Appendix 5 – Screening of Map 4 - *Native woodland opportunity mapping* for impacts on Designated sites

Table 1 - Screening of Preferred/Potential areas for native woodland expansion for impacts on European sites

Site name	Qualifying Interest	Location of 'Preferred' and 'Potential' areas for native woodland expansion in relation to European site	Potential effects	Mitigation requirements for proposals
Ben Heasgarnich SAC	Base-rich fens (Alkaline fens)	No preferred or potential areas are identified within or adjacent to SAC. The nearest preferred area lies around 0.7km away from the SAC and the nearest potential area lies around 1.2km away.	There will be no direct impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC as no preferred/potential areas for native woodland expansion are identified within the SAC. Given the separation distance between the preferred/potential areas and the SAC, any native woodland expansion in these areas will not give rise to a likely significant effect on the qualifying interests of the SAC (e.g. through seed dispersal). **No likely significant effect**	**No mitigation required**
	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands			
	High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage (Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae)			
	Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks (Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation)			
	Tall herb communities (Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains) and of the montane to alpine levels			
	Montane acid grasslands (Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands)			
	Plants in crevices on acid rocks (Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation)			
	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas (Species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in			

	continental Europe) Mountain willow scrub (Sub-Arctic Salix spp. Scrub)			
Loch Lomond Woods SAC	Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles) Otter (Lutra lutra)	There are preferred and potential areas for native woodland expansion within the boundary of the SAC.	*Expansion through natural regeneration* <u>Western acidic oak woodland</u> Expanding native woodland within/adjacent to the SAC through natural regeneration will be beneficial for the western acidic oak qualifying interest of the site. This approach will ensure that any native woodland expansion will be made up of species of appropriate provenance and avoid the risk of introducing pathogens via planting stock. **No likely significant effect** <u>Otter</u> Native woodland expansion through natural regeneration will enhance the habitat available to otters by providing improved cover and additional opportunities for holts. **No likely significant effect** *Expansion through planting*	• Planting within or adjacent to the Loch Lomond Woods SAC will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with the Conservation Objectives of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained. • Any proposals for native woodland planting within/adjacent to Loch Lomond Woods SAC must also be supported by an otter survey and species protection plan.

			<u>Western acidic oak woodland</u> Whilst expanding native woodland within/adjacent to the SAC by planting could be beneficial for the western acidic oak qualifying interest of the site, there is a risk of introducing inappropriate species and pathogens via planting stock. **Likely significant effect** <u>Otter</u> Whilst native woodland expansion will enhance the habitat available to otters by providing improved cover and additional opportunities for holts, there is a small risk of disturbance to otters shelters through any planting activity within/adjacent to the SAC. Compliance with the UK Forestry Standard (Forests and Water) and Controlled Activities Regulations General Binding Rules (20, 21) will ensure that there are no negative impacts on water quality from planting proposals within or adjacent to the site. **Likely significant effect**	

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Endrick Water SAC	River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)* Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)* Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)*	There are preferred areas identified directly adjacent to the SAC and potential areas within the SAC. Further preferred and potential areas are identified within the wider catchment of the SAC.	Native woodland expansion along riparian corridors can have a range of benefits, including reducing diffuse pollution and flood risk, moderating water temperature, and supporting fish populations. Compliance with the UK Forestry Standard (Forests and Water) and Controlled Activities Regulations General Binding Rules (20, 21) will ensure that there are no negative impacts on the water quality of the SAC from planting proposals within or adjacent to the site. **No likely significant effect**	**No mitigation required**
Trossachs Woods SAC	Western acidic oak woodland (Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles)	Preferred and potential areas identified within the boundary of the SAC	*Expansion through natural regeneration* Expanding native woodland within/adjacent to the SAC through natural regeneration will be beneficial for the western acidic oak qualifying interest of the site. This approach will ensure that any native woodland expansion will be made up of species of appropriate provenance and avoid the risk of introducing pathogens via	• Planting within or adjacent to the Trossachs Woods SAC will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with the Conservation Objectives of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.

