



Scotland's
National Nature
Reserves

The Management Plan for Forvie National Nature Reserve 2014-2024



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**Scotland's
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Reserves**
Magical places, amazing wildlife.



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Foreword

Forvie National Nature Reserve (NNR) is comprised of almost 1,000ha of internationally important coastal habitats on the coast between the North Sea and the estuary of the River Ythan. The reserve extends from the low-tide mark through a complete succession from mobile dunes, through fixed dunes and slacks to dune heath. Home to a variety of wildlife, Forvie is particularly renowned for its birds, including the largest breeding colony of eiders in Britain, four species of breeding terns and the wealth of wildfowl and waders on the estuary. Forvie became an NNR in 1959, it has since been recognised as internationally important and is now one of the sites in the Natura 2000 network of protected areas in Europe and is also listed under the Ramsar Convention as a Wetland of International Importance.

Forvie welcomes over 20,000 visitors each year. To enable visitors to explore and enjoy Forvie, without damaging the sensitive habitats or disturbing species, a network of paths is maintained to allow access to both the dune heath in the north of the reserve, and the estuary and extensive dune and coastal habitats in the south. Signage and orientation is provided at each of the main access points to help visitors to explore the reserve.

The visitor centre at Collieston is open throughout the year and provides information on the reserve and its wildlife. A wildlife hide at Waulkmill provides good viewing facilities for watching wildlife on the River Ythan and upper estuary.

During the breeding season we close certain areas of the reserve to protect the breeding tern and eider colonies. We provide alternative routes for visitors and a member of staff is around to provide information on these species and why they are important.

Forvie is one of a suite of NNRs in Scotland. Scotland's NNRs are special places for nature, where some of the best examples of Scotland's wildlife are managed. Every NNR is carefully managed both for nature and for people, giving visitors the opportunity to experience our rich natural heritage.

[‘The Story of Forvie National Nature Reserve’](#) is a companion publication which has more information about Forvie NNR and its history. The Story provides the foundation for managing the site and is recommended reading for those wishing to understand more about the management of this very special place.

In 2013, we carried out a review of our last Plan for Forvie NNR 2006-2012 (extended to 2014). This, together with management plan workshops and specialist advice, was used to develop our future management proposals and inform the preparation of a draft Management Plan for 2014-2024, which we opened for public consultation. We collated your feedback into a Consultation Report which is available from the reserve office and informed the completion of this Management Plan.

The first section of this Plan gives our vision for Forvie, describing how we would like to see the reserve in 2024. It specifies our objectives for management and outlines projects planned to deliver these objectives.

We will undertake a mid plan review after 5-years. During the final year of the plan, we will review our progress against this plan to determine the future direction of our management on the reserve.

