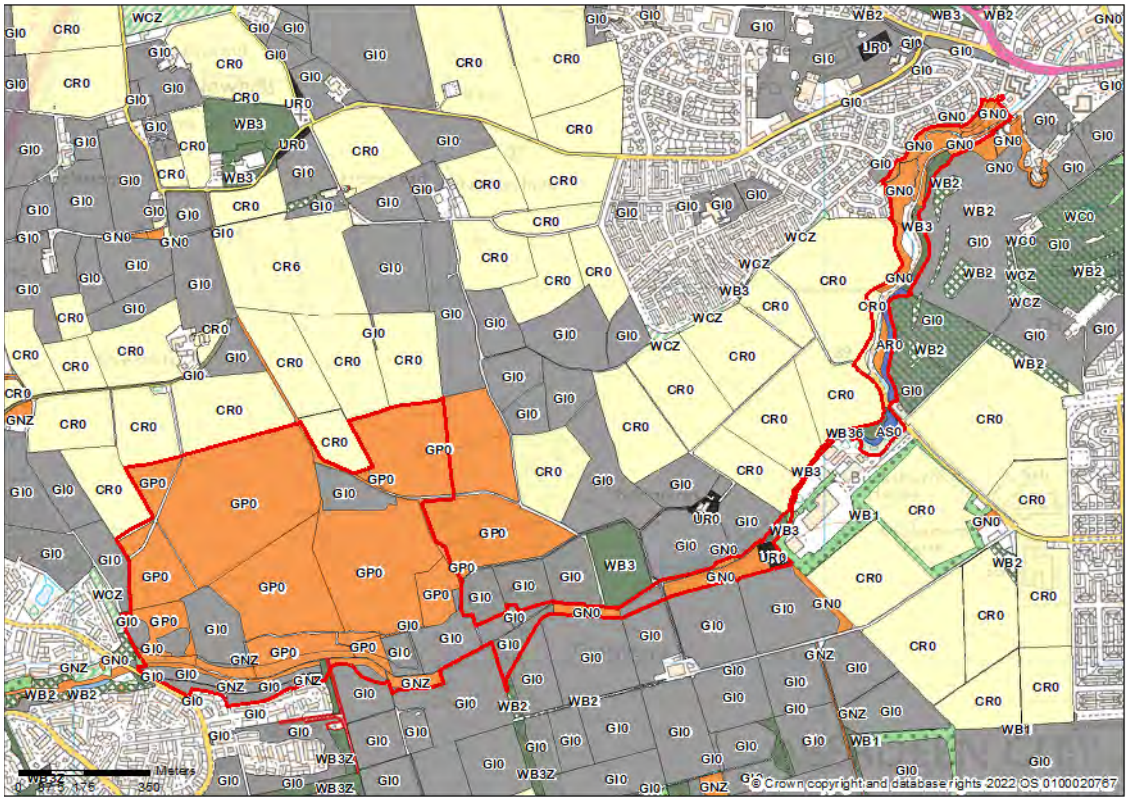


Made up of two merged sites, Bucksburn Gorge and Burnbrae Moss. Bucksburn Gorge consists of an area of broad-leaved woodland and neutral grassland with the Bucks Burn running through most of the site. There is also a few very small areas of rock, bracken and a pond. The north end of the site starts on the edge of Bucksburn and the site follows the burn, almost reaching Kingswells. A number of birds feed and nest along the stretch upstream. Burnbrae Moss is an area of mainly wet heath and gorse shrub on the north side of Kingswells. There is also rush pasture and neutral grassland, with a very small area of planted broad-leaved woodland. Most of the site is grazed by livestock. These habitats support a good diversity of plant species and the Bucks Burn flows along the southern edge of the site. The Bucksburn designated site forms part of an important linear habitat through farmland and housing.

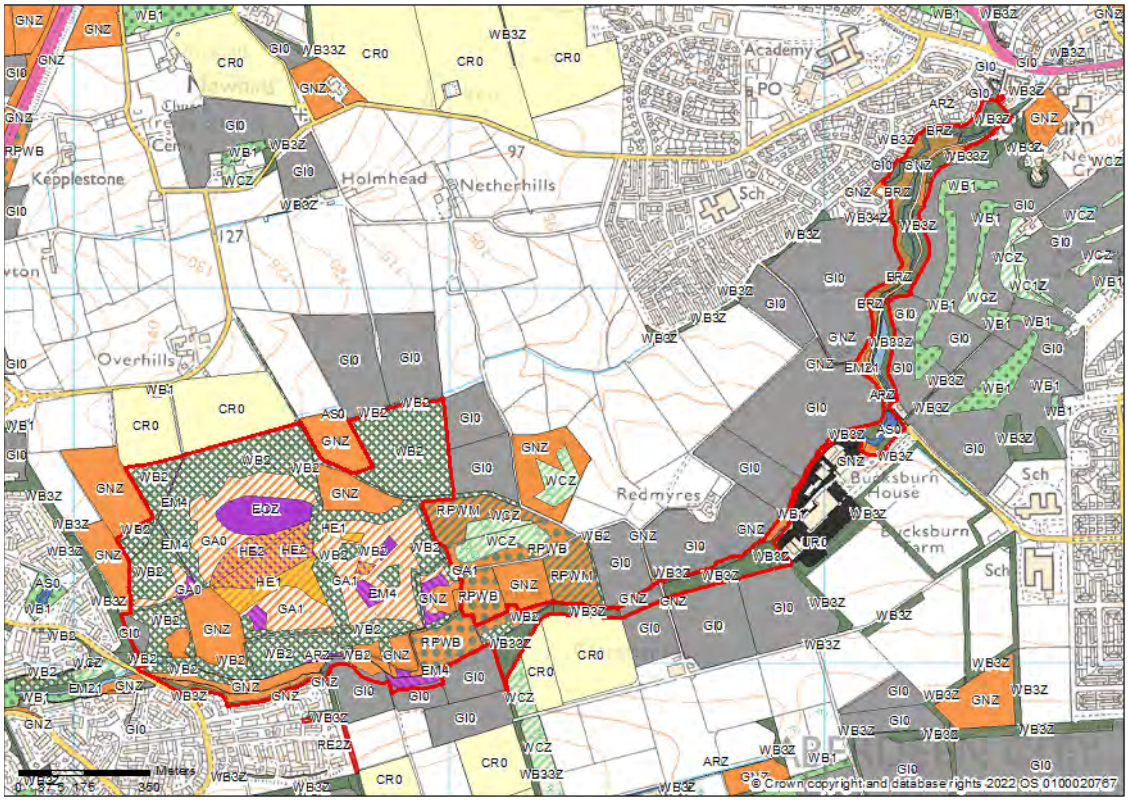
Site Area : 69.62 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



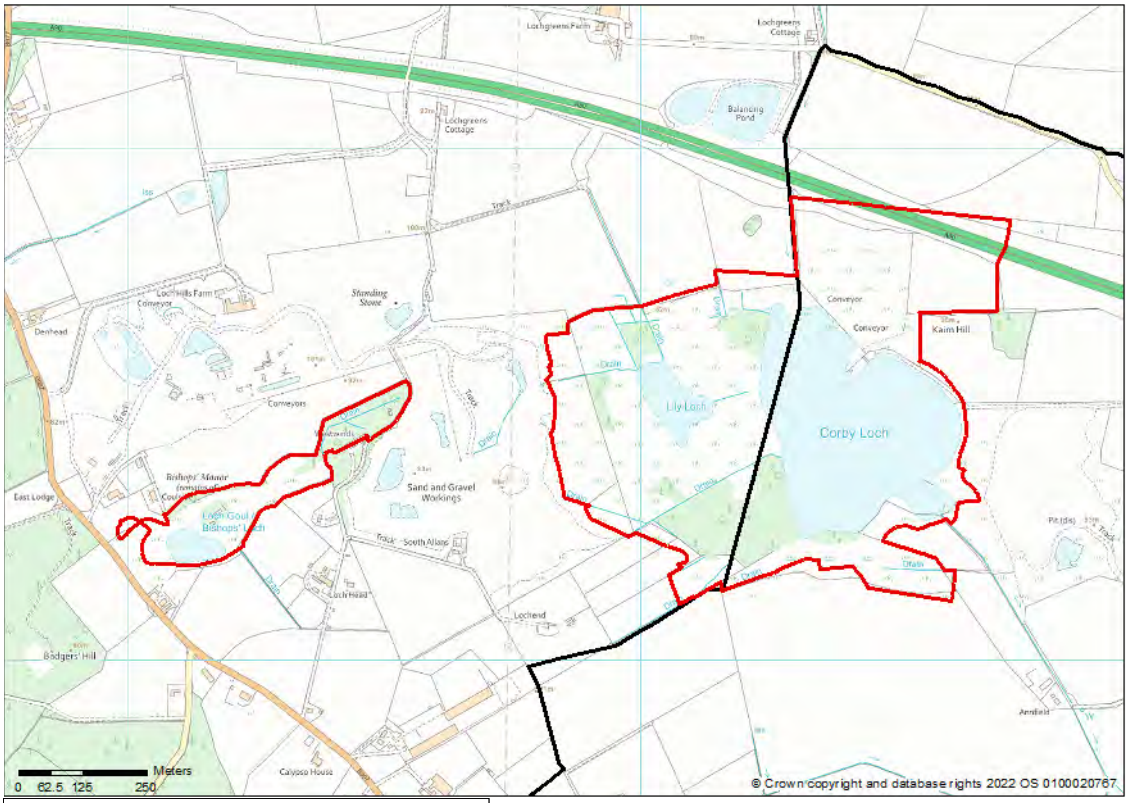
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	2,963	0.4	3,484	0.5	522	0.1
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		12,235	1.8	95,481	13.7	83,246	12.0
Scrub Woodland				259,606	37.3	259,606	37.3
Acid Grassland	Y			103,992	14.9	103,992	14.9
Neutral Grassland		86,486	12.4	91,397	13.1	4,910	0.7
Improved Grassland		572,238	82.2	14,686	2.1	-557,552	-80.1
Bracken				20,015	2.9	20,015	2.9
Heathland	Y			46,122	6.6	46,122	6.6
Bog	Y			22,083	3.2	22,083	3.2
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y			21,019	3.0	21,019	3.0
Standing Open Water	Y	2,593	0.4	2,812	0.4	219	0.0
Rivers and Streams	Y	5,194	0.7	6,330	0.9	1,136	0.2
Inland Rock		187	0.0	184	0.0	-3	0.0
Arable and Horticulture		4,972	0.7	285	0.0	-4,688	-0.7
Built-up Areas and Gardens		3,519	0.5	32	0.0	-3,487	-0.5
Total Surveyed Area		690,403	99.2	687,572	98.8	-2,832	-0.4
Total Priority Habitat		**10,749**	**1.5**	**205,843**	**29.6**	**195,093**	**28.0**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Corby Loch



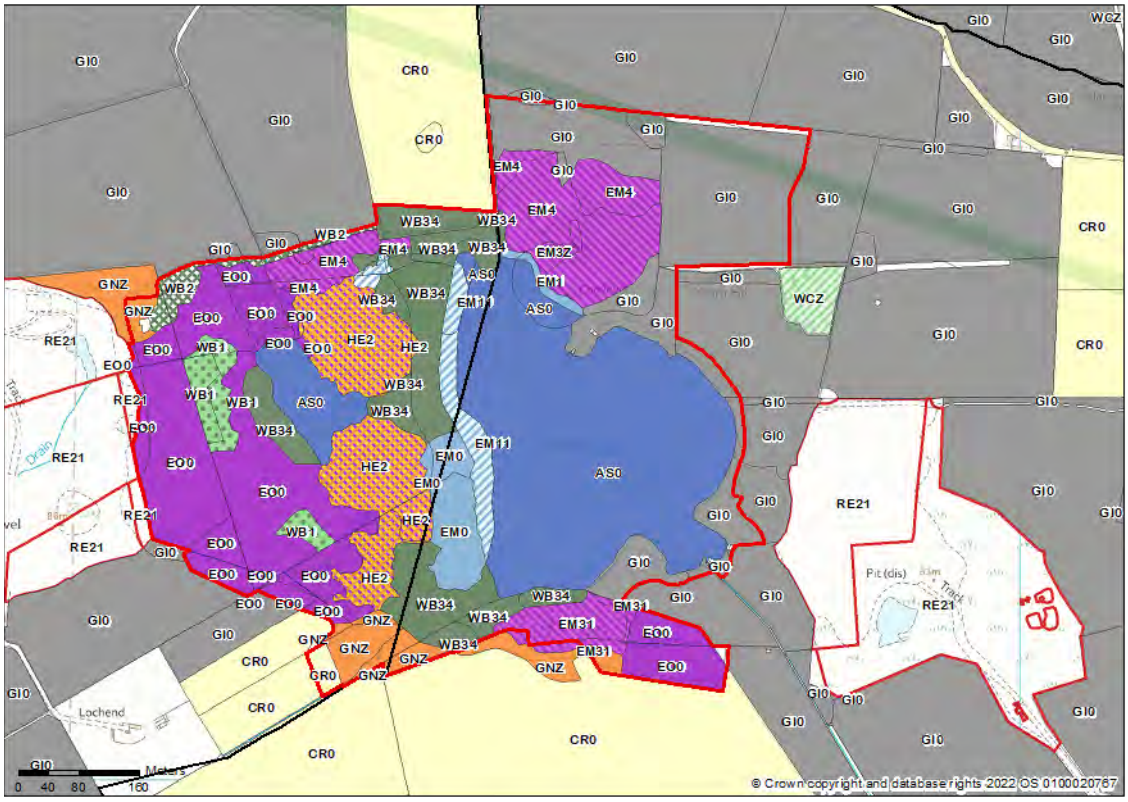
A large body of water surrounded by reed beds, floating mire and scrub woodland. It is one of the best and least disturbed wetland sites in the area and shows excellent progression from open water to woodland. The site has a rich insect fauna and is important for roosting wildfowl and breeding birds. This site provides a good example of aquatic and lochside vegetation close to Aberdeen and is therefore of particular value for teaching purposes. It is used by schools and for research projects by the university. There are varied, damp and wooded areas around the loch. A good variety of plants leads to a variety of insects. Eutrophic lowland lochs & marshes making useful teaching areas for freshwater invertebrates. Best moss and loch near Aberdeen - scores of wildfowl, visited by hundreds of geese. There is a working quarry along the north side of Bishops Loch and also a working quarry between Bishops Loch and Lily/Corby Lochs. There is an old quarry on the east side of Corby Loch that is a breeding site for Sand Martins.
This site is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

For the purposes of this report only the area within the Aberdeen City boundary as shown above is included within the comparison figures.

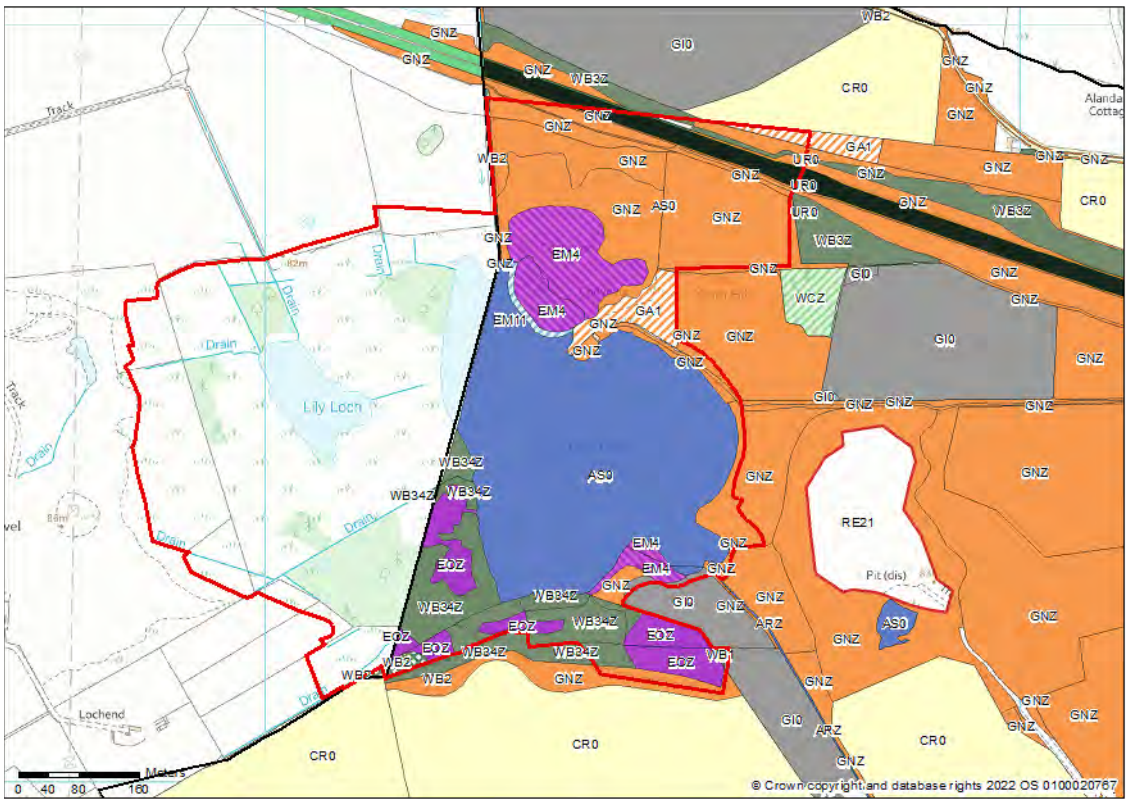
Site Area (within Aberdeen City boundary) : 26.61 ha Overall LNCS Area : 52.05 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



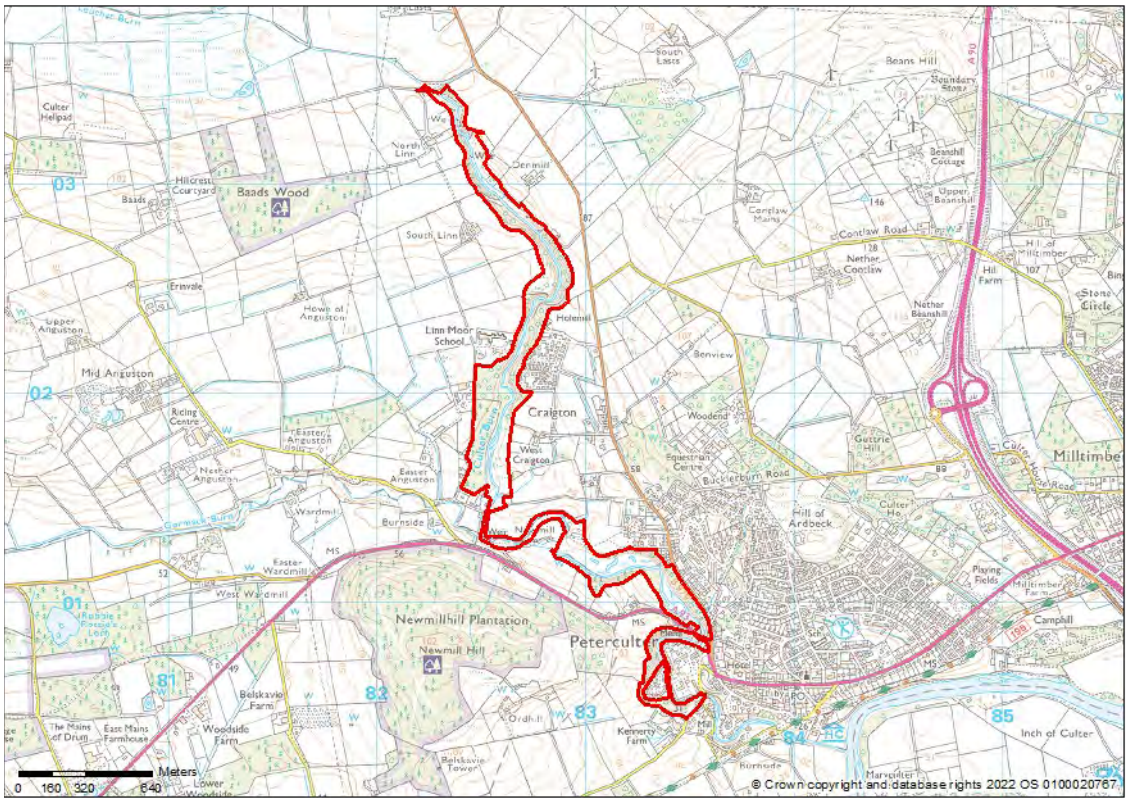
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006 (Aberdeen City Area)		**IHS 2018-2021** (Aberdeen City Area)		**Loss / Gain**	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	13,954	5.2	26,003	9.8	12,049	4.5
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)				1,489	0.6	1,489	0.6
Scrub Woodland				1,573	0.6	1,573	0.6
Acid Grassland	Y			7,922	3.0	7,922	3.0
Neutral Grassland		3,465	1.3	76,255	28.7	72,791	27.3
Improved Grassland		74,030	27.8	1,096	0.4	-72,935	-27.4
Heathland	Y	322	0.1		0.0	-322	-0.1
Bog	Y	10,177	3.8	16,992	6.4	6,815	2.6
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	57,831	21.7	23,961	9.0	-33,870	-12.7
Standing Open Water	Y	103,394	38.8	103,450	38.9	56	0.0
Built-up Areas and Gardens				5,928	2.2	5,928	2.2
Total Surveyed Area		263,173	98.9	264,686	99.4	1,512	0.6
Total Priority Habitat		**185,679**	**69.8**	**178,328**	**67.0**	**-7,333**	**-2.8**

Urban Development

An area of approximately 17,000m^2 of Improved Grassland in this LNCS has been affected by the AWPR road build, with the road cutting through the north eastern section of the site. A total of 5,928m^2 of this area is now road, with the remaining area now a mixture of Neutral Grassland (8,378m^2), Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority) (1,309m^2) and Acid Grassland (1,374m^2).

Culter Burn

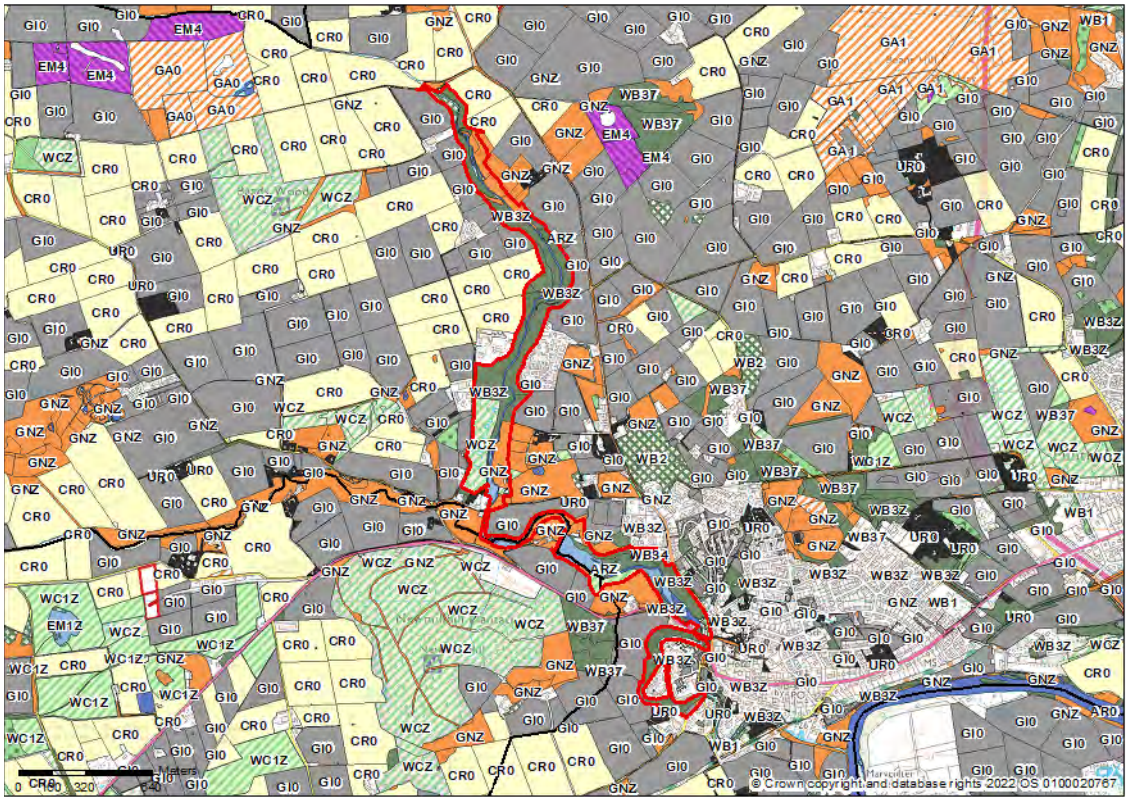


This site includes the Culter Burn and part of its valley from North Linn to the River Dee. Much of the valley is covered by broadleaved woodland which is thought to be long-established. The woodland has a rich ground flora. In the lower part of the den the burn has been dammed to form a reservoir and this is now gradually silting up allowing reed beds, marsh and willow scrub to establish. Several species of breeding birds are present within the woodland and small numbers of wildfowl use the reservoir. A large part of the Culter Burn is also covered by a Tree Preservation Order.

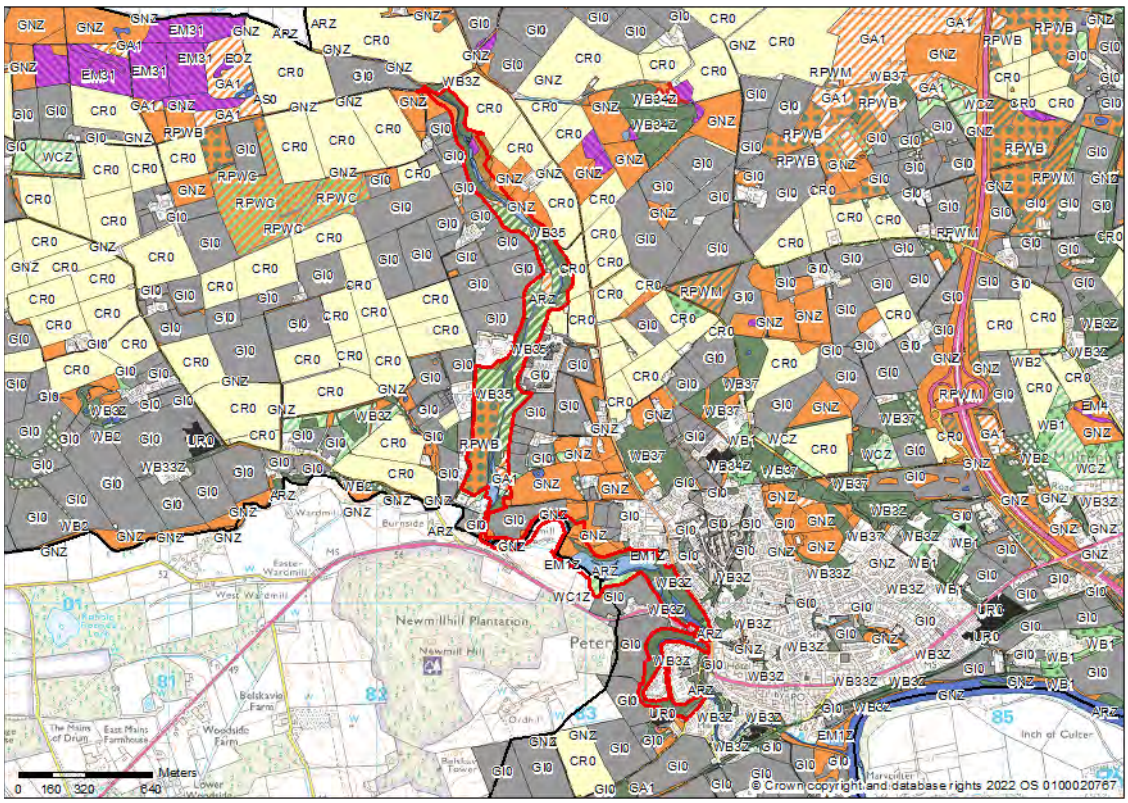
Site Area : 49.45 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



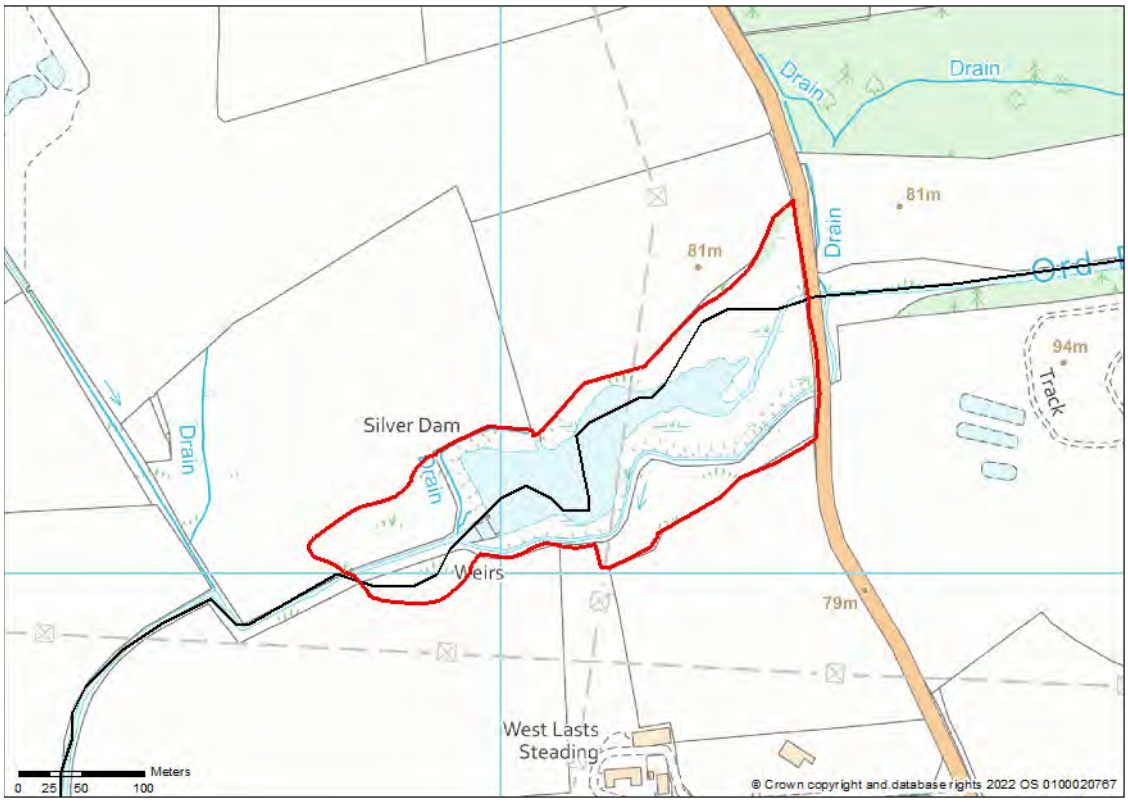
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	15,141	3.1	127,943	25.9	112,802	22.8
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		252,947	51.2	183,869	37.2	-69,078	-14.0
Scrub Woodland		7,102	1.4	4,396	0.9	-2,706	-0.5
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	10,447	2.1	10,447	2.1	0	0.0
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		45,164	9.1	1,614	0.3	-43,550	-8.8
Acid Grassland	Y			13,875	2.8	13,875	2.8
Neutral Grassland		66,378	13.4	28,899	5.8	-37,479	-7.6
Improved Grassland		8,752	1.8	6,160	1.2	-2,592	-0.5
Bracken				12,167	2.5	12,167	2.5
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	37,835	7.7	44,835	9.1	7,000	1.4
Standing Open Water	Y	463	0.1	1,430	0.3	967	0.2
Rivers and Streams	Y	36,371	7.4	42,797	8.7	6,426	1.3
Arable and Horticulture				443	0.1	439	0.1
Total Surveyed Area		480,604	97.2	478,876	96.8	-1,728	-0.4
Total Priority Habitat		**100,257**	**20.3**	**241,328**	**48.8**	**141,072**	**28.5**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Culter Compensation Dam

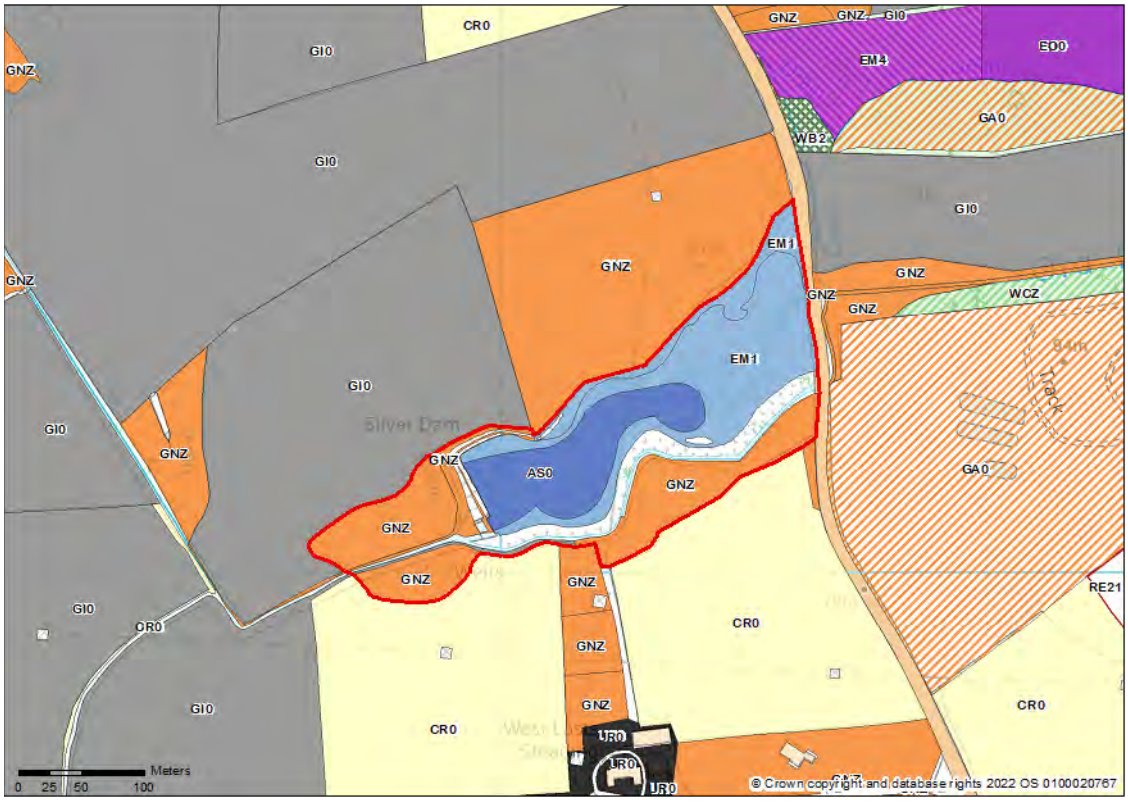


Culter Dam is a small body of open water formed by the damming of the Ord Burn and is surrounded by swamp and neutral grassland with scattered trees and scrubs. This site supports one of the few rich lowland ponds in the area and has a number of UK and North East priority habitats including open water, swamp and rush pasture. On the east side of the road the area is made up of bog, rush pasture, acid and neutral grassland and some gorse scrub. There is a good range of marsh and waterside plants, including some unusual sedges. Patches of willow scrub are present around the margins. The site supports a reasonable diversity of plants and a good diversity of invertebrates including some largely southern species such as water scorpion. The dam is also used by a small number of breeding and overwintering fowl, while otters are occasional visitors. The variety of wet habitats present is vulnerable to drainage and chemical run-off from adjacent agricultural land and from the nearby working quarry. There is parking and a few paths throughout the site. The site illustrates a succession of open water to drier ground and is a useful site for educational purposes.

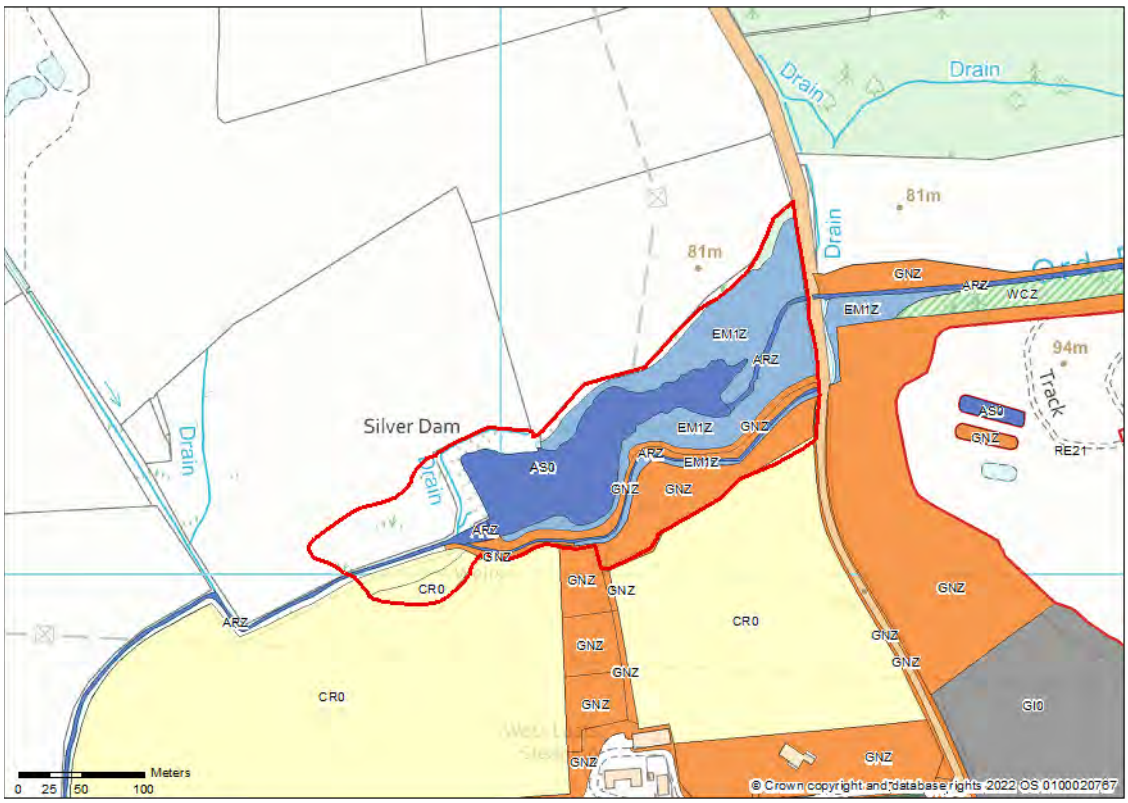
Site Area : 4.82 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Neutral Grassland		16,246	33.7	8,936	18.5	-7,310	-15.2
Improved Grassland		491	1.0			-491	-1.0
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	16,713	34.7	14,322	29.7	-2,391	-5.0
Standing Open Water	Y	8,870	18.4	10,747	22.3	1,876	3.9
Rivers and Streams	Y			1,647	3.4	1,647	3.4
Arable and Horticulture				2,803	5.8	2,803	5.8
Total Surveyed Area		42,320	87.8	38,455	79.8	-3,866	-8.0
Total Priority Habitat		**25,584**	**53.1**	**26,716**	**55.4**	**1,132**	**2.3**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

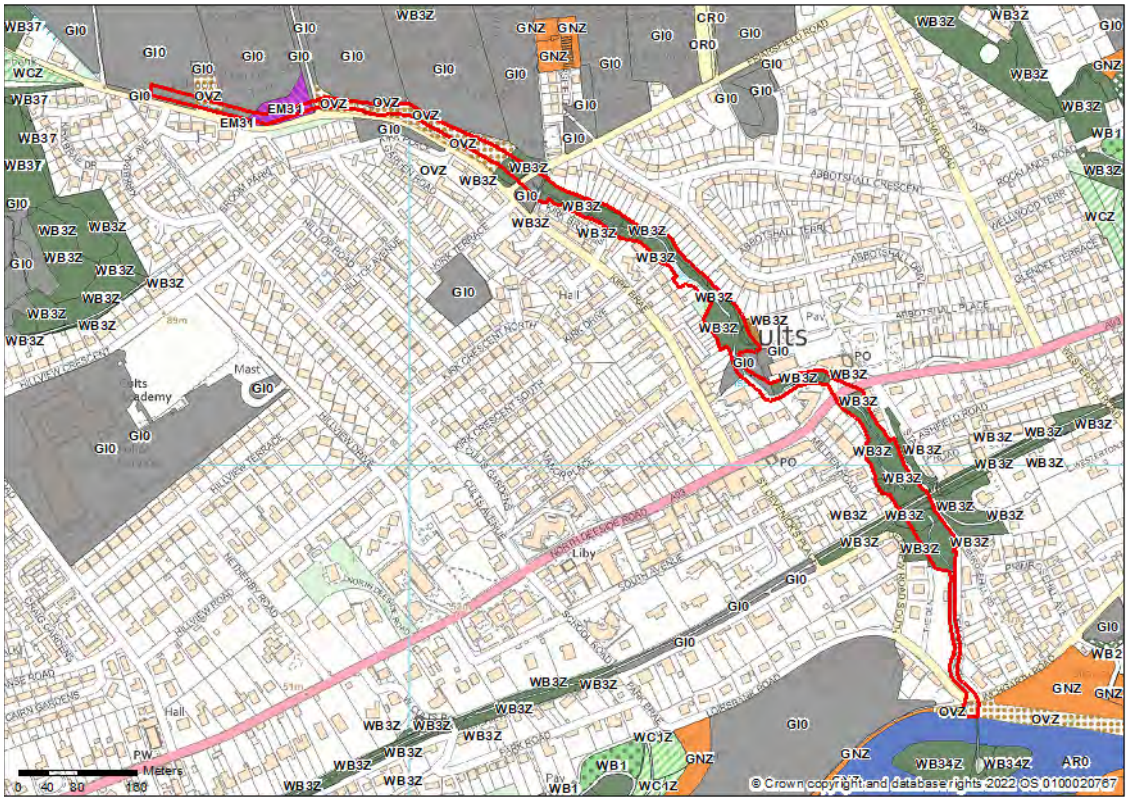
Cults Den

Cults Den consists of a narrow valley through which the Cults Burn flows. Willow scrub, marshy grassland, mature woodland, improved pasture and amenity grassland are present along the length of the burn. This site forms a linear habitat through the built up area of Cults. It is inaccessible in many parts due to private residences and urban development. Areas of the burn are also covered by a Tree Preservation Order and a small area of the burn in the South sits within the Lower Deeside/Pitfodels Conservation Area.