			planting stock. **No likely significant effect** *Expansion through planting* Whilst expanding native woodland within/adjacent to the SAC by planting could be beneficial for the western acidic oak qualifying interest of the site, there is a risk of introducing inappropriate species and pathogens via planting stock. **Likely significant effect**	
Ben Lui SAC	Base-rich fens (Alkaline fens) Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage* (Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*) Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks (Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation) Tall herb communities (Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels) Wet heathland with cross-leaved	There are preferred areas identified directly adjacent to the SAC boundary and potential areas identified within the boundary.	Whilst some native woodland expansion within the SAC could be beneficial for the qualifying interests and wider biodiversity aims, it could also result in the loss of qualifying habitat through woodland encroachment into qualifying habitats. **Likely significant effect**	• Any proposals for native woodland expansion within/adjacent to Ben Lui SAC must be supported by an NVC survey to demonstrate that the qualifying habitats will not be directly affected by the proposals and include management measures to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive qualifying habitats.

	heath (Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix)			
	Montane acid grasslands (Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands)			
	Plants in crevices on acid rocks (Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation)			
	Acidic scree (Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels - Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)			
	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas (Species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)*)			
	Mountain willow scrub (Sub-Arctic Salix spp. Scrub)			
Meall na Samnha SAC	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	There are no preferred areas identified within SAC and the closest preferred area lies around 120m away from the boundary. Potential areas are identified within the SAC boundary.	Whilst some native woodland expansion within the SAC could be beneficial for the qualifying interests and wider biodiversity aims, it could also result in the loss of qualifying habitat through woodland encroachment into qualifying habitats. **Likely significant effect**	• Any proposals for native woodland expansion within/adjacent to Meall na Samnha SAC must be supported by an NVC survey to demonstrate that the qualifying habitats will not be directly affected by the proposals and include management measures to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive qualifying habitats.
	Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks (Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation)			
	Tall herb communities (Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels)			
	Montane acid grasslands (Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands)			
	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas			

	(Species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas and submountain areas in continental Europe**			
	Mountain willow scrub (Sub-Arctic Salix spp. Scrub)			
River Tay SAC	River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)*	Preferred and potential areas identified within SAC. Further preferred and potential areas are identified within the wider catchment of the SAC.	<u>Salmon & lamprey</u> Native woodland expansion along riparian corridors can have a range of benefits, including reducing diffuse pollution and flood risk, moderating water temperature, and supporting fish populations. Compliance with the UK Forestry Standard (Forests and Water) and Controlled Activities Regulations General Binding Rules (20, 21) will ensure that there are no negative impacts on the water quality of the SAC from planting proposals within or adjacent to the site. **No likely significant effect** <u>Otter</u> Native woodland expansion along riparian corridors will enhance the habitat available to otters by providing improved cover and additional opportunities for holts.	• Any proposals for native woodland planting within/adjacent to the River Tay SAC must be supported by an otter survey and species protection plan.
	Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)*			
	Sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)*			
	Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)*			
	Otter *(Lutra lutra)*			
	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels (Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea)*			

			However, there is a small risk of disturbance to otters shelters through planting activity within/adjacent to the SAC. Compliance with the UK Forestry Standard (Forests and Water) and Controlled Activities Regulations General Binding Rules (20, 21) will ensure that there are no negative impacts on the water quality of the SAC from planting proposals within or adjacent to the site. **Likely significant effect**	
River Teith SAC	River lamprey *(Lampetra fluviatilis)* Brook lamprey *(Lampetra planeri)* Sea lamprey *(Petromyzon marinus)* Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)*	Preferred and potential areas identified within the SAC	Native woodland expansion along riparian corridors can have a range of benefits, including reducing diffuse pollution and flood risk, moderating water temperature, and supporting fish populations. Compliance with the UK Forestry Standard (Forests and Water) and Controlled Activities Regulations General Binding Rules (20, 21) will ensure that there are no negative impacts on the water quality of the SAC through planting proposals within or adjacent to the site.	**No mitigation required**