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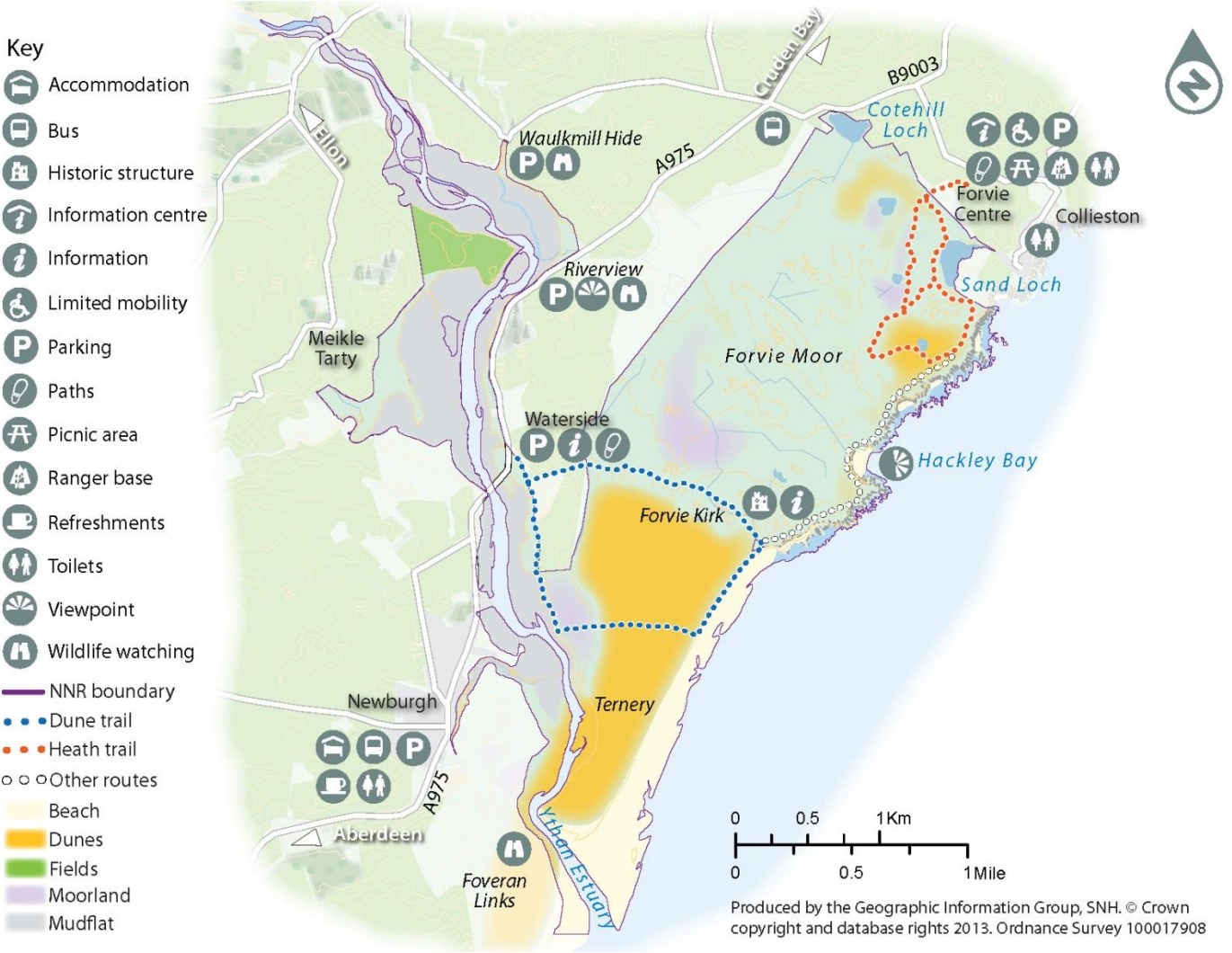
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1 Maps of Forvie NNR

Location map



Boundary map



2 Our Vision for Forvie NNR

Forvie National Nature Reserve is special; the aim is to keep it that way. The Management Plan 2014 -2024 sets out our vision for the Reserve describing how we would like the Reserve to be in 2039. The management we plan to carry out over the next 10 years has been framed with this vision in mind.

Vision

Forvie is a beautiful and wild place with thriving wildlife. It is a place where people value, respect and enjoy nature.

The dunes are a wild and natural place with a complete succession of coastal habitats from mobile dunes through to fixed dune heath. We leave natural processes to take place whenever possible. The habitats are all in favourable condition and management is in place to prevent the spread of trees and invasive species onto dune habitats. The impacts from visitors are minimal; we only intervene when an issue arises such as erosion from people accessing the dunes. We continue to work in partnership to reduce the impacts of land management upstream on the level of nitrogen in the Ythan Estuary.

The colonies of terns and eiders are flourishing with measures successfully taken to ensure Forvie provides a safe place to nest and roost. The active management of the colonies ensures they are relatively free from disturbance and predation. People understand and respect the need to take care to avoid impacts on wildlife.

There is something for everyone at this very special place; Forvie is accessible for people to enjoy, learn about and appreciate its rich natural heritage. Facilities and information provided at Waterside, the visitor centre at Collieston and the hide at Waulkmill ensure there is something for everyone. Whether you are looking for a short visit or a full day there is something for you at Forvie throughout the year. During the winter months the southern section of the reserve provides a truly wild and natural experience.