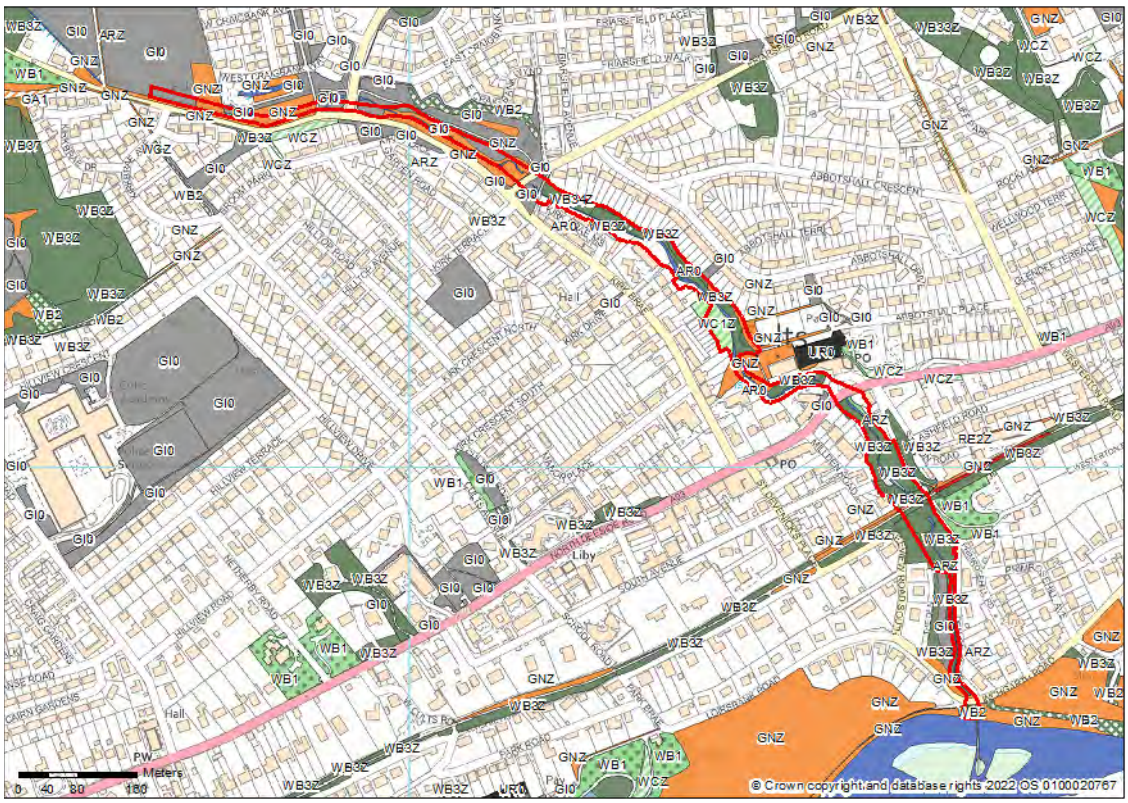
Site Area : 3.36 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



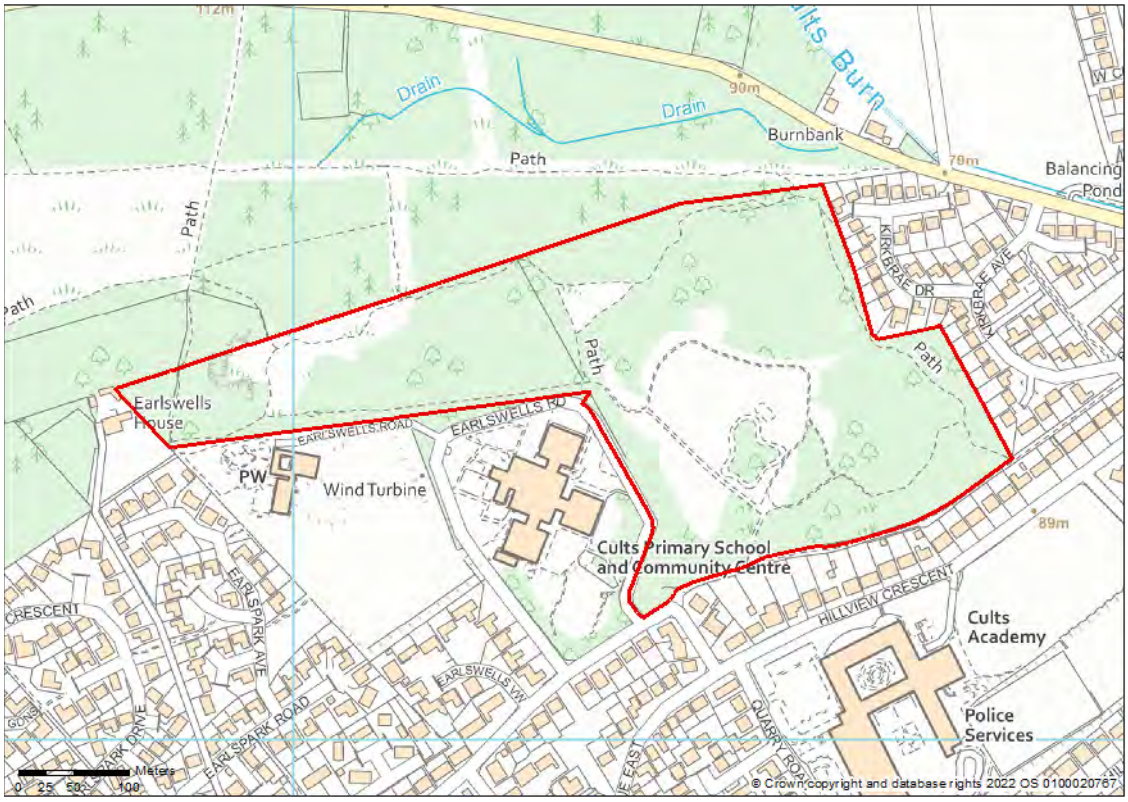
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y			997	3.0	997	3.0
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		20,060	59.7	14,228	42.3	-5,831	-17.3
Scrub Woodland				314	0.9	314	0.9
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y			1,635	4.9	1,635	4.9
Neutral Grassland		4,276	12.7	5,248	15.6	972	2.9
Improved Grassland		2,814	8.4	3,441	10.2	627	1.9
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	982	2.9		0.0	-982	-2.9
Rivers and Streams	Y			2,305	6.9	2,305	6.9
Total Surveyed Area		28,131	83.7	28,168	83.8	37	0.1
Total Priority Habitat		**982**	**2.9**	**4,937**	**14.7**	**3,955**	**11.8**

Urban Development

There has been no loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site during the 2 IHS survey periods, however, there has been further housing built bordering the northern section of this LNCS since the 2004-06 survey.

Cults Quarry

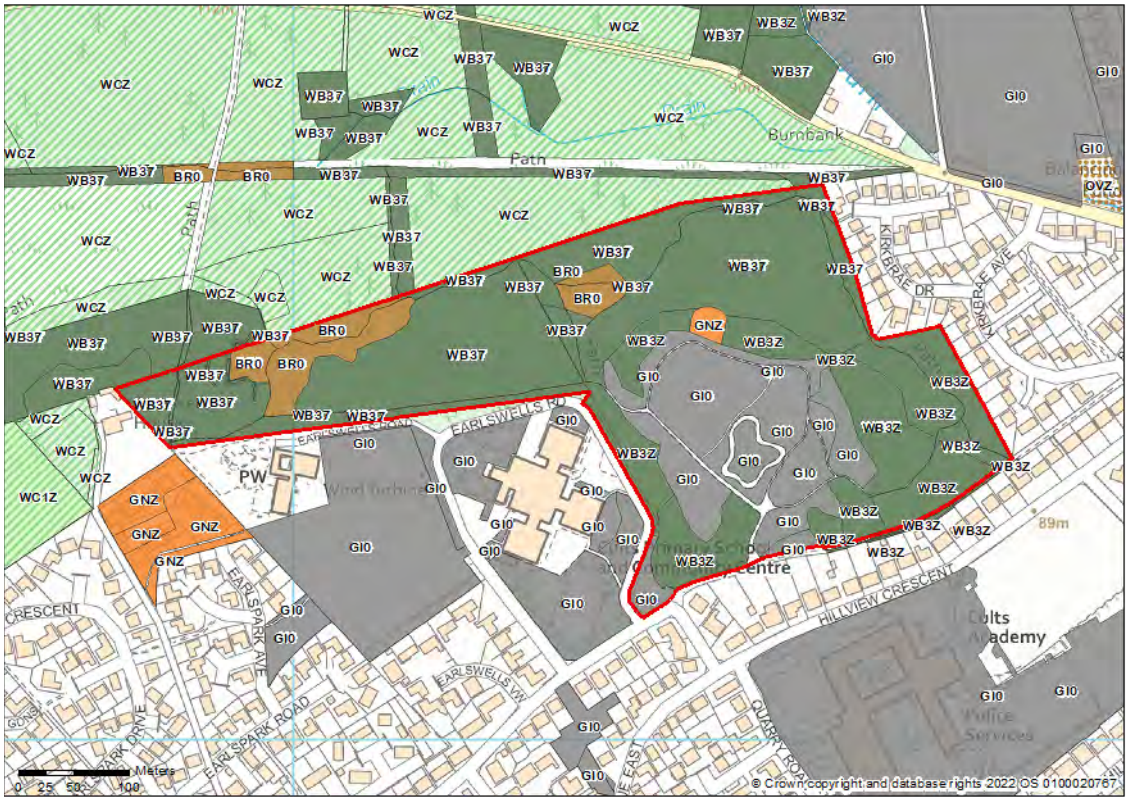


This site is a disused quarry and surrounding area on the north side of Bieldside which has been colonised by birch woodland with rowan and Scots pine. The north half is mostly birch woodland with some areas of broadleaved woodland, bracken and old stone quarries. The southern half is parkland where large areas of neutral grassland with scattered trees and scrub and with broadleaved woodland surrounding it are present. The ground flora contains a variety of heathland and woodland plants. This is a fairly large site which supports a number of woodland birds and mammals. Part of the site has been formally landscaped. The site is very well used by the public for walking due to its good network of footpaths and convenient parking.

Site Area : 13.45 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021

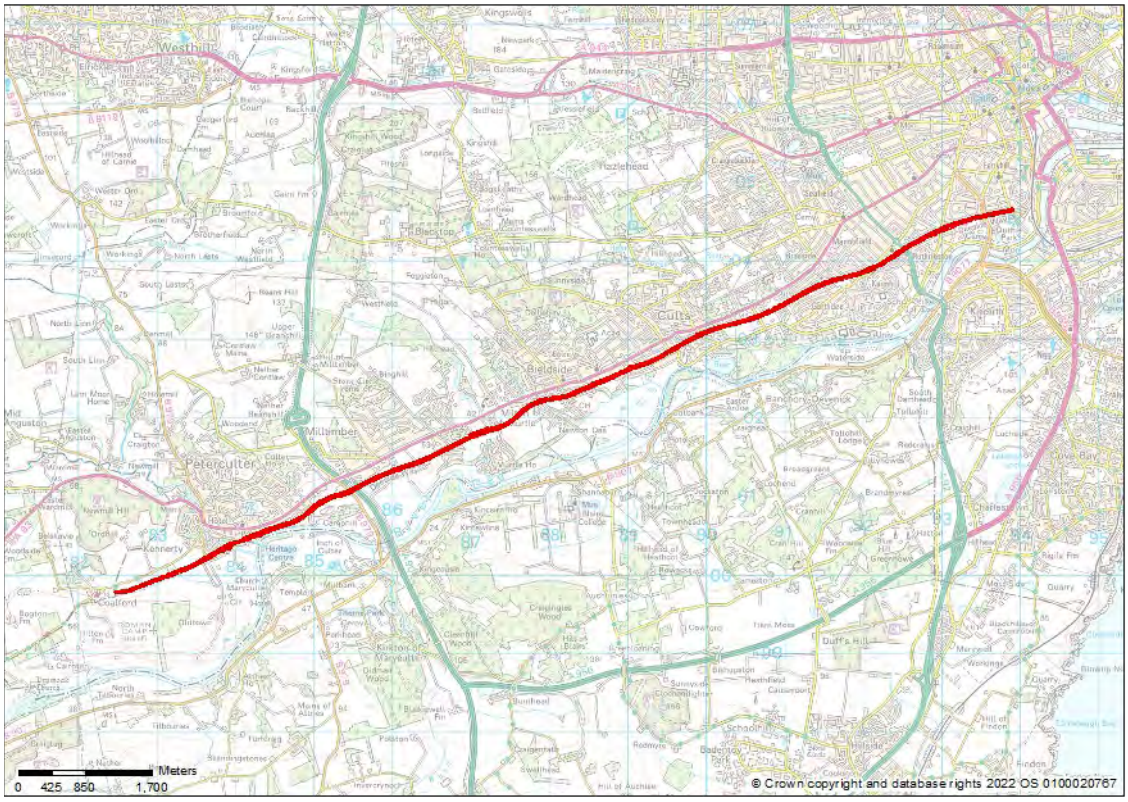
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	60,459	44.9	39,761	29.6	-20,698	-15.4
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		33,830	25.1	59,269	44.1	25,439	18.9
Scrub Woodland				1,661	1.2	1,661	1.2
Neutral Grassland		831	0.6	9,456	7.0	8,625	6.4
Improved Grassland		28,115	20.9	14,320	10.6	-13,796	-10.3
Bracken		8,864	6.6	7,303	5.4	-1,562	-1.2
Total Surveyed Area		132,099	98.2	131,787	98.0	-311	-0.2
Total Priority Habitat		**60,459**	**44.9**	**39,761**	**29.6**	**-20,698**	**-15.4**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Deeside Old Railway Line



This site is a disused railway line which forms a linear walkway and cycle path as well as a wildlife corridor between Duthie Park and Peterculter Station. The banks of the railway are a mixture of grassland, tall ruderal, small pockets of woodland, scattered trees and shrubs. While grassland, scrub and woodland have become established along the line and the banks, it contain a mixture of native species and garden escapes. Platforms provide a good habitat for ferns and mosses. With the site going through part of Aberdeen, Cults, Bieldside and along the edge of Milltimber and Peterculter there is easy access onto the old railway line by foot – the Old Railway Line is part of the Deeside Way footpath. There is parking at various locations near to the site. This is a very valuable habitat linking the built up area with the surrounding countryside. Part of this designation runs through the Lower Deeside/Pitfodels Conservation Area, while the most easterly part of the railway line sits adjacent to the Ferryhill Conservation Area.

Site Area : 23.52 ha

IHS Survey Maps - N/A, see GIS system to view detailed IHS data at an appropriate scale**.**

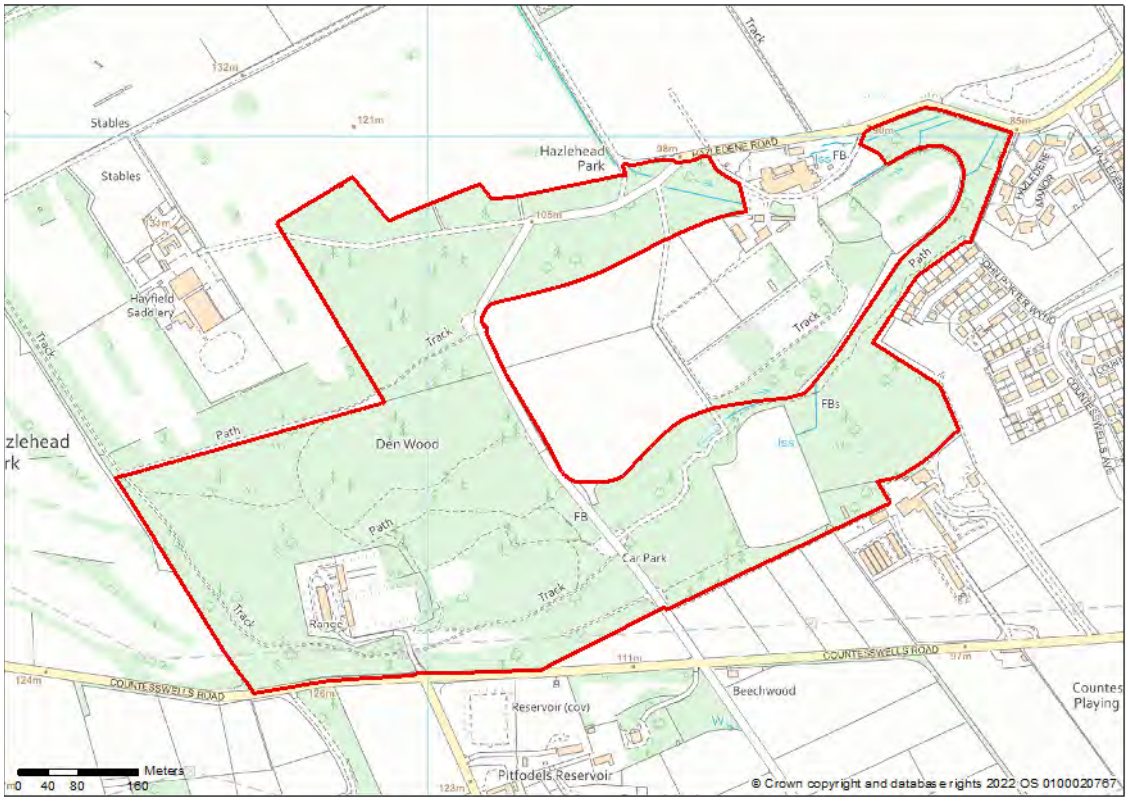
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		103,642	44.1	154,125	65.5	50,484	21.5
Scrub Woodland		144	0.1	5,558	2.4	5,414	2.3
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)				110	0.0	110	0.0
Acid Grassland	Y			1,553	0.7	1,553	0.7
Neutral Grassland		41,835	17.8	23,382	9.9	-18,453	-7.9
Improved Grassland		21,454	9.1	7,441	3.2	-14,013	-6.0
Inland Rock				408	0.2	408	0.2
Total Surveyed Area		167,269	71.1	192,678	81.9	25,410	10.8
Total Priority Habitat				**1,553**	**0.7**	**1,553**	**0.7**

Urban Development

The AWPR now cuts across this old railway line, with a small area of the LNCS land which was classified as Neutral Grassland (non-priority habitat) in 2004-06 now built upon, so there is no real loss of habitat at this site due to this development. The main impact has been to split the LNCS into 2 distinct sections. These are now connectable for the public via a road bridge plus a previously existing urban road. However the linear corridor for certain wildlife species may have been impacted by the AWPR.

Denwood-Hazlehead

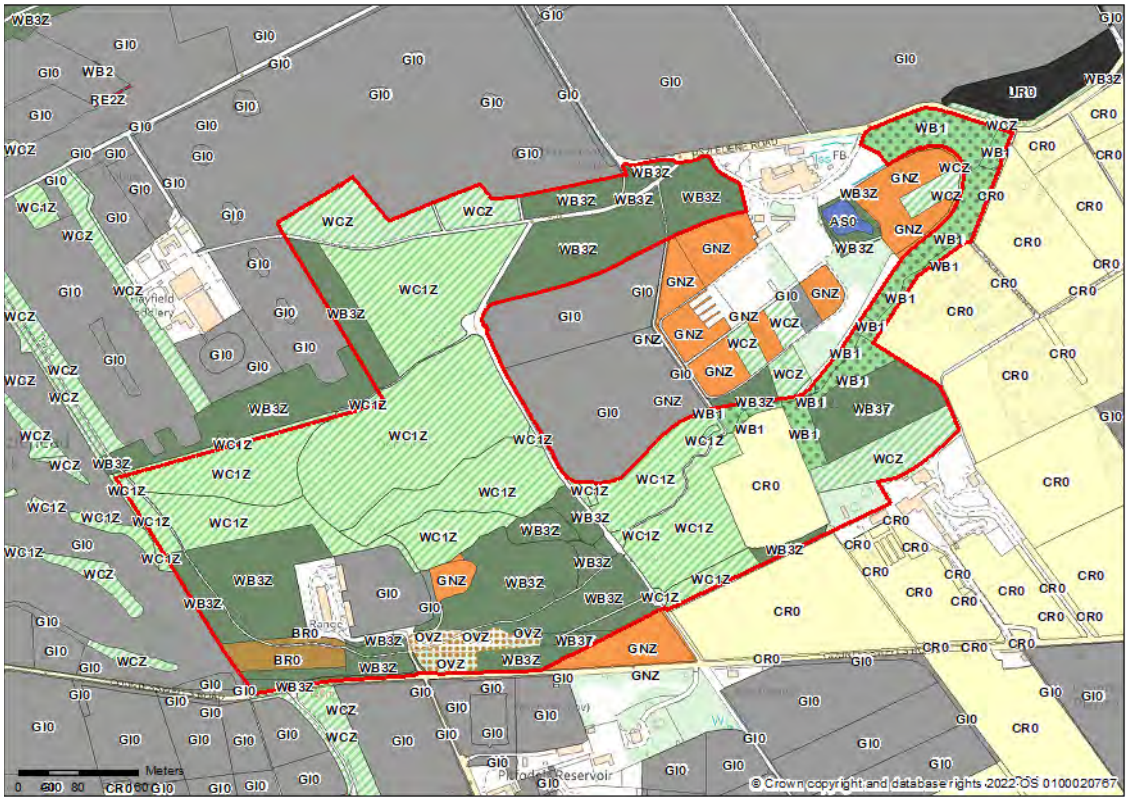


Predominantly a mixture of woodland types, including pine woodland, other coniferous woodland, mixed woodland, lowland birch woodland and other broadleaved woodland. There are also areas of bracken, scrub woodland, neutral grassland and improved grassland. The site supports a number of breeding birds and mammals - red squirrel (UKBAP) have been recorded in the area. The good network of paths throughout the site means that it is well used by local people. It could easily be used for educational purposes.

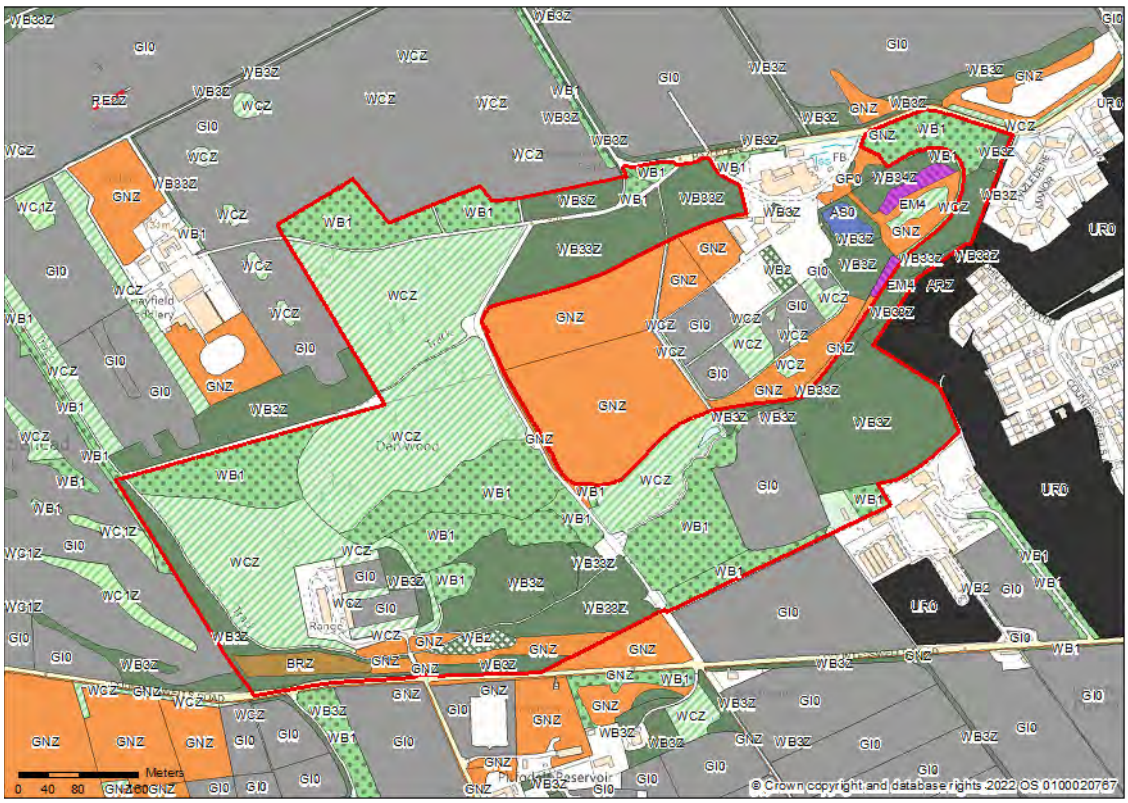
Site Area : 39.91 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	15,144	3.8			-15,144	-3.8
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		135,962	34.1	213,811	53.6	77,849	19.5
Scrub Woodland				2,205	0.6	2,205	0.6
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	156,779	39.3			-156,779	-39.3
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		24,801	6.2	122,800	30.8	97,999	24.6
Neutral Grassland		8,583	2.1	9,548	2.4	7,074	0.3
Improved Grassland		11,528	2.9	23,257	5.8	11,729	2.9
Bracken		5,959	1.5	4,511	1.1	-1,449	-0.4
Rivers and Streams	Y			631	0.2	631	0.2
Arable and Horticulture		17,819	4.5			-17,819	-4.5
Total Surveyed Area		376,575	94.4	376,764	94.4	189	0.0
Total Priority Habitat		**171,923**	**43.1**	**631**	**0.2**	**-171,292**	**-42.9**

Urban Development

There has been no loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site during the 2 IHS survey periods, however, a large areas of housing has been built immediately adjacent to the site boundary since the 2004-06 survey at the eastern side of this LNCS.

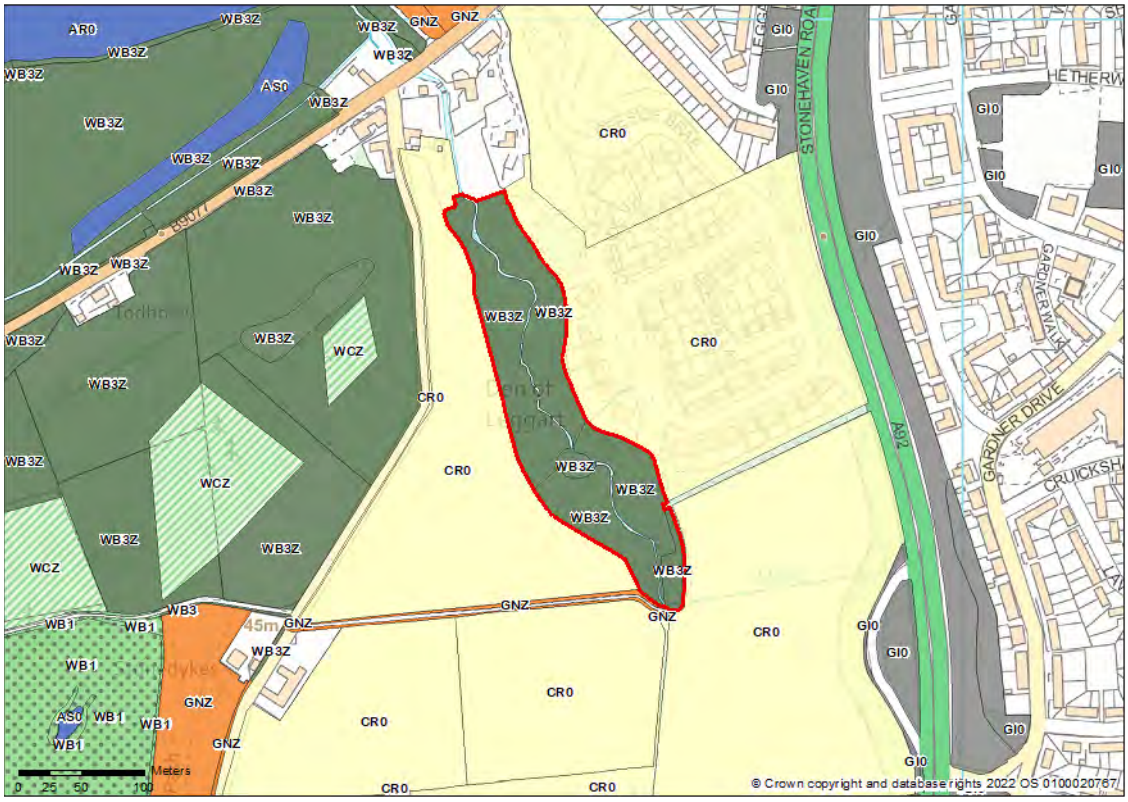
Den of Leggart

The site is mostly broadleaved woodland on fairly steep slopes either side of the Leggart Burn. The woodland is quite shady and there are numerous ferns and wood sorrel in the ground flora. There is a clearing of neutral grassland which is very wet in places nearest to the burn. The burn flows into the River Dee nearby. This semi-natural woodland contains a mixture of broadleaved species including Wych elm, oak and ash, with a diversity of woodland plants and marsh plants nearest to the burn.

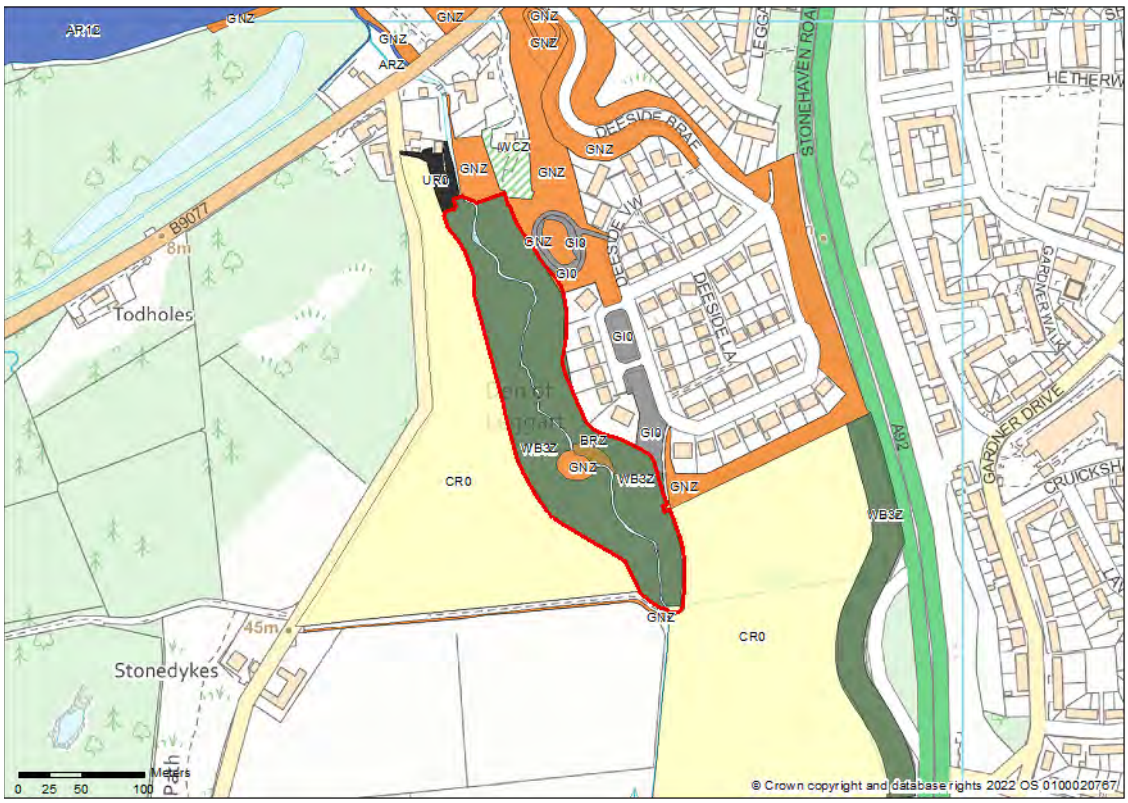
Site Area : 2.18 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



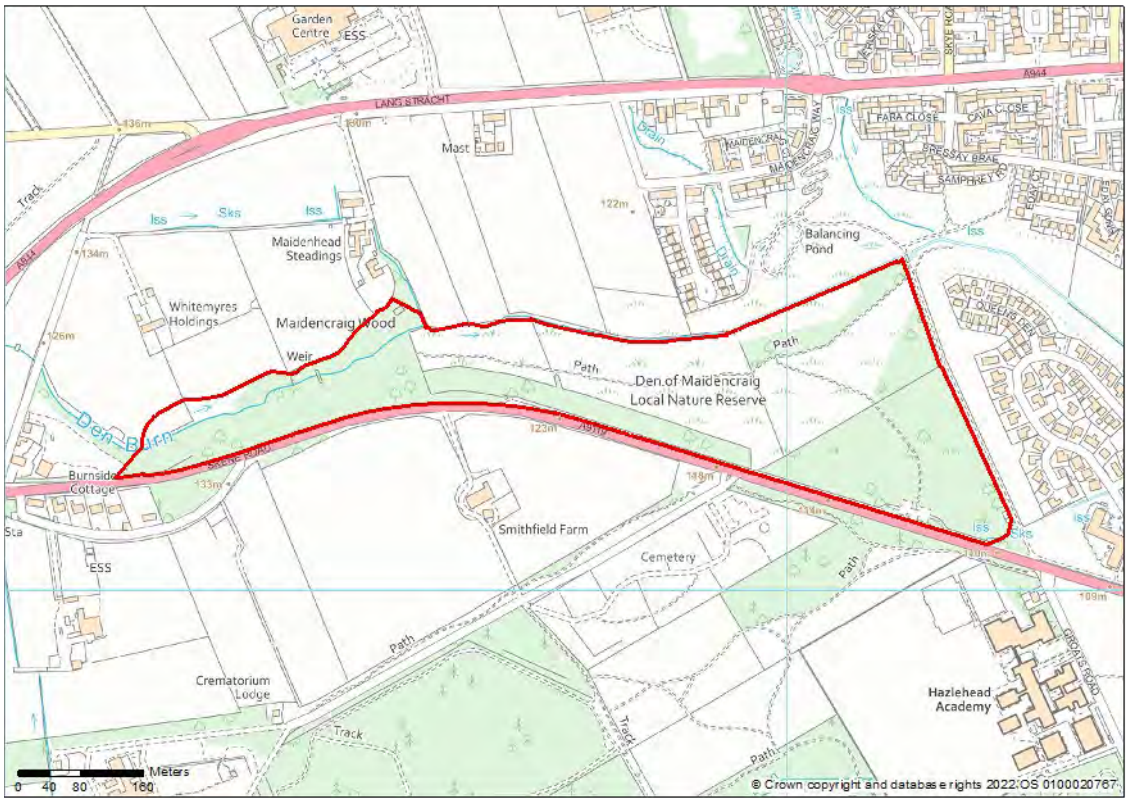
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		21,149	97.1	19,907	91.4	-1,243	-5.7
Neutral Grassland				580	2.7	580	2.7
Bracken				335	1.5	335	1.5
Arable and Horticulture				245	1.1	245	1.1
Total Surveyed Area		21,149	97.1	21,072	96.7	-77	-0.4
Total Priority Habitat		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Urban Development

There has been no loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site during the 2 IHS survey periods, however, there have been housing developments built immediately adjacent to the site boundary since the 2004-06 survey, along the eastern and northern edges.

Den of Maidencraig

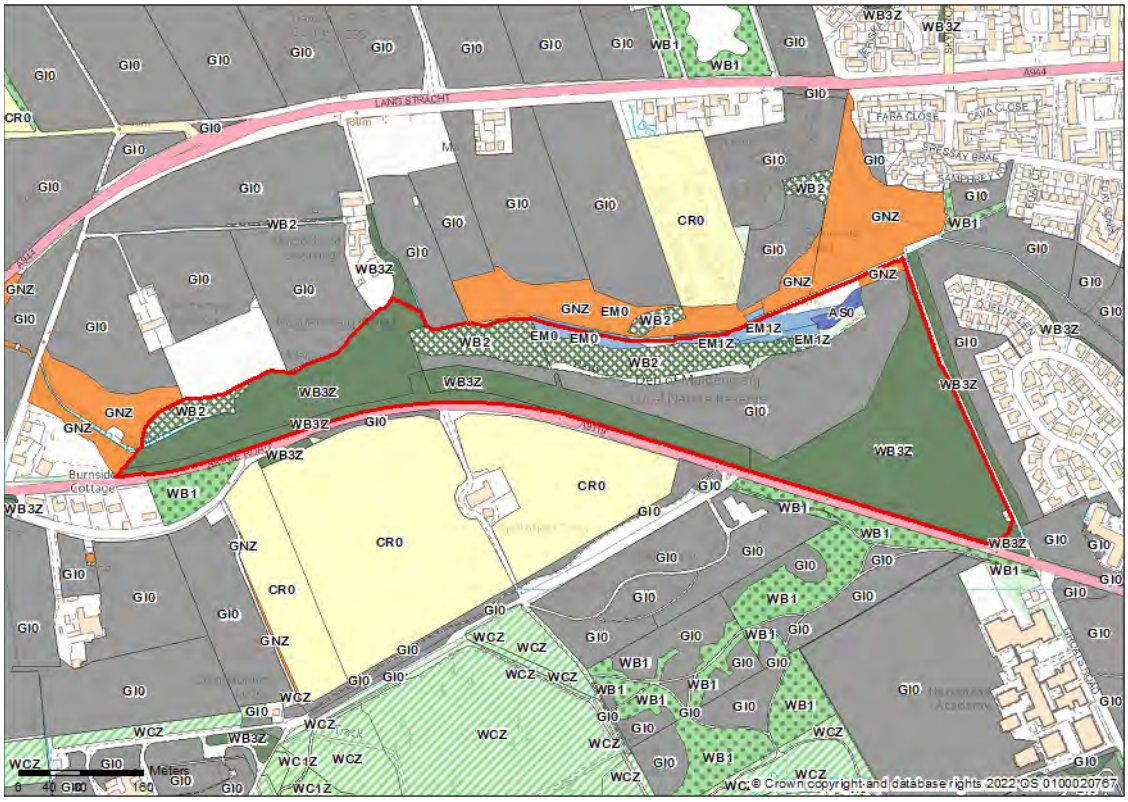


Small semi-natural woodland thought to be ancient woodland. The site supports a variety of habitats including broadleaved woodland, rush pasture, scrub woodland, neutral grassland, running water and a pond. It is dominated by hazel and has a rich ground fl ora with patches of heathland on more open ground. Recently created areas of woodland and grassland in the east of the site have developed well, while the areas in the west and along the burn are more semi-natural in character. UKBAP species include linnet, yellowhammer, oystercatcher, curlew, house sparrow, starling, ghost moth and hedge accentor. Access to the site is good due to the network of paths running through it. The majority of the site is a Local Nature Reserve, with a small area covered by a Tree Preservation Order.

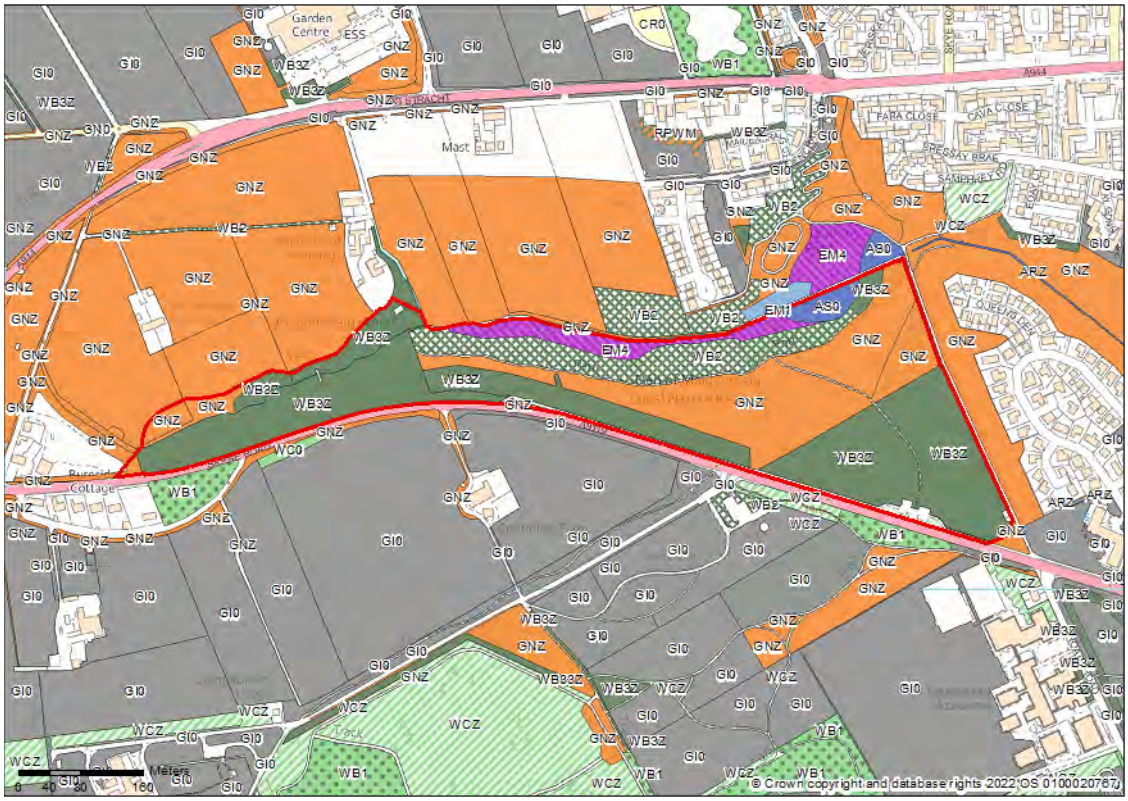
Site Area : 16.02 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



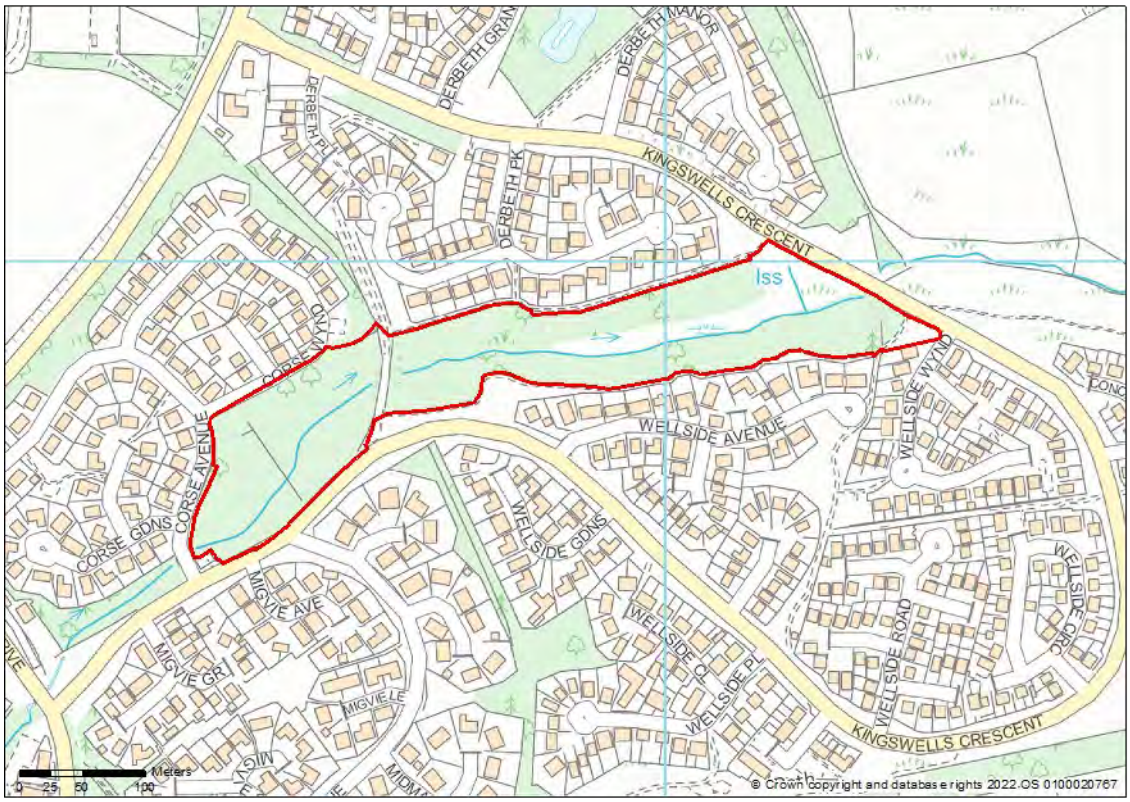
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		86,173	53.8	76,596	47.8	-9,578	-6.0
Scrub Woodland		21,663	13.5	18,613	11.6	-3,050	-1.9
Neutral Grassland		856	0.5	47,924	29.9	47,068	29.4
Improved Grassland		38,676	24.1			-38,676	-24.1
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	5,976	3.7	8,180	5.1	2,204	1.4
Standing Open Water	Y	1,245	0.8	3,021	1.9	1,776	1.1
Total Surveyed Area		154,589	96.5	154,334	96.3	-256	-0.2
Total Priority Habitat		**7,221**	**4.5**	**11,201**	**7.0**	**3,980**	**2.5**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Den of Moss-Side

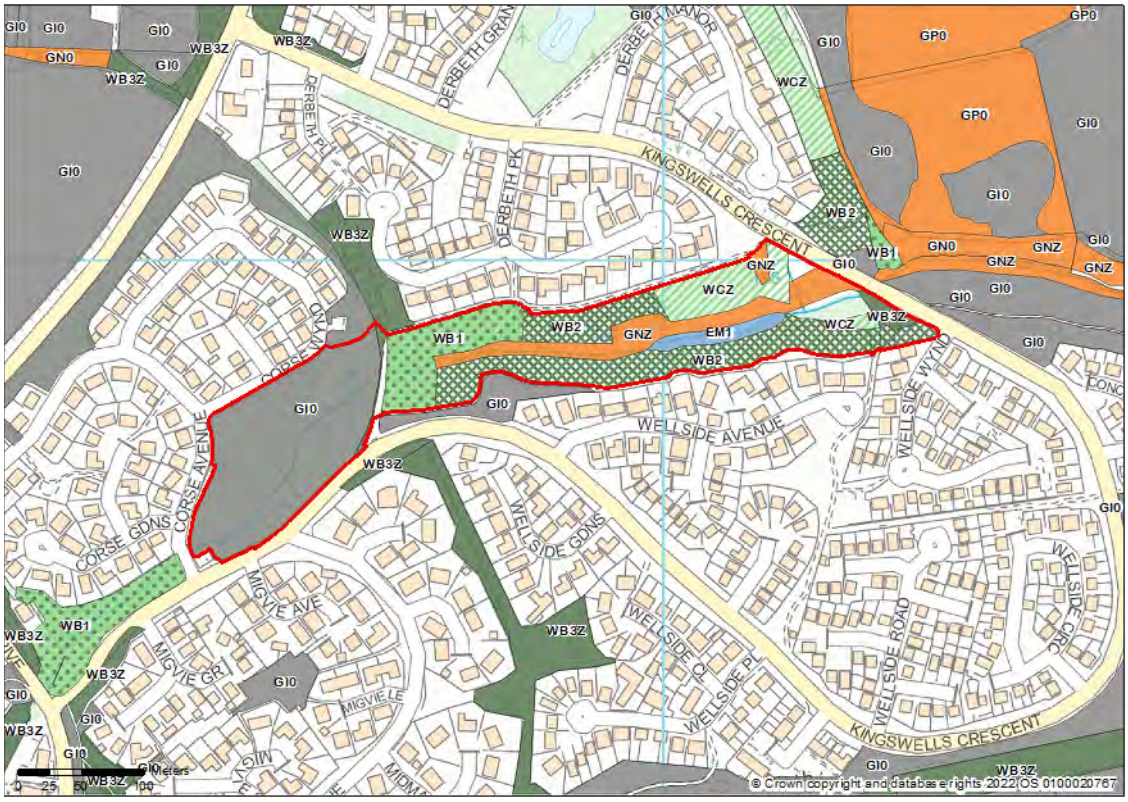


This site is a fairly shallow and steep sided narrow valley running through part of Kingswells, surrounded by houses. It is mainly a mixture of broadleaved, mixed and coniferous woodland and gorse scrub. There are also some areas of neutral grassland, swamp and rush pasture. There are a number of UKBAP species including skylark, linnet, house sparrow, yellowhammer, starling, hedge accentor and small pearl-bordered fritillary, plus Wych elm which is locally important. There are footpaths around the site.