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			No likely significant effect	
Loch Lomond SPA	Capercaillie *(Tetrao urogallus)*, breeding Greenland white-fronted goose *(Anser albifrons flavirostris)*, non-breeding	The mainland section of the SPA has been classified as sensitive on the opportunities map along with the important feeding fields for the Greenland white-fronted geese outwith the SPA including a 400m buffer around these fields.	<u>Greenland white-fronted goose</u> Greenland white-fronted geese roost on the mainland section of the SPA and primarily feed on agricultural fields outwith the SPA boundary. They are particularly susceptible to disturbance and require large open areas with clear sight lines for foraging and roosting. Native woodland expansion within/adjacent to feeding/roosting areas could impact on sightlines and reduce the suitability of feeding/roosting sites. However, to avoid a likely significant effect on the Greenland white-fronted geese qualifying interest of the SPA, the mainland section of the SPA, important feeding fields outwith the SPA including a 400m buffer around these fields have been classified as sensitive on the opportunities map. This will ensure that there is no impact on the suitability of feeding/roosting sites from the TWS.	• Any native woodland expansion activities on the four Luss islands must be undertaken outwith the Capercaillie breeding season to avoid disturbance during this sensitive period (March to August inclusive). • If the construction of new deer or stock fencing on the four Luss islands is essential for native woodland expansion, any fencing must be designed in accordance with current best practice guidance - https://www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/FCTN019.pdf/$FILE/FCTN019.pdf

			No likely significant effect <u>Capercaillie</u> Capercaillie historically bred on the four Luss islands and they require mature woodland with a well-developed understory and low levels of disturbance, especially during their breeding season in the spring and summer months. There have only been occasional sightings of capercaillie in recent years and the SPA no longer supports a viable population. Native woodland expansion is likely to be beneficial to capercaillie but any works carried out on the Luss islands during the spring and summer months could result in disturbance during the breeding season. There is also a risk of capercaillie colliding with any deer or stock fencing required for native woodland expansion in these areas. **Likely significant effect**	

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Glen Etive and Glen Fyne SPA	Golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*, breeding	The *Golden eagle range report*[1] has been used to refine the opportunities map to direct native woodland expansion proposals to areas that would protect/enhance the existing prey resource for golden eagle.	Whilst appropriately designed/targeted native woodland expansion proposals can enhance the prey resource for golden eagle, poorly designed proposals can reduce the abundance and availability of prey. To address this issue, the *Golden eagle range report* has been used to refine the opportunities map to direct native woodland expansion proposals to areas that would protect/enhance the existing prey resource for golden eagle. Planting or associated activities carried out during the breeding season could result in the disturbance of breeding golden eagle. **Likely significant effect.**	• SNH must be consulted on any proposals for native woodland expansion within/adjacent to the SPA to confirm the level of supporting information required for any proposal. • All operational activities within 1km of any nest site must be timed to avoid the most sensitive period between 1st February and 31st August (inclusive). All access routes must not pass within 1km of any nest site between February and August. • All woodland proposals within the SPA must include a minimum 20% internal glades

[1] Austin, S., Fielding, A. H. and Haworth, P. F. 2015. G/IS/D Golden eagle range report – Natural Heritage Zone 14 "Argyll West and Islands". Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 834

Table 2 - Broad scale assessment of the sensitivity of SSSI features to native woodland expansion

SSSI Feature Categories	Sensitivity of feature category to native woodland expansion	Potential impacts and mitigation measures
Birds	Uncertain	Native woodland expansion can have positive and negative impacts on bird interests depending on the requirements of individual species. **Mitigation** Retain within preferred/potential areas but individual proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the bird interest of the site.
Earth sciences	Negative	Native woodland expansion within earth science sites can obscure views of important exposures and landforms. Larger tree roots can also disrupt buried interests. **Mitigation** Classify as sensitive on the opportunities map unless another notified interest of the site would benefit from native woodland expansion. If any sites with earth science interests are retained on the opportunities map, individual proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the earth science interests of the SSSI.
Fish	Positive	Native woodland expansion along watercourses and around lochs can have a range of benefits for fish including reducing diffuse pollution and moderating water temperature. **Mitigation** Retain preferred/potential areas but any proposals for SSSIs with features that are also potentially sensitive to native woodland expansion will need to demonstrate that these interests will be protected.
Freshwater habitats	Positive	Although unlikely to be identified on the opportunities map (the model excluded areas of open water), native woodland expansion around waterbodies can have a range of benefits including reducing diffuse pollution and moderating water temperature. **Mitigation** Retain preferred/potential areas but any proposals for SSSIs with features that are also potentially sensitive to native woodland expansion will need to demonstrate that these interests will be protected.

