

# The Proportion of Scotland's Protected Sites in Favourable Condition 2016

## An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

Scotland has a rich and important diversity of biological and geological natural features. Many of these species populations, habitats and earth science features are nationally and/or internationally important. There are a series of nature conservation designations:

- National: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- European: Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA); and
- International: Ramsar

These seek to protect the best examples of these features. There are a total of 1,866 protected sites in Scotland, although some of their boundaries overlap, which host a total of 5,355 designated natural features.

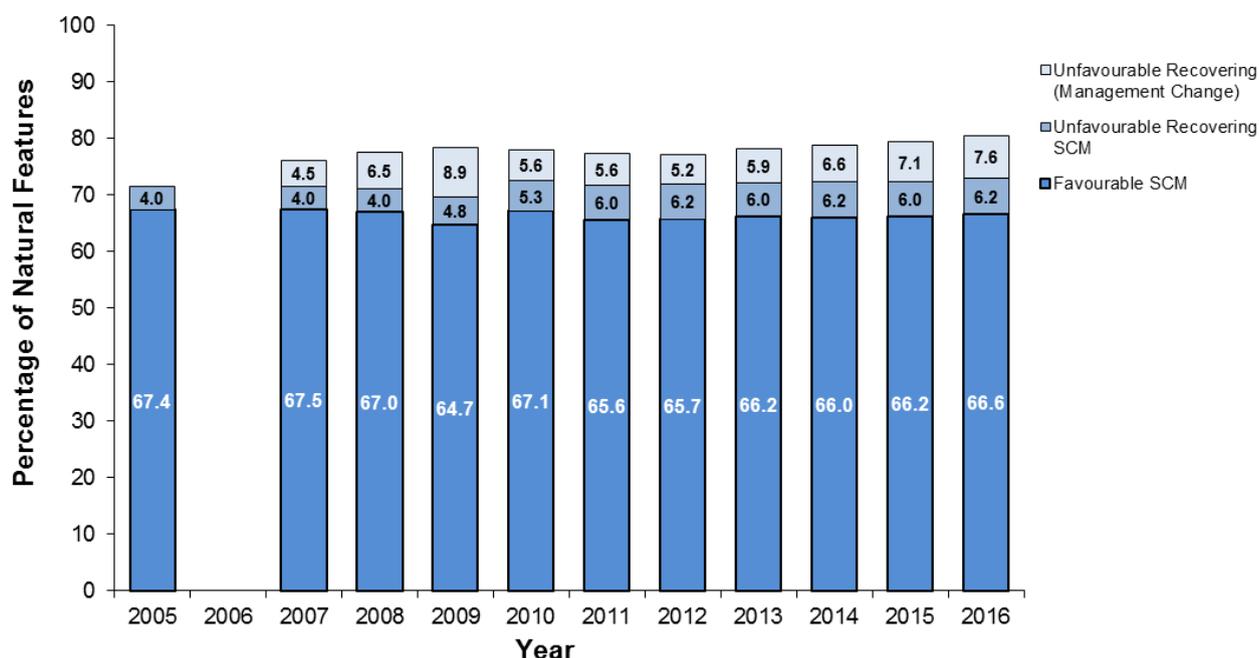
### Evidence

The condition of features on designated sites in Scotland is assessed by Scottish Natural Heritage's (SNH) Site Condition Monitoring (SCM) programme (see <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-areas/site-condition-monitoring/>).

SCM is a six-year rolling programme of monitoring which aims to assess the condition of a sample of designated natural features each year and acts as a trigger mechanism for follow-up work when an unfavourable assessment is concluded.

Figure 1 indicates how the proportion of features in favourable condition has changed since the baseline was established in 2005. Remedial management measures are put in to place for unfavourable natural features, and in 2007 the current protocols were established to track their progress. The figures presented are the latest assessment for all those features which have been assessed by 31<sup>st</sup> March of the relevant year.

**Figure 1: The Proportion of Features in Favourable Condition<sup>1</sup> at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016**



### Assessment

- The proportion of natural features in favourable condition on protected sites at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 was 80.4%. This figure comprises:
  - SCM Condition Assessment - Favourable 66.6%
  - SCM Condition Assessment - Unfavourable Recovering 6.2%
  - Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management Change 7.6%
- The proportion of features in favourable condition has increased by 9.0 percentage points between 2005 and 2016 from 71.4% to 80.4% and 4.4 percentage points between

2007 and 2016.

- The proportion of features in favourable condition has increased by 1.1 percentage points in the last year from 79.3% to 80.4%.