It is a key attraction for visitors to the north east with strong links with other reserves along the east coast. The local community are proud of the reserve and have opportunities to participate in protecting this internationally important wildlife site. The site is well regarded as a place for outdoor learning and education groups from nursery to tertiary use the reserve on a regular basis. There are good connections with universities and colleges who use the site for research.

3 Protected areas and features

The reserve has a number of designations that reflect its' national and international importance, although the boundaries of the designations differ. Forvie is included in the Natura 2000 network of protected areas of European importance, called Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). It is a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, (commonly known as a Ramsar site). It is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the UK network of protected areas; the national SSSI designation underpins the international designations.

Whilst managing Forvie NNR we also have to take account of our legal obligations and Government policy to manage the features that are listed as important in a European or international context. Where a proposal may affect one or more of the qualifying interests of the SAC or SPA, we will carry out an 'appropriate assessment'. This includes all proposals, whether they are direct habitat management or providing a new visitor facility on the Reserve. We will only proceed with projects that do not adversely affect the interests. Likewise, we will also take account of obligations to manage features that are valued as important in a UK context, as well as features that are locally important.

Protected Area	Feature
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI	Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>), breeding
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>), breeding
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI	Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>), breeding
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Little tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>), breeding
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch RAMSAR Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>), breeding
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>), non-breeding
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>), non-breeding
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch RAMSAR Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>), non-breeding
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>), non-breeding

Protected Area	Feature
Loch SPA	
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch RAMSAR Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI	Saltmarsh
Sands of Forvie SAC	Humid dune slacks
Sands of Forvie SAC	Lime-deficient dune heathland with crowberry
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI	Sand dunes
Sands of Forvie SAC	Shifting dunes
Sands of Forvie SAC	Shifting dunes with marram
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI	Coastal Geomorphology of Scotland
Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary SSSI	Vascular plant assemblage

4 Natural Heritage Management

Objective NH1: Maintain the extent and variety of coastal habitats by allowing naturally occurring processes to shape the system.

Coastal habitats

Forvie is one of the most extensive and natural dune systems in Scotland. The dunes change from mobile dunes in the south and along the seaward edge to fixed dunes in the north. The mobile dunes are bare sand with no vegetation; they are constantly shifting and changing. These dunes grade into ones where marram grass is dominant, overtime the marram stabilises the dunes and other vegetation establishes. The fixed dunes are covered by dune grassland with the ones furthest north on the reserve by dune heathland. The heath is dominated by plants such as crowberry and heather, and a good cover of cladonia lichens.

There is limited active management of the dunes; they are largely left to nature and natural processes. We only intervene to carry out small scale remedial work where needed, such as repairing areas of erosion alongside boardwalks.

The other threats to the dunes are the spread of trees from surrounding plantations, the spread of rosebay willowherb and the potential for non-native species being introduced.

We will control any trees which self-seed onto the SAC habitats. We will continue to monitor the extent of rosebay willow herb which can spread and dominate overshadowing both vascular plants and lichens on the dunes.

We will keep a watching brief for non-native species such as piri-piri and Himalayan balsam both of which spread rapidly if introduced to new areas and will remove any that are found.

The reserve includes the Ythan Estuary and extends as far as the tidal flow into the River Ythan. This area supports internationally significant numbers of wildfowl and waders who are dependent on the rich waters of the estuary. We will continue to support partner organisations, particularly SEPA, in monitoring water quality in the River Ythan to ensure the mudflats remain a suitable feeding ground for the many birds that depend on them.

We monitor the condition of the mobile dunes, the dune heath and the wildfowl and waders as part of the national Site Condition Monitoring programme. We also monitor the bird numbers on the estuary on an annual basis.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective NH1:

Task No.	Task description
NH1.1	Undertake SCM of Sands of Forvie SAC features in 2020/21.
NH1.2	Undertake SCM for SSSI Sand Dunes in 2016/17.