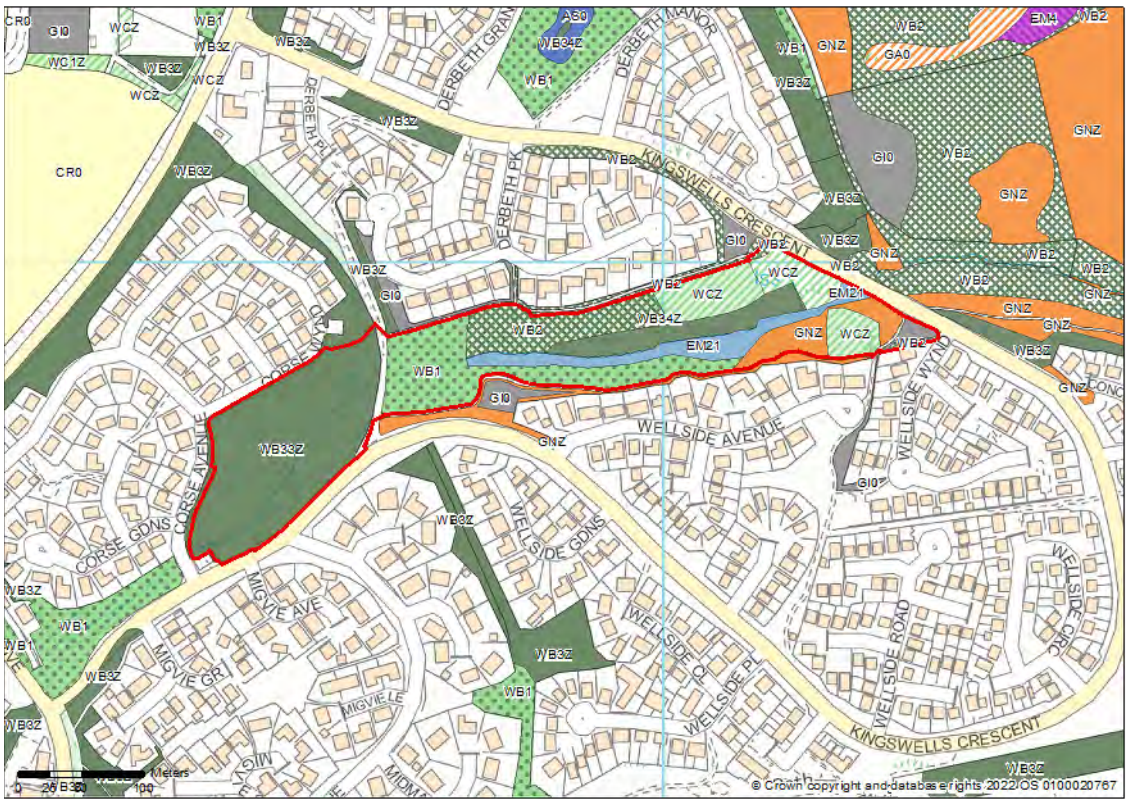
Site Area : 4.37 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



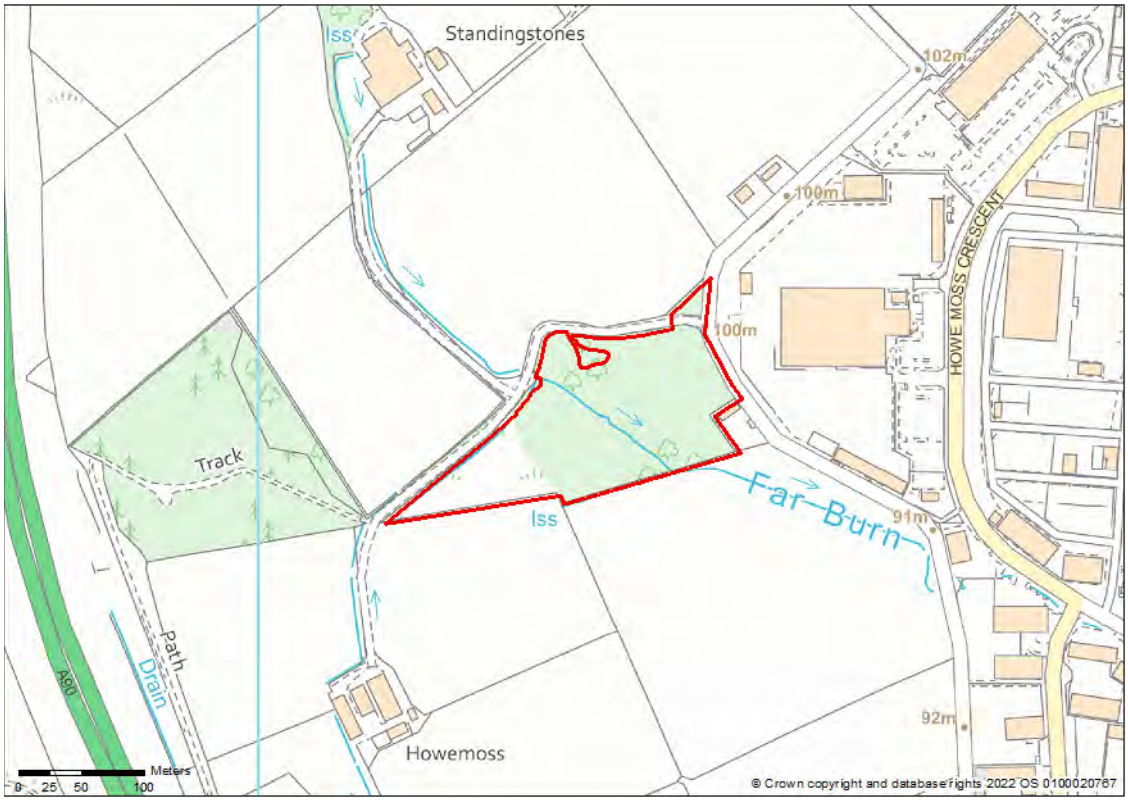
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y			3,306	7.6	3,306	7.6
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		5,623	12.9	22,718	52.0	17,095	39.2
Scrub Woodland		11,006	25.2	4,749	10.9	-6,257	-14.3
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		3,683	8.4	5,929	13.6	2,245	5.1
Neutral Grassland		5,191	11.9	2,397	5.5	-2,794	-6.4
Improved Grassland		15,286	35.0	404	0.9	-14,882	-34.1
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	1,195	2.7	3,439	7.9	2,243	5.1
Total Surveyed Area		41,984	96.2	42,941	98.4	957	2.2
Total Priority Habitat		**1,195**	**2.7**	**6,745**	**15.4**	**5,549**	**12.7**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Farburn Wood

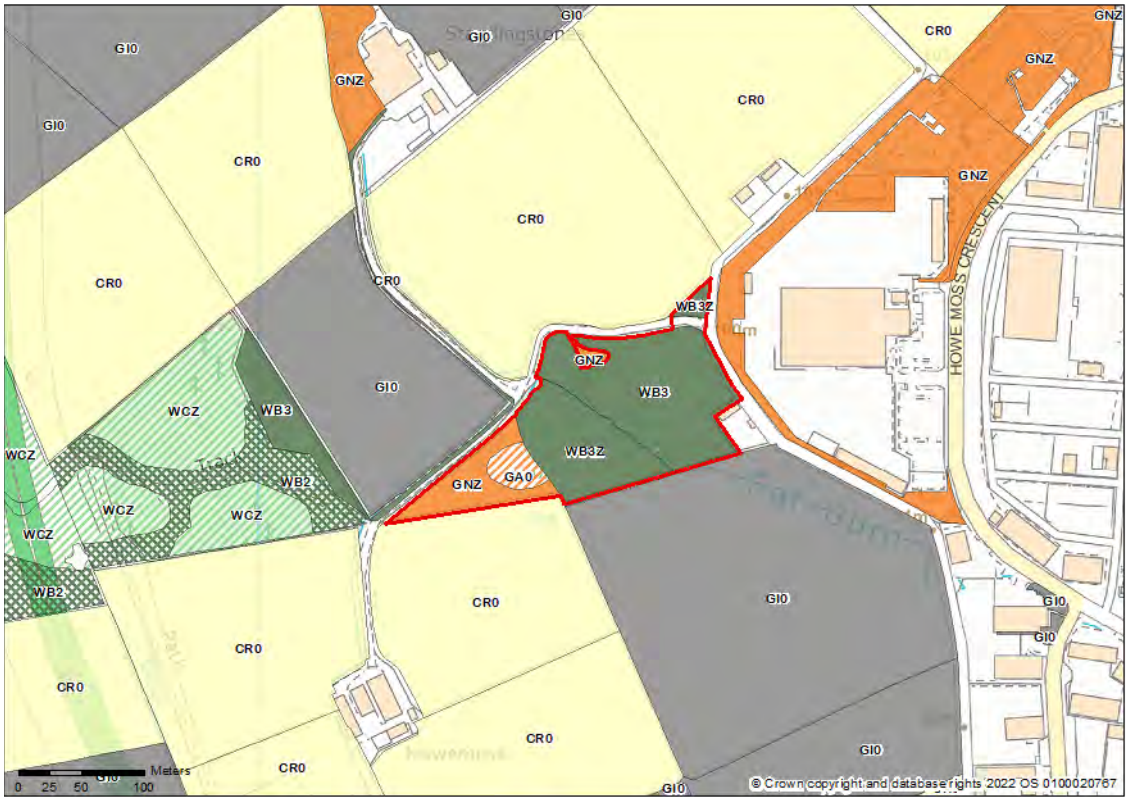


A small site on the west side of Dyce Industrial Estate adjacent to the Far Burn. The site is an area of broadleaved woodland with the small burn running through the woodland. The woodland is dominated by rowan and birch with alder along the streamside and in wet areas. There are also some areas of neutral and acid grassland. Dominated by large coniferous plantations, this habitat is not common in the north-west of Aberdeen

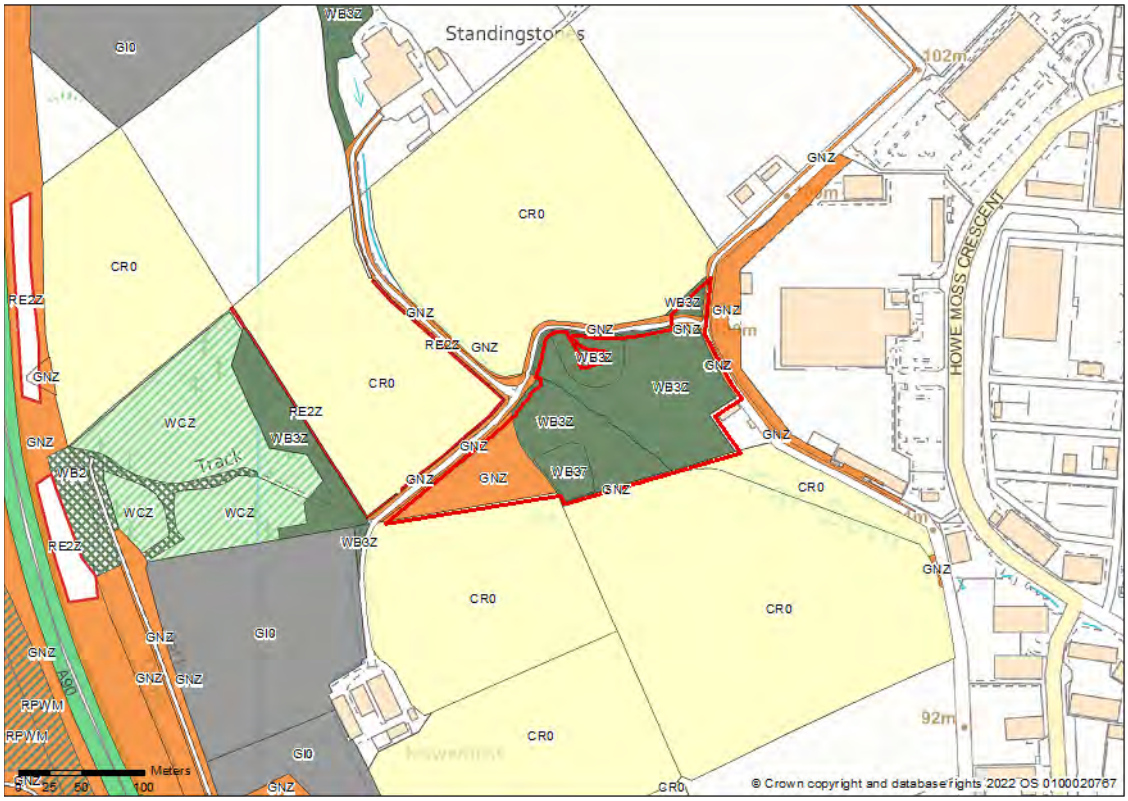
Site Area : 2.29 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



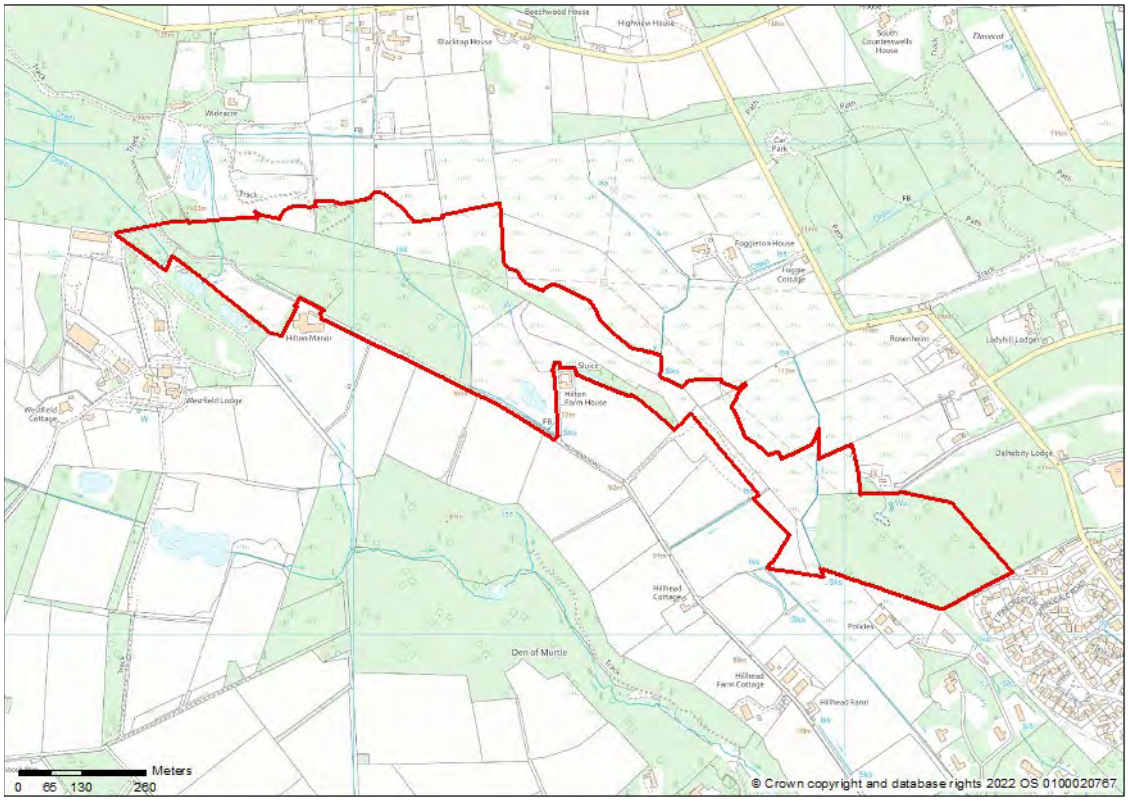
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y			1,420	6.2	1,420	6.2
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		18,038	78.8	16,214	70.8	-1,824	-8.0
Acid Grassland	Y	1,213	5.3			-1,213	-5.3
Neutral Grassland		3,407	14.9	4,889	21.4	1,482	6.5
Total Surveyed Area		22,658	99.0	22,523	98.4	-135	-0.6
Total Priority Habitat		**1,213**	**5.3**	**1,420**	**6.2**	**207**	**0.9**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Foggieton

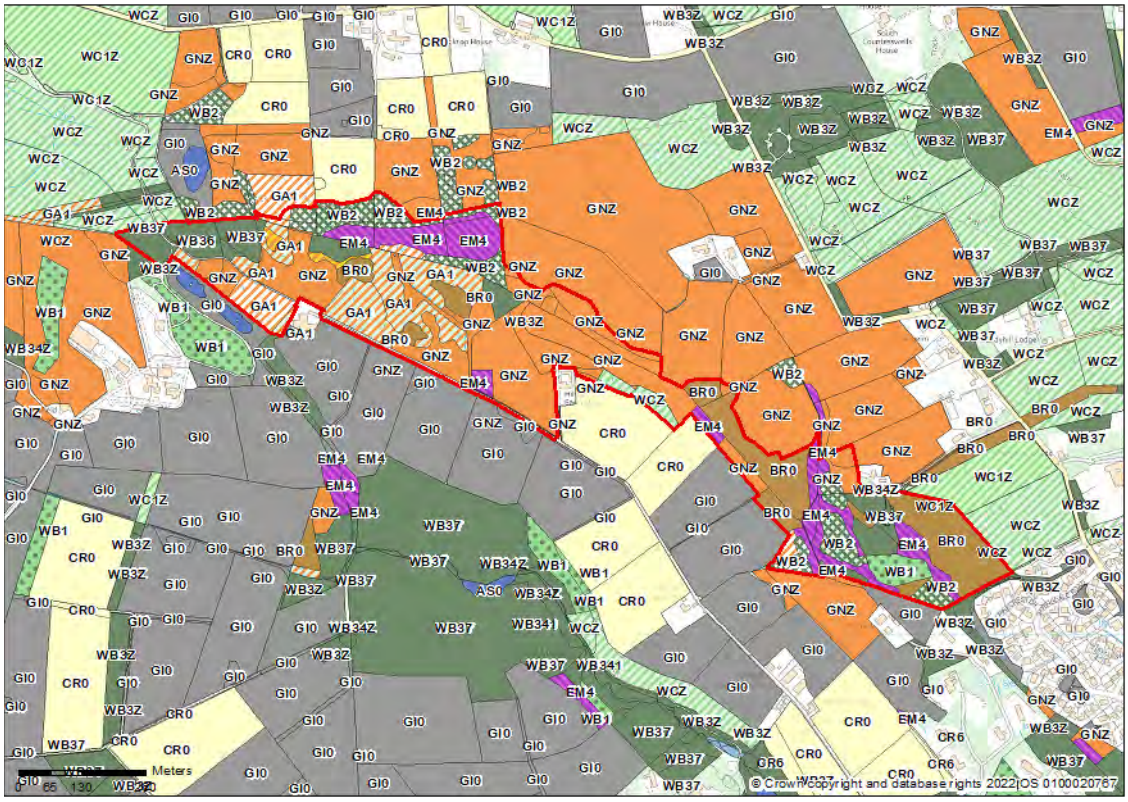


This site has a variety of habitats comprising upland birch woodland, other broadleaved woodland, wet woodland, scrub woodland, a small area of upland oak woodland, mixed woodland, pine woodland, rush pasture, acid grassland, heath, bracken, neutral grassland and a small area of standing water. There are a number of locally important, NE and UK BAP habitats and species including red squirrel, common lizard and heath spotted orchid to name a few. The site connects to woodlands to the north and south and is easily accessible from a nearby car park.

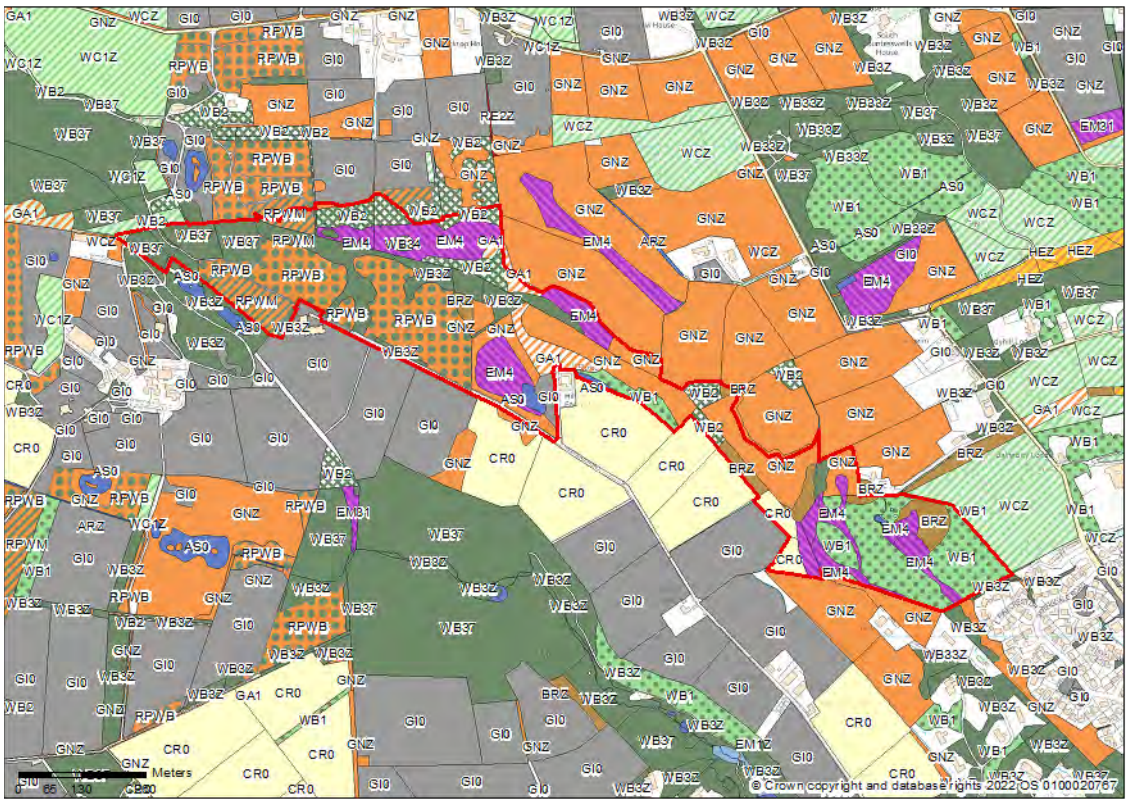
Site Area : 35.41 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



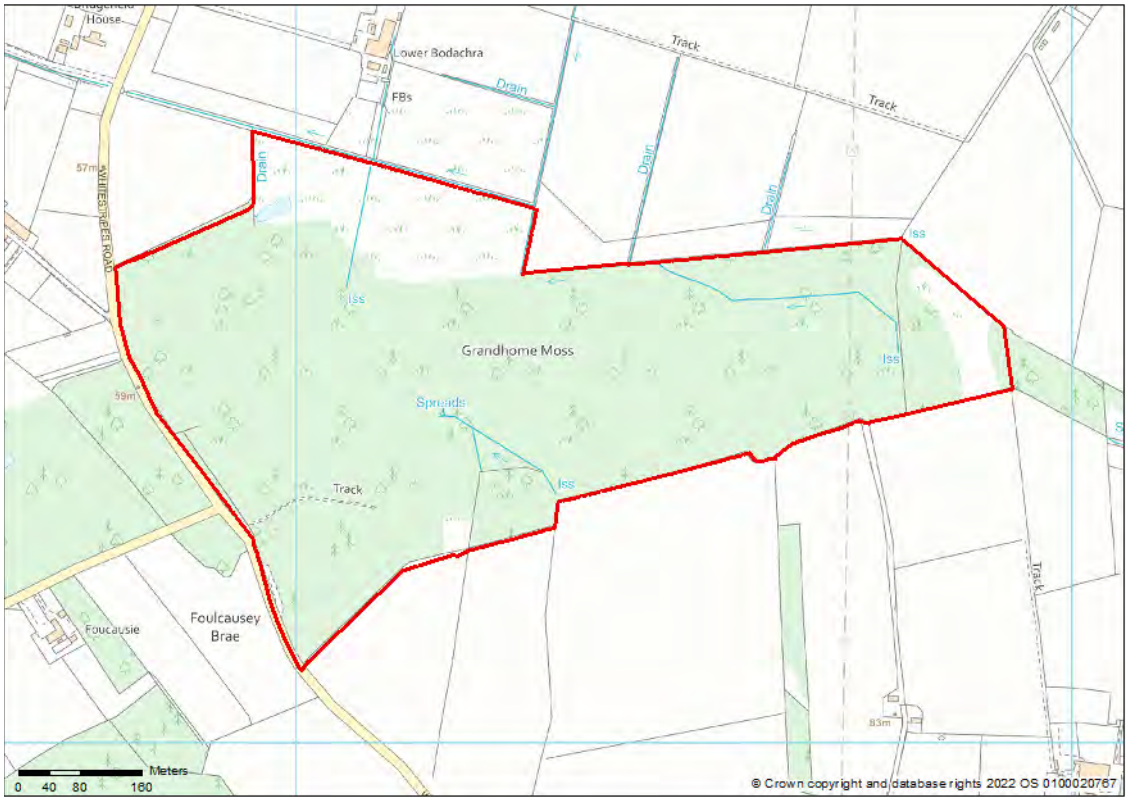
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	32,923	9.3	26,092	7.4	-6,831	-1.9
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		11,411	3.2	150,637	42.5	139,226	39.3
Scrub Woodland		35,353	10.0	22,691	6.4	-12,662	-3.6
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		5,244	1.4	323	0.1	-4,776	-1.3
Acid Grassland	Y	53,588	15.1	10,505	3.0	-43,083	-12.2
Neutral Grassland		109,357	30.9	54,051	15.3	-55,306	-15.6
Improved Grassland				3,562	1.0	3,562	1.0
Bracken		58,713	16.6	15,911	4.5	-42,802	-12.1
Heathland	Y	2,340	0.7			-2,340	-0.7
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	42,220	11.9	54,738	15.5	12,518	3.5
Standing Open Water	Y			2,615	0.7	2,615	0.7
Arable and Horticulture				7,412	2.1	7,412	2.1
Total Surveyed Area		351,149	99.2	348,537	98.4	-2,612	-0.7
Total Priority Habitat		**131,070**	**37.1**	**93,949**	**26.5**	**-37,121**	**-10.5**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Grandhome Moss

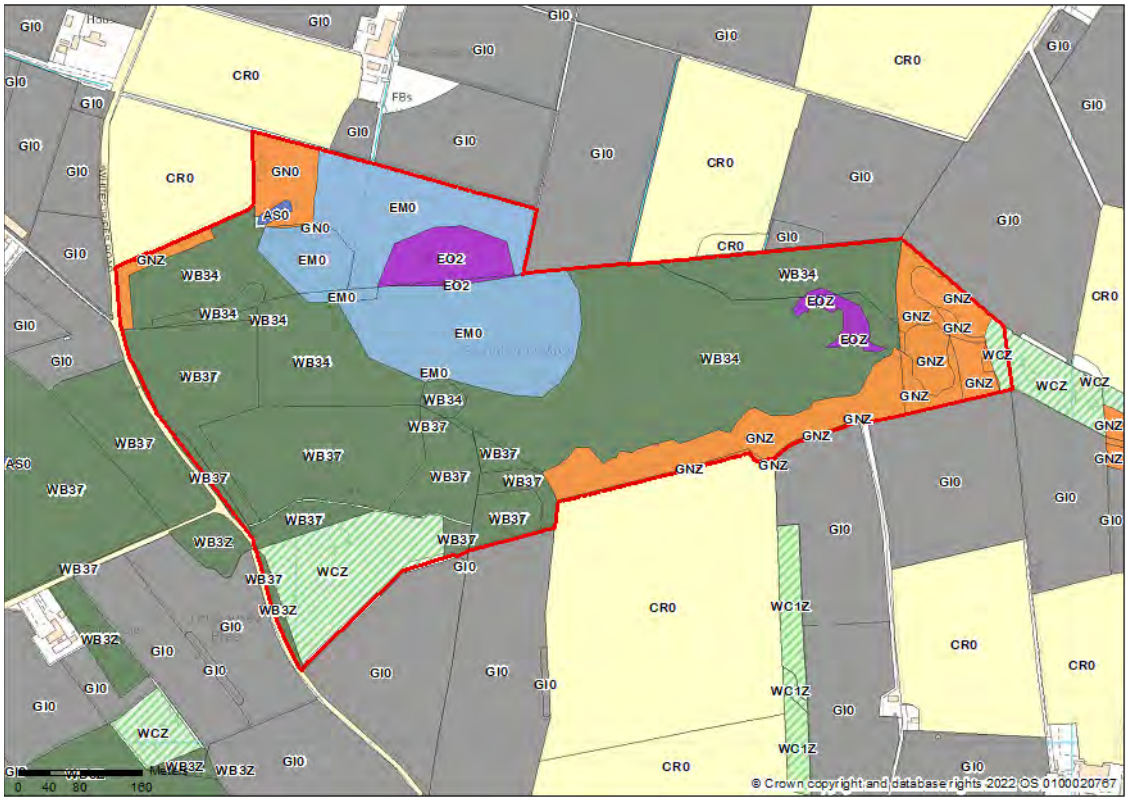


Grandhome Moss is a large area of semi-natural habitat of very wet woodland with open areas of bog. There is a good range of plant species including some local rarities. Around the edges are areas of rushes, non-native conifer woodland, neutral grassland, acid grassland and a small pond. Stoneyhill Wood on the west side of the road is birch woodland with a small pond. There are a number of priority habitats and species, some of which are locally important or rare in Scotland such as the Lesser Tussock sedge and Coralroot orchid. Grandholme is one of the best examples of this habitat type which is uncommon in the area. This site is adjacent to Stoneyhill Wood LNCS.

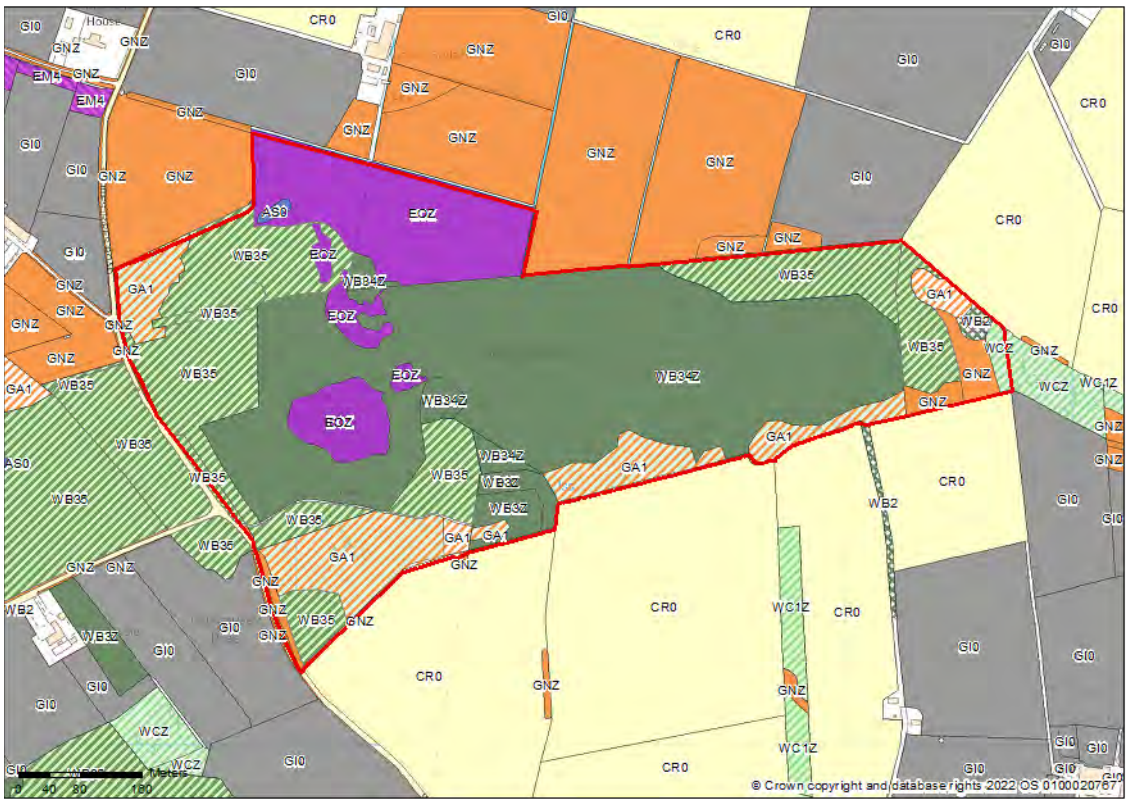
Site Area : 38.87 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	222,606	57.3	265,733	68.4	41,941	11.1
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		1,474	0.4	7,937	2.0	6,463	1.7
Scrub Woodland				1,393	0.4	1,393	0.4
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		25,876	6.7	1,794	0.5	-24,082	-6.2
Acid Grassland	Y			45,189	11.6	45,189	11.6
Neutral Grassland		53,031	13.6	8,417	2.2	-44,614	-11.4
Bog	Y	13,947	3.6	56,600	14.6	42,653	11.0
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	70,405	18.1			-70,405	-18.1
Standing Open Water	Y	673	0.2	673	0.2	0	0.0
Total Surveyed Area		388,012	99.8	387,736	99.7	-274	-0.1
Total Priority Habitat		**307,631**	**79.1**	**367,009**	**94.4**	**59,378**	**15.3**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

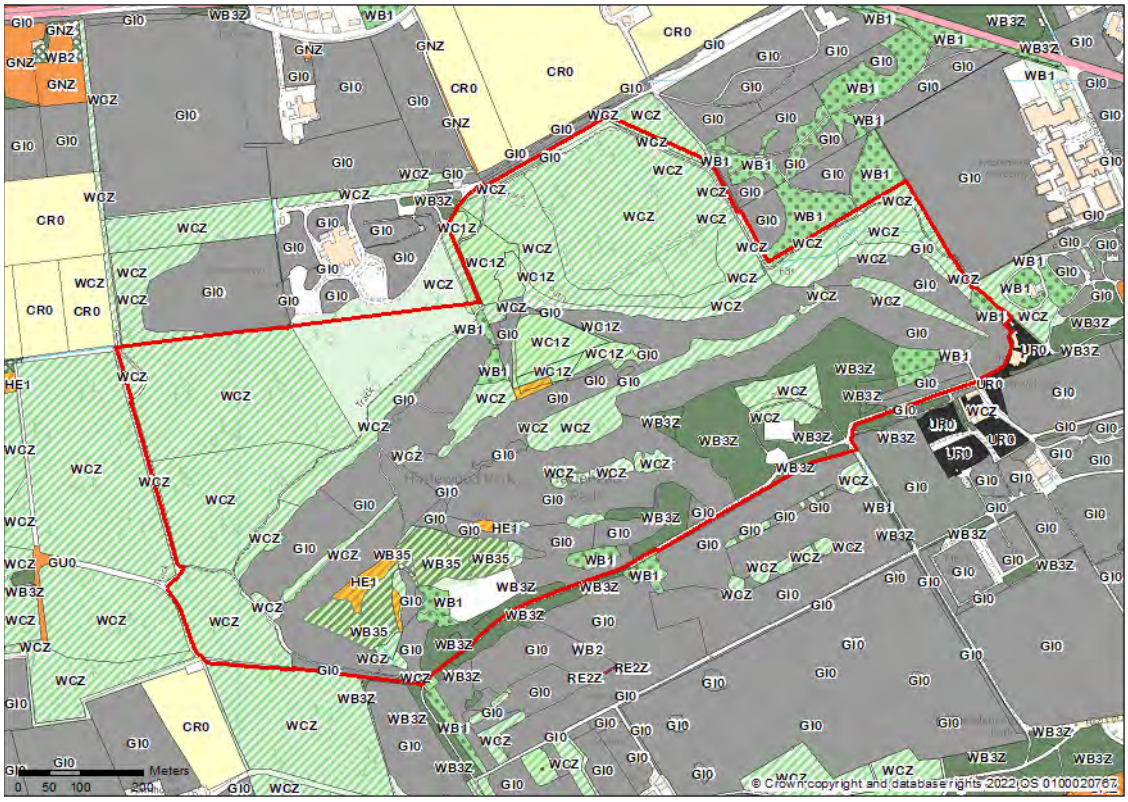
Hazlehead Park

This site includes Hazlehead Golf Course and surrounding woodland. Although the mown areas of the golf course are of limited wildlife value, the roughs contain remnants of dry heathland, with birch and Scots pine trees. The surrounding woodland contains a mixture of Scots pine and introduced conifers with occasional broadleaves around the margins. Where the tree canopy is open, patches of heathland are present. This site forms a fairly extensive area of open space and is of value for larger mammals, red squirrels and a diversity of birds.