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Invertebrates	Uncertain	Native woodland expansion can have positive and negative impacts on invertebrate interests depending on the requirements of individual species. **Mitigation** Retain within preferred/potential areas but individual proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the invertebrate interest of the site.
Lowland grassland	High	Lowland grassland habitats are sensitive to colonisation by trees and scrub. This can reduce the quality and extent of the habitat. **Mitigation** Classify as sensitive on opportunities map unless another notified interest of the site would benefit from native woodland expansion. If any sites with lowland grassland interests are retained on the opportunities map, individual proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the lowland grassland interests of the SSSI.
Non-vascular plants	Uncertain	Whilst native woodland expansion is likely to be beneficial for most bryophyte and lichen interests, there is also potential for negative impacts (e.g. dense thickets of regeneration can shade out important lichen communities and excluding stock can result in a dense herb and dwarf shrub layer which can cover important bryophyte communities on rocks and tree bases). **Mitigation** Retain within preferred/potential areas but individual proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the non-vascular plant interest of the SSSI.
Upland habitats	Uncertain	Whilst some native woodland expansion could be beneficial for upland habitat interests, and wider biodiversity aims, it could also result in habitat loss through woodland encroachment into notified habitats. **Mitigation** Retain within preferred/potential areas but individual proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the upland habitat interest of the SSSI.
Vascular plants	Uncertain	Native woodland expansion can have positive and negative impacts on vascular plant interests depending on the requirements of individual species.

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		Mitigation Retain within preferred/potential areas but individual proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the vascular plant interest of the SSSI.
Wetlands	Negative	Wetland habitats are sensitive to colonisation by trees and scrub as this can reduce the quality and extent of these habitats. **Mitigation** Classify as sensitive on the opportunities map unless another notified interest of the site would benefit from native woodland expansion. If any sites with wetland interests are retained on the opportunities map, individual proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the wetland interests of the SSSI.
Woodland	Positive	Native woodland expansion will be beneficial for woodland SSSI features. **Mitigation** Retain preferred/potential areas but any proposals for SSSIs with features that are also potentially sensitive to native woodland expansion will need to demonstrate that these interests will be protected.

Table 3 - Screening of SSSIs that overlap with Preferred/Potential areas for native woodland expansion

Site name	Feature Name	Feature Category	Sensitivity of feature category to native woodland expansion	Retain Preferred/Potential areas within SSSI or classify as sensitive	Issues to be addressed by proposals
Beinn an Lochain SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats.
	Tall herb ledge	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
	Siliceous scree (includes boulder fields)	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
Ben A'an and Brenachoile Woods SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Ben Lomond SSSI	Subalpine dry heath	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats.
	Vascular plant assemblage	Vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
	Snowbed	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
	Invertebrate	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		

	assemblage				
Ben Lui SSSI	Vascular plant assemblage	Vascular plants	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
	Dalradian	Earth sciences	**Negative**		
	Mineralogy of Scotland	Earth sciences	**Negative**		
	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
Ben More - Stob Binnein SSSI	Tall herb ledge	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats.
	Alpine heath	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
	Alpine moss heath and associated vegetation	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
	Vascular plant assemblage	Vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Lichen assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
Ben Vorlich SSSI	Subalpine wet heath	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats.
	Alpine flush	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
	Tall herb ledge	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		
Black Water Marshes SSSI	Flood-plain fen	Wetlands	**Negative**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats.
	Oligotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	**Positive**		
	Open water transition fen	Wetlands	**Negative**		

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Blairbeich Bog SSSI	Raised bog	Wetlands	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Boturich Woodlands	Upland mixed ash woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**		
Brig o' Turk Mires SSSI	Valley fen	Wetlands	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Caldarvan Loch	Eutrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect the Eutrophic loch feature, particularly during any woodland operations.
Coille Chriche SSSI	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Coille Coire Chuilc SSSi	Native pinewood	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI.
	Fly assemblage	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
	Beetle assemblage	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
Conic Hill SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a
	Subalpine calcareous grassland	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		