Task No.	Task description
NH1.3	Establish baseline monitoring of SSSI vascular plant assemblage in 2013/14.
NH1.4	Establish baseline monitoring of SSSI saltmarsh feature in 2014/15.
NH1.5	Establish the maximum tolerable extent of rosebay willowherb (i.e. the 'baseline levels) in year 1. Areas of sand dune which have been colonised will be restored back to baseline levels by Year 5. Control by cutting or other means will be carried out to limit or prevent the spread of rosebay willowherb into restored or other sensitive areas annually.
NH1.6	Maintain watching brief for non-native invasive species including piri-piri burr and Himalayan balsam and remove any species found.
NH1.7	Working in partnership with SEPA and others contribute to the monitoring of the estuary in relation to water quality.
NH1.8	Protect the dune habitats by removing all trees which have self-seeded onto SAC habitats.
NH1.9	Restructure the plantation next to the grassy knoll by removing non-native species but leaving native species outwith the SAC for biodiversity benefits.

Objective NH2: Maintain population and extent of habitat in suitable condition for breeding terns.

Breeding terns

Forvie is an important site for breeding terns. Their preferred breeding areas are the foreshore and raised pebble beaches exposed within the dunes, for little and arctic tern while common and sandwich terns prefer marram tussocks.

We intend to continue using specialised management techniques to support the main tern breeding areas. We create a sanctuary area by erecting a fence across the peninsula each season. Access to this area is restricted and we put up notices requesting people and their dogs to stay out of the nesting area. Within the sanctuary we surround breeding areas with electric fencing to keep predators out of the breeding colonies.

We will continue, under licence, to control predators, mainly foxes, and selected gulls and crows known to target the eggs and chicks of eiders and terns.

We will employ a tern warden to patrol the area to engage with visitors about the importance of the sanctuary zone and promote responsible access including asking visitors to keep their dogs under control. We also manage access, through a permit system, for those wishing to undertake research, monitoring or ringing projects within the colonies.

We will monitor the terns and eiders every year to assess breeding success. This data, along with numbers on breeding seabirds, is shared with other organisations to ensure it contributes to national monitoring programmes.

The current practices for managing terns at Forvie have evolved over time and we will continue to review work undertaken both here and at other tern breeding colonies to ensure we are applying the most appropriate methods to ensure breeding success.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective NH2:

Task No.	Task description
NH2.1	Monitor tern population including breeding pairs and productivity annually.
NH2.2	Erect and remove boundary fence for tern sanctuary and electric fences round colonies annually.
NH2.3	Erect and remove seasonal signs and information about sanctuary and its purpose annually.
NH2.4	Engage with visitors at the tern sanctuary by providing information about the role of the sanctuary; promoting responsible behaviour and inform visitors about the breeding success of the terns and eiders.

Task No.	Task description
NH2.5	Improve tern productivity by controlling foxes and corvids within the tern colony annually. Contract let is 'Control of foxes, nests, eggs and nestlings at Forvie NNR' and is for shooting of foxes and removal of Corvid nests under general licence to protect ground nesting birds
NH2.6	Provide permits for research, monitoring and ringing projects within the tern colony which are beneficial to the resource annually.
NH2.7	Produce reports on tern breeding success and submit to UK Little Tern group (led by RSPB) annually.
NH2.8	Input data on tern breeding success to JNCC Seabird Monitoring programme annually.
NH2.9	Review methods used to protect terns on an annual basis and consider alternatives.

Objective NH3: Maintain population and extent of habitat for breeding eider.

Eider

Nesting eiders were once spread more widely on the Reserve, but nowadays around 1500 pairs of eider are confined to a small area of heathland. This breeding area is classed as a sanctuary zone. We try to minimise disturbance here by controlling access and requesting visitors keep dogs on a lead for a short section of path which cuts through the sanctuary. Signs will be put up explaining why the zone exists.

We control predators within the eider nesting area and trap and shoot birds, under licence, which are identified as targeting eider eggs and ducklings.

The eider population is monitored continuously through the breeding season to establish counts, breeding numbers and productivity. Results are fed into national research for comparison with other populations.