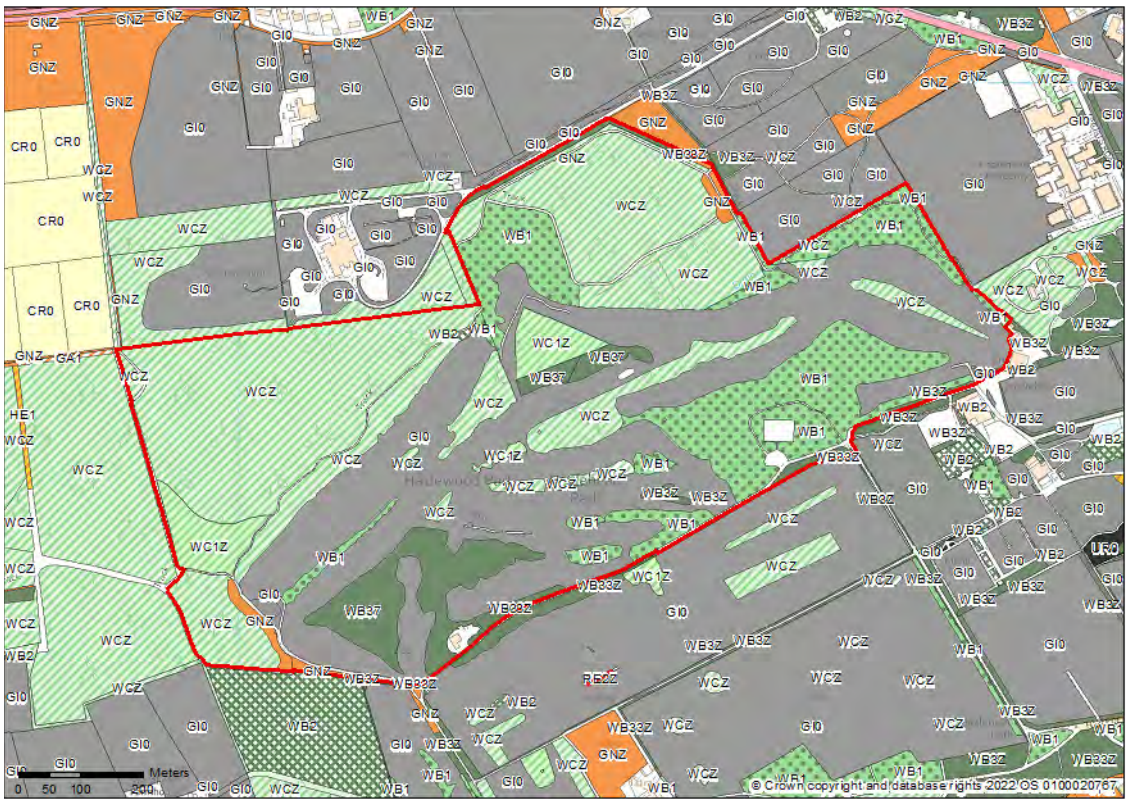
Site Area : 69.68 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



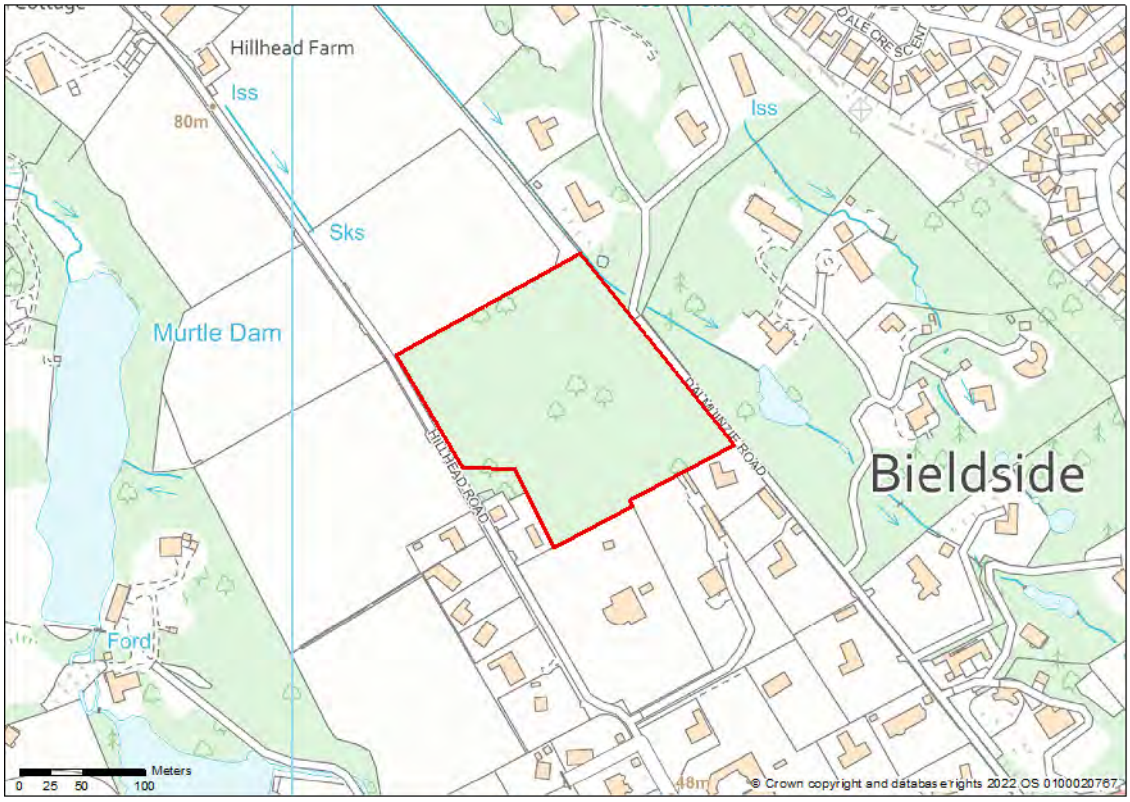
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	21,373	3.1	38,731	5.6	17,358	2.5
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		70,877	10.2	116,005	16.6	45,128	6.5
Scrub Woodland		197	0.0	458	0.1	262	0.0
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	25,394	3.6	21,960	3.2	-3,435	-0.5
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		297,531	42.7	247,360	35.5	-50,171	-7.2
Neutral Grassland				6,138	0.9	6,138	0.9
Improved Grassland		226,756	32.5	247,549	35.5	20,792	3.0
Heathland	Y	5,350	0.8			-5,350	-0.8
Total Surveyed Area		647,478	92.9	678,201	97.3	30,722	4.4
Total Priority Habitat		**52,118**	**7.5**	**60,691**	**8.7**	**8,573**	**1.2**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Hillhead Road

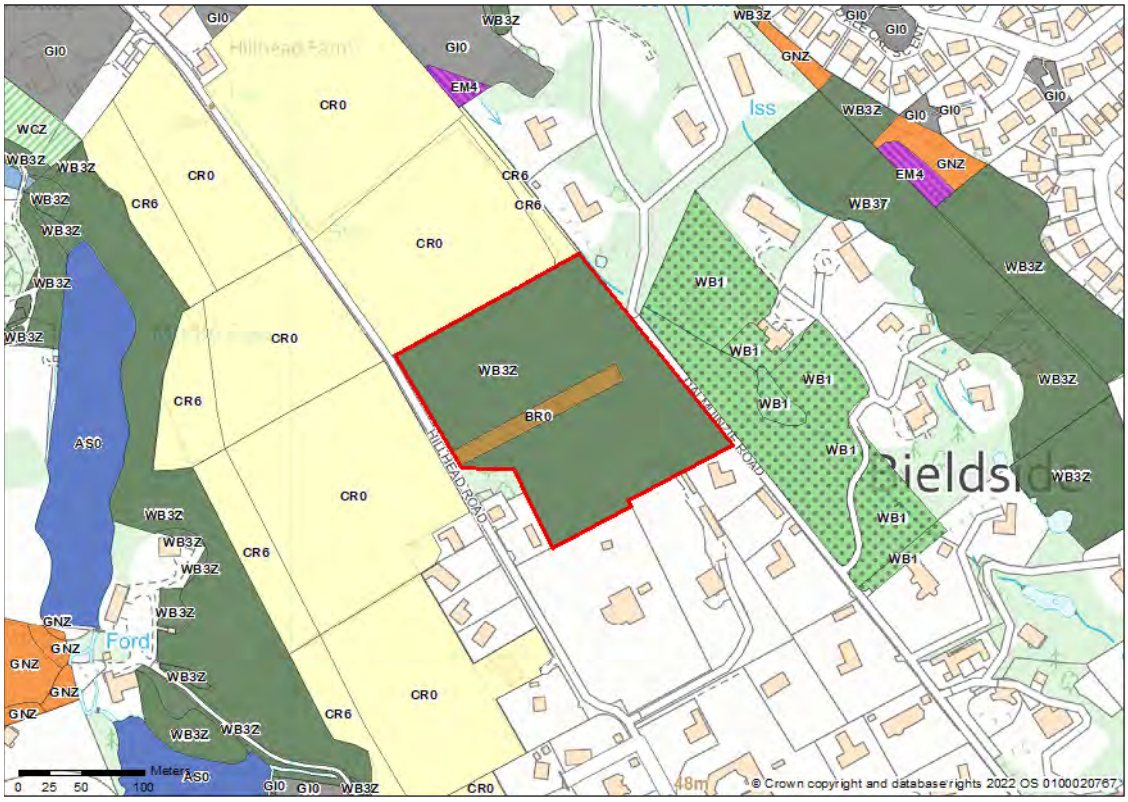


This site is a square block of broadleaved woodland with a small strip of bracken along a wayleave. The tree species are mainly beech, sycamore, birch and pedunculate oak, which is locally uncommon. Fern species and wood sorrel are frequent in the understory.

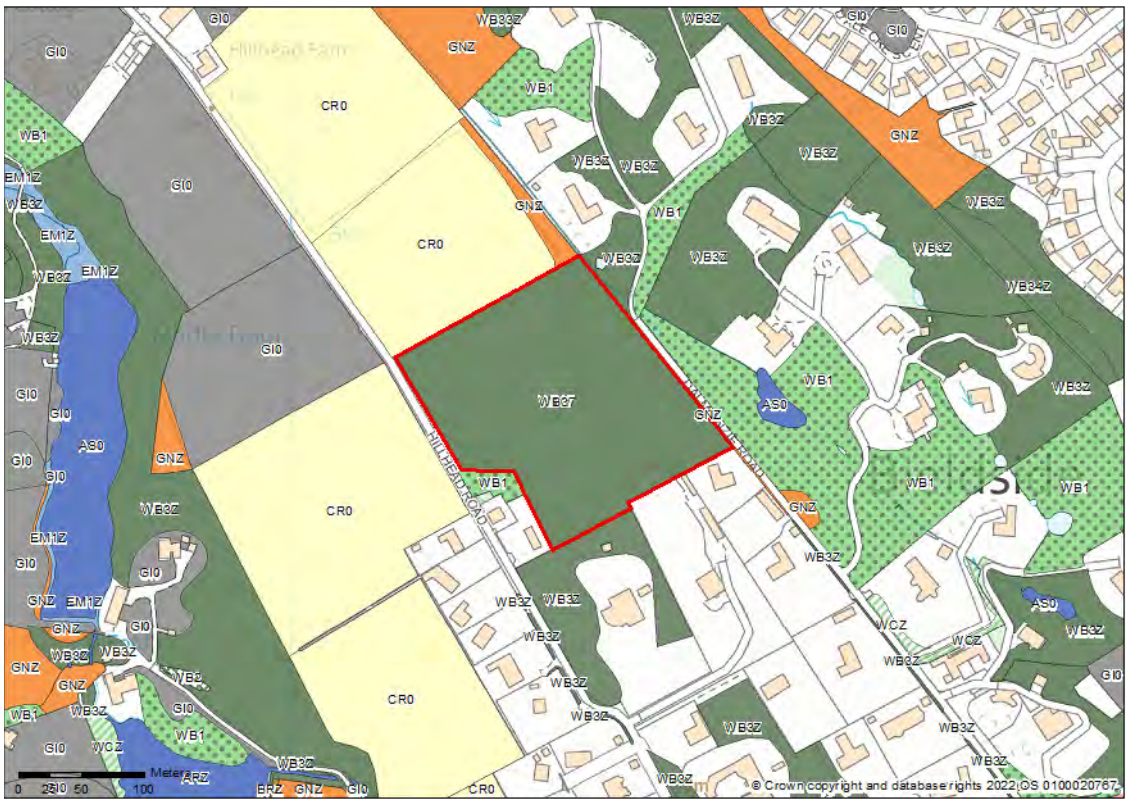
Site Area : 3.23 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y			32,303	100.0	32,303	100.0
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		30,239	93.6			-30,239	-93.6
Bracken		2,068	6.4			-2,068	-6.4
Total Surveyed Area		32,307	100.0	32,303	100.0	-4	0.0
Total Priority Habitat		**0**	**0.0**	**32,303**	**100.0**	**32,303**	**100.0**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Hilton Wood

This is a relatively small site of managed broadleaved woodland containing mainly sycamore, beech, Wych elm, horse chestnut and Norway maple. The site lies within a densely populated residential area of the City, on the south side of Hilton Road across from Stewart Park to the north. There are paths throughout most of the site. The site can be accessed from Hilton Road and the adjacent housing estates.

Site Area : 2.37 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006

IHS 2018-2021

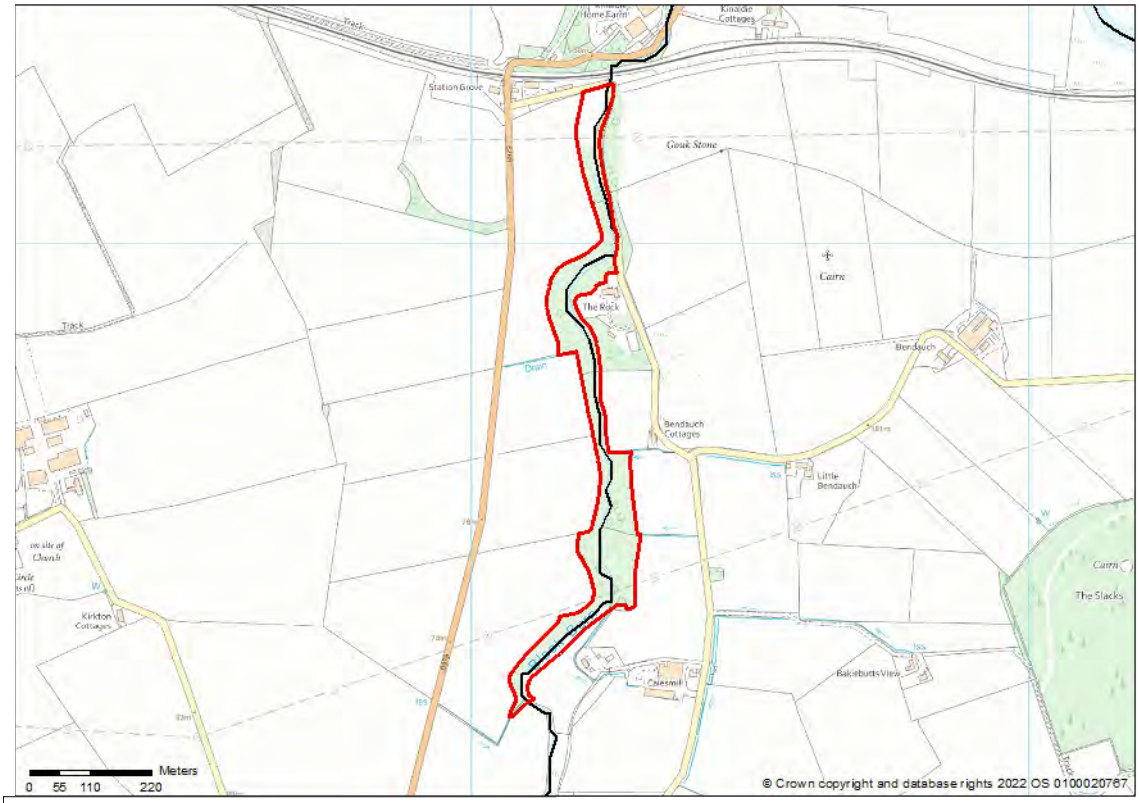
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		23,549	99.3	21,573	91.0	-1,976	-8.3
Neutral Grassland				1,244	5.2	1,244	5.2
Total Surveyed Area		23,549	99.3	22,817	96.2	-732	-3.1
Total Priority Habitat		**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Kinaldie Den



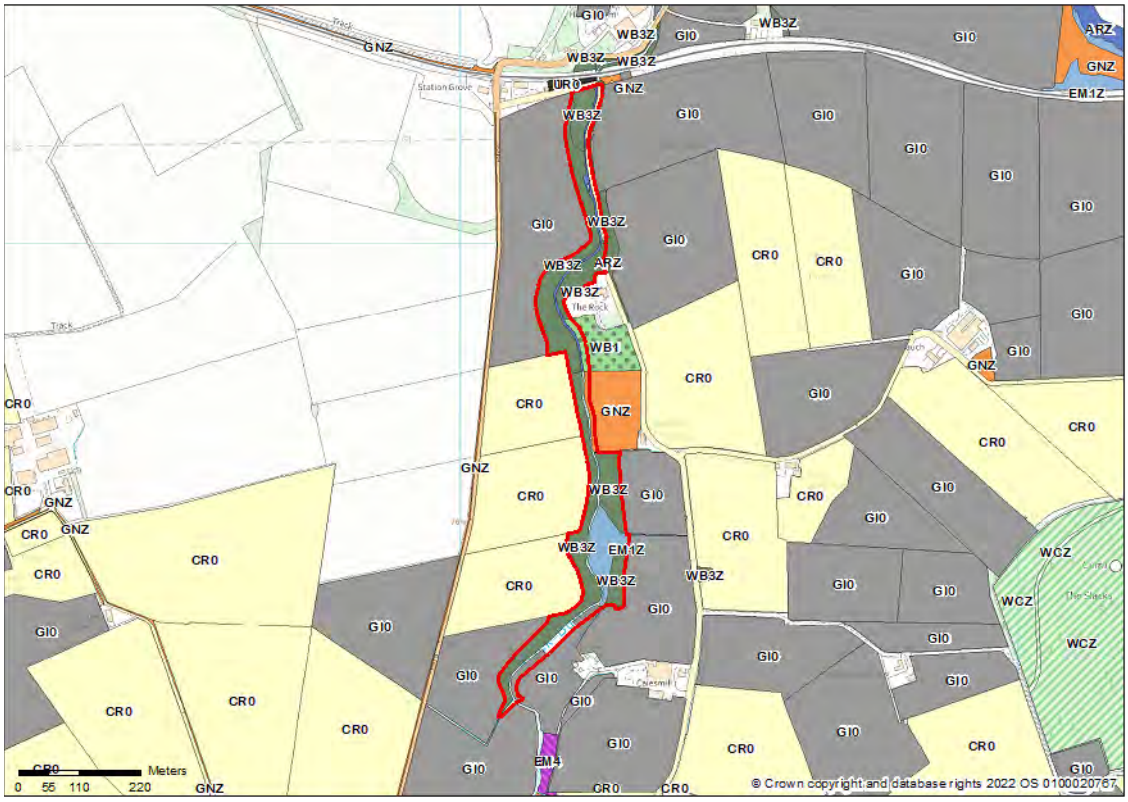
This is a shady and damp broadleaved woodland with mostly non-native tree species and several naturalised herbaceous species running along the Black Burn. There is a mix of priority habitats and species such as red squirrel and hard shield fern which is uncommon in the north east. The site is bordered and shared with Aberdeenshire Council

For the purposes of this report only the area within the Aberdeen City boundary as shown above is included within the comparison figures.

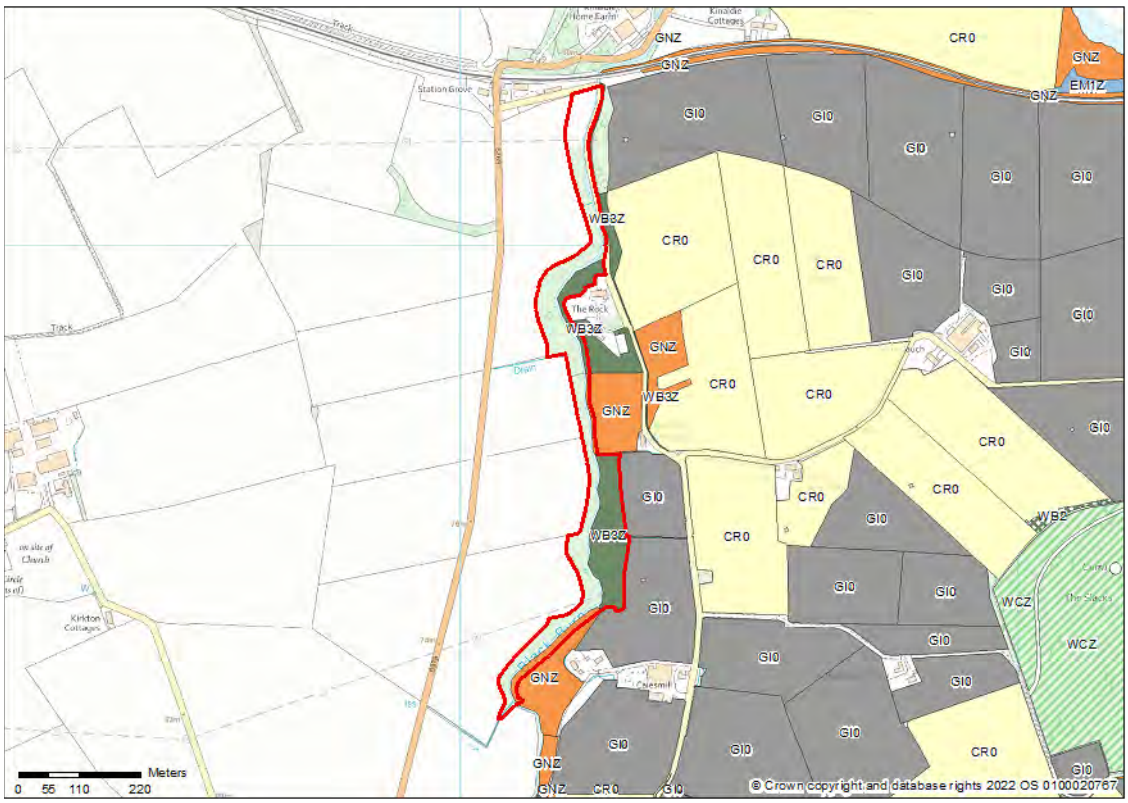
Site Area (within Aberdeen City boundary) : 2.62 ha Overall LNCS Area : 6.00 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



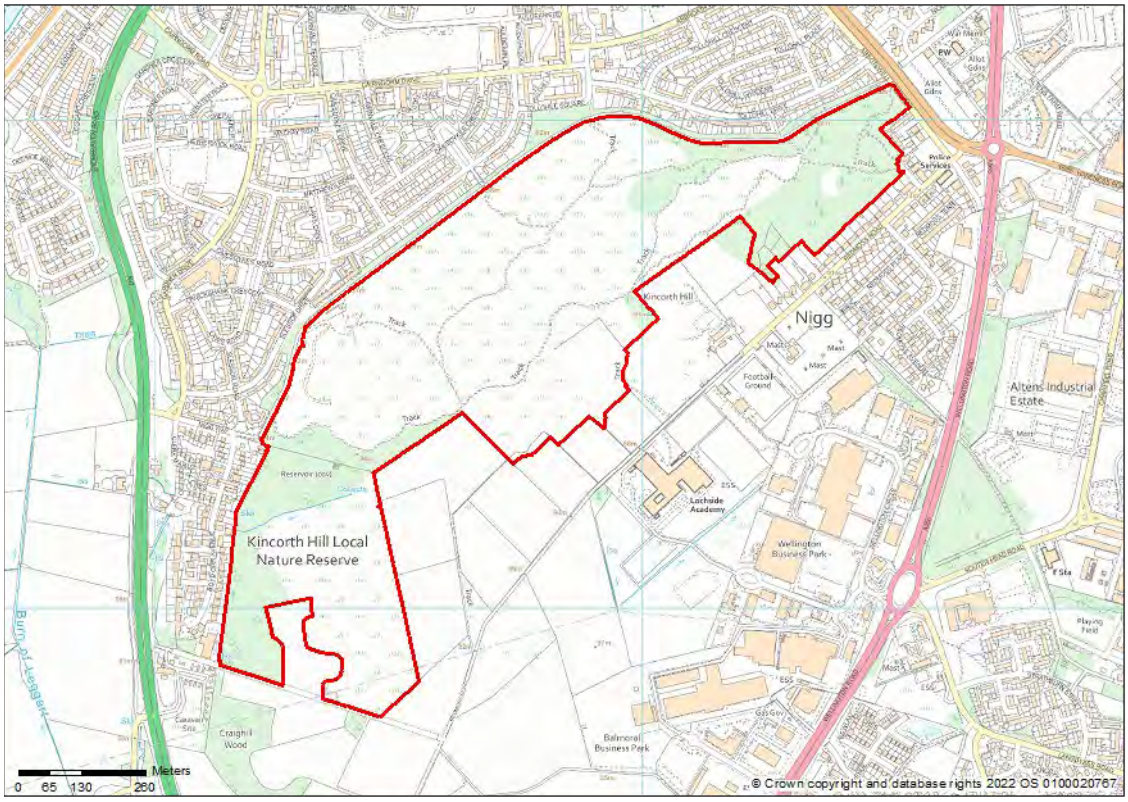
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006 (Aberdeen City Area)		**IHS 2018-2021** (Aberdeen City Area)		**Loss / Gain**	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		12,764	48.7	17,157	65.5	4,393	16.8
Neutral Grassland		1,076	4.1	3,320	12.7	2,244	8.6
Improved Grassland		1,874	7.2			-1,874	-7.2
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	5,847	22.3			-5,847	-22.3
Rivers and Streams	Y	865	3.3			-865	-3.3
Total Surveyed Area		22,427	85.6	20,476	78.2	-1,950	-7.4
Total Priority Habitat		**6,712**	**25.6**		**0.0**	**-6,712**	**-25.6**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Kincorth Hill

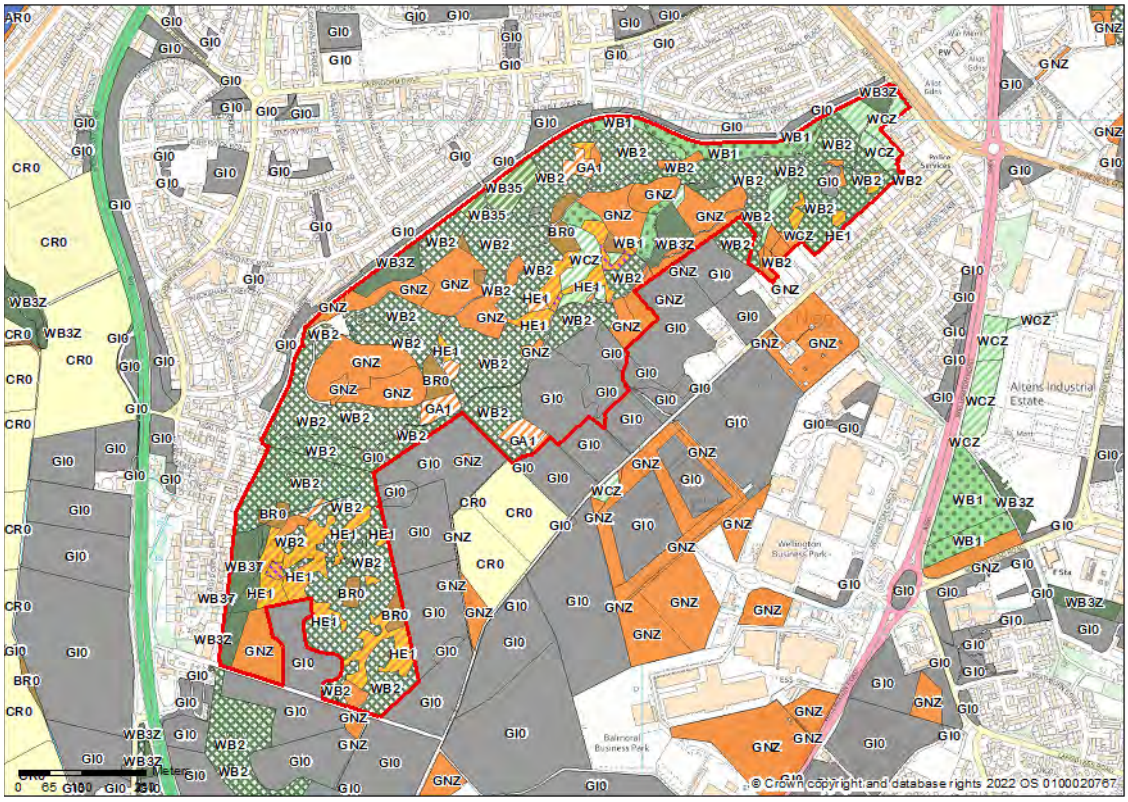


This site forms part of 'the Gramps' and is one of the largest remaining areas of semi-natural vegetation in the Aberdeen City region. It is dominated by gorse/broom and willow scrub with dry heathland on the higher ground. Scattered trees, neutral grassland and small patches of wet heathland are also present. The proximity of the site to residential areas of the City makes it an important recreational and educational resource. The majority of Kincorth Hill is classified as a Local Nature Reserve

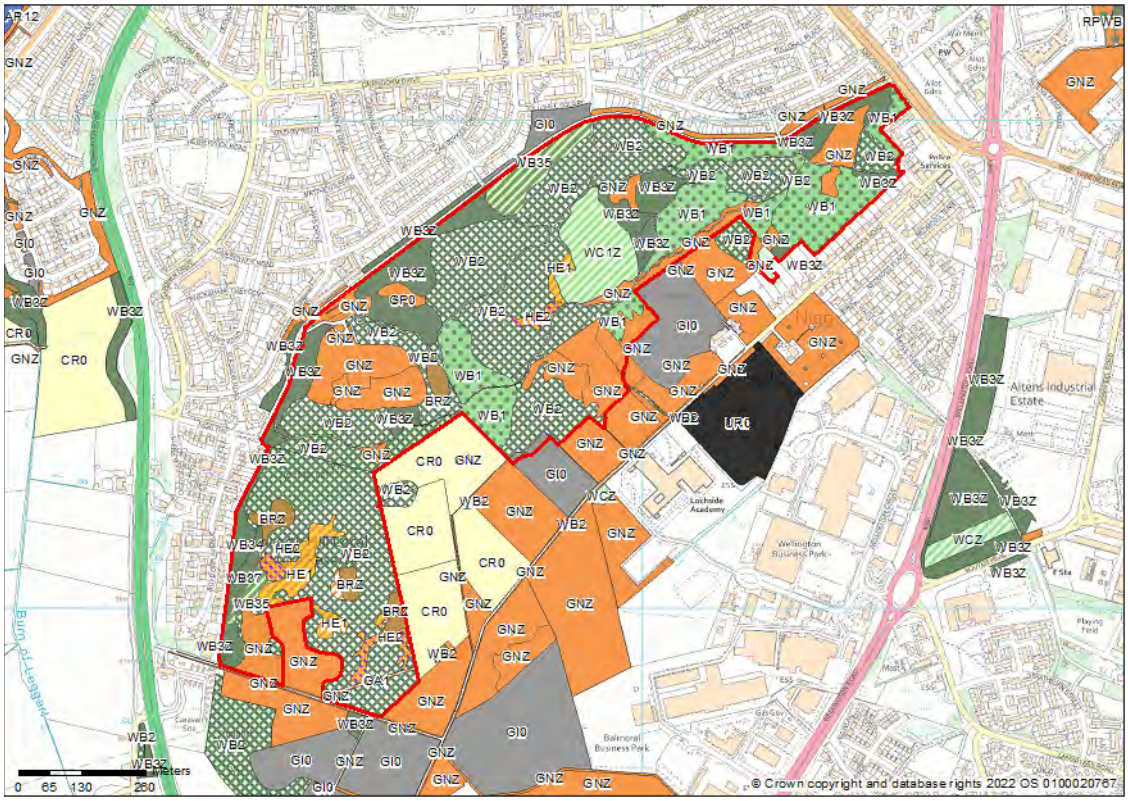
Site Area : 61.45 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



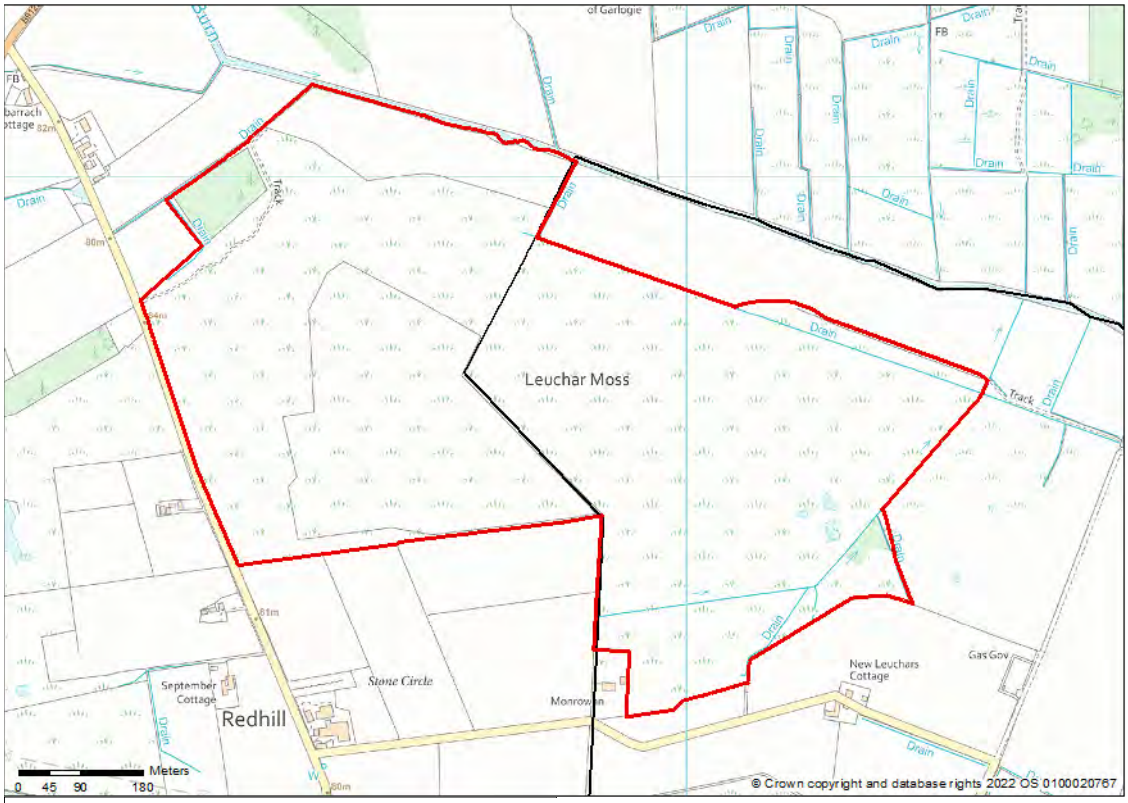
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	19,905	3.2	25,784	4.2	5,879	1.0
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		40,424	6.6	152,754	24.9	112,329	18.3
Scrub Woodland		293,714	47.8	267,627	43.6	-26,087	-4.2
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	2,020	0.3	25,396	4.1	23,376	3.8
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		18,916	3.1			-18,916	-3.1
Acid Grassland	Y	13,795	2.2	1,906	0.3	-11,889	-1.9
Neutral Grassland		110,843	18.0	90,341	14.7	-20,503	-3.3
Improved Grassland		37,606	6.1	3,700	0.6	-33,906	-5.5
Bracken		17,002	2.8	11,738	1.9	-5,264	-0.9
Heathland	Y	47,006	7.6	22,048	3.6	-24,957	-4.1
Standing Open Water	Y			13	0.0	13	0.0
Total Surveyed Area		601,230	97.8	601,306	97.9	76	0.0
Total Priority Habitat		**82,725**	**13.5**	**75,146**	**12.2**	**-7,579**	**-1.2**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Leuchar Moss



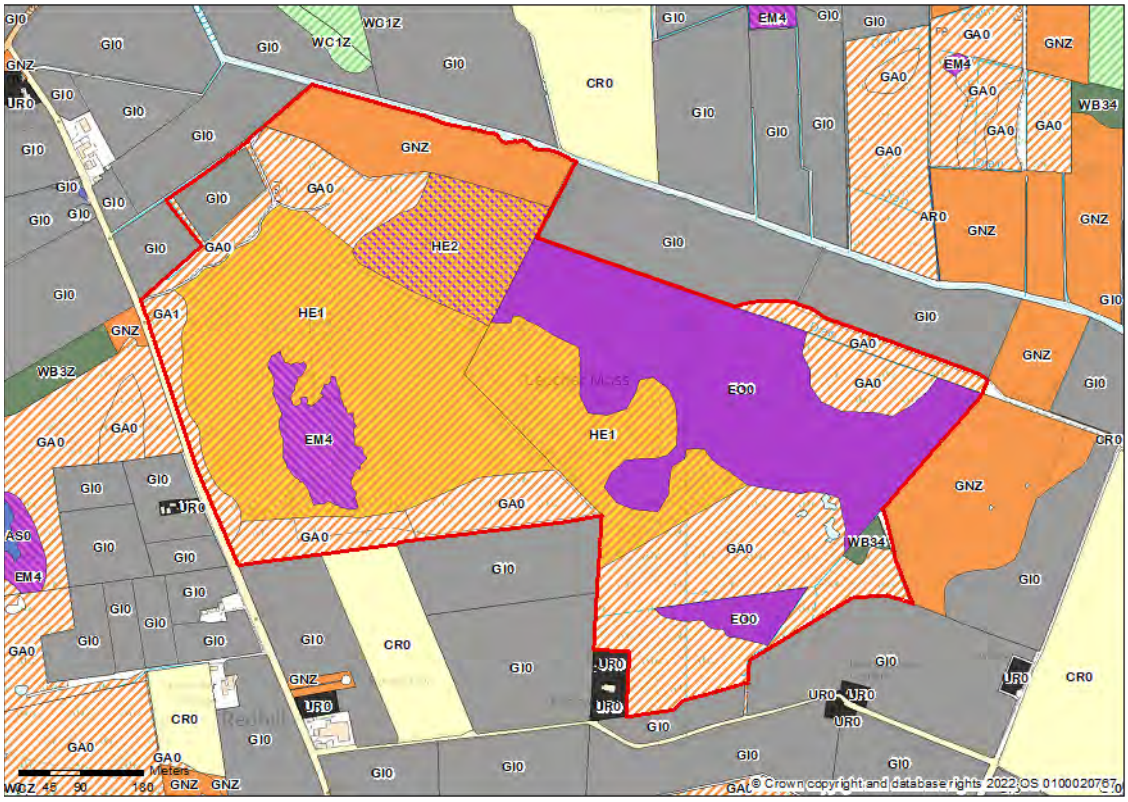
This is a relatively large site supporting a variety of UK and local BAP priority habitats. These include rush pasture, bog, dry heath and acid grassland containing cotton grass. There are small areas of scrub and wet woodland. These habitats support a varied flora with a higher than average diversity of species present. This site presents a good example of heath and bog habitats within the Aberdeen City boundary. Access on foot to the south of the site can be made from the Standing Stones of Echt Stone Circle, while a small track leads to the north of the site

For the purposes of this report only the area within the Aberdeen City boundary as shown above is included within the comparison figures.

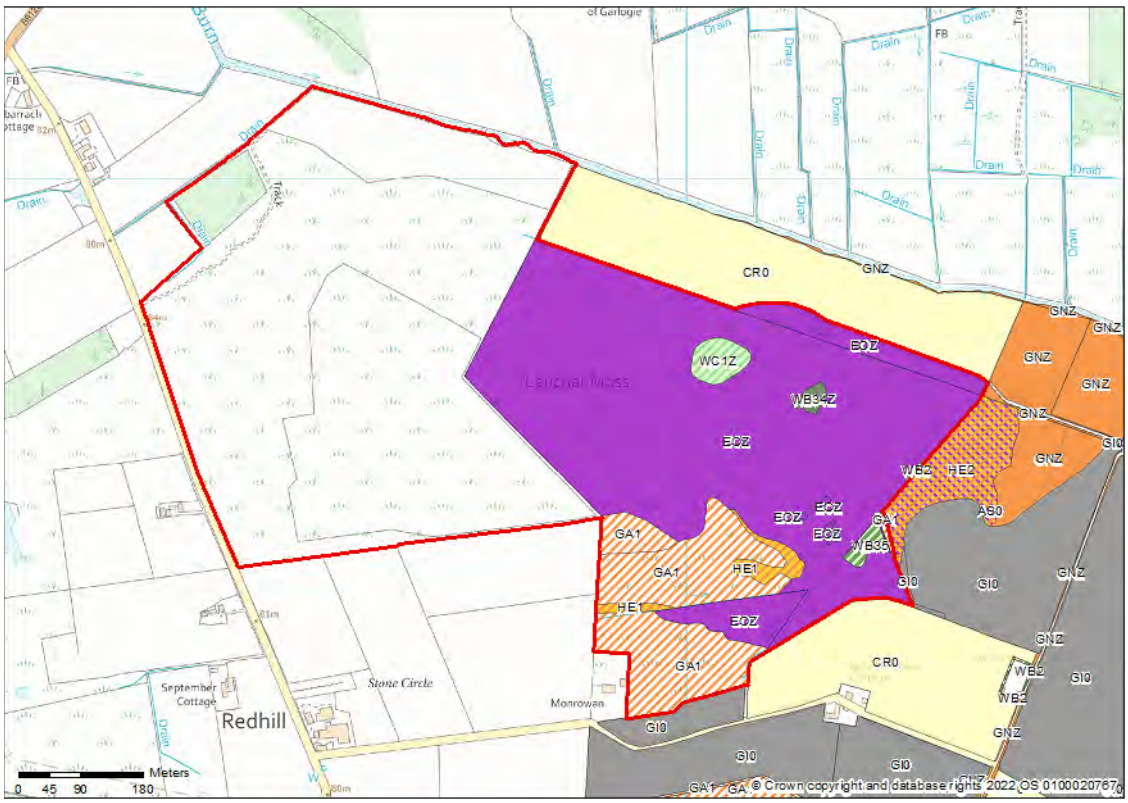
Site Area (within Aberdeen City boundary) : 27.88 ha Overall LNCS Area : 58.05 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006 (Aberdeen City Area)		**IHS 2018-2021** (Aberdeen City Area)		**Loss / Gain**	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	2,001	0.7	3,207	1.2	1,206	0.4
Scrub Woodland				196	0.1	196	0.1
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y			4,188	1.5	4,188	1.5
Acid Grassland	Y	97,810	35.1	50,309	18.0	-47,501	-17.0
Heathland	Y	52,016	18.7	4,501	1.6	-47,516	-17.0
Bog	Y	125,845	45.1	214,444	76.9	88,599	31.8
Arable and Horticulture				947	0.3	947	0.3
Total Surveyed Area		277,672	99.6	277,792	99.7	120	0.1
Total Priority Habitat		**277,672**	**99.6**	**276,649**	**99.2**	**-1,023**	**-0.4**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

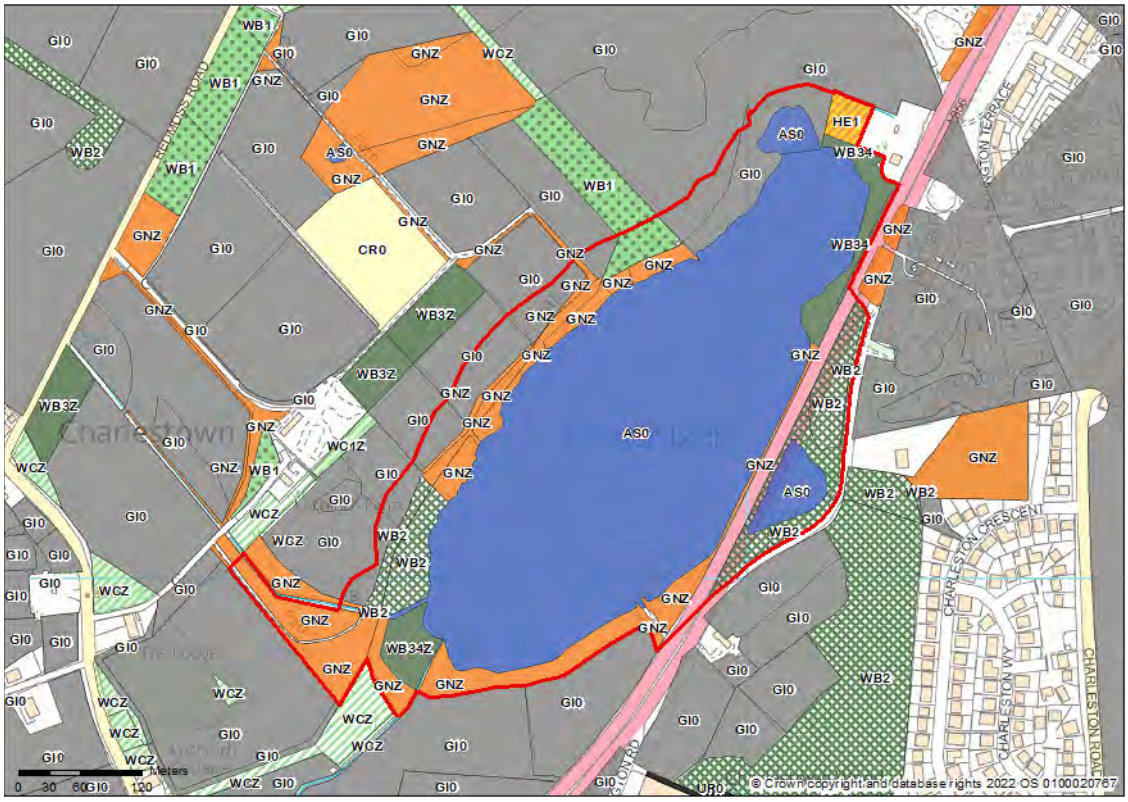
Loirston Loch

This is one of the largest bodies of open water in the City. The loch is divided into two by the A956, with only a small area on the east side of the road. The loch has a good variety of aquatic and marginal flora. There are also various grassland and damp habitats, a small area of heath, plus some mixed and wet woodland, a small Scots pine plantation and areas of gorse scrub. A good number of birds visit the loch – it is an important site locally and regionally for overwintering birds including wildfowl. The site has a higher than average diversity of birds and plants including a good variety of aquatic plant species. Some plant species such as the autumnal water-starwort are locally rare. The proximity of this site to the heathland areas of Kincorth and Tullos and the coastal strip of Balnagask-Cove contributes to its value in forming a network of habitats to the South of Aberdeen.