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	Alkaline fen	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Moth assemblage	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
	Ordovician Igneous	Earth sciences	**Negative**		
	Beetle assemblage	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**		
Craig Royston Woods SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI.
	Moth assemblage	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
Craighoyle Woodland SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI.
	Lichen assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
Cuilvona and Craigmore Woods SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Dalveich Meadow SSSI	Lowland calcareous grassland	Lowland grassland	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
	Lowland neutral grassland	Lowland grassland	**Negative**		
Drumore Wood SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it

					can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Edinample Meadow SSSI	Lowland neutral grassland	Lowland grassland	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Edinchip Wood SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**		
Endrick Mouth and Islands SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI except those areas identified as Sensitive through the HRA of the TWS.	Greenland white-fronted and greylag geese roost on the mainland section of the SSSI and primarily feed on agricultural fields' outwith the SSSI boundary. These areas have been classified as sensitive in response to the HRA of the TWS and this will ensure that there are no impacts on the Greenland white-fronted and greylag geese features of the SSSI. This will also ensure the protection of wetland areas that are important for some of the species included in the breeding bird assemblage of the SSSI. Proposals will still need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI and this may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach
	Hydromorphological mire range	Wetlands	**Negative**		
	Vascular plant assemblage	Vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	**Uncertain**		
	Greenland white-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris), non-breeding	Birds	**Uncertain**		
	Greylag goose (Anser anser), non-breeding	Birds	**Uncertain**		
	Beetle assemblage	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	**Negative**		

					onto sensitive habitats/areas. Natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites to ensure species of appropriate provenance and avoid the risk of introducing pathogens via planting stock. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained (increased species diversity might be desirable in some circumstances).
Fairy Knowe and Doon Hill SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Falls of Dochart SSSI	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Garabal Hill SSSI	Caledonian Igneous	Earth sciences	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Gartfarran Woods SSSI	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI and this may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats.
	Lowland neutral grassland	Lowland grassland	**Negative**		

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Geal and Dubh Lochs SSSI	Oligotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI and this may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats.
	Hydromorphological mire range	Wetlands	**Negative**		
Glen Falloch Pinewood SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Glen Falloch Woods SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Glen Loin SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
	Upland mixed ash woodland	Woodland	**Positive**		

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Hells Glen SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI.
	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Lichen assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
Inchcruin SSSI	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	Birds	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Native woodland expansion is likely to be beneficial to capercaillie and mitigation measures identified for Loch Lomond SPA in the HRA of the TWS will ensure that there are no impacts on breeding Capercaillie feature of the SSSI.
Inchlonaig SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Inchmoan SSSI	Raised bog	Wetlands	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Inchmurrin SSSI	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Inchtavannach and	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential	Native woodland expansion is likely to be beneficial to capercaillie and mitigation
	Capercaillie (Tetrao	Birds	**Uncertain**		

Inchconnachan SSSI	urogallus), breeding			areas within SSSI	measures identified for Loch Lomond SPA in the HRA of the TWS will ensure that there are no impacts on breeding Capercaillie feature of the SSSI.
Innishewan Wood SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Lake of Menteith SSSI	Mesotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Vascular plant assemblage	Vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Pink-footed goose (Anser brachyrhynchus), non-breeding	Birds	**Uncertain**		
	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	**Negative**		
Leny Quarry SSSI	Cambrian	Earth sciences	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Lime Craig Quarry SSSI	Arenig - Llanvirn	Earth sciences	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Loch Eck SSSI	Flood-plain fen	Wetlands	**Negative**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Oligotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	**Positive**		
	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Fish assemblage	Fish	**Positive**		
	Common whitefish	Fish	**Positive**		

	(Coregonus lavaretus)				
	Arctic charr (Salvelinus alpinus)	Fish	**Positive**		
Loch Lubnaig Marshes SSSI	Open water transition fen	Wetlands	**Negative**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera)	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
	Flies	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	**Negative**		
Loch Macanrie Fens SSSI	Hydromorphological mire range	Wetlands	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
	Raised bog	Wetlands	**Negative**		
Loch Tay Marshes SSSI	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Transition open fen	Wetlands	**Negative**		
Lochan Lairig