We will review the methods used for protecting eiders annually and consider alternatives through keeping up to date with studies on other populations.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective NH3:

Task No.	Task description
NH3.1	Monitor eider population annually by weekly counts of individuals around spring peak and using nest counts obtained at end of season.
NH3.2	Count fledged eiders in early August, annually.
NH3.3	Minimise disturbance by establishing eider breeding 'zone' annually.
NH3.4	Improve eider productivity by controlling predators at the main nesting area at Forvie NNR through trapping and shooting birds under general licence that are seen to be targeting eider eggs and ducklings
NH3.5	Erect seasonal signs and information about sanctuary areas and their purpose annually.
NH3.6	Report population counts and breeding success for the Forvie eider colony. Contribute results into national research to allow Forvie to be assessed in the context of local, National and European trends.
NH3.7	Support academic research into condition of mussel beds.
NH3.8	Review methods used to protect eiders on an annual basis and consider alternatives.

Objective NH4: Maintain extent of habitat for breeding birds and wintering waders and wildfowl.

Breeding birds and wintering waders and wildfowl

We will monitor the wintering waders and wildfowl on an annual basis to allow us to detect trends in numbers. This will allow us to look for patterns and identify any site based issues which can be managed such as disturbance or pollution in the estuary.

Data will be provided to external organisations to be used for both population monitoring, comparing with other sites and trends in wider populations. Data will also be provided for university research especially studies on the water quality and algae levels within the estuary.

We will review and update guidance for wildfowling using the Ythan Estuary. We will report any use of lead shot or irresponsible wildfowling to the wildlife crime officer.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective NH4:

Task No.	Task description
NH4.1	Undertake SCM of notified waders and wildfowl. SSSI Pink-footed goose cycle 3 2013/14.
NH4.2	Monitor wintering waterfowl assemblage on an annual basis.
NH4.3	Identify trends in the wader and wildfowl numbers by providing the long term data to an academic institution to compare to level of algae to assess impact.
NH4.4	Report any illegal use of lead shot or irresponsible wildfowling within the estuary to wildlife crime officer.
NH4.5	Review and update wildfowling best practice guidelines.
NH4.6	Contribute and support projects relating to the water quality of the Ythan estuary including providing existing data.
NH4.7	Monitor components of the breeding bird assemblage to identify population trends and inform future management.

Objective NH5: Contribute towards the biodiversity strategy through provision of data and delivering projects to benefit agreed species.

Biodiversity

Many species on the reserve benefit from our overall management and the habitats being kept in good condition.

We contribute data on a number of species to national programmes. The seabird population is counted and data sent to the Seabird Monitoring Programme. We will continue to monitor transects for the National Butterfly Monitoring Scheme. Seal numbers will be counted monthly and data submitted to the Sea Mammal Research Unit. We will also provide seal scat to SMRU as part of their wider monitoring into seal diets.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective NH5:

Task No.	Task description
NH5.1	Count breeding seabirds and submit annual data to Seabird Monitoring Programme.
NH5.2	Monitor transects for the National Butterfly Monitoring Scheme weekly between April and September. Submit data annually.
NH5.3	Update targeted species information for selected vascular plants, lichens, mosses, bryophytes, ferns, grasses and sedges. Note presence, population and for less common species location.
NH5.4	Count non-breeding & breeding seals and submit monthly counts to Sea Mammal Research Unit along with samples of scat for dietary identification.
NH5.5	Working with Ythan Fishery Trust use electro fishing to identify species within Sand Loch.

5 Management for People

Objective VM1: Provide a high quality visitor experience for a range of audiences ensuring that >80% of visitors asked rate their experience as good or above.

Visitor experience

Forvie is a popular site with visitors with an estimated 35,000 visiting each year. We try to provide a high quality visitor experience which meets the needs of the range of audiences who come to Forvie.

We will continue to monitor visitor numbers and provide these to national census for SNH and external organisations. We will complete visitor surveys to ensure that we have evidence of what people value and enjoy at Forvie but also to guide future developments or help us identify areas where we need to upgrade or improve the facilities we provide.

We have been working for a number of years to improve the quality of the facilities at the Waterside entrance to the reserve. For many visitors this is the main access point to the reserve and we wish to provide appropriate parking, paths and information to enhance the overall visitor experience.