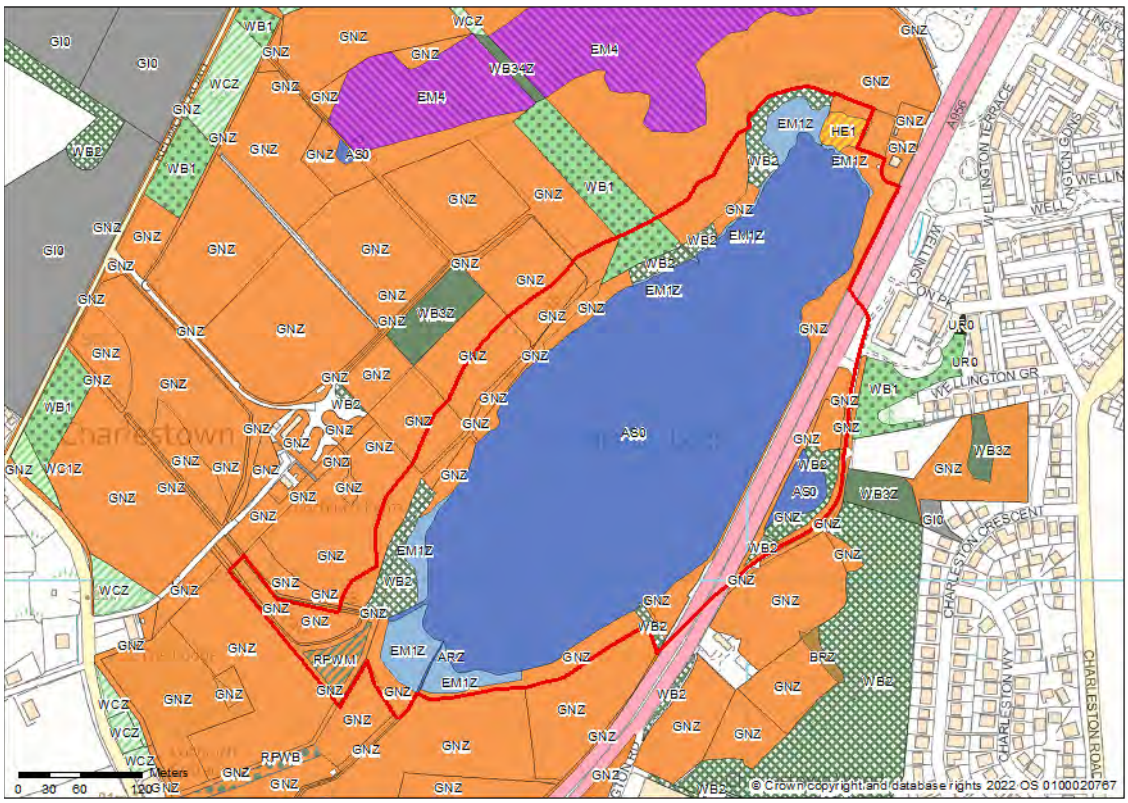
Site Area : 18.22 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	7,164	3.9			-7,164	-3.9
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		2,106	1.2	3,855	2.1	1,748	1.0
Scrub Woodland		13,726	7.5	9,309	5.1	-4,417	-2.4
Neutral Grassland		23,271	12.8	41,674	22.9	18,403	10.1
Improved Grassland		19,220	10.5			-19,220	-10.5
Heathland	Y	1,552	0.9	1,200	0.7	-351	-0.2
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y			8,907	4.9	8,907	4.9
Standing Open Water	Y	109,709	60.2	107,349	58.9	-2,361	-1.3
Rivers and Streams	Y			101	0.1	101	0.1
Total Surveyed Area		176,749	97.0	172,394	94.6	-4,355	-2.4
Total Priority Habitat		**118,425**	**65.0**	**117,557**	**64.5**	**-869**	**-0.5**

Urban Development

Widening of the road which runs between the main part of this site and the small area on the east side of the road has resulted in some loss of scrub woodland on the eastern side, but this has not had a significant impact on the site overall.

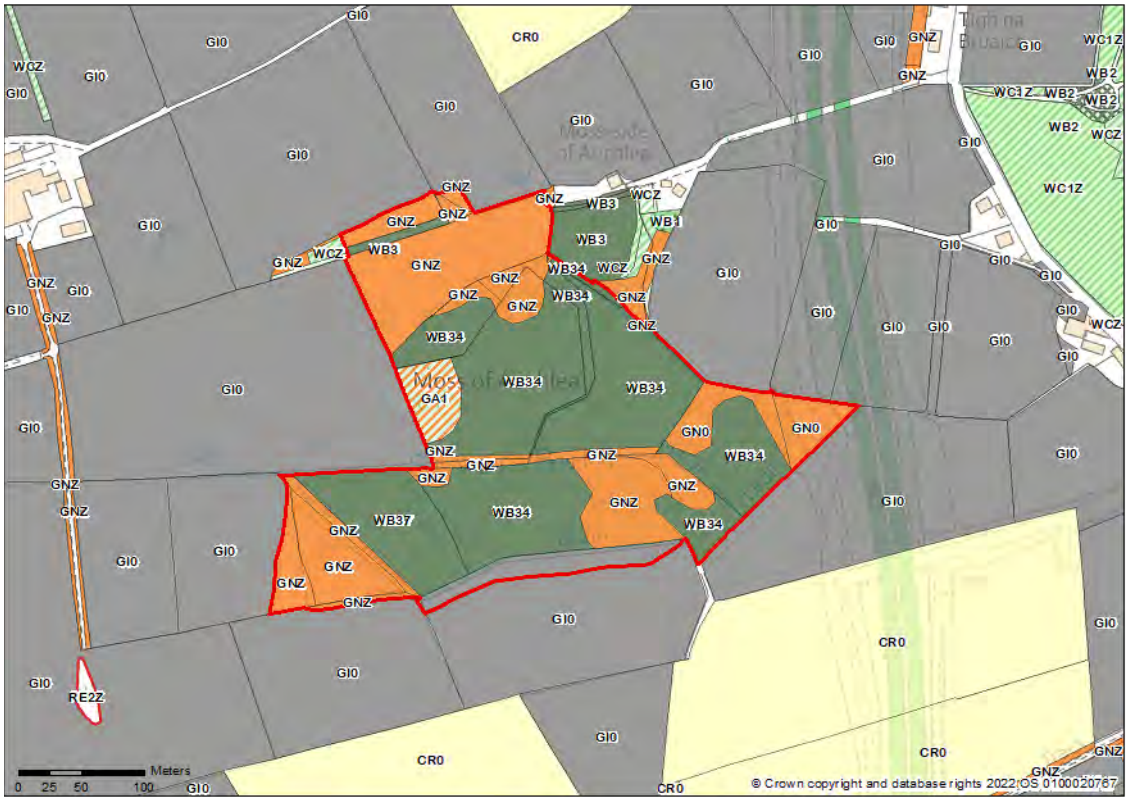
Moss of Auchlea

This is a fairly small moss about 2km South East of Westhill that is predominantly wet woodland and rush pasture. There are also small areas of upland birch woodland, broadleaved woodland, neutral and acid grassland. Although small in size, there is a good range of marsh and heathland plants which are not common in the City.

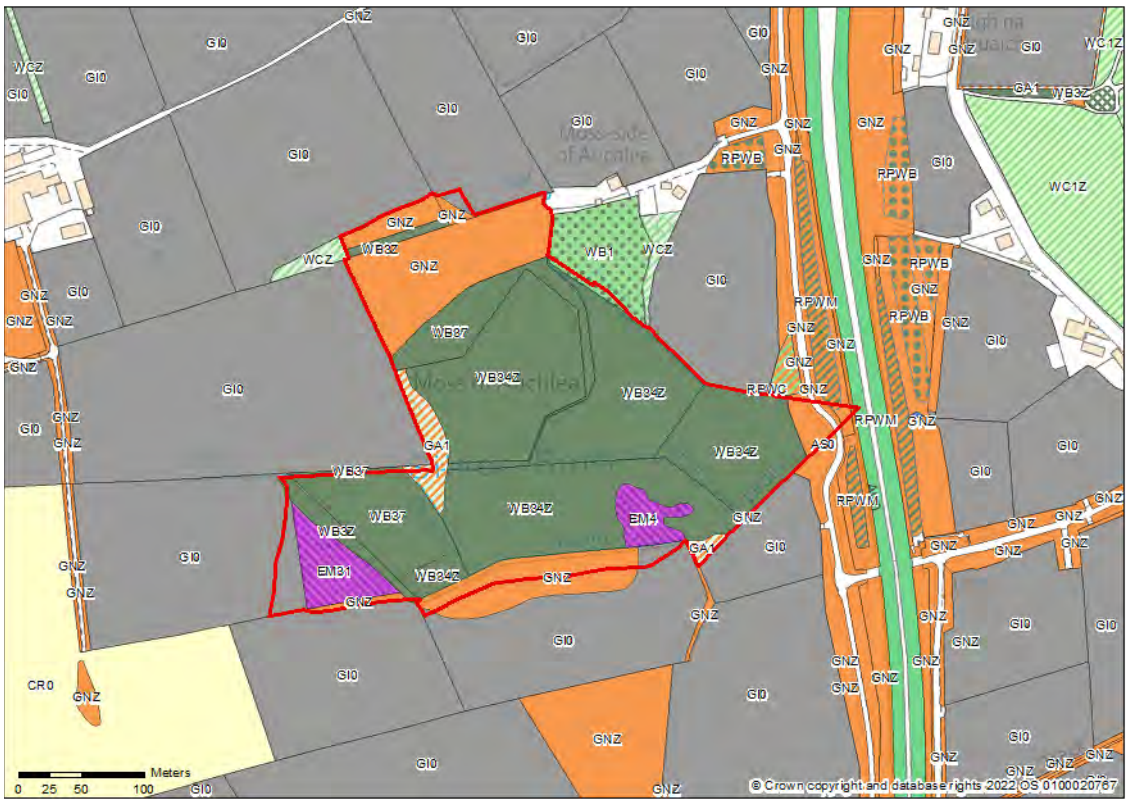
Site Area : 8.25 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



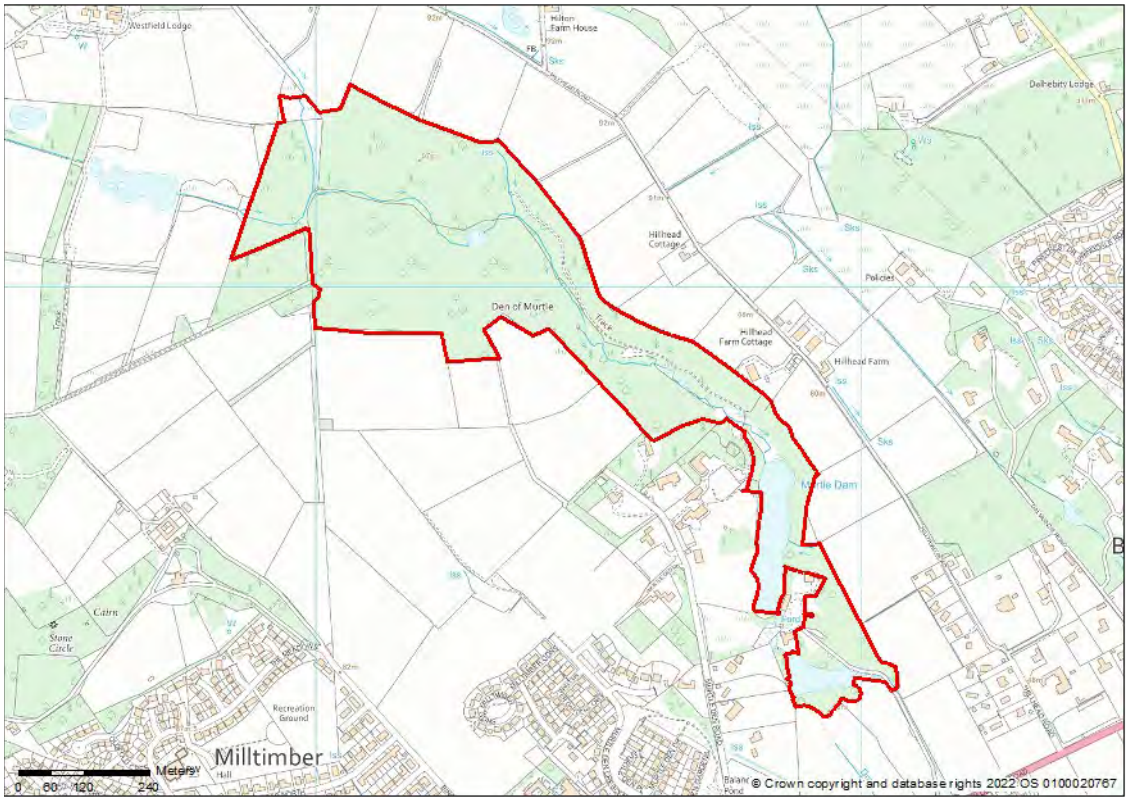
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	44,446	53.9	55,323	67.0	10,877	13.2
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		589	0.7	2,325	2.8	1,736	2.1
Acid Grassland	Y	2,424	2.9	2,194	2.7	-230	-0.3
Neutral Grassland		31,920	38.7	15,193	18.4	-16,727	-20.3
Improved Grassland		3,140	3.8	2,274	2.8	-866	-1.0
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y			5,047	6.1	5,047	6.1
Standing Open Water	Y			12	0.0	12	0.0
Total Surveyed Area		82,519	100.0	82,366	99.8	-153	-0.2
Total Priority Habitat		**46,870**	**56.8**	**62,574**	**75.8**	**15,705**	**19.0**

Urban Development

The AWPR has encroached slightly on the boundary of this LNCS site, impacting an area of neutral grassland at the eastern side of the site. The disturbed area, approximately 1,300m^2, is now mostly re-establishing as neutral grassland although it now has a small road through it cutting off a small area of approximately 400m2 from the LNCS.

Murtle Den

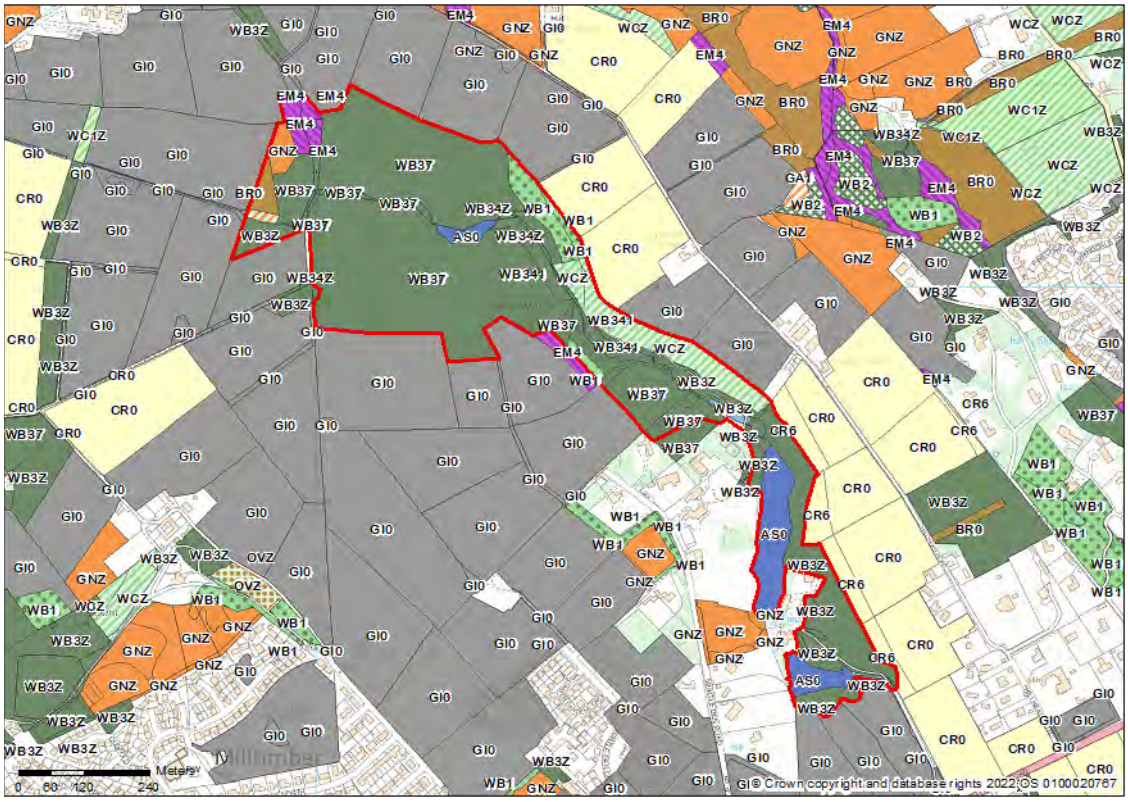


This site comprises a large area of upland birch woodland with smaller areas of mixed woodland, wet woodland, other broadleaved woodland and coniferous woodland. In addition, there are also sizeable areas of standing water created by the damming of a burn that flows through the den. This is an excellent site with a good woodland flora. This site is near to the Hillhead Road and Foggieton Local Nature Conservation Sites. The majority of the Murtle Den site is situated within a Tree Preservation Order.

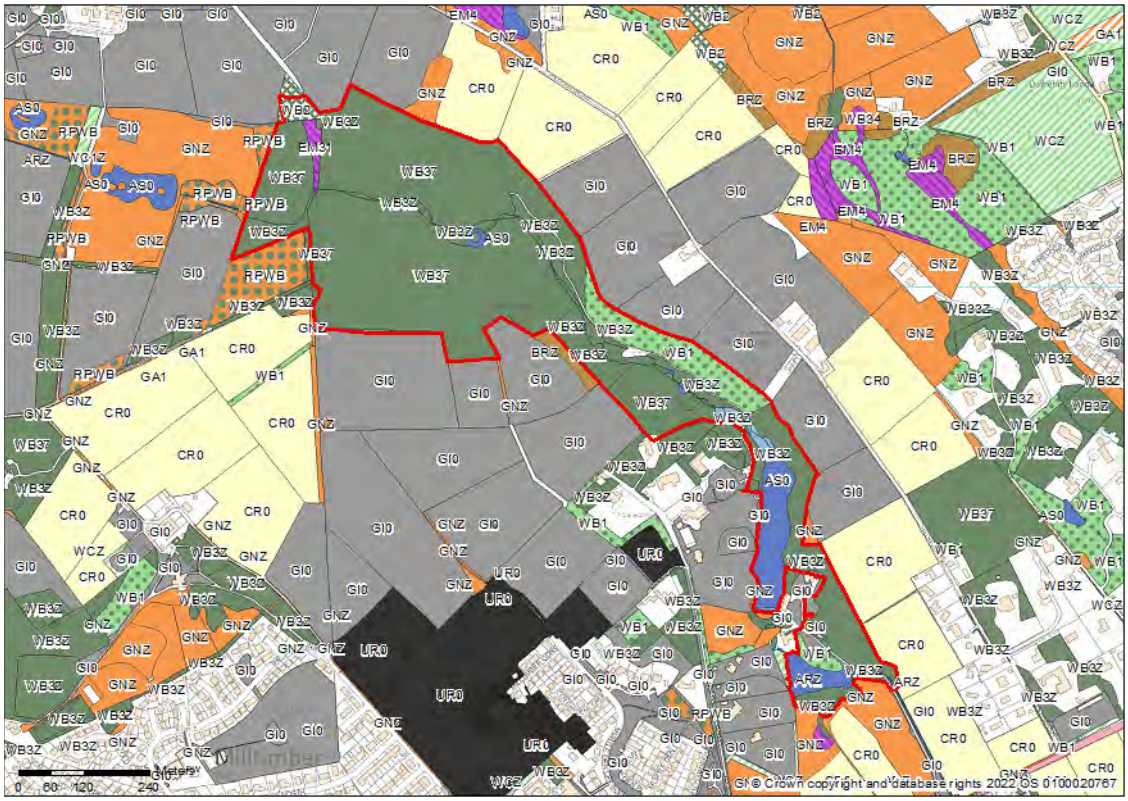
Site Area : 31.40 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



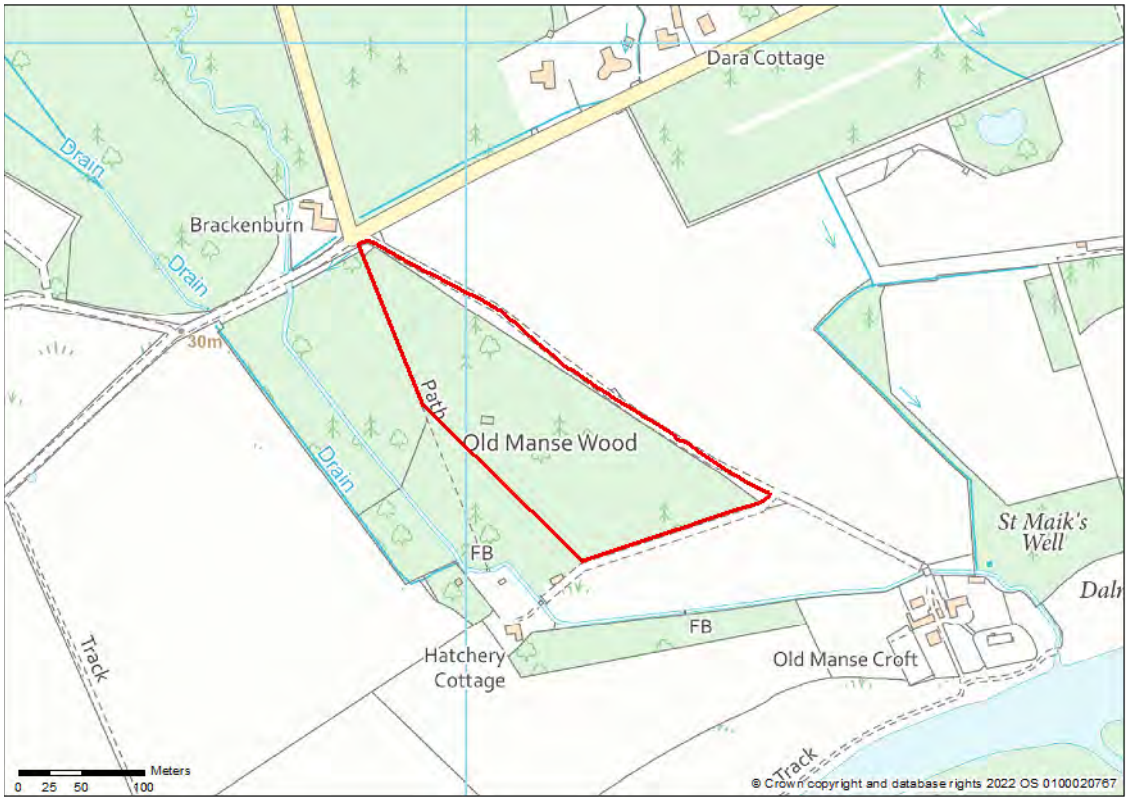
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	194,982	62.1	193,147	61.5	-1,834	-0.6
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		58,490	18.6	83,474	26.6	24,984	8.0
Scrub Woodland				2,949	0.9	2,949	0.9
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		20,032	6.4			-20,032	-6.4
Acid Grassland	Y	1,015	0.3			-1,015	-0.3
Neutral Grassland		3,604	1.1	128	0.0	-3,476	-1.1
Improved Grassland				4,756	1.5	4,755	1.5
Bracken		3,325	1.1			-3,325	-1.1
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	6,940	2.2	5,879	1.9	-1,061	-0.3
Standing Open Water	Y	23,277	7.4	14,559	4.6	-8,718	-2.8
Rivers and Streams	Y			5,682	1.8	5,682	1.8
Total Surveyed Area		311,666	99.2	310,575	98.9	-1,091	-0.3
Total Priority Habitat		**226,214**	**72.0**	**219,268**	**69.8**	**-6,946**	**-2.2**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Old Manse Wood

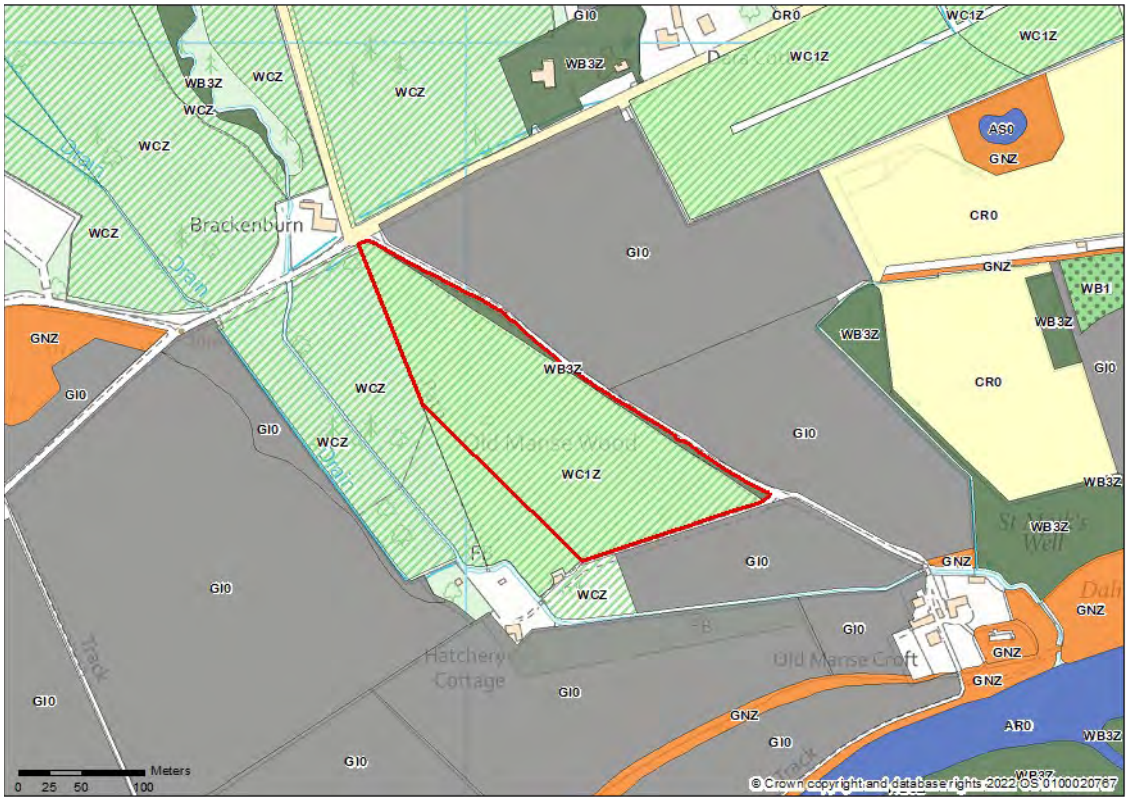


This site was previously described as consisting of a semi-mature Scots pine plantation. It appears to have been partly replanted with broadleaf tree species in recent years.

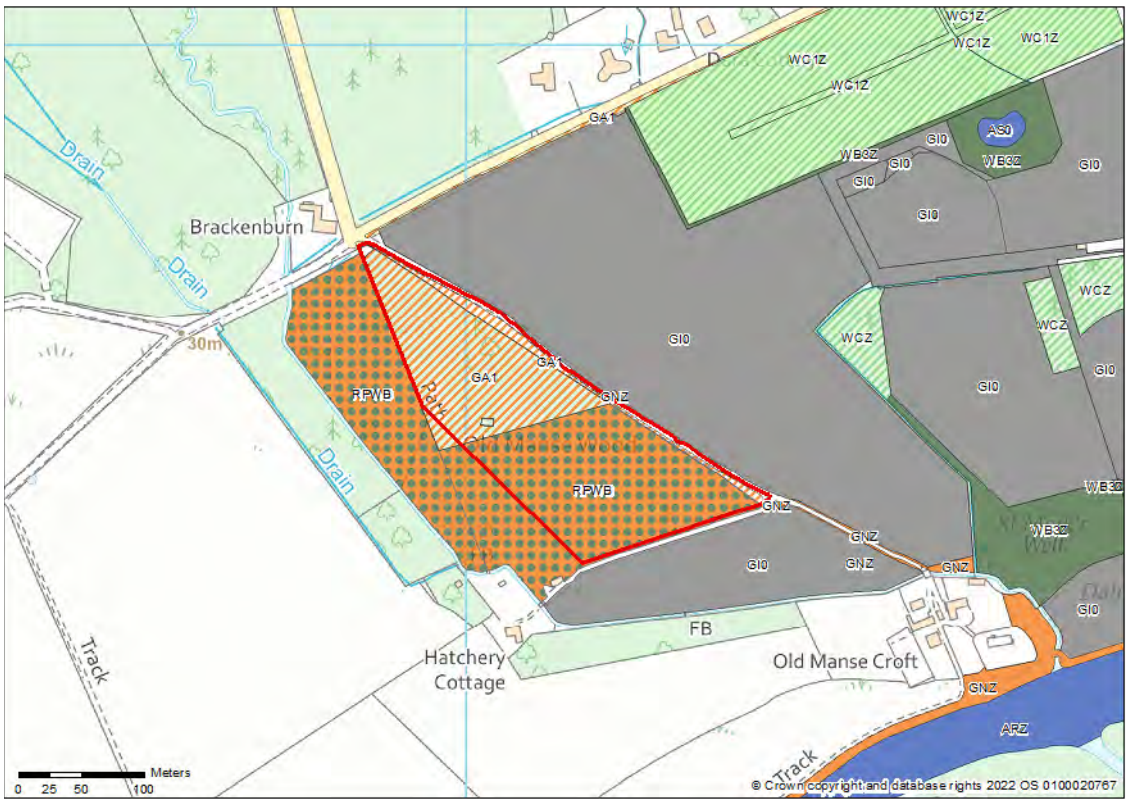
Site Area : 3.04 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



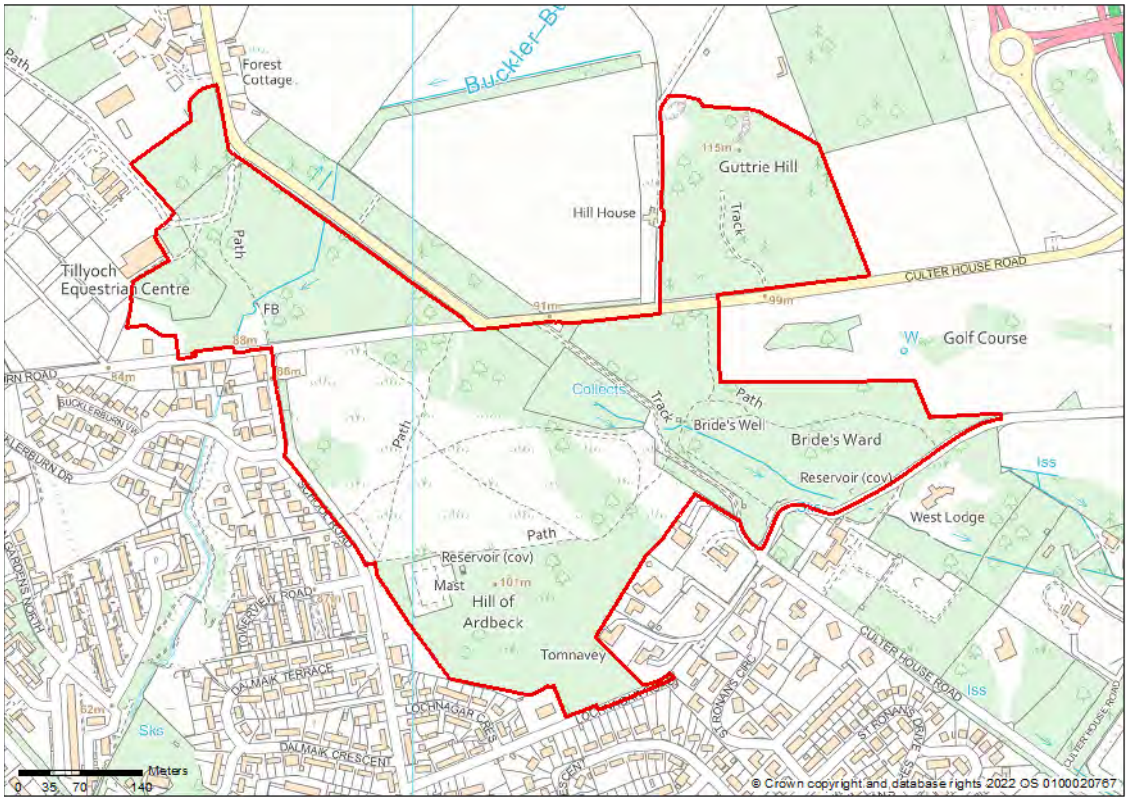
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		1,745	5.7	15,515	51.0	13,769	45.3
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	28,646	94.3			-28,646	-94.3
Acid Grassland	Y			13,799	45.4	13,799	45.4
Total Surveyed Area		30,392	100.0	29,314	96.5	-1,078	-3.5
Total Priority Habitat		**28,646**	**94.3**	**13,799**	**45.4**	**-14,847**	**-48.9**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Peterculter

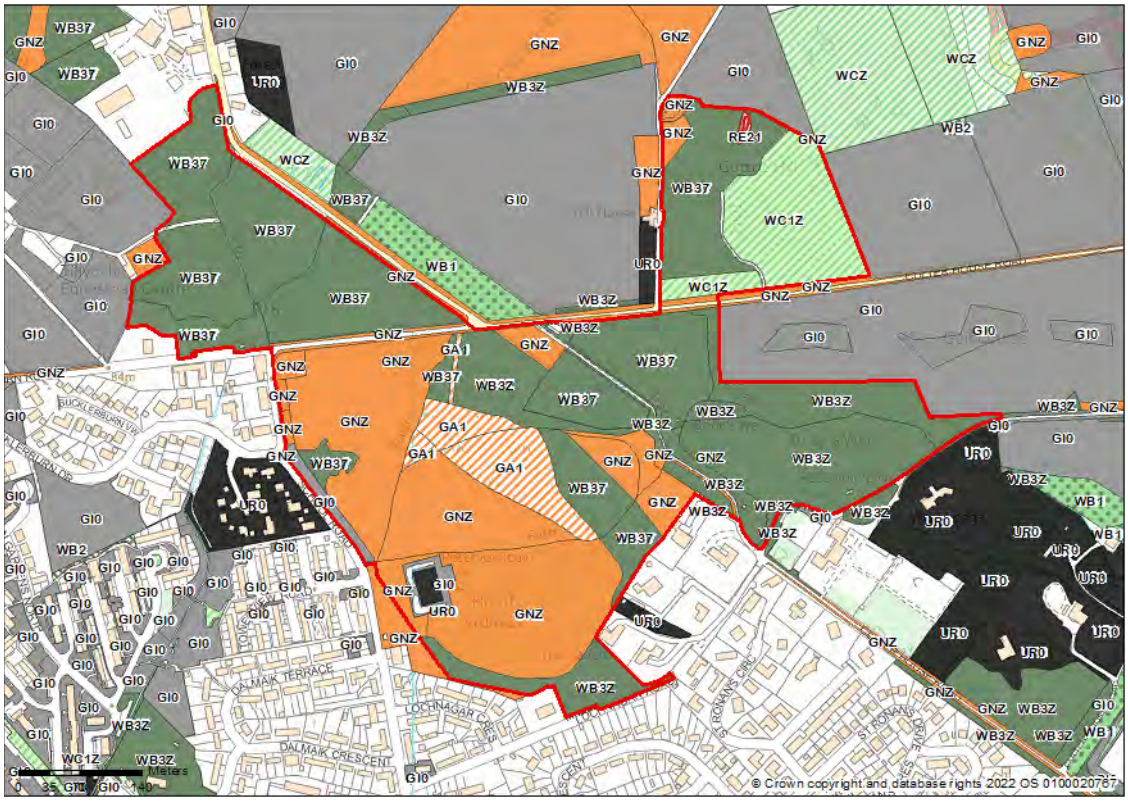


Due to their proximity to each other, Peterculter is made up of the former District Wildlife Sites Woodend Woods - Peterculter, Guttrie Hill, Culter House Woods and Hill of Ardbeck. All four sites are mainly comprised of birch woodland with small areas of mixed woodland, other broadleaved woodland, other pine woodland and other coniferous woodland. There are also small areas of neutral grassland with a former quarry in the north of the Hill or Arbeck site which has been colonised by ferns and shrubs. There are a number of priority habitats and species including the red squirrel. There is also a substantial area covered by a Tree Preservation Order.

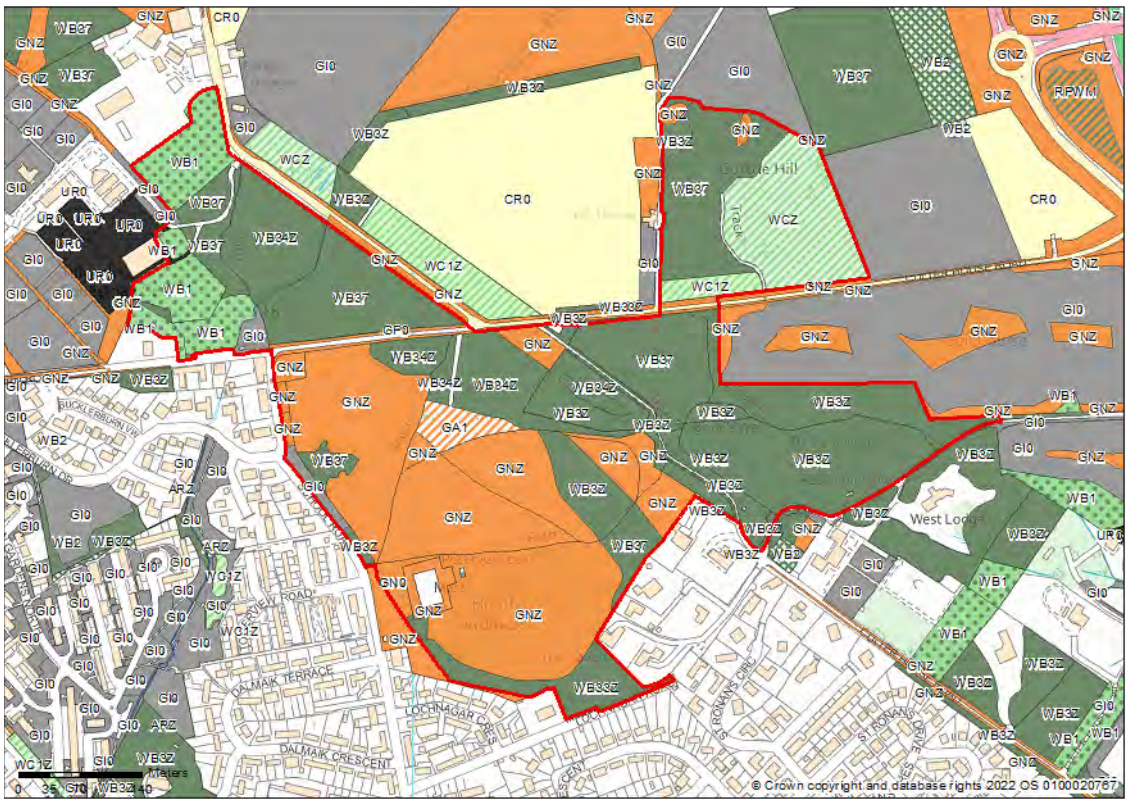
Site Area : 28.87 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



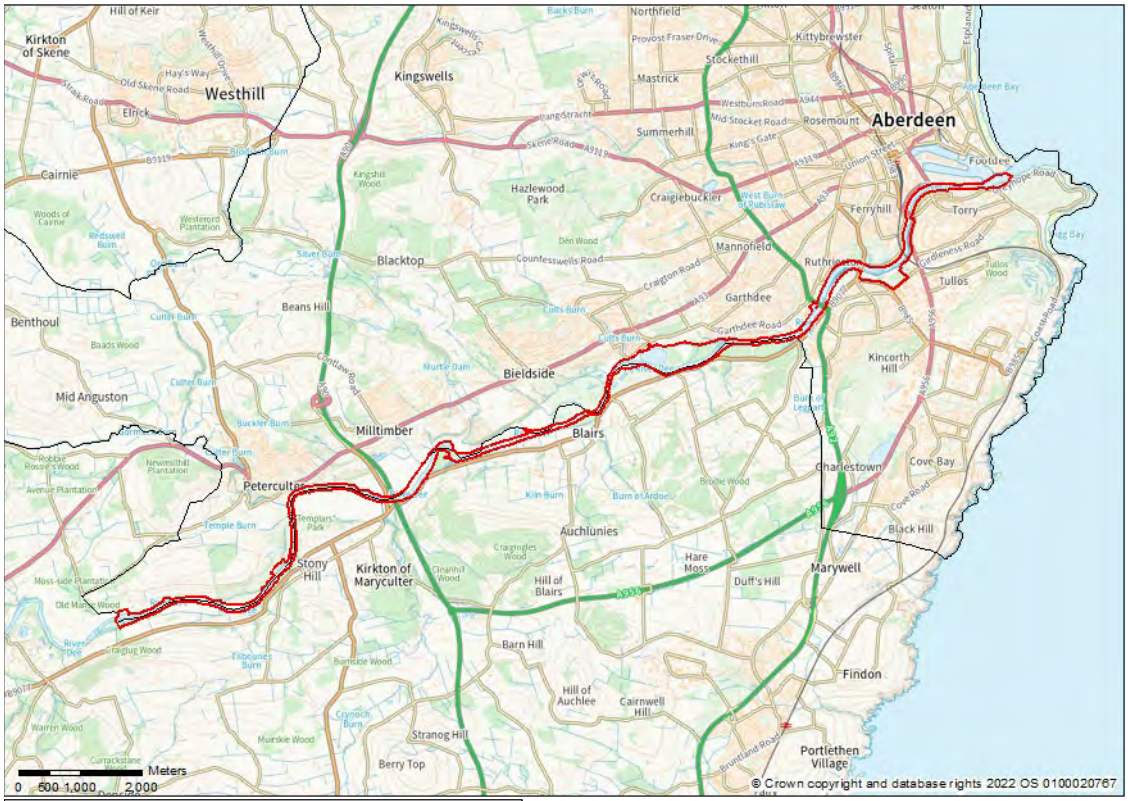
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	102,104	35.5	80,283	27.9	-21,821	-7.6
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		58,466	20.3	83,907	29.2	25,441	8.8
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	21,433	7.4	2,687	0.9	-18,746	-6.5
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)				18,634	6.5	18,634	6.5
Acid Grassland	Y	14,019	4.9	3,557	1.2	-10,462	-3.6
Neutral Grassland		82,934	28.8	89,324	31.0	6,390	2.2
Improved Grassland		3,151	1.1	3,489	1.2	338	0.1
Inland Rock		292	0.1			-292	-0.1
Built-up Areas and Gardens		999	0.3	231	0.1	-768	-0.3
Total Surveyed Area		283,398	98.5	282,111	98.0	-1,287	-0.4
Total Priority Habitat		**137,556**	**47.8**	**86,527**	**30.1**	**-51,029**	**-17.7**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

River Dee Corridor



The River Dee is a clean, fast flowing river and within Aberdeen supports a diverse range of plants and animals. Along sections of the river bank a strip of semi-natural grassland and water margin vegetation is present. Patches of willow and alder trees occur where grazing is light or absent. The River Dee supports a number of breeding and overwintering birds, with an interesting insect fauna. Shingle beaches in the River Dee provide spawning areas for salmon. The River Dee is also a Special Area of Conservation for the presence of the Atlantic salmon, European otter and Fresh water pearl mussel.