<b>Change (2015 – 16)</b>	<b>Increase</b>
<b>Long term trend (2005 - 16)</b>	<b>Increase</b>

## Commentary

As SCM is a rolling programme of monitoring, the proportion of features in favourable condition changes frequently. This movement reflects new condition assessments being completed, and unfavourable features benefitting from remedial management so that they are considered to be ‘unfavourable recovering due to management change’ (URDTM). The figures presented here are, therefore, a snapshot of the position at 31<sup>st</sup> March in the given year.

By 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, of the 5,355 features hosted on designated sites, the condition of 5,271 have been assessed to date and thus form the Official Statistic. As new SCM assessments are completed (either first or repeat assessments), they are used to update the proportion of features in favourable condition.

There is considerable variation in the proportion of features in favourable condition across the different natural feature types, as can be seen in Table 1. A detailed breakdown of the proportion of individual feature types in favourable condition can be seen in Annex 1.

**Table 1: Proportion of Natural Features in Favourable Condition by Feature Type at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016**

<b>Feature Category</b>	<b>Number of Features</b>	<b>Proportion Favourable</b>	<b>Change in percentage points from 2015</b>
Habitats	2435	79.4%	<b>+2.1</b>
Species	2188	76.3%	<b>+0.1</b>
Earth sciences*	648	98.1%	<b>+0.5</b>
All Feature Types	5271	80.4%	<b>+1.1</b>

\* Earth sciences includes geological outcrops and landforms, fossil beds and caves

During 2015-16, the condition of 127 features improved to favourable or recovering condition (see table 2). These are made up of:

- 64 features which have moved from unfavourable to URDTM. There are now 399 natural features considered to be URDTM – a net increase of 28 natural features during 2015/16. The majority of these improvements relate to the work with land managers to address negative pressures on woodlands (15), heath (14), wetlands (10), grasslands (7) and coastal features (4).
- 43 features, which were previously in unfavourable condition, were assessed as favourable through new SCM assessment. The single largest category was birds (10).
- 20 features which were previously URDTM but have now been assessed as favourable through new SCM assessment. These have had no impact on the headline Proportion of Features in Favourable Condition as both categories are considered to be in favourable condition for this purpose. However, they demonstrate that the remedial management at these sites have worked and the condition has improved. No single category dominated this

group. Instead, many categories had between 1 and 4 features represented.

- A further 31 features were assessed for the first time and were found to be in favourable condition.

During the same period, the condition of 53 natural features deteriorated to unfavourable condition (see table 2). These are made up of:

- 36 features which were previously in favourable condition, but were assessed as unfavourable through new SCM assessment. The main feature categories are birds (8) and woodlands (7).
- 17 features which were previously in URDTM, but it was concluded that the remedial management in place was not sufficient to address all the negative pressures and move the natural feature into favourable condition. Most of these were either non-vascular plants (5) or grasslands (4).

One feature was previously in a favourable condition, but has since had remedial management in place as its condition was deteriorating and is now URDTM.

A further five natural features were assessed for the first time and found to be in unfavourable condition.

The net effect is a 1.1 percentage point increase in the proportion of natural features in favourable condition during the last year from 79.3% to 80.4%.

**Table 2: The change in condition of features between 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016**

Condition 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015	Condition 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016		
	Favourable <sup>1</sup>	URDTM	Unfavourable
Favourable <sup>1</sup>	3746	1	36
URDTM	20	334	17
Unfavourable	43	64	974
Not assessed / not notified	31	0	5
Improvement			
Deterioration			

<sup>1</sup> Also includes those assessed in unfavourable recovering condition.

### No On-Site Remedy

Amongst the unfavourable natural features there is a group where there are no pressures on the protected area itself, or nearby, and yet the feature remains unfavourable. There are, therefore, factors out with local management control which are influencing condition. The majority of the 385 natural features which fall into this category are sea bird populations (211), where the reasons for declining populations are thought to be due to changes in prey distribution and abundance rather than issues within the protected area itself. These changes in the distribution and abundance of prey are likely to be brought about by a combination of factors, including climate change and interactions with fisheries. There is no immediate action that can be taken to relieve these wider pressures and conditions on the protected area are appropriate to support the feature. Consequently, these features are considered favourable for the separate purpose of Biodiversity reporting (to align with United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan reporting). Working on this basis, the overall proportion of natural features in favourable condition rises to 87.7%.