As part of the redevelopment at Waterside we will restructure the plantation close to Waterside to make it more open and for the woodland to be more natural. We will provide a shelter and information point just beyond the plantation looking out across the estuary. This will provide information on options for where to go, what visitors are likely to see and the natural and cultural heritage of the reserve. We will also upgrade the track from Waterside to the estuary and improve the area where visitors arrive at the estuary.

During 2016/17 we plan to review the future of the Forvie Centre and its use. The review will consider how we will use the centre in future, what its main purpose should be and how to refurbish and refresh the information provided.

We will continue with a regular programme of maintenance and upgrade to keep the visitor facilities in good condition, maintain the paths and keep the information provided up to date. As part of this we will continue to review our facilities for visitors and review any suggestions made for improvements or additions. We will promote Forvie to visitors from both the local area and further afield. We will take advantage of opportunities to promote the reserve in partnership with organisations promoting similar sites in the North East.

The visitor centre will be opened for as many days as we can throughout the year and we will provide a programme of events for visitors. We will use a number of methods to communicate about Forvie to a wide range of audiences and to keep people up to date with what is happening on the reserve. We will regularly review the media we use to ensure it is refreshed and up to date.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective VM1:

Task No.	Task description
VM1.1	Repeat National Visitor Survey in 2014-15.
VM1.2	Collate data from all people counters and update quarterly reporting.
VM1.3	Submit visitor numbers to national visitor census.
VM1.4	Improve the sense of welcome at the Waterside entrance by providing shelter for education groups and other users at the edge of the plantation by the end of 2013-14. Provide interpretation for the shelter focused on the natural heritage features of the reserve by the end of 2014-15.
VM1.5	Restructure the plantation between the car park and shelter to create a more open and welcoming access to the reserve with a clear route marked to guide visitors towards the shelter and interpretation by the end of 2013-14.
VM1.6	Upgrade the track from Waterside to the reserve entrance by the end of 2013-14.
VM1.7	Landscape the area at the grassy knoll providing a parking area for fisherman, rerouting the path, providing seating and seasonal interpretation by the end of 2013-14.
VM1.8	Review the Forvie Centre in 2016 including option appraisal for location, purpose and future use.
VM1.9	Review and update the Visitor Management plan for the reserve in 2017.
VM1.10	Implement outcomes of Forvie Centre review and VMP 2017-2019.
VM1.11	Replace the Forvie Kirk Trail interpretation by the end of 2014-15.
VM1.12	Upgrade the access to Waulkmill hide including improving the track surface, adding passing place(s) and resurfacing the parking area by the end of 2013-14.
VM1.13	Maintain the waymarked trails in good condition to reduce visitors creating desire lines or braiding paths annually.
VM1.14	Minimise disturbance in the estuary by distributing and promoting the GPCs for recreation groups (windsurfing - outwith SOAC as coastal waters, wildfowling - foreshore legislation applies).
VM1.15	Ensure the Forvie Centre is open daily in summer and weekdays in winter.
VM1.16	Ensure that a proportion of all visitors encounter staff on site through the employment of a seasonal weekend assistant.
VM1.17	Offer a minimum of 8 guided walks and events every year.
VM1.18	Review and update the information on the NNR website relating to Forvie every 6 months.
VM1.19	Use a variety of media to inform people about Forvie and provide up to

Task No.	Task description
	date information.
VM1.20	Review and update the NNR leaflet by the end of 2015-16.
VM1.21	Promote Forvie with key audiences. Respond to media requests. Ensure Forvie is marketed within the Aberdeen and North east area.
VM1.22	Promote Forvie as part of the coastal series of reserves working with East Grampian Coastal Partnership and Energetica.
VM1.23	Review provision of waymarked paths and consider any suitable extensions or additions.

Objective VM2: Provide a range of opportunities on the reserve for educational groups.

Outdoor learning

Forvie regularly provides outdoor learning through supporting groups from the different educational levels. We will continue to support a combination of education groups from nursery through to tertiary education.