Site Area : 248.38 ha

IHS Survey Maps - N/A, see GIS system to view detailed IHS data at an appropriate scale**.**

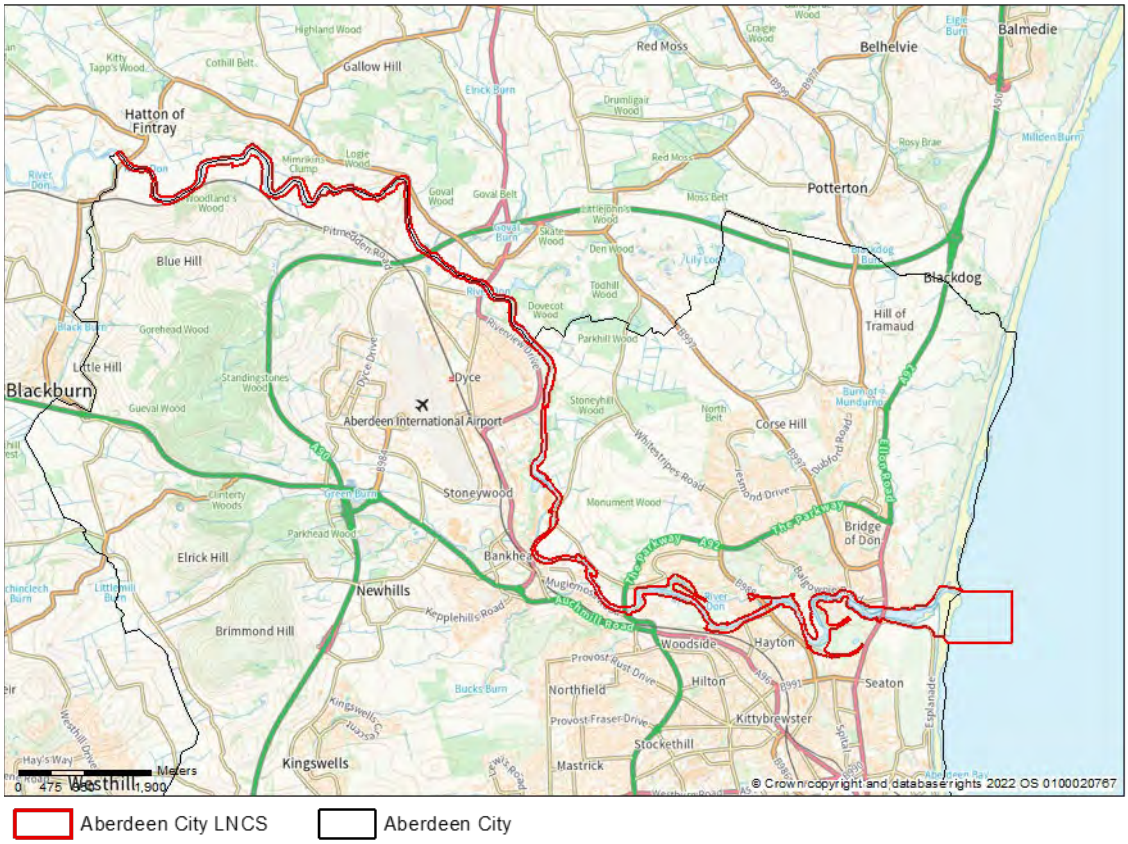
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		**IHS 2018-2021**		**Loss / Gain**	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	30,266	1.2	55,717	2.2	25,450	1.0
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		157,671	6.3	275,758	11.1	118,087	4.8
Scrub Woodland		92,201	3.7	60,931	2.5	-31,270	-1.3
Neutral Grassland		439,508	17.7	424,150	17.1	-2,099	-0.6
Improved Grassland		208,316	8.4	71,064	2.9	-137,252	-5.5
Bracken		9,053	0.4	844	0.0	-8,209	-0.3
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	22,132	0.9	55,998	2.3	33,866	1.4
Standing Open Water	Y	87,388	3.5	87,120	3.5	-268	0.0
Rivers and Streams	Y	1,149,565	46.3	1,257,067	50.6	107,502	4.3
Inland Rock		6,037	0.2	6,924	0.3	886	0.0
Littoral Sediment	Y	63,622	2.6	71,397	2.9	7,775	0.3
Supralittoral Rock (Non-Priority)				689	0.0	689	0.0
Littoral Rock		3,647	0.1	8,454	0.3	4,807	0.2
Arable and Horticulture		10,668	0.4			-10,668	-0.4
Total Surveyed Area		2,280,075	91.8	2,376,113	95.7	96,038	3.9
Total Priority Habitat		**1,352,974**	**54.5**	**1,527,299**	**61.5**	**174,326**	**7.0**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development has been identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

River Don Corridor



The River Don is a fast flowing river with a number of weirs along its length forming pools. The river has rich marginal vegetation except where it flows through intensively grazed areas. The steep sided wooded banks of the Lower Don are some of the best in the City. The water quality of the River Don has been a problem in the past but has shown considerable improvement in recent years. There are some Tree Preservation Orders particularly along the more easterly side of the River Don Corridor.

Site Area : 299.33 ha

IHS Survey Maps - N/A, see GIS system to view detailed IHS data at an appropriate scale**.**

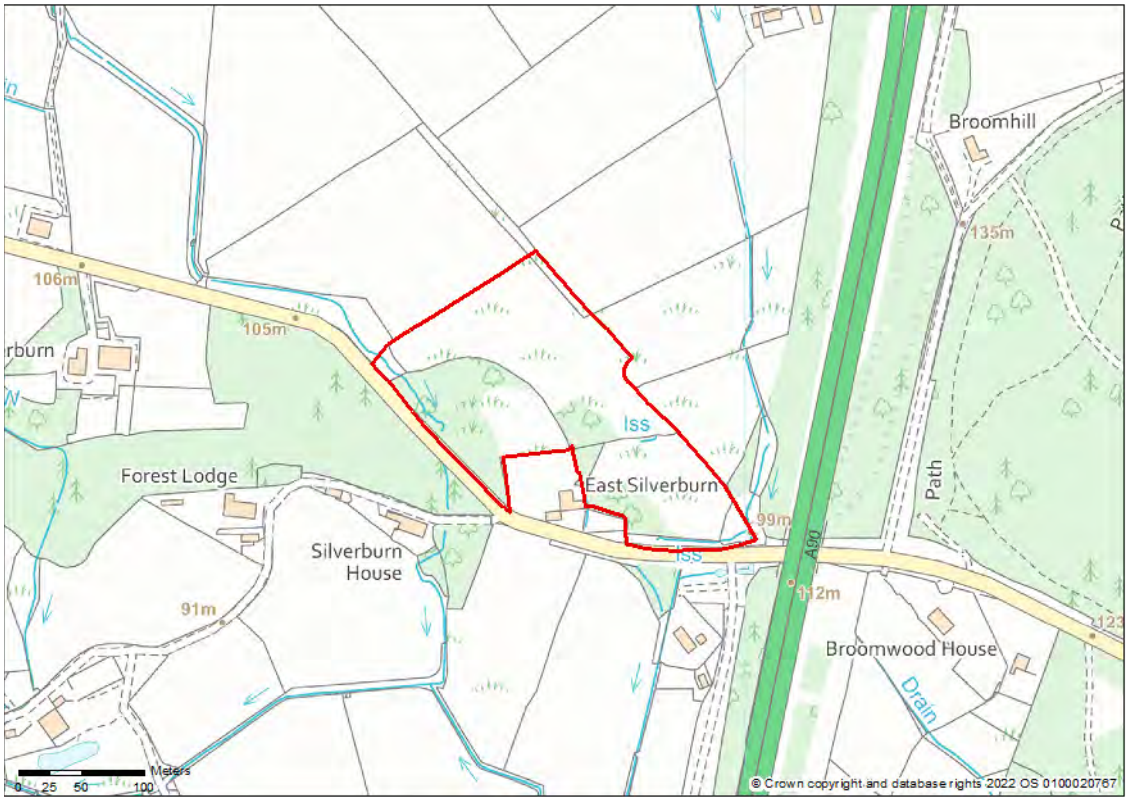
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	2,942	0.1	3,405	0.1	463	0.0
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		420,847	14.1	423,530	14.1	2,683	0.1
Scrub Woodland		6,487	0.2	5,524	0.2	-963	0.0
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		7,181	0.2	6,909	0.2	-272	0.0
Neutral Grassland		137,216	4.6	281,303	9.4	144,086	4.8
Improved Grassland		184,615	6.2	81,635	2.7	-102,980	-3.4
Bracken		7,492	0.3	8,401	0.3	908	0.0
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	21,999	0.7	51,762	1.7	29,763	1.0
Standing Open Water	Y	11,028	0.4	1,120	0.0	-9,907	-0.4
Rivers and Streams	Y	891,005	29.8	891,005	29.8	0	0.0
Inland Rock		0	0.0	2,354	0.1	2,354	0.1
Supralittoral Sediment	Y	44,604	1.5	45,387	1.5	783	0.0
Littoral Sediment	Y	236,813	7.9	224,439	7.5	-12,374	-0.4
Supralittoral Rock (Priority)	Y			2,803	0.1	2,803	0.1
Littoral Rock		4,178	0.1	741	0.0	-3,437	-0.1
Arable and Horticulture		44,889	1.5	41,274	1.4	-3,615	-0.1
Built-up Areas and Gardens		826	0.0	3,184	0.1	2,358	0.1
Total Surveyed Area		2,022,237	67.6	2,074,777	69.3	52,540	1.8
Total Priority Habitat		**1,208,391**	**40.4**	**1,219,921**	**40.8**	**-95,526**	**0.4**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development has been identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey, although urban development along the route of the river but out with the LNCS continues, including large developments in the Mugiemoss and Persley areas since the 2004-06 survey.

Rotten of Gairn

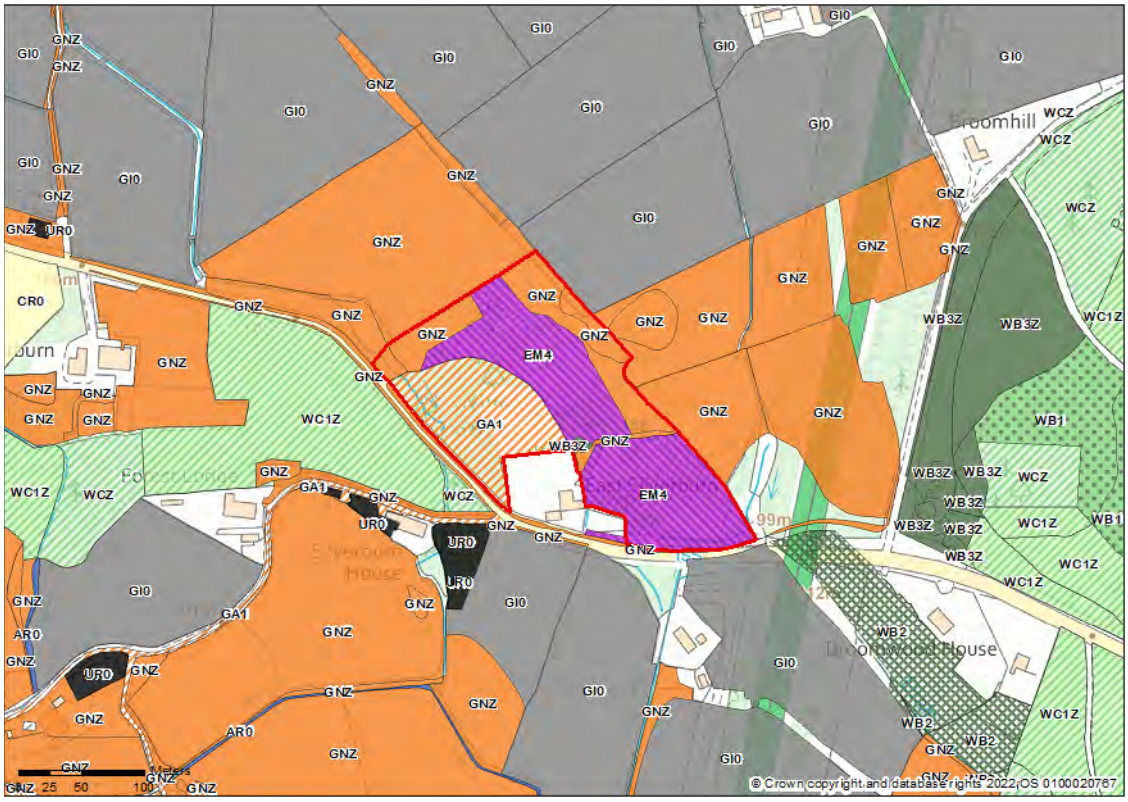


This is a small site between Westhills and Bieldside. There is an area of rush pasture and acid grassland with some small areas of broadleaved woodland and gorse scrub. This is a small but good wetland site which supports a variety of marsh plants.

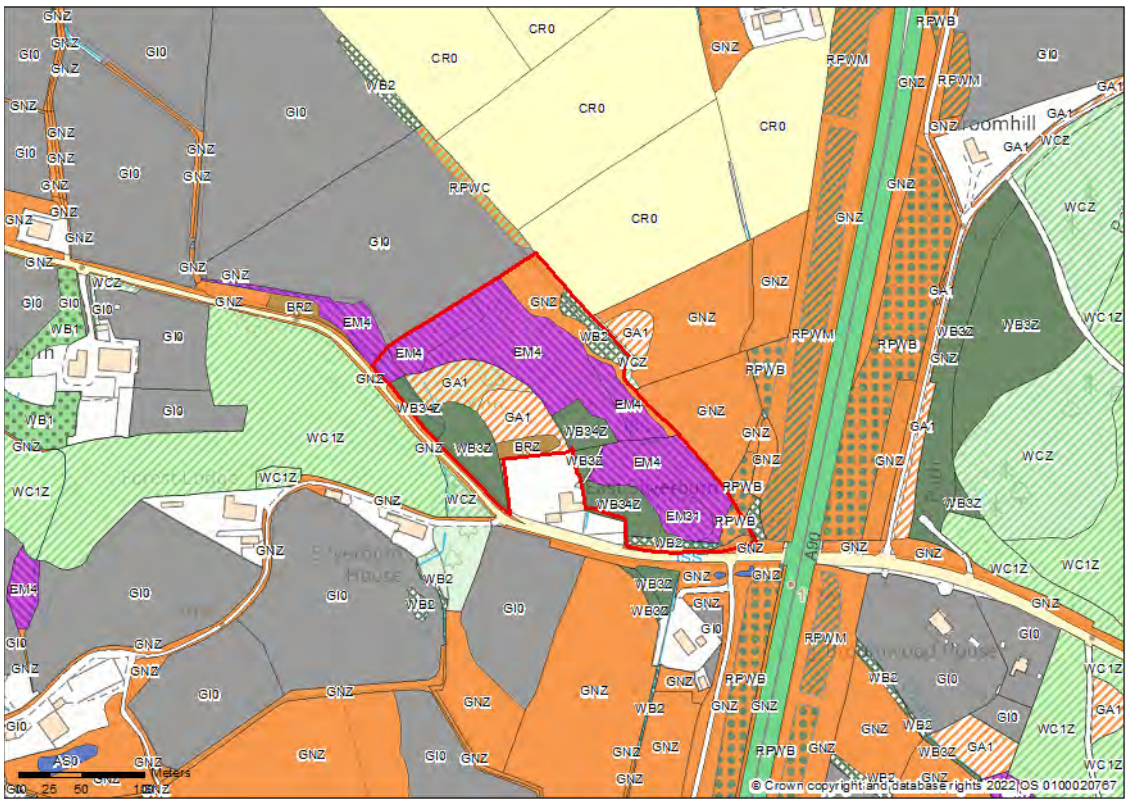
Site Area : 3.26 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



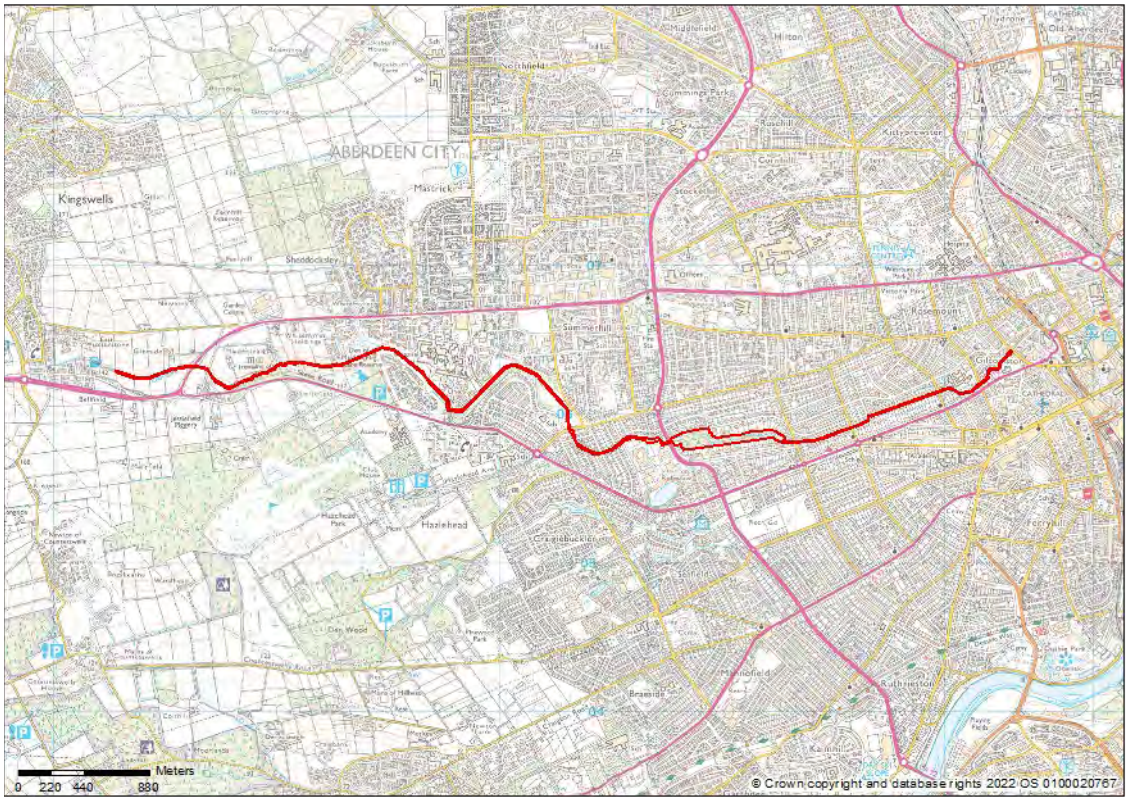
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y			3,694	11.3	3,694	11.3
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		174	0.5	3,238	9.9	3,064	9.4
Scrub Woodland				1,467	4.5	1,467	4.5
Acid Grassland	Y	8,309	25.5	4,357	13.4	-3,952	-12.1
Neutral Grassland		7,138	21.9	2,765	8.5	-4,373	-13.4
Bracken				661	2.0	661	2.0
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	16,939	52.0	16,252	49.9	-687	-2.1
Total Surveyed Area		32,560	99.9	32,435	99.5	-125	-0.4
Total Priority Habitat		**25,248**	**77.5**	**24,303**	**74.6**	**-945**	**-2.9**

Urban Development

A small area in the southeast corner of this LNCS has been affected by the AWPR road build, with an area of Fen, Marsh & Swamp habitat of approximately 600m^2 disturbed. This has subsequently replanted with mixed woodland.

Rubislaw

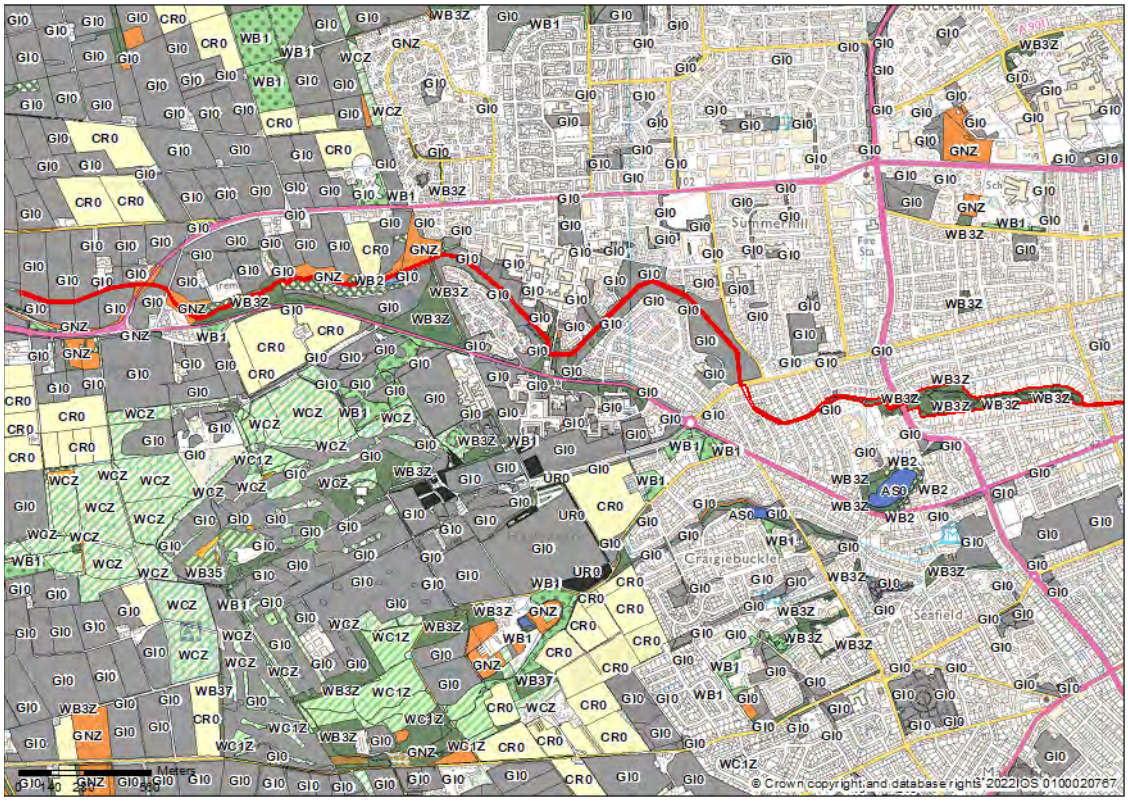


Rubislaw, made up of two previous individual District Wildlife Sites, Rubislaw Den and North Burn of Rubislaw, demonstrates the connectivity between them creating a wildlife corridor and playing a role in the city's Green Space Network. Rubislaw Den is a small wooded valley situated along the Denburn within the built up area of Aberdeen. The woodland contains a mixture of broadleaved trees and shrubs with an interesting ground flora of native plants and garden escapes. A diversity of woodland birds has been recorded from this site. North Burn of Rubislaw, also known as Denburn, runs between Maidencraig Local Nature Reserve and Anderson Drive, passing through tall grassland, broadleaved woodland and amenity grassland. Where not intensively managed, wetland plants are found along the margins. The burn and its margins form a linear habitat which leads into the built up area of the City, disappearing underground in places. A number of birds breed along the burn, including mallard and dipper. Part of the site lies within the Rubislaw/Albyn Place Conservation Area

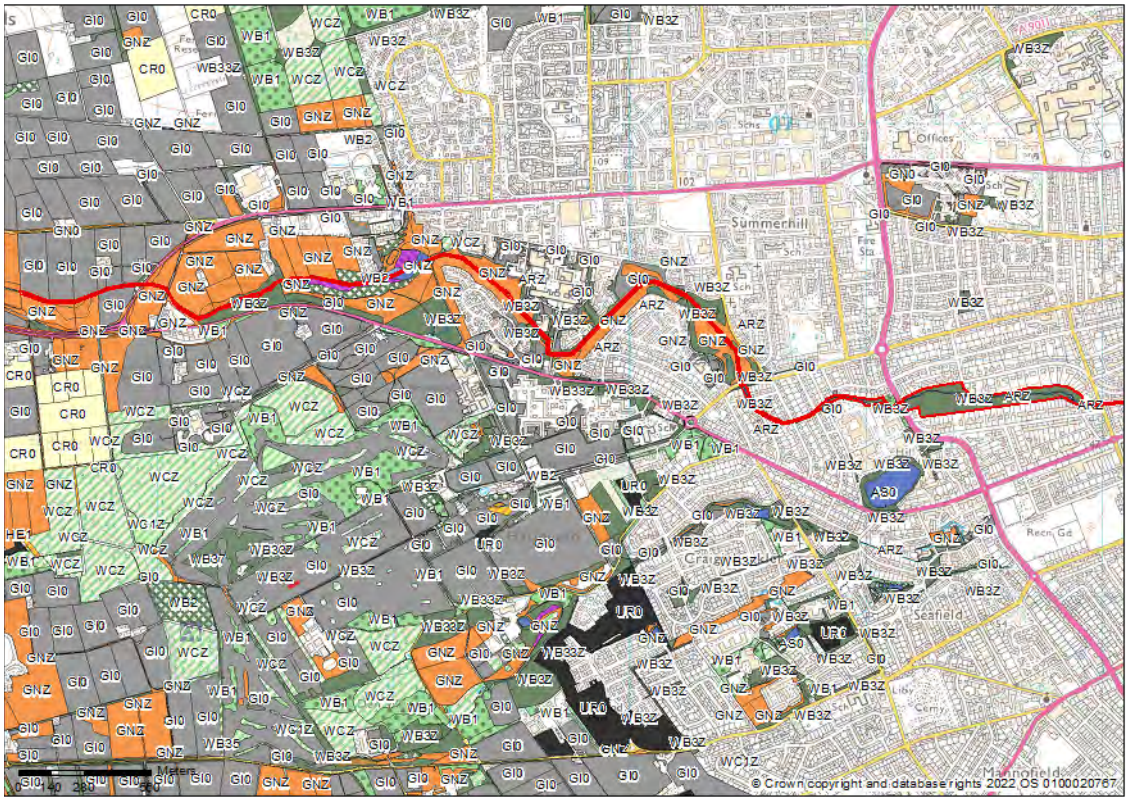
Site Area : 11.13 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		57,704	51.9	66,086	59.4	8,382	7.5
Scrub Woodland		887	0.8	1,812	1.6	925	0.8
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		459	0.4	843	0.8	383	0.3
Neutral Grassland		4,256	3.8	11,540	10.4	7,284	6.5
Improved Grassland		16,508	14.8	4,218	3.8	-12,290	-11.0
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	873	0.8	473	0.4	-399	-0.4
Standing Open Water	Y			123	0.1	123	0.1
Rivers and Streams*	Y			9,633	8.7	9,633	8.7
Total Surveyed Area		80,686	72.5	94,728	85.1	14,041	12.6
Total Priority Habitat		**873**	**0.8**	**10,229**	**9.2**	**9,357**	**8.4**

*NB. Burn area not classified as part of 2004-2006 survey, which accounts for difference in area shown.

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Rubislaw Quarry

This site is a disused quarry in the heart of Aberdeen filled with water. The rock faces are very steep and inaccessible. There are small patches of broom and gorse, and ferns are present. The flatter upper surfaces are clothed in scrubby woodland of beech and ash. A reasonable bird population has been recorded at the quarry including breeding kestrels, peregrine and fulmars. Nearby on the roofs and lawns of buildings are oystercatchers, redwings, tits and warblers.

Site Area : 4.57 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006

IHS 2018-2021

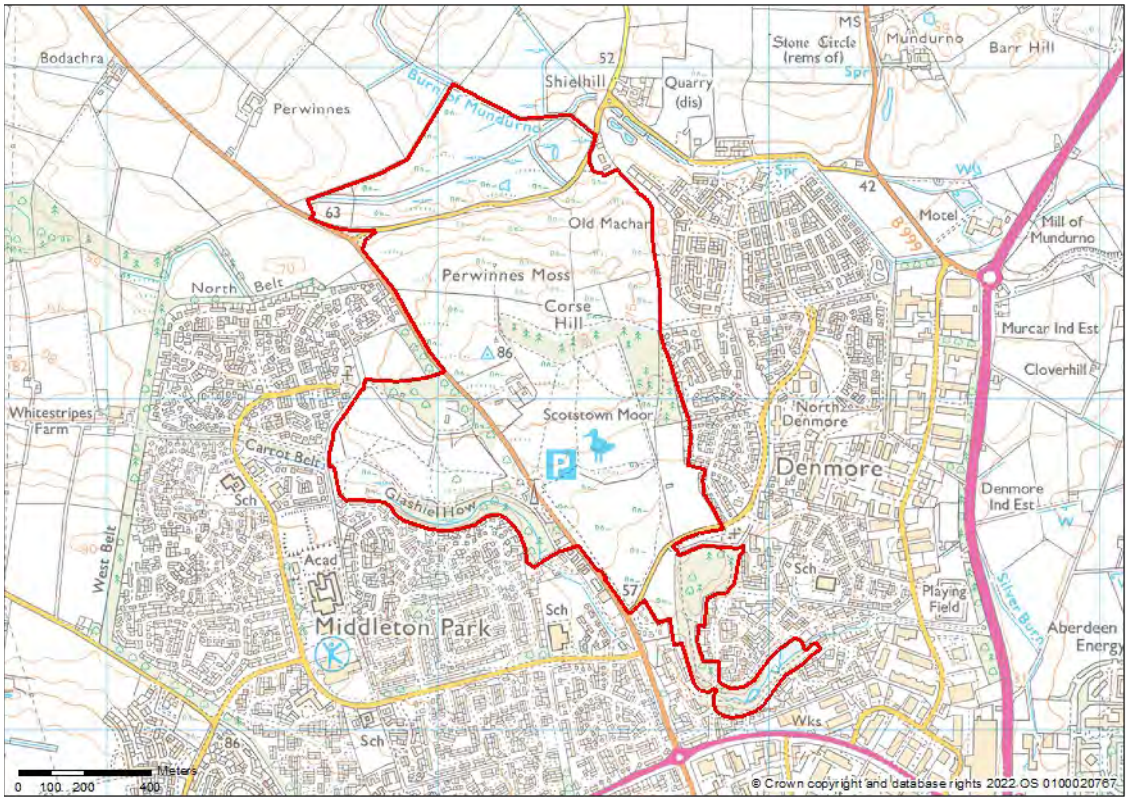
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		13,343	29.2	14,429	31.6	1,086	2.4
Scrub Woodland		14,485	31.7			-14,485	-31.7
Standing Open Water	Y	17,738	38.8	27,644	60.5	9,906	21.7
Total Surveyed Area		45,566	99.7	42,073	92.1	-3493	-7.6
Total Priority Habitat		**17,738**	**38.8**	**27,644**	**60.5**	**9,906**	**21.7**

Urban Development

An area of Scrub Woodland of approximately 3,450m^2 has been lost to urban development at the eastern side of this site.

Scotstown



Due to their proximity, Scotstown is made up of previous individual District Wildlife Sites, Scotstown Moor/Perwinnes Moss, Lochside/ Denmore, and Glashie How.

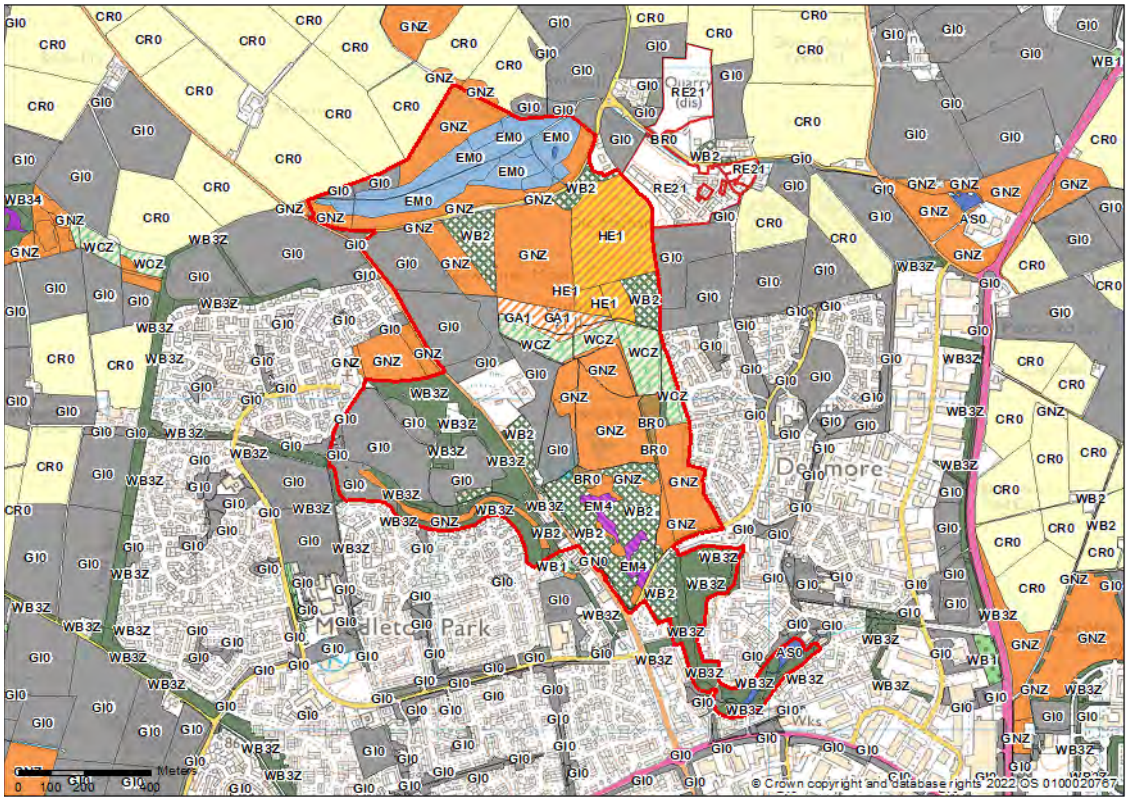
Scotstown Moor is an extensive site near a large residential area in the north of Aberdeen. It has a variety of habitats which support a diverse range of species. Habitats include neutral and acid grassland, broadleaved and coniferous woodland, heath, scrub, bog, ponds, fen and rush pasture. Lochside/Denmore is an area of mainly broadleaved woodland with some neutral grassland and a couple of ponds, plus a very small area of swamp and some coniferous woodland. Glashie How has a small valley running through it in which the Glashie Burn flows. Along the bottom of the valley marshy grassland and willow scrub occur. The valley sides contain policy woodland, birch/rowan woodland, neutral grassland and small patches of heathland.

These sites are in the middle of a residential area and have high recreational and educational value. They are very well used by the public for walking due to the good network of footpaths and convenient parking. A Site of Special Scientific Interest is situated to the south of the site. The Lochside/Denmore area is also covered by a Tree Preservation Order.

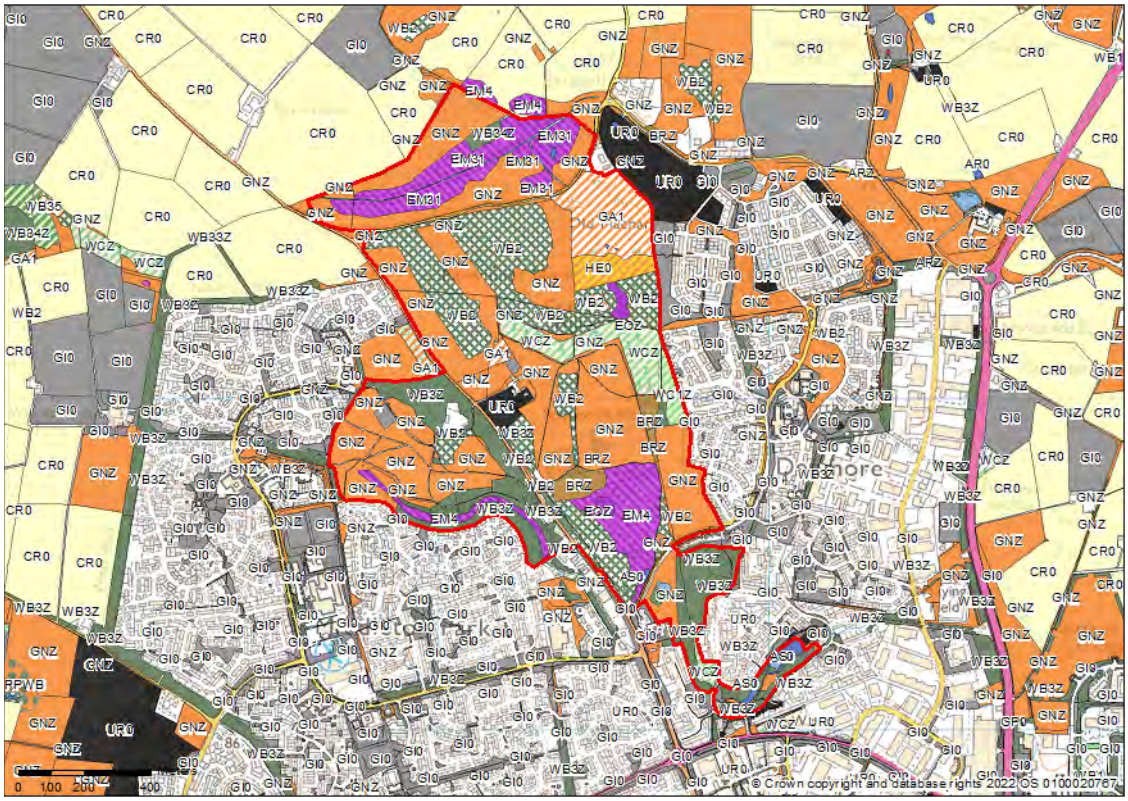
Site Area : 123.04 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

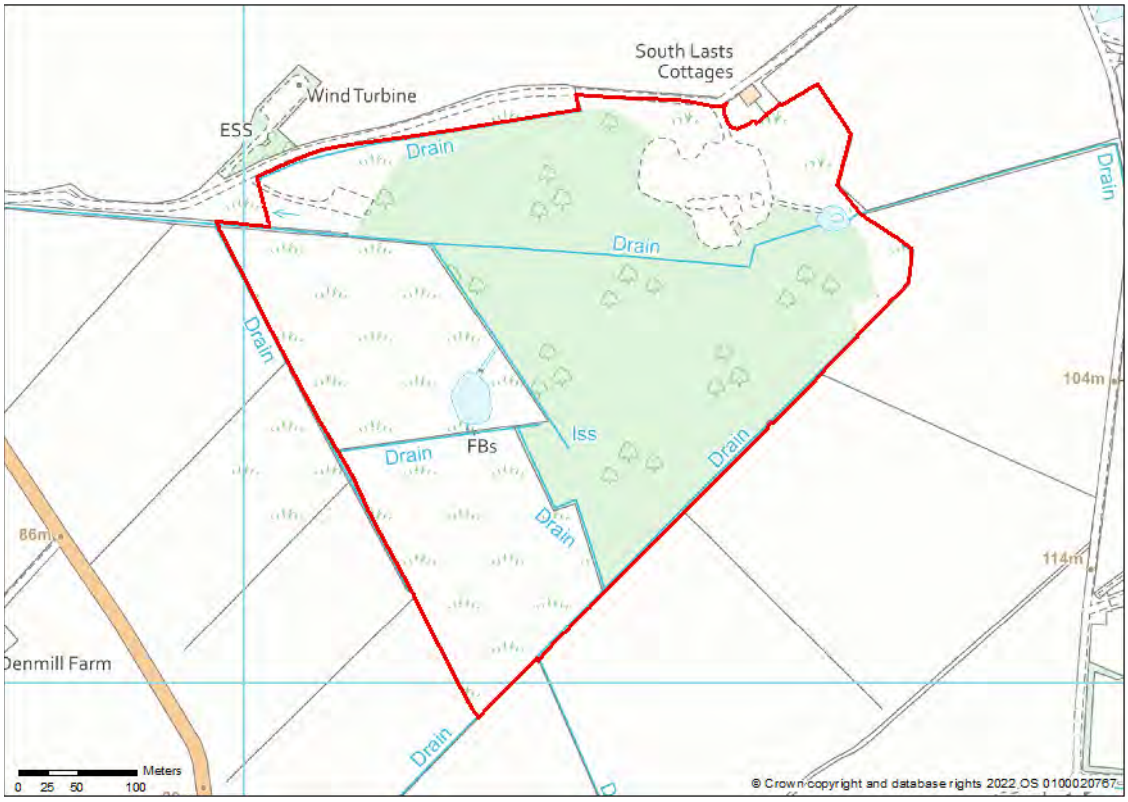
		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y			7,034	0.6	7,034	0.6
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		156,810	12.7	139,998	11.4	-16,813	-1.4
Scrub Woodland		145,266	11.8	206,056	16.7	60,790	4.9
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y			8,878	0.7	8,878	0.7
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		51,422	4.2	47,870	3.9	-3,552	-0.3
Acid Grassland	Y	21,759	1.8	63,447	5.2	41,688	3.4
Neutral Grassland		316,313	25.7	500,962	40.7	184,649	15.0
Improved Grassland		256,288	20.8	6,044	0.5	-250,245	-20.3
Bracken		11,360	0.9	19,311	1.6	7,951	0.6
Heathland	Y	85,660	7.0	19,264	1.6	-66,396	-5.4
Bog	Y			6,840	0.6	6,840	0.6
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	110,960	9.0	145,582	11.8	34,622	2.8
Standing Open Water	Y	5,386	0.4	6,423	0.5	1,037	0.1
Built-up Areas and Gardens*				11,713	1.0	11,713	1.0
Total Surveyed Area		1,161,225	94.4	1,189,421	96.7	28,196	2.3
Total Priority Habitat		**223,766**	**18.2**	**257,468**	**20.9**	**33,703**	**2.7**

*N.B. This is not new built up areas, it is just an area unclassified in 2004-06 survey

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Southlasts Mire

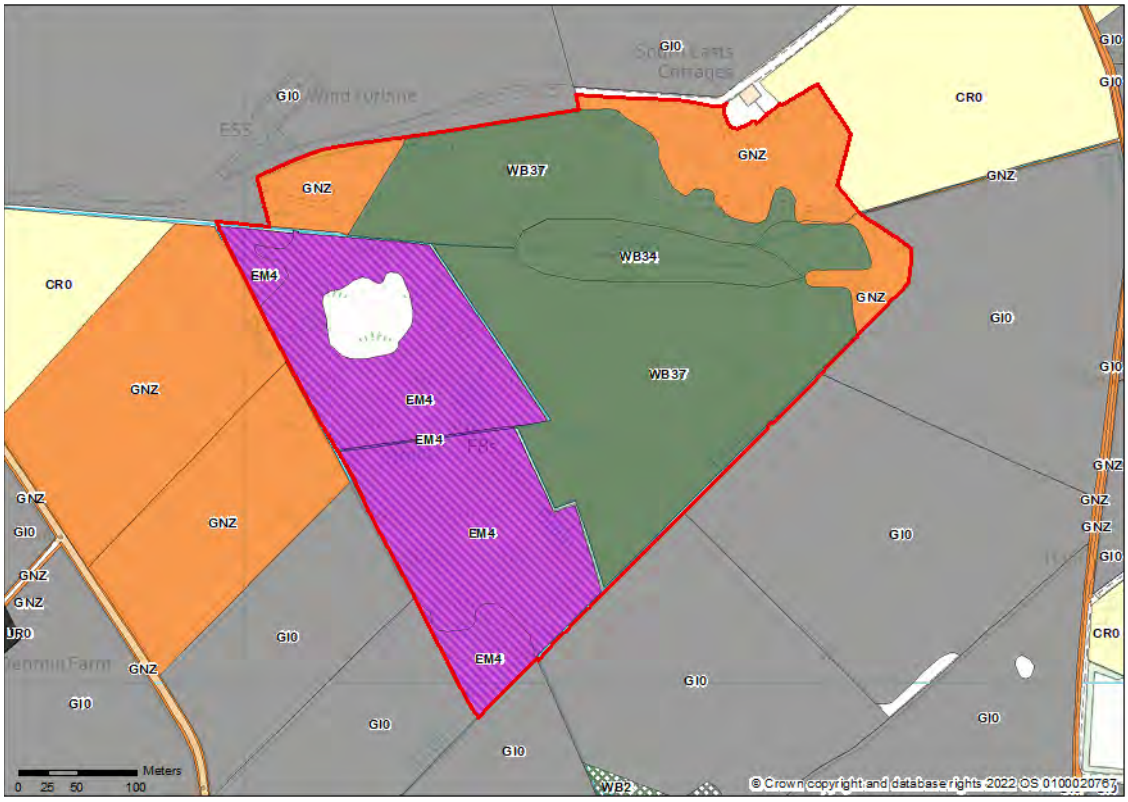


An area of birch woodland, wet woodland, neutral grassland and rush pasture about 2km north of Peterculter. The mire supports an interesting flora and forms a relatively large and undisturbed area of habitat type uncommon in the Aberdeen area.

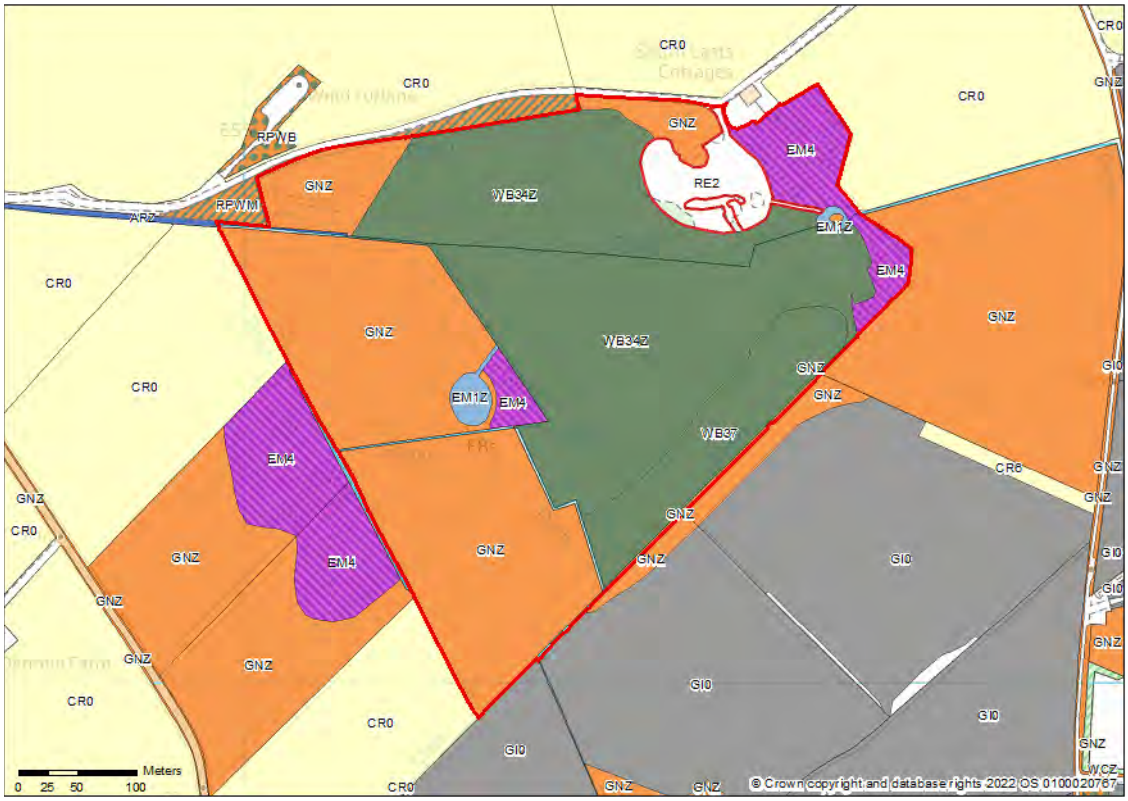
Site Area : 17.53 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



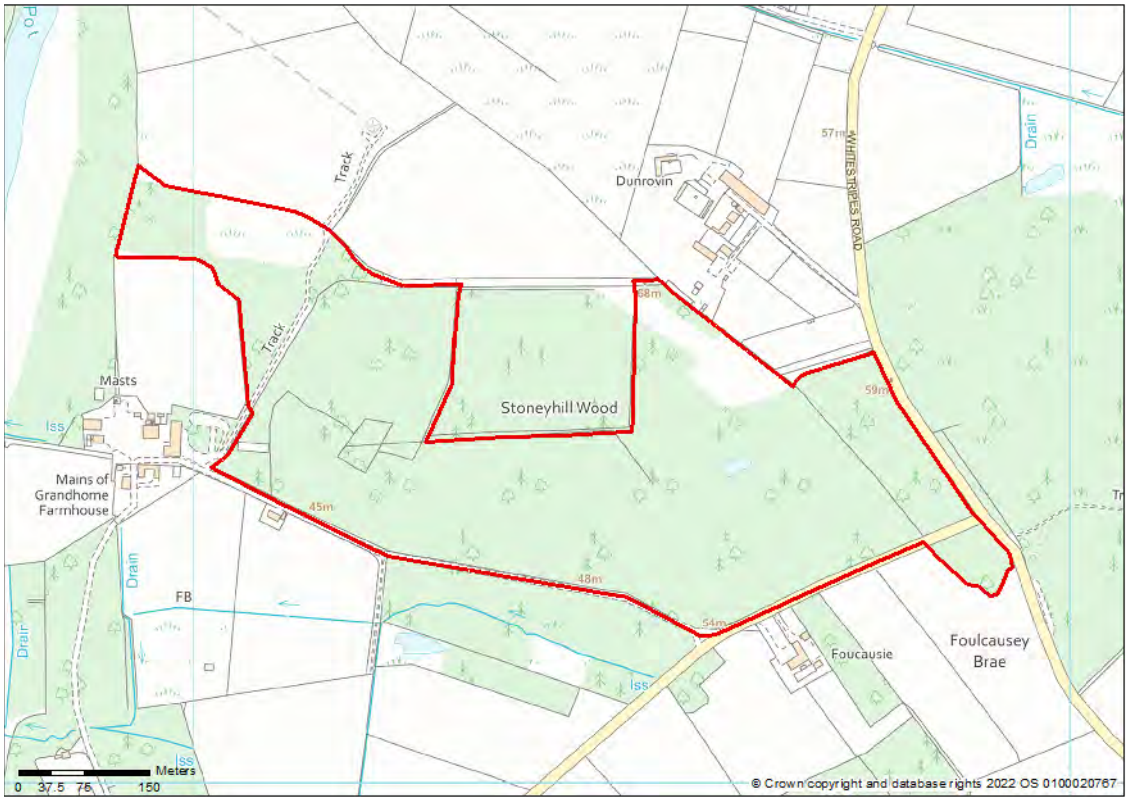
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	87,672	50.0	85,931	49.0	-1,741	-1.0
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)				203	0.1	203	0.1
Neutral Grassland		24,613	14.0	68,260	39.0	43,637	25.0
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	56,740	32.4	12,572	7.2	-44,168	-25.2
Rivers and Streams	Y			190	0.1	190	0.1
Inland Rock				6,368	3.6	6,368	3.6
Total Surveyed Area		169,025	96.4	173,514	99.0	4,489	2.6
Total Priority Habitat		**144,413**	**82.4**	**98,694**	**56.3**	**-45,719**	**-26.1**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Stoneyhill Wood



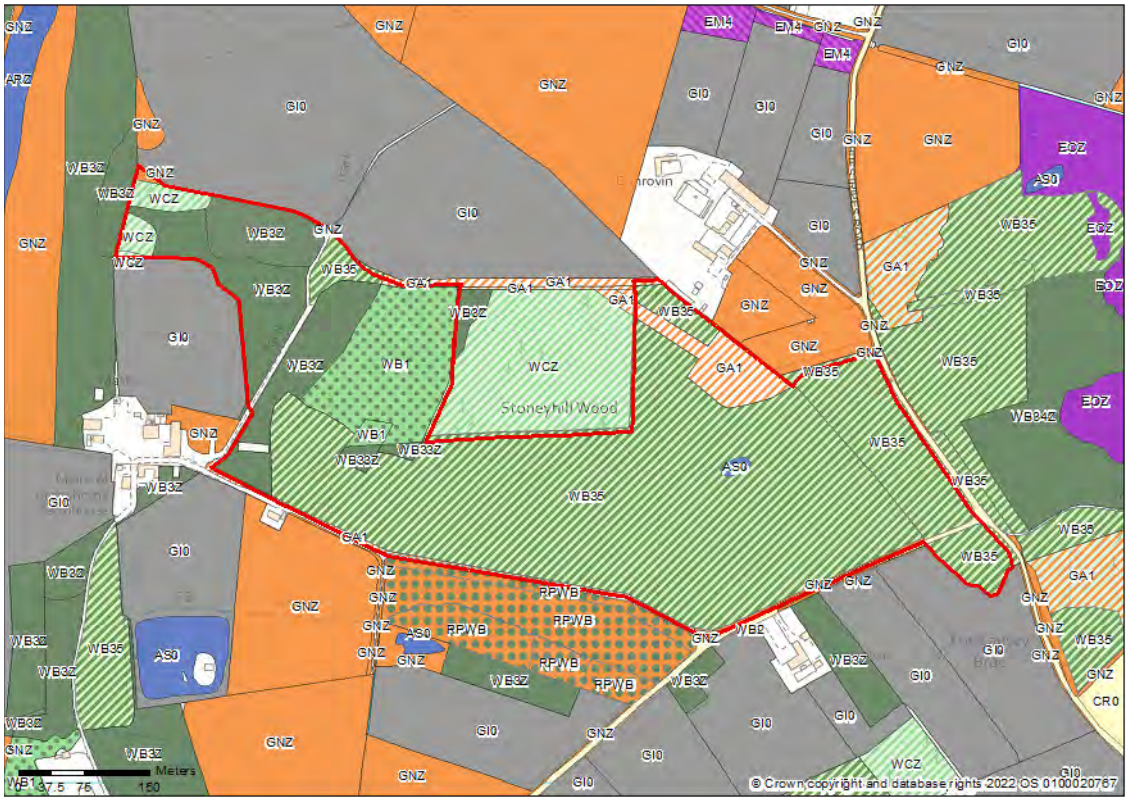
This site is an area consisting of woodland, mainly birch, also with mixed broad-leaved with some Scots pine and planted non-native conifers. A small pond is found in the woodland and few small areas of acid grassland containing a diversity of plants. It is one of the best examples of birch woodland within the area which has formed on dry heathland. The wetter areas of the woodland contain alder, willow and sphagnum moss. Several narrow paths go through the site and a track runs along the south side. Most of the site is covered by a Tree Preservation Order. The site lies adjacent to Grandhome Moss LNCS

Site Area : 22.64 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006

IHS 2018-2021



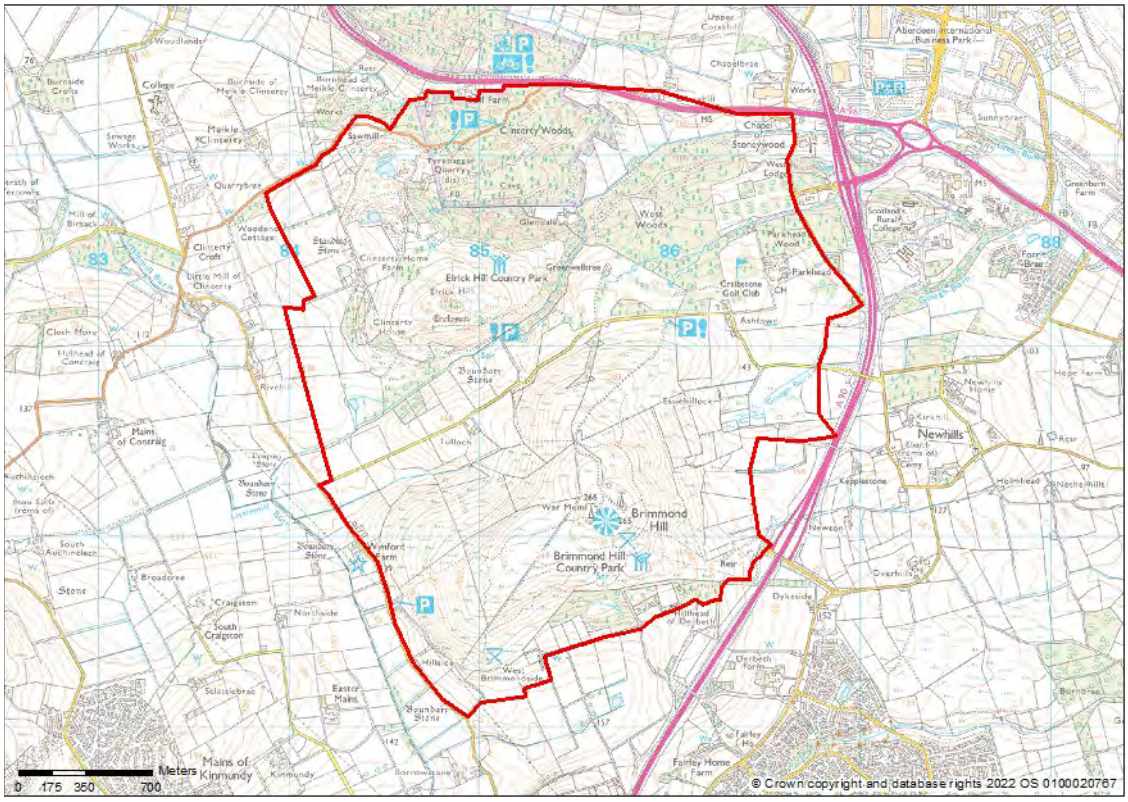
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	190,932	84.3	152,066	67.2	-38,866	-17.2
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		30,859	13.6	56,062	24.8	25,203	11.1
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		13	0.0	4,456	2.0	4,443	2.0
Acid Grassland	Y			9,044	4.0	9,044	4.0
Neutral Grassland				885	0.4	885	0.4
Standing Open Water	Y	492	0.2	492	0.2	0	0.0
Total Surveyed Area		222,296	98.2	223,006	98.5	710	0.3
Total Priority Habitat		**191,425**	**84.6**	**161,603**	**71.4**	**-29,822**	**-13.2**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Three Hills

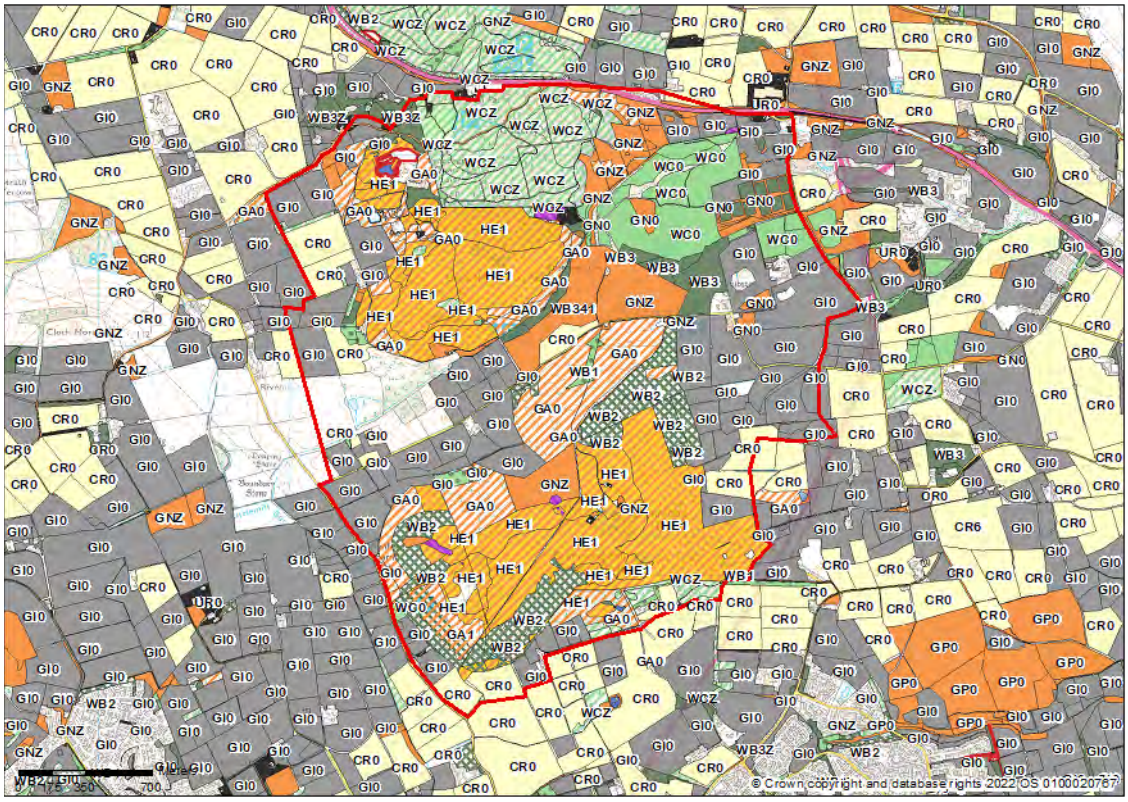


This site is an amalgamation of Brimmond, Elrick and Tyrebagger Hills plus Gough Burn. Brimmond Hill forms the highest ground within Aberdeen City and is one of the largest areas of semi-natural habitat. The high ground is covered with dry heathland which is being colonised by dense gorse scrub. The heathland is dominated by heather with cross-leaved heath and bell heather. Patches of birch and Scots pine are present on the lower slopes. Elrick Hill supports a mosaic of habitats with dry heathland and acid grassland on the top of the hill with bracken and colonising birch/ rowan trees around the margins and more established woodland at the base of the slopes. Occasional wet flushes are present on the hillside. Tyrebagger Hill has dry heathland on the hilltop with willow/birch/rowan woodland. Gough Burn is a low lying area of wet heathland and marshy grassland which supports a diversity of marsh heath species. Patches of willow scrub are developing along the Gough Burn. The site also lies within an area of geomorphological interest.

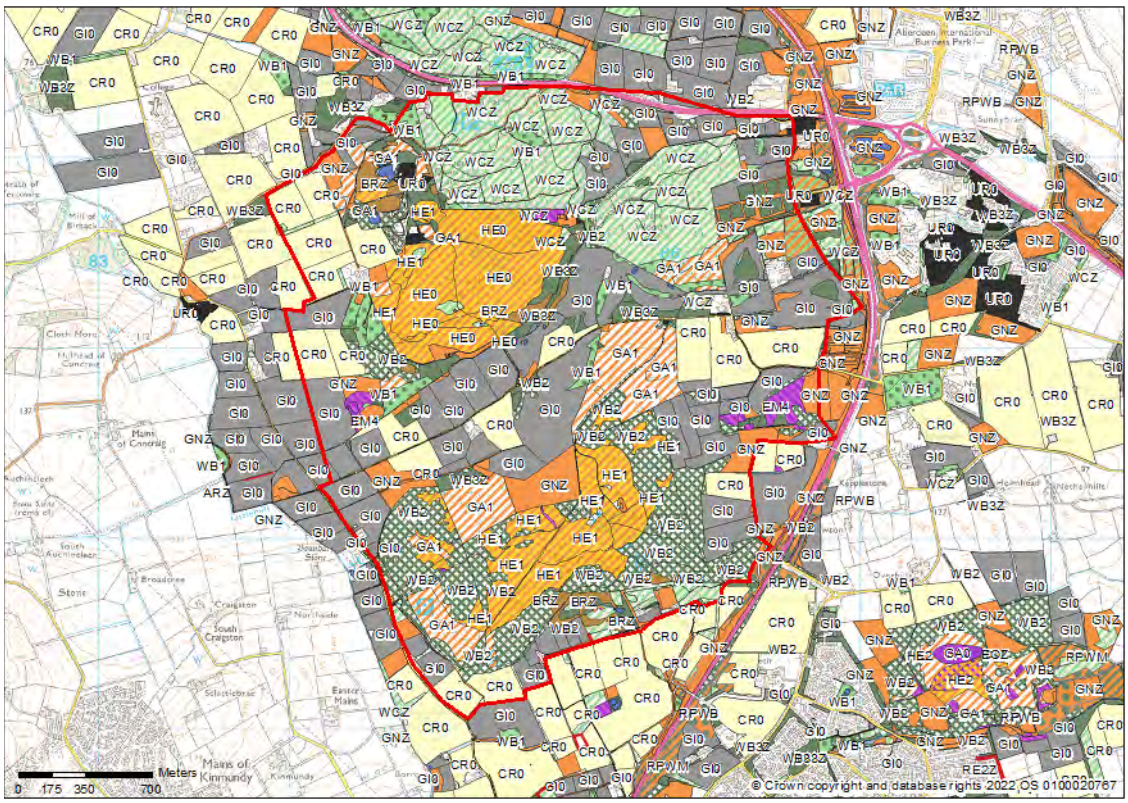
Site Area : 706.10 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

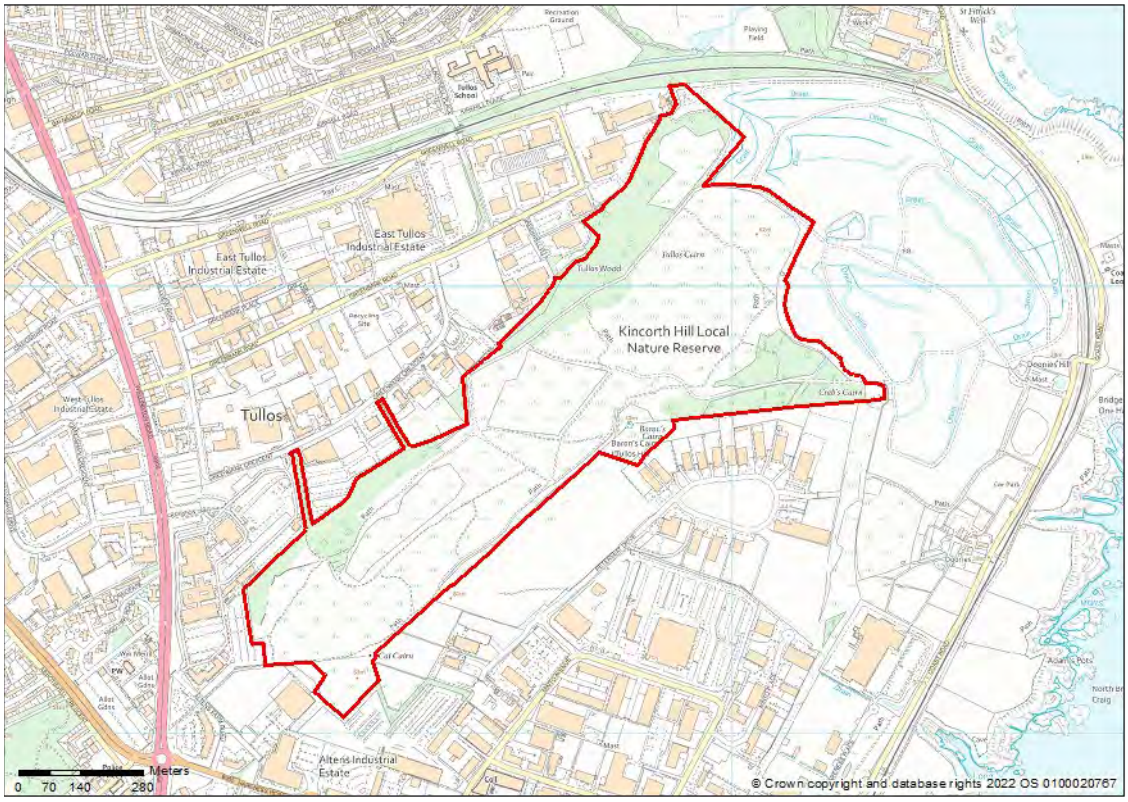
		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	29,297	0.4	16,642	0.2	-12,656	-0.2
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		251,520	3.6	471,455	6.7	219,935	3.1
Scrub Woodland		503,884	7.1	918,678	13.0	414,794	5.9
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	35,744	0.5	45,585	0.6	9,841	0.1
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)		906,459	12.8	926,037	13.1	19,579	0.3
Acid Grassland	Y	734,836	10.4	488,112	6.9	-246,724	-3.5
Neutral Grassland		579,529	8.2	461,250	6.5	-118,279	-1.7
Improved Grassland		1,587,507	22.5	1,573,243	22.3	-14,264	-0.2
Bracken		4,370	0.1	113,793	1.6	109,423	1.5
Heathland	Y	1,535,490	21.7	989,363	14.0	-546,127	-7.7
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	18,296	0.3	64,151	0.9	45,855	0.6
Standing Open Water	Y	6,009	0.1	12,055	0.2	6,047	0.1
Rivers and Streams	Y			1,685	0.0	1,685	0.0
Inland Rock		13,345	0.2	153	0.0	-13,192	-0.2
Arable and Horticulture		335,226	4.7	717,664	10.2	382,438	5.4
Built-up Areas and Gardens		18,905	0.3	21,389	0.3	2,484	0.0
Total Surveyed Area		6,560,417	92.9	6,821,254	96.6	260,838	3.7
Total Priority Habitat		**2,359,672**	**33.4**	**1,617,592**	**22.9**	**-742,079**	**-10.5**

Urban Development

The new AWPR route runs close to the eastern side of this large LNCS. Although the AWPR itself does not cut across the site, there are 2 areas where the construction work and enhancement of adjoining roads may have impacted small parts of the LNCS. In the first area a very small area of Improved Grassland was disturbed, it is now part of the embankment to the AWPR and has been replanted with native plants including some trees.

In the second area, which is in the south eastern corner, an area of approximately 3,750m^2 of land previously classified as Heathland is now a combination of Neutral Grassland and an access road. It is perhaps worth noting that this impacted area is 1% of a polygon classified in 2004 as Heathland, but which in 2021 was overall classified as Scrub Woodland, and so the main change is that possible transition to Scrub Woodland rather than any impact due to the AWPR.

Tullos Hill

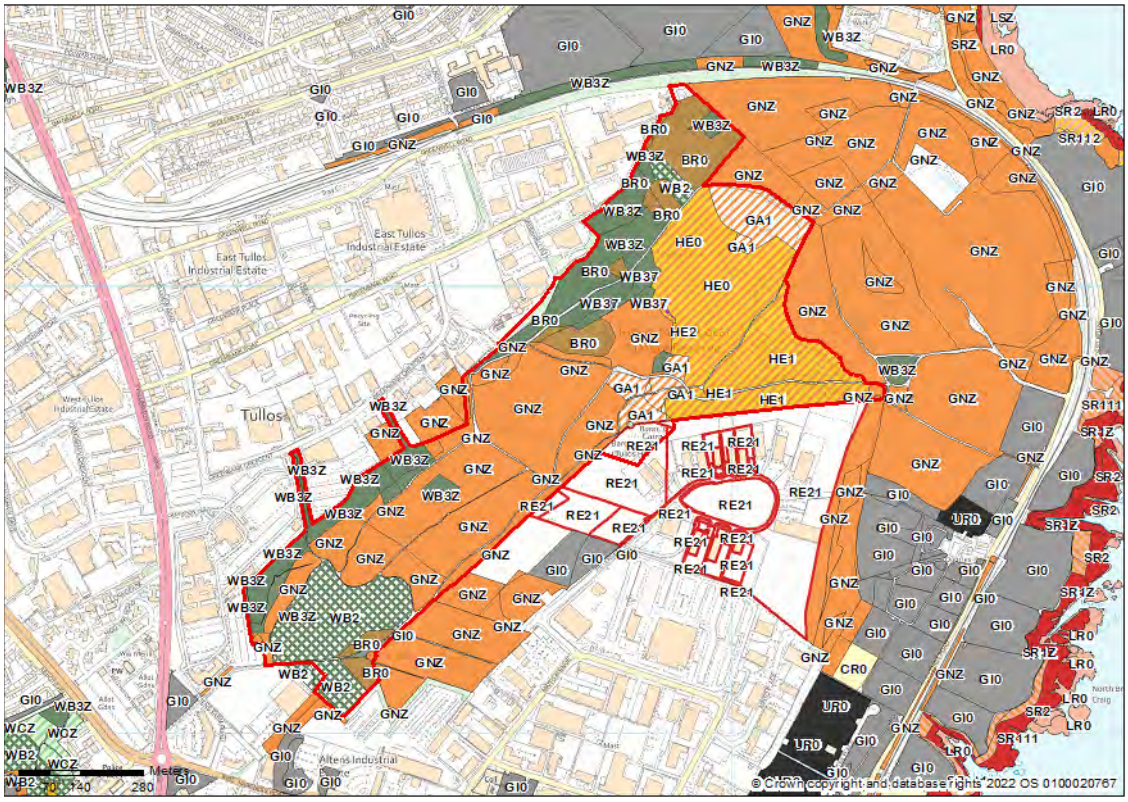


Tullos Hill forms part of the 'Gramps'. This is a fairly large site comprising a mixture of broadleaved woodland, rank neutral grassland, scrub woodland, bracken, acid grassland and dry heath. In addition there are small patches of lowland birch woodland and wet heath. Because of its size, the site supports populations of larger mammals, such as fox and roe deer. This site is a good example of dry heathland close to the City. The site lies between the industrial estates of East Tullos and Altens and entry can be gained from several points. There is a good network of paths throughout most of the site.

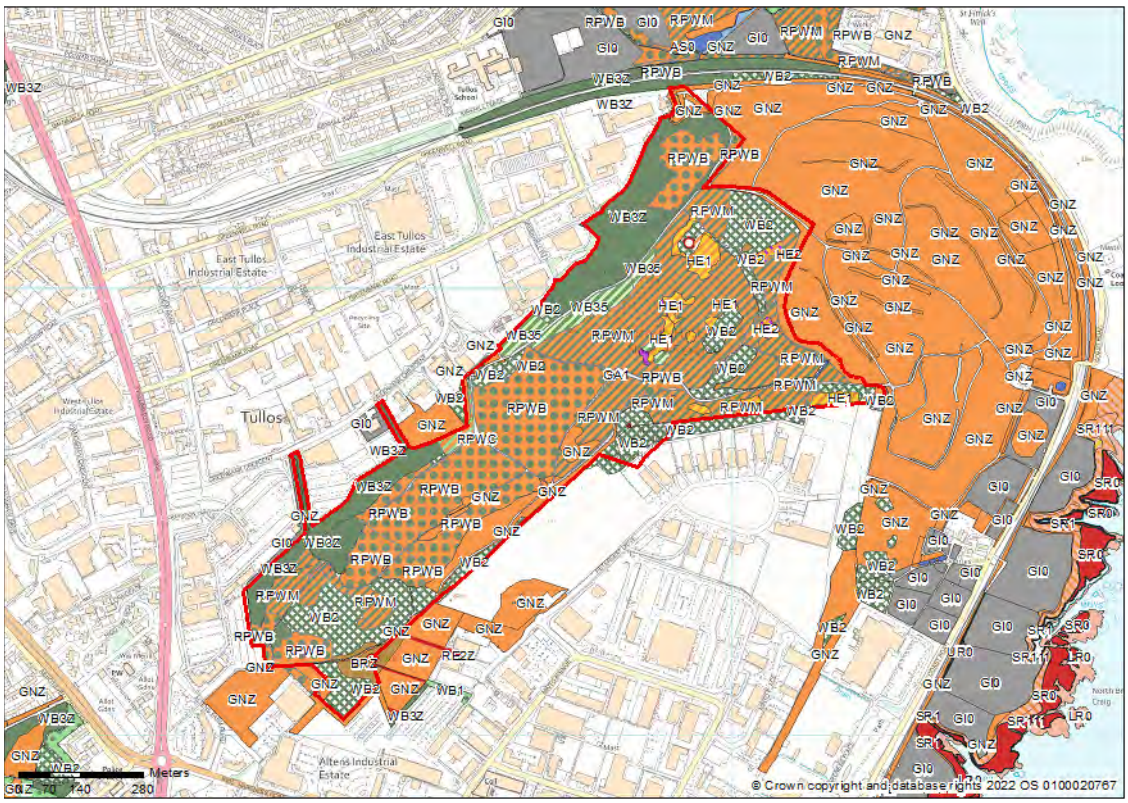
Site Area : 60.48 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



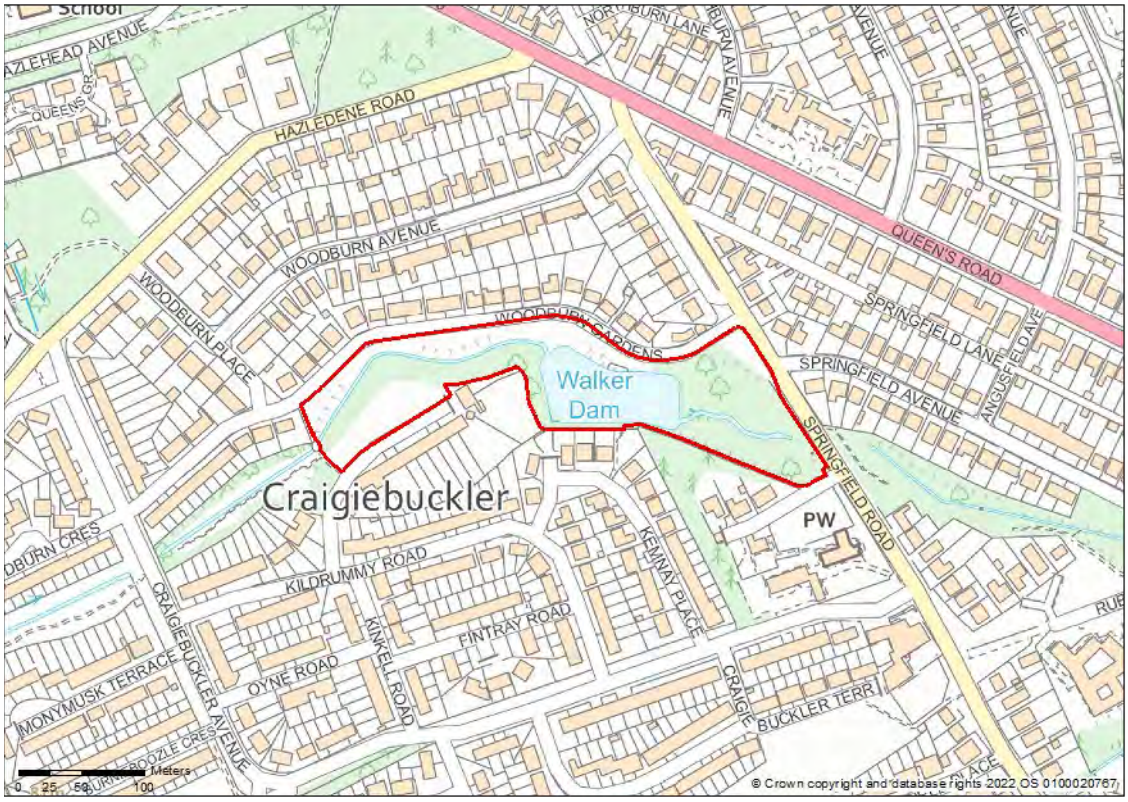
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	13,687	2.3	15,655	2.6	1,968	0.3
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		80,202	13.3	402,615	66.6	322,413	53.3
Scrub Woodland		57,016	9.4	92,079	15.2	35,063	5.8
Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)				3,138	0.5	3,138	0.5
Acid Grassland	Y	35,933	5.9	531	0.1	-35,401	-5.9
Neutral Grassland		205,653	34.0	39,584	6.5	-166,069	-27.5
Improved Grassland		994	0.2			-994	-0.2
Bracken		45,690	7.6	5,344	0.9	-40,346	-6.7
Heathland	Y	133,323	22.0	19,029	3.1	-114,294	-18.9
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y			639	0.1	639	0.1
Standing Open Water	Y			234	0.0	234	0.0
Inland Rock		8,783	1.5	769	0.1	-8,014	-1.3
Total Surveyed Area		581,280	96.1	579,617	95.8	-1,663	-0.3
Total Priority Habitat		**182,943**	**30.2**	**36,088**	**6.0**	**-146,855**	**-24.3**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Walker Dam & Rubislaw Link

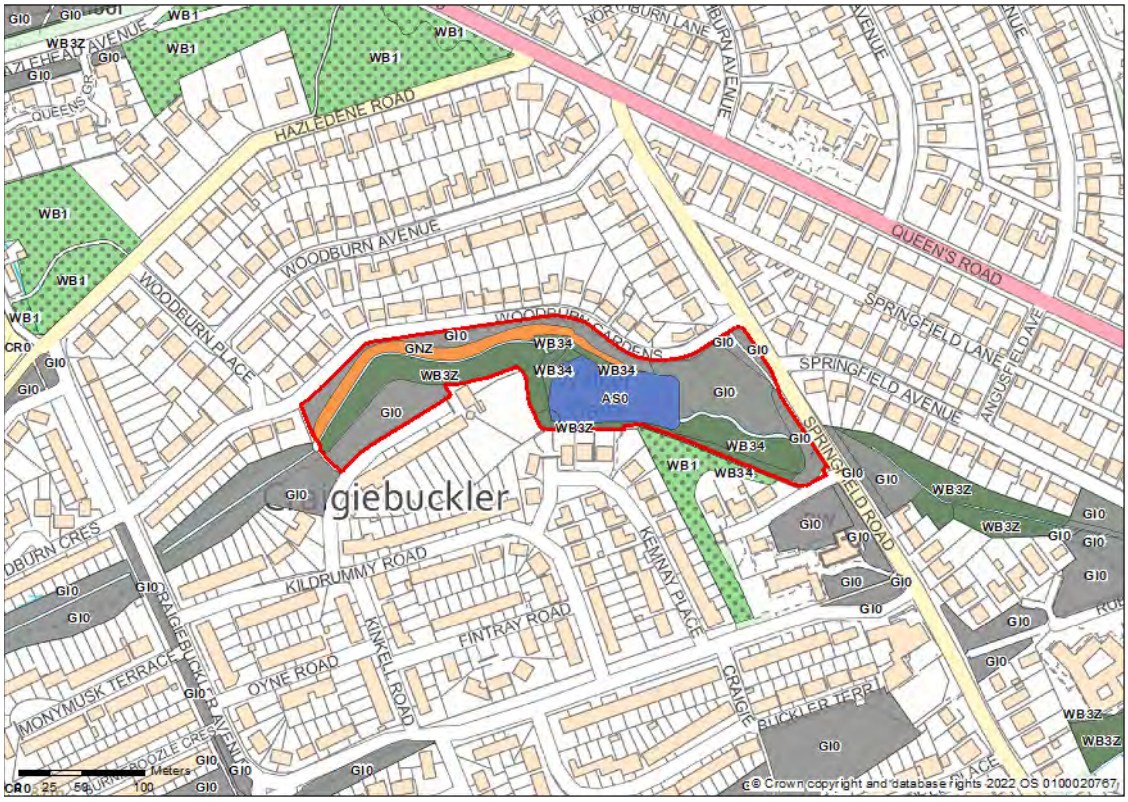


This is a charming mixture of landscaped areas and semi-natural habitats. The main feature is Walker Dam, a large pond with a small burn and areas of wet woodland. The site shows a succession from open water to marsh and willow scrub and contains a good range of wetland plants for such a small urban site. There are also areas of broadleaved woodland, neutral grassland and improved grassland. There is a good footpath running through the site making it one of Aberdeen's more accessible areas of open water. As it lies within a residential area of the City, it is an important recreational and educational resource.