### Negative Influences

The most common negative influences (known as Pressures) on natural features on protected sites that can affect condition can be seen in Figure 2. Individual natural features on a site may be adversely affected by one or more pressures.

The proportion of assessments recording invasive species as a negative pressure forms the single biggest negative impact on feature condition. The species can be both native (e.g. bracken) and non-native (e.g. Rhododendron) species. Different feature types appear to be affected by different types of invasive species. For example, woodland and freshwater habitats are mainly adversely affected by non-native species such as Japanese knotweed, Rhododendron or Canadian pondweed. Conversely, lowland grassland and coastal habitats are affected by the spread of invasive native species such as gorse, bracken and nettles.

Whether native or non-native, invasive species can have a detrimental effect on important habitats and the flora and fauna they support by competing for nutrients and light and ultimately changing the ecology of the habitat.

Figure 2 shows that the second largest negative pressure on natural features is overgrazing, which is up slightly to 18.4% of all pressures in 2015/16 from 18.1% of all pressures in 2014/15. Looking at just this pressure, there are 4% more records of overgrazing negatively impacting features in 2015/16 than in 2014/15. This can be by wild herbivores such as deer, feral goats or rabbits; or farm stock; or a combination of both wild and domestic grazers. Insufficient grazing to maintain the balance of species in the habitat has also been frequently identified. Delivering remedial management on protected areas where over- or under-grazing is an issue can often be complex, particularly where the issue involves the management of wild deer herds, which regularly move across ownerships depending on the season, weather conditions and forage availability.

A small, but growing negative pressure on natural features on protected areas would appear to be the influence of climatic changes. In 2014/15, there were nine recorded instances of climate change as a pressure, which increased to 23 in 2015/16. As outlined in the No On-site Remedy section, several of these features are seabirds, but others include habitats/earth science and species reliant on river processes (eg. geomorphology features or freshwater pearl mussel populations) where there are concerns that large flood events are becoming more frequent and intense and changing the ecology in the rivers concerned.

### **Source data and updates**

To measure progress towards the Scottish Government target of improving the proportion of natural features in favourable condition, the following are taken into account:

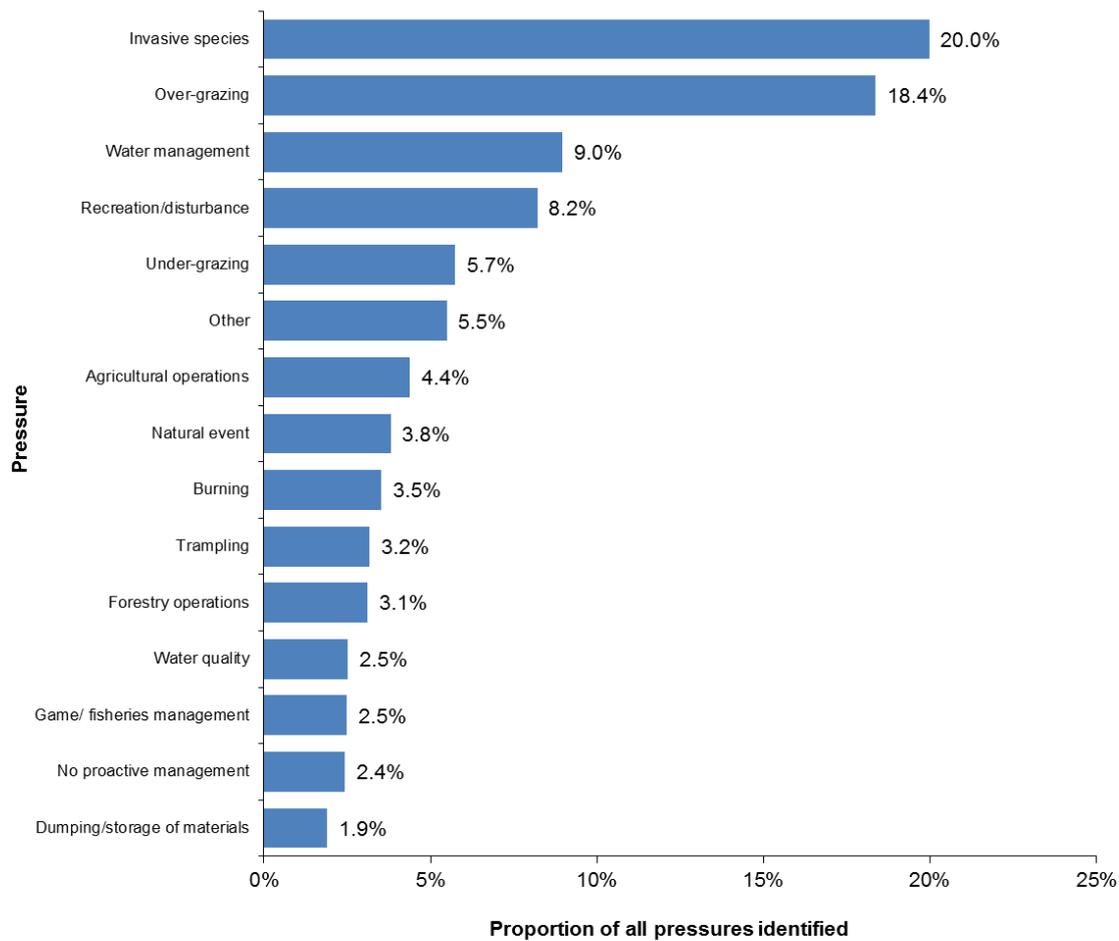
- the results of SCM,
- actions that have been taken to put in place remedial management to improve the condition of the feature.