In addition to direct support for groups we will also provide support to teachers through either in-service or twilight sessions for teachers. We will also look to develop a 'Teaching in Nature' project which aims to enable teachers to take classes out in the field by giving them knowledge about specific sites and the skills needed to run outdoor learning sessions.

To meet demand for education groups we will where necessary contract in additional support to help reserve staff.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective VM2:

Task No.	Task description
VM2.1	Support at least 8 secondary to tertiary education groups per year.
VM2.2	Support at least 12 nursery and primary groups per year.
VM2.3	Hold an in-service day or twilight session for teachers at Forvie every 2 years (if demand is there).
VM2.4	Develop a 'Teaching in Nature' project for the cluster of schools within close proximity to Forvie by end of 2013-16.
VM2.5	Employ contractors to support reserve staff in delivering education every year.
VM2.6	Support at least one Higher/Advanced Higher or honours student project every year.

Objective VM3: Engage with wider community and support volunteering.

Community engagement and volunteering

We will continue with the Forvie Advisory panel holding biannual meetings.

Volunteers make a significant contribution to Forvie and help us to keep the reserve running. We will continue to support a mixture of long term volunteer and one of group events. We will support events for local community and volunteer groups who wish to complete tasks on the reserve.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective VM3:

Task No.	Task description
VM3.1	Hold two Forvie Advisory panel meetings (March and September) per year.
VM3.2	Engage up to 4 regular seasonal volunteers to monitor species and/or carry out estate task every year.
VM3.3	Organise 2 beach cleans open to the public to volunteer every year.
VM3.4	Engage with community and volunteer groups to undertake tasks on the reserve each year.

6 Property Management

Objective PM1: To carry out estate management and maintenance works following best practice.

Property management

We will carry out estate and maintenance work as required to keep the property safe and in good condition and to comply with regulations.

Tasks planned to inform and achieve Objective VM4:

Task No.	Task description
PM1.1	Ensure legal responsibilities of owners of scheduled monument sites within the NNR are adhered to.
PM1.2	Report building and NNR structure defects to Property section if noted during quarterly inspections.
PM1.3	PAMS planned maintenance includes: Forvie Centre car park repairs in 2015, 2017 Forvie Centre carpet replaced in 2016 Forvie Centre windows replaced in 2021 Forvie centre heating replaced 2017.
PM1.4	Maintain drainage from neighbouring land.
PM1.5	Maintain boundary fences and shared access.
PM1.6	Maintain vehicles and equipment.
PM1.7	Maintain Reserve Office and Visitor Centre: ensure weekly fire alarm tests, 6 monthly engineer inspection of fire system, 6 monthly fire drills, annual inspection of emergency lighting, annual inspection of fire extinguishers, annual portable appliance testing, annual septic tank emptying, and fabric of building repairs. Ensure weekly purges of hot water and monthly water hygiene tests. Waste collection, paper towels and admin consumables for toilets, office and visitor centre
PM1.8	Ensure 5-year testing of hard wiring.
PM1.9	Ensure the management of the property conforms with all Health and Safety Regulations.
PM1.10	Service wind turbine annually.
PM1.11	Make timely payments for NRA and lease

7 Summary

Much of our heritage management will focus on ensuring the site remains suitable for breeding terns, breeding eider and wintering waders and wildfowl. Our goal is to improve all of the habitats on the Reserve, through large or small-scale projects.

We also wish to continue spread the word about this special place and build on our reputation as a great nature day out for visitors. We want to promote the Reserve through events, online and social media, volunteering and contact with other similar sites in the North East.

8 Document properties

Photography: Lorne Gill (SNH)

Mapping: Produced by Geographical Information Unit, SNH.

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Signed off by: David Bale, Area Manager – Tayside & Grampian

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Links

For information about [Scotland's National Nature Reserves](#) in general and further information specifically about [Forvie NNR](#) please visit [Scotland's NNR website](#).

For information on the protected areas associated with Forvie NNR please go to the [SNHi website](#).

Other useful links:

[Scottish Natural Heritage](http://www.snh.org.uk) - www.snh.org.uk

[Joint Nature Conservation Committee](http://www.jncc.gov.uk) - www.jncc.gov.uk