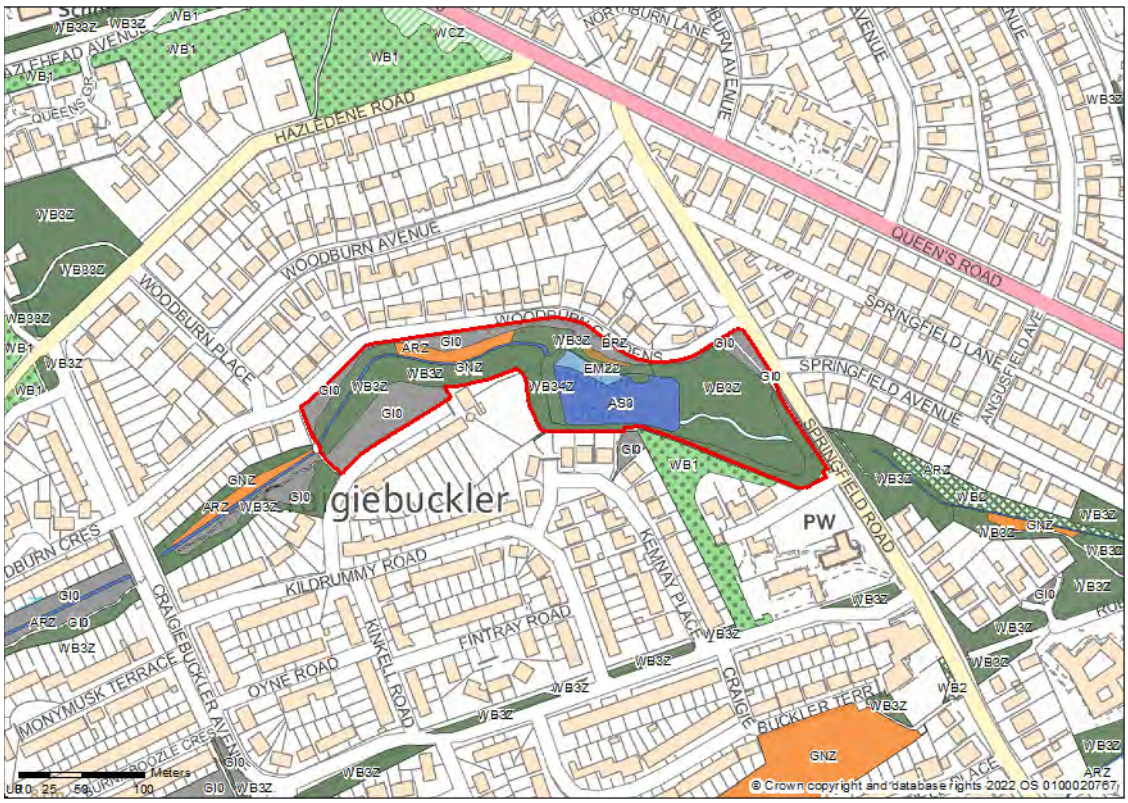
Site Area : 2.74 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	3,730	13.6	788	2.9	-2,941	-10.8
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		4,692	17.2	14,444	52.8	9,752	35.6
Neutral Grassland		2,527	9.2	915	3.3	-1,612	-5.9
Improved Grassland		11,184	40.9	6,096	22.3	-5,088	-18.6
Bracken				190	0.7	190	0.7
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y			486	1.8	486	1.8
Standing Open Water	Y	4,417	16.1	3,628	13.3	-789	-2.9
Rivers and Streams	Y			374	1.4	374	1.4
Total Surveyed Area		26,550	97.0	26,922	98.4	373	1.4
Total Priority Habitat		**8,147**	**29.8**	**5,276**	**19.3**	**-2,870**	**-10.5**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

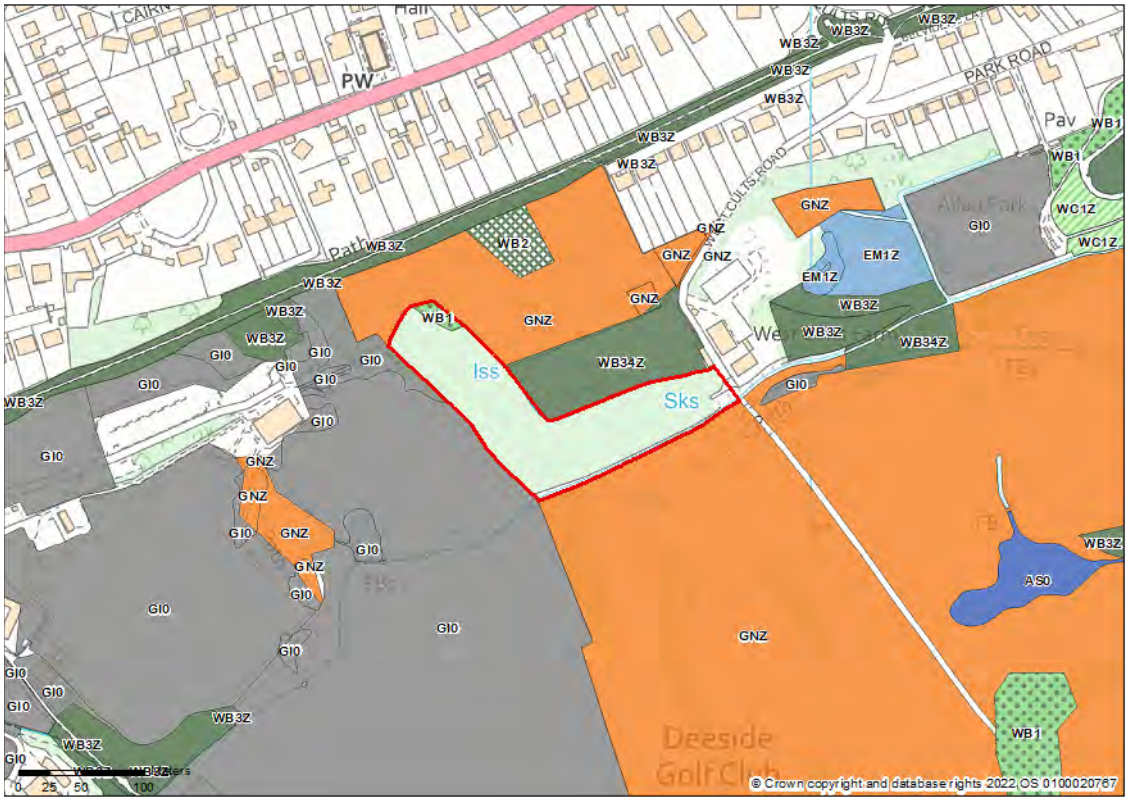
West Cults Woodland

This site is predominantly mixed woodland with mainly beech, scots pine and holly and has a good footpath running through it. This area was formerly wet woodland and has now been cleared of willow, although the ground vegetation is still very wet in places.

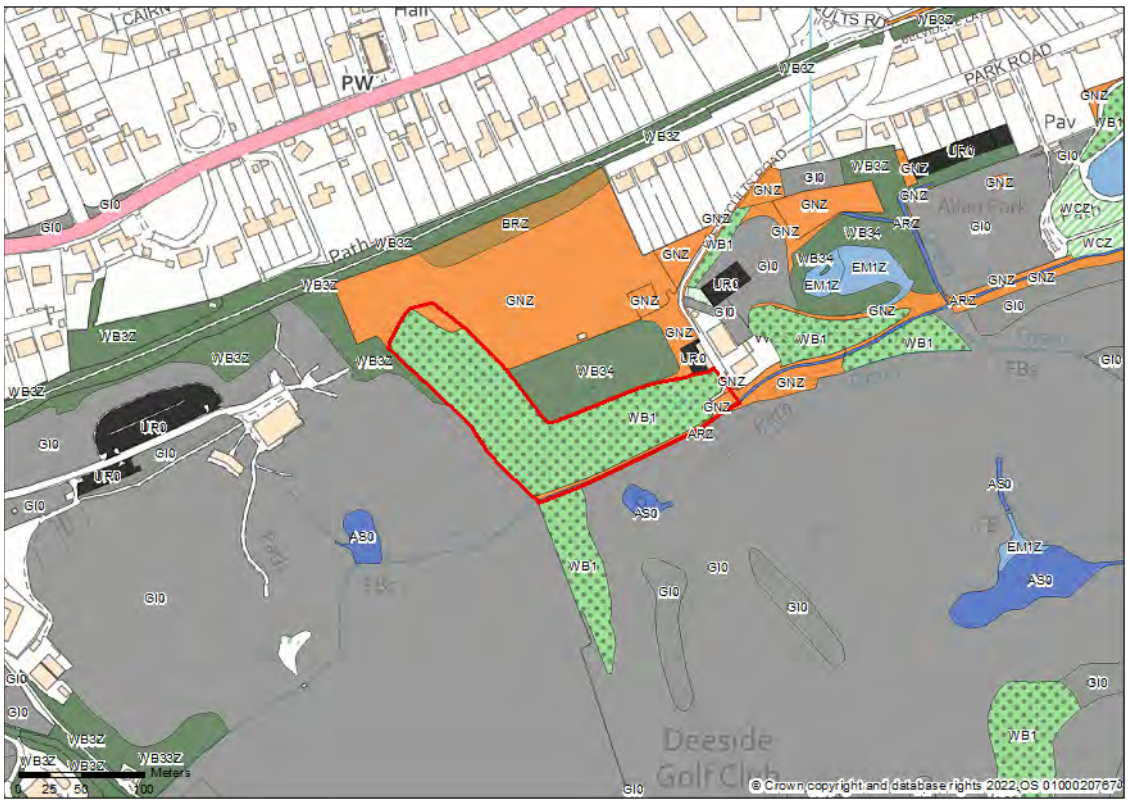
Site Area : 1.59 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



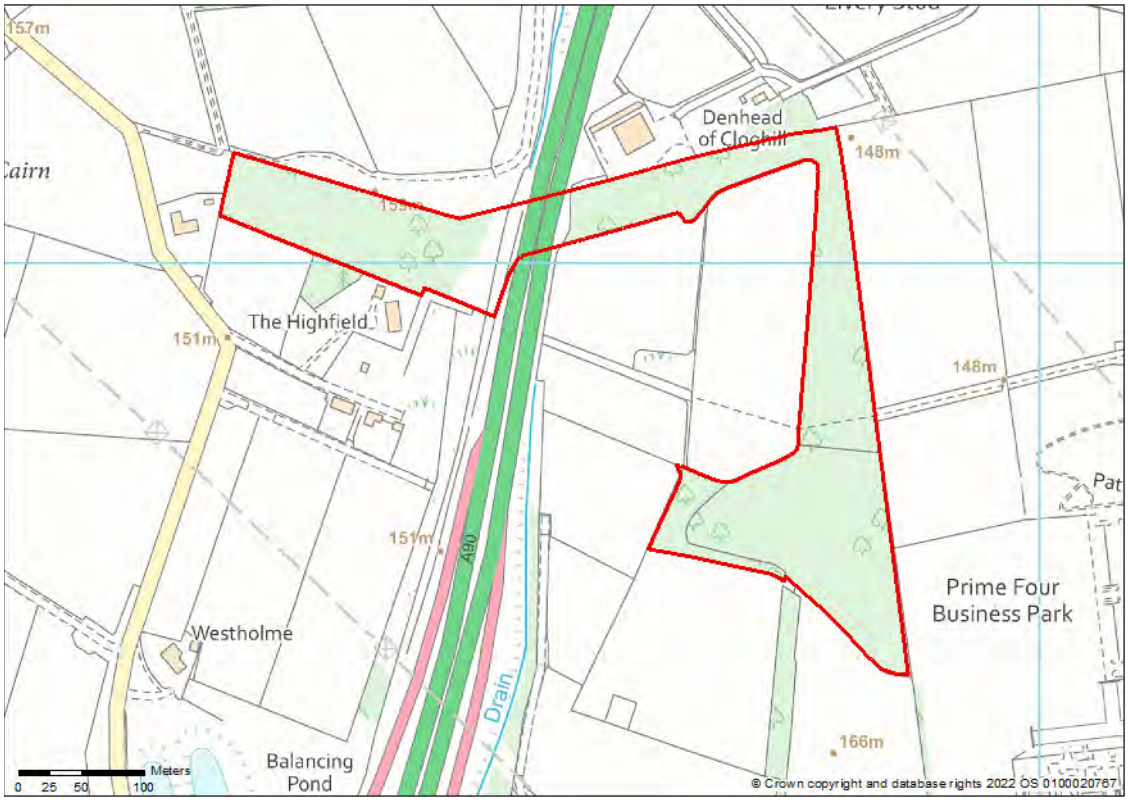
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		426	2.7	14,614	92.1	14,189	89.4
Neutral Grassland				976	6.2	976	6.2
Rivers and Streams	Y			229	1.4	229	1.4
Total Surveyed Area		426	2.7	15,820	99.7	15,394	97.0
Total Priority Habitat				**229**	**1.4**	**229**	**1.4**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

West Hatton

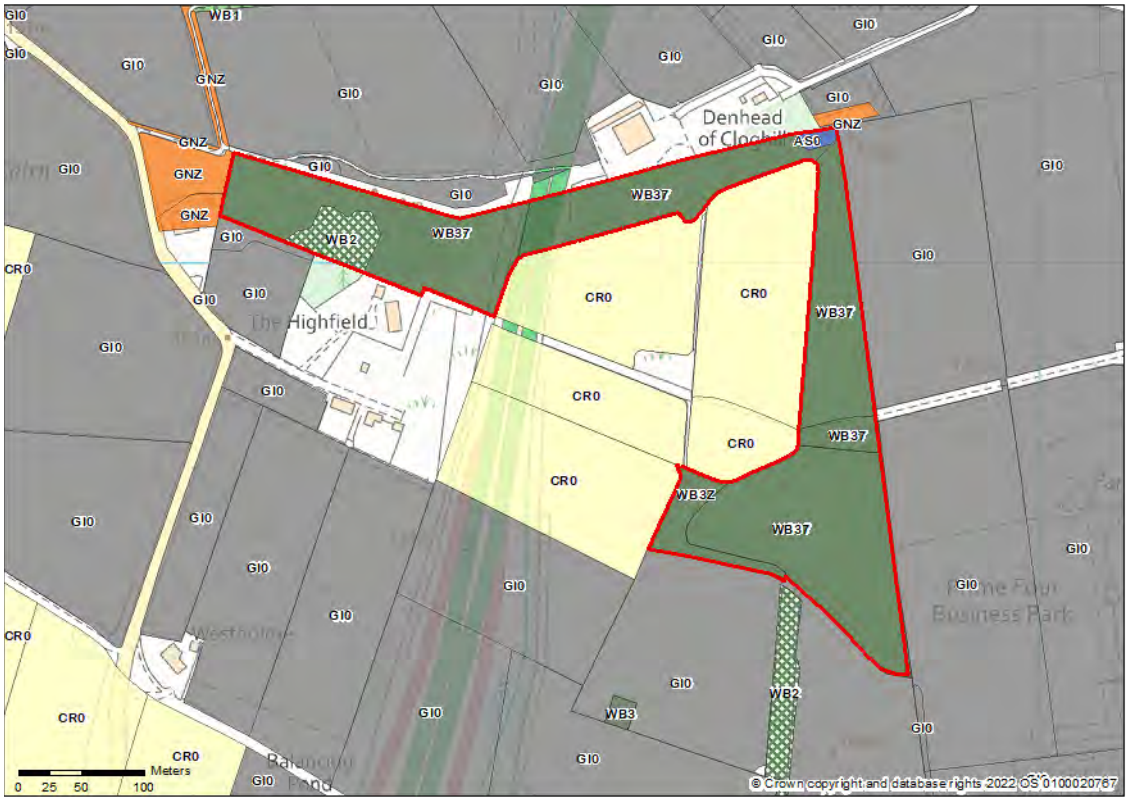


This site is a narrow strip of broadleaved woodland west of Kingswells consisting of birch with rowan, oak and beech. The ground flora consists of acid grassland with woodland and heathland plants. There is also a pond supporting a number of wetland plants and a small area of gorse scrub.

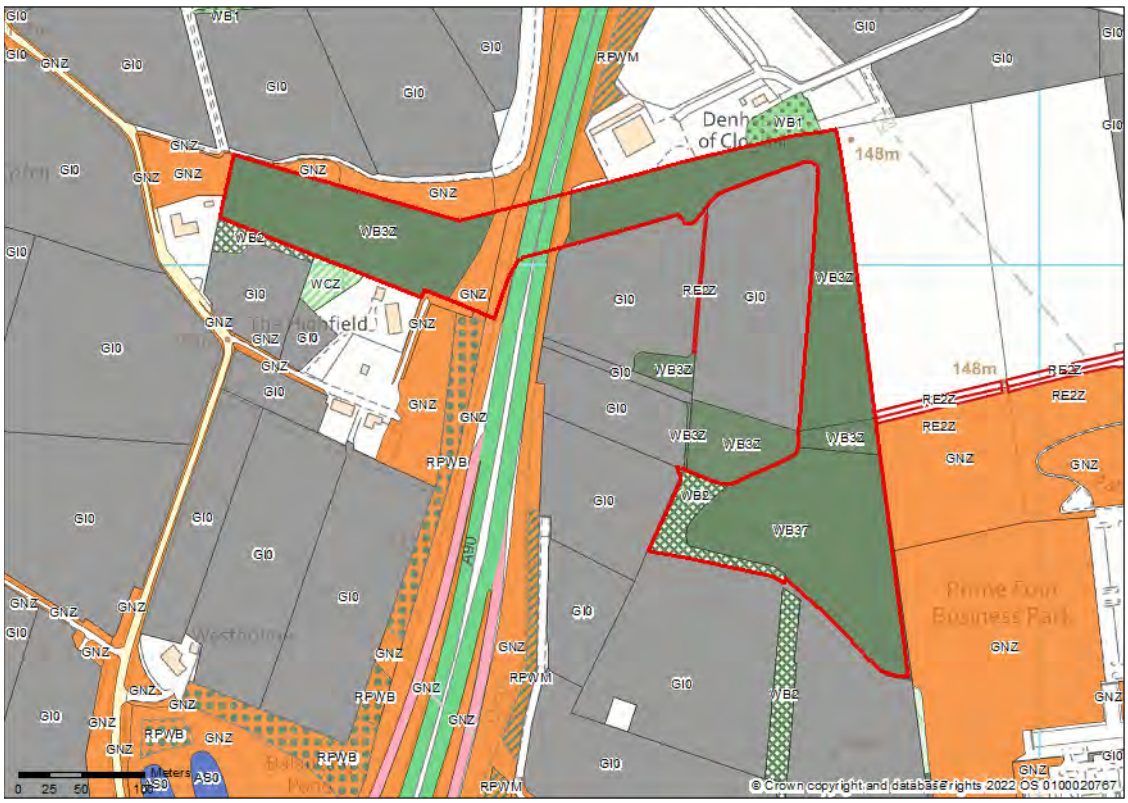
Site Area : 5.25 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



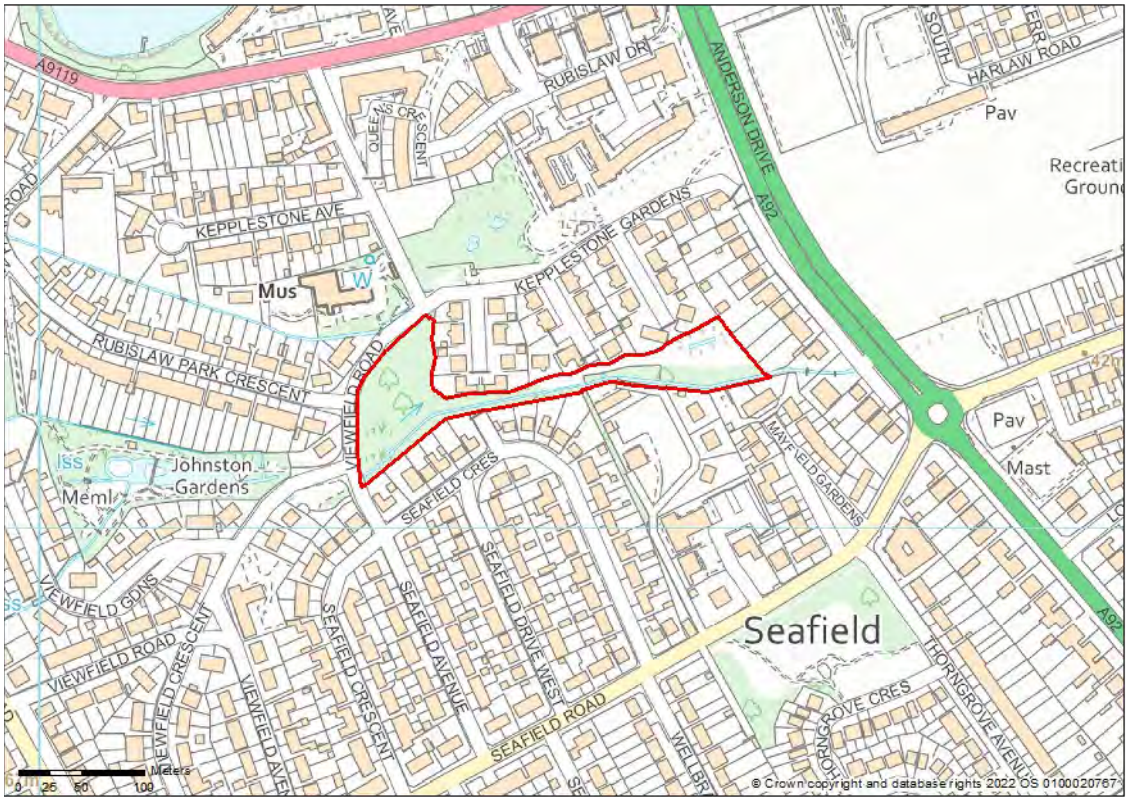
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	47,354	90.1	16,557	31.5	-30,797	-58.6
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		2,505	4.8	29,127	55.5	26,622	50.7
Scrub Woodland		2,297	4.4	2,475	4.7	178	0.3
Neutral Grassland				3,151	6.0	3,151	6.0
Standing Open Water	Y	377	0.7			-377	-0.7
Total Surveyed Area		52,534	100.0	51,310	97.7	-1,223	-2.3
Total Priority Habitat		**47,731**	**90.9**	**16,557**	**31.5**	**-31,174**	**-59.3**

Urban Development

This site has been cut into 2 distinct areas by the AWPR, with a section of the woodland removed for this development. In total 4,219m^2 of Broadleaved Woodland (Priority) was removed, approximately 8% of the site. Much of this is now neutral grassland (3,146m^2), including the re-planted sloped embankments of AWPR carriageway, with the remainder now being road.

Westburn of Rubislaw

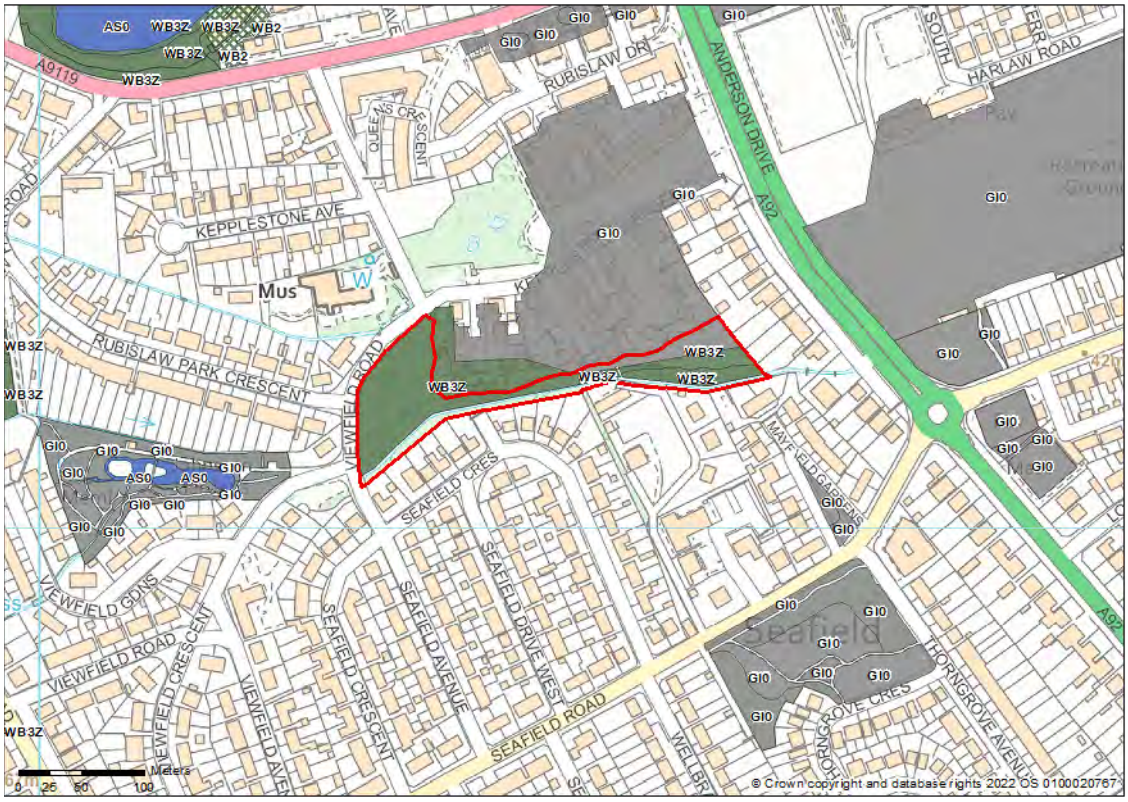


The Westburn of Rubislaw flows from Walker Dam through a residential area of the City to South Anderson Drive, beyond which it goes underground. It has been culverted along parts of its length but in other areas passes through dry grassland, marshy grassland and woodland. The burn forms a valuable linear habitat through a built up area.

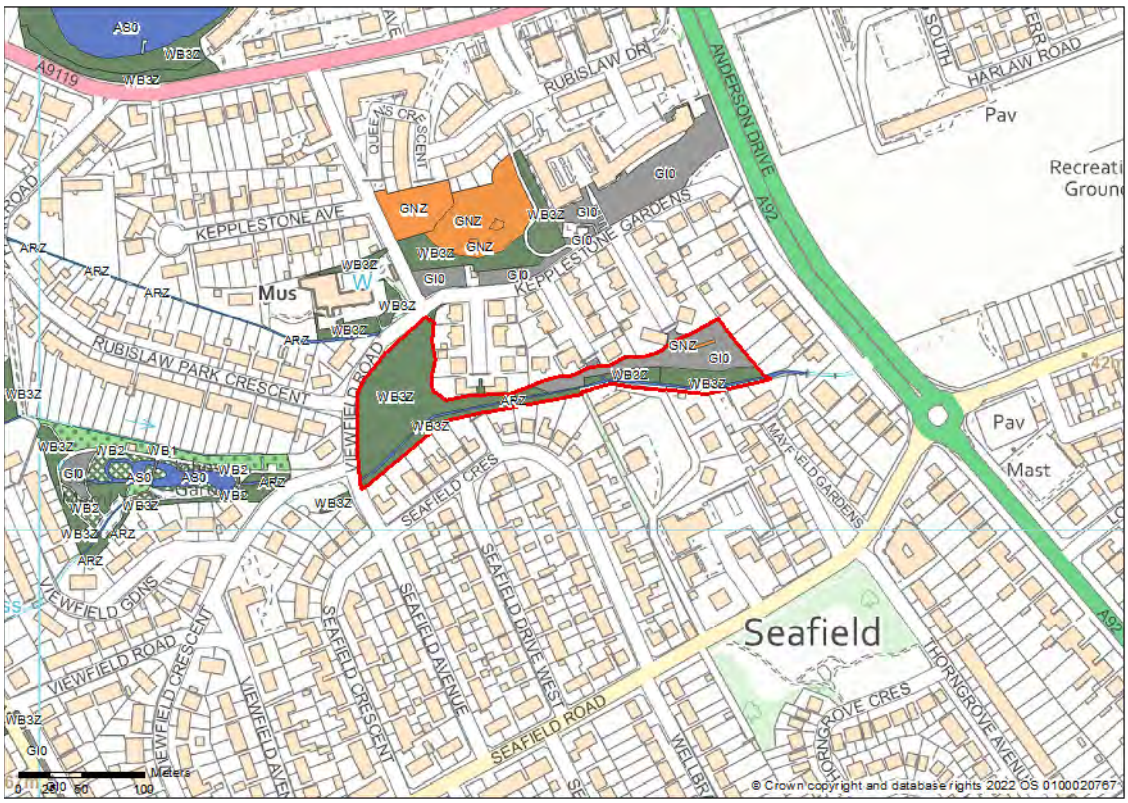
Site Area : 1.18 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



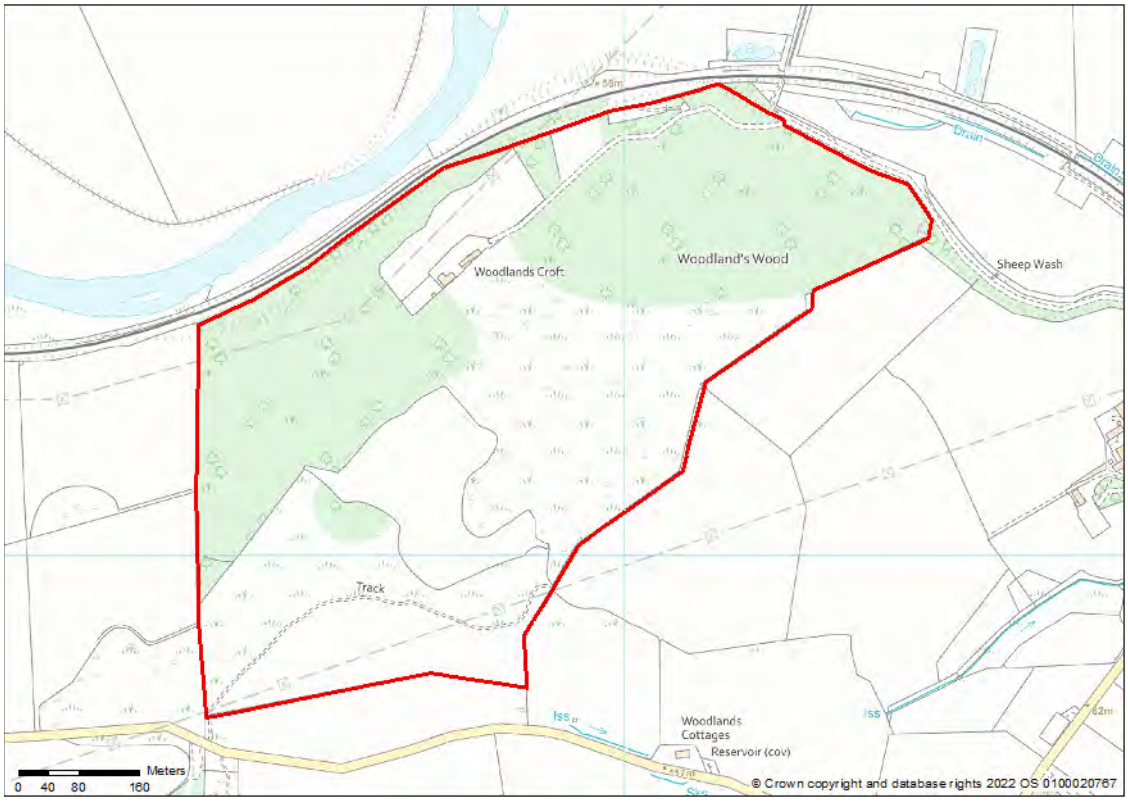
IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		8,361	70.7	8,132	68.7	-229	-1.9
Neutral Grassland				51	0.4	51	0.4
Improved Grassland		1,571	13.3	2,771	23.4	1,200	10.1
Rivers and Streams	Y			517	4.4	517	4.4
Total Surveyed Area		9,932	83.9	11,471	96.9	1,539	13.0
Total Priority Habitat				**517**	**4.4**	**517**	**4.4**

Urban Development

There has been no loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site during the 2 IHS survey periods, however, housing has been built immediately adjacent to the site boundary since the 2004-06 survey along the northern side of this LNCS.

Woodlands Wood, Beidleston

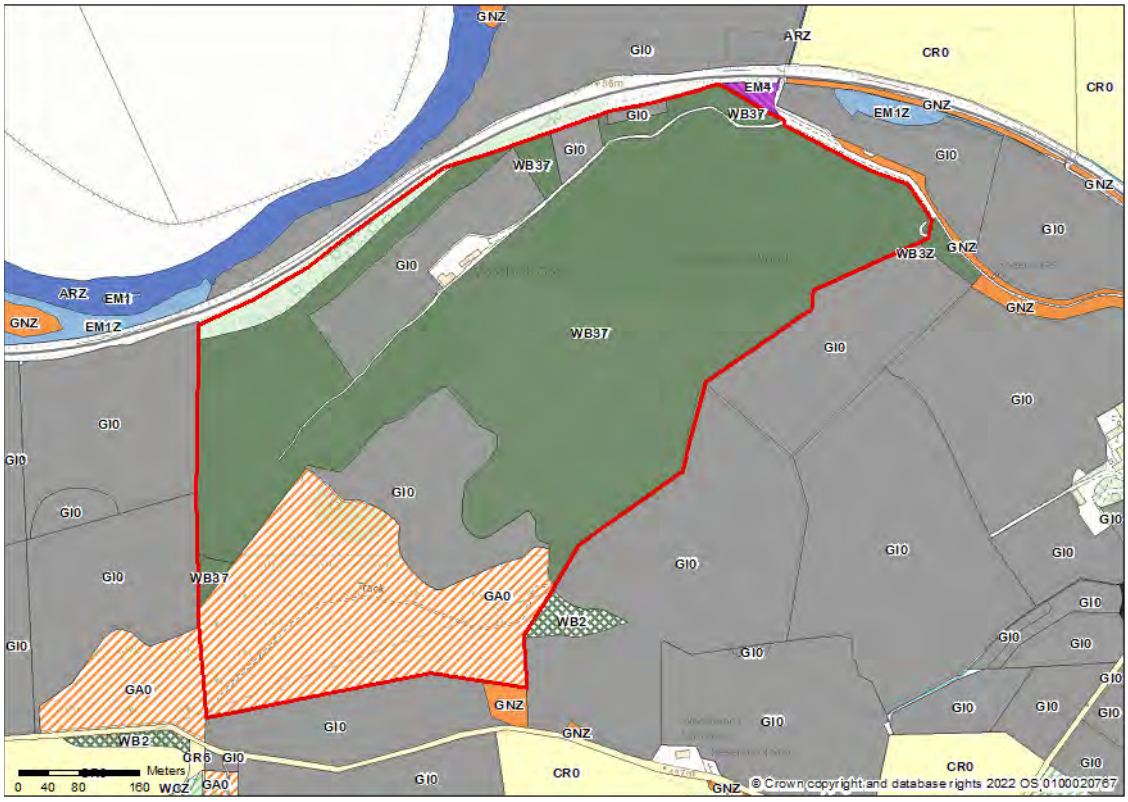


This is a fairly large area of deciduous, semi-natural woodland on the north facing slope of the River Don Valley and south of the Aberdeen-Inverness & Kittybrewster Railway Line. This site is an area of broadleaved woodland, wet woodland and acid grassland south of the railway line. The woodland is very wet in places. There is a small area of bracken, neutral grassland and rush pasture. A number of priority species have been recorded including red squirrel, spotted flycatcher and the heath spotted-orchid which is locally important.

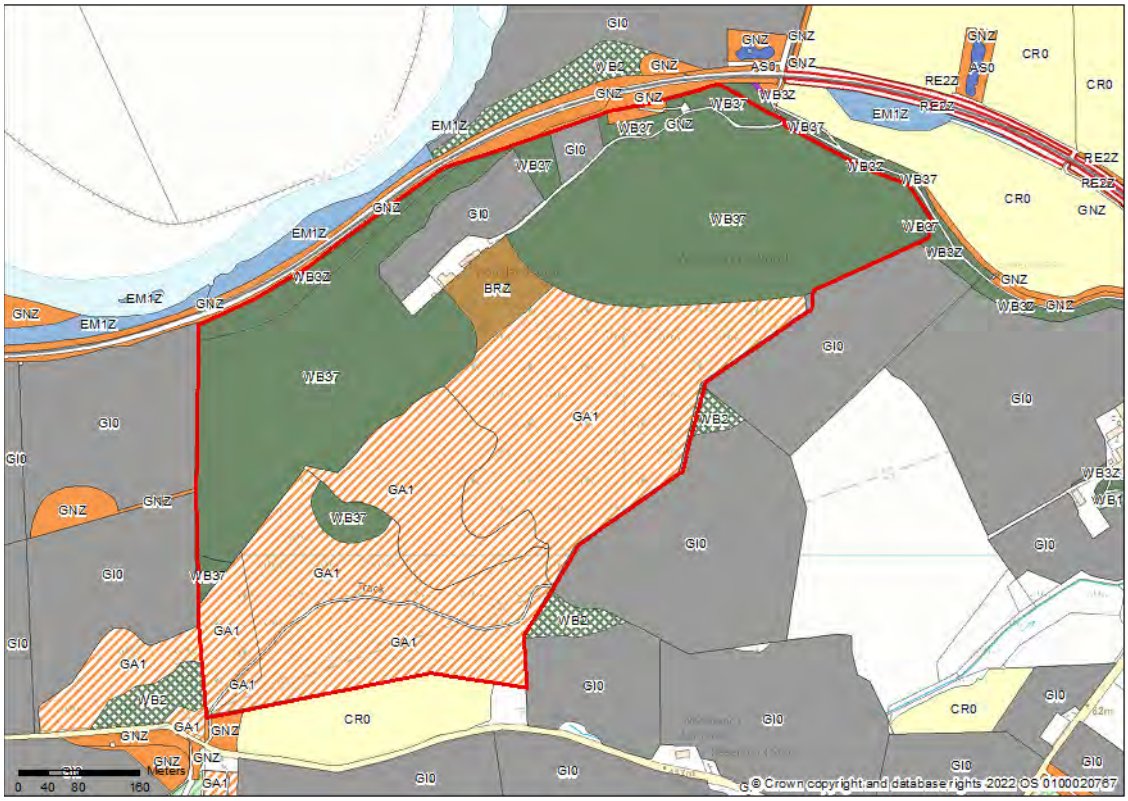
Site Area : 45.20 ha

IHS Survey Maps

IHS 2004-2006



IHS 2018-2021



IHS Survey Comparison Figures

		IHS 2004-2006		IHS 2018-2021		Loss / Gain	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	% of Site	Area (m^2)	**%** Difference
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	281,998	62.4	195,033	43.1	-86,966	-19.2
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		32	0.0	9,435	2.1	9,403	2.1
Scrub Woodland				398	0.1	398	0.1
Acid Grassland	Y	87,377	19.3	206,419	45.7	119,042	26.4
Neutral Grassland			0.0	2,788	0.6	2,788	0.6
Improved Grassland		66,611	14.7	20,068	4.4	-46,543	-10.3
Bracken				10,228	2.3	10,228	2.3
Total Surveyed Area		436,019	96.5	444,370	98.3	8,351	1.8
Total Priority Habitat		**369,376**	**81.7**	**401,2452**	**88.9**	**32,073**	**7.2**

Urban Development

No loss of habitat due to urban development identified within this site since the 2004-2006 IHS survey.

Aberdeen-Inverness & Kittybrewster Railway Line

The railway embankments contain tall grassland which in some places is being colonised by shrubs and trees. The line provides a green corridor through a built up part of the City.
Management of the habitat along the banks of the railway line falls within the remit of Network Rail.

Site Area : 48.09 ha

The majoriy of this LNCS area was not accessible for carrying out IHS survey as this is an active railway line, and it is therefore not possible to give a meaningful comparison of the broad habitat types and changes between 2004-06 and 2018-21.

Where habitat data was recorded from the periphery of the inaccessable area this can be viewed on the GIS system, and is summarised by broad habitat type in the table below for the 2018-2021 survey.

		IHS 2018-2021	
Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitat	Area (m^2)	% of Site
Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y	423	0.1
Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)		7,923	1.6
Scrub Woodland		1,052	0.2
Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y	1,596	0.3
Neutral Grassland		55,550	11.6
Improved Grassland		10,819	2.2
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y	2,397	0.5
Rivers and Streams	Y	153	0.0
Inland Rock		18,687	3.9
Arable and Horticulture		5,394	1.1
Built-up Areas and Gardens		2,493	0.5
Total Surveyed Area		106,488	22.1
Total Priority Habitat		**4,568**	**0.9**

Appendix 1

Broad Habitat & Priority Habitat Definitions

IHS Code & Description	Broad Habitat	Priority Habitat
AR0 - Rivers and streams	Rivers and Streams	Y
AR12 - Active shingle rivers	Rivers and Streams	Y
ARZ - Other rivers and streams	Rivers and Streams	Y
AS0 - Standing open water and canals	Standing Open Water	Y
BR0 - Bracken	Bracken	N
BRZ - Other continuous bracken	Bracken	N
CR0 - Arable and horticulture	Arable and Horticulture	N
CR6 - Arable headland or uncultivated strip	Arable and Horticulture	N
CRZ - Other arable and horticulture	Arable and Horticulture	N
EM0 - Fen, marsh and swamp	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM1 - Swamp	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM11 - Reedbeds	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM1Z - Other swamp vegetation	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM21 - Marginal vegetation	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM22 - Inundation vegetation	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM3 - Fens	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM31 - Fens (lowland)	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM3Z - Other fens, transition mires, springs	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EM4 - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Y
EO0 - Bog	Bog	Y
EO2 - Lowland raised bog	Bog	Y
EOZ - Other bogs	Bog	Y
GA0 - Acid grassland	Acid Grassland	Y
GA1 - Lowland dry acid grassland	Acid Grassland	Y
GI0 - Improved grassland	Improved Grassland	N
GN0 - Neutral grassland	Neutral Grassland	N
GNZ - Other neutral grassland	Neutral Grassland	N
GP0 - Grassland, probably improved	Improved Grassland	N
HE0 - Dwarf shrub heath	Heathland	Y
HE1 - European dry heaths	Heathland	Y
HE2 - Wet heaths	Heathland	Y
HEZ - Other dwarf shrub heath	Heathland	Y
LR0 - Littoral rock	Littoral Rock	N
LR4 - Man-made littoral rock	Littoral Rock	N
LRZ - Other littoral rock	Littoral Rock	N
LS0 - Littoral sediment	Littoral Sediment	Y
LS4 - Mudflats	Littoral Sediment	Y
LS5 - Sheltered muddy gravels	Littoral Sediment	Y
LSZ - Other littoral sediment	Littoral Sediment	Y
RE15 - Exposed river gravels and shingles	Inland Rock	N

RE1Z - Other natural rock exposure feature	Inland Rock	N
RE2 - Artificial rock exposures and waste	Inland Rock	N
RE21 - Quarry	Inland Rock	N
RE2Z - Other artificial rock exposure and waste	Inland Rock	N
RPWB - Recently planted broadleaved woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)	N
RPWC - Recently planted coniferous woodland	Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)	N
RPWM - Recently planted mixed woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)	N
SR0 - Supralittoral rock	Supralittoral Rock (Non-Priority)	N
SR1 - Maritime cliff and slopes	Supralittoral Rock (Priority)	Y
SR111 - Coastal grassland	Supralittoral Rock (Priority)	Y
SR112 - Coastal heath	Supralittoral Rock (Priority)	Y
SR1Z - other maritime cliffs and slopes	Supralittoral Rock (Non-Priority)	N
SR2 - Boulders and rock above the high tide mark	Supralittoral Rock (Non-Priority)	N
SRZ - Other supralittoral rock	Supralittoral Rock (Non-Priority)	N
SS0 - Supralittoral sediment	Supralittoral Sediment	Y
SS1 - Coastal sand dunes	Supralittoral Sediment	Y
SS14 - Decalcified fixed dunes	Supralittoral Sediment	Y
SS3 - Shingle above high tide mark	Supralittoral Sediment	Y
SS3Z - Other shingle above high tide mark	Supralittoral Sediment	Y
SSZ - Other supralittoral sediment	Supralittoral Sediment	Y
UR0 - Built-up areas and gardens	Built-up Areas and Gardens	N
WB1 - Mixed woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)	N
WB2 - Scrub woodland	Scrub Woodland	N
WB3 - Broadleaved woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)	N
WB33Z - Other beech and yew woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)	N
WB34 - Wet woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y
WB341 - Alluvial forests	Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y
WB34Z - Other wet woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y
WB35 - Upland birch woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y
WB36 - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y
WB37 - Lowland birch woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Priority)	Y
WB3Z - Other broadleaved woodland	Broadleaved Woodland (Non-Priority)	N
WC0 - Coniferous woodland	Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)	N
WC1Z - Other native pine woodland	Conifer Woodland (Priority)	Y
WCZ - Other coniferous woodland	Conifer Woodland (Non-Priority)	N

IHS Map Legends