Where remedial management can be put in place on, or near the site, SNH staff and partner organisations engage with land managers and statutory bodies to identify and implement the appropriate measures to promote recovery. Such measures to date have included Rural Stewardship Schemes, Scottish Forestry Grant Schemes, Natural Care Schemes, individual management agreements negotiated by SNH and Scotland Rural Development Programme (SRDP) funding. Voluntary Control Agreements under the Deer (Scotland) Act 1996 have also been widely used to facilitate recovery of unfavourable features in upland areas.

For the purposes of the Official Statistic, 'favourable condition' includes natural features that are assessed through SCM as being in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. It also includes previously unfavourable features where necessary management measures have been put in place since the last SCM assessment, so that in SNH's expert judgment the natural feature will in due course reach favourable condition. This means that, as an interim measure, natural features where remedial management has been put in place to address all the known causes of unfavourable condition are counted as favourable. This is until such time as a subsequent SCM assessment verifies the condition, or identifies further work which may be required to further improve condition. Such natural features are categorised as 'unfavourable recovering due to management change'. Where a feature has been partially destroyed (e.g. through a housing development) the rest of the feature is assessed in its own right.

## Figure 2: Summary of the main negative pressures on natural features on protected sites

Data correct as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. Pressures are recorded for all natural features assessed in all conditions. 'Other' includes pressures such as climate change, air pollution, and wildlife crime.



The 2005 SCM results set the baseline against which progress being made under the Protected Areas National Performance Indicator is measured.

The framework for making a SCM assessment is the Common Standards Monitoring Guidance<sup>1</sup>, published by Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). This Guidance provides a common approach to the monitoring of natural features across the whole of the United Kingdom.

The SCM condition assessments are stored on a corporate database held by SNH and are combined with data on remedial management through the Remedies database to produce the overall Condition Target results. Condition data for individual sites/features can be accessed at SNHi<sup>2</sup>.

The proportion of protected sites in favourable condition will next be updated in May 2017. Official Statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics<sup>3</sup>.

## References

<sup>1</sup> JNCC, (2003), Guidance for Common Standards Monitoring (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2199>)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/snhi-information-service/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>

**Annex 1: The Proportion of Natural Features in Favourable Condition by Broad Type at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016**

<b>Natural Feature Type</b>	<b>Number of Features</b>	<b>Proportion Favourable (%)</b>	<b>Change in Percentage Points from 2015</b>
<b>Habitats</b>			
Coastal	334	88.6	+1.8
Freshwater	223	76.2	+0.7
Grasslands	222	73.9	+1.4
Heath	380	75.3	+3.6
Marine	103	98.1	no change
Upland	324	84.3	+2.8
Wetland	347	85.3	+4.1
Woodlands	502	69.1	+0.9
<b>Habitats Total</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
<b>Species</b>			
Amphibians	12	75.0	no change
Birds	1516	73.2	+0.4
Butterflies	30	86.7	+1.0
Dragonflies	26	100.0	no change
Fish	46	76.1	-2.2
Invertebrates	180	84.4	-0.9
Marine Mammals	28	57.1	-7.1
Non-vascular Plants	142	78.9	-3.4
Terrestrial Mammals	51	88.2	-5.8
Vascular Plants	157	89.2	+5.2
<b>Species Total</b>	<b>2188</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Earth Science</b>			
Earth Science	648	98.1	+0.5
<b>Earth Science Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5271</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>+1.1</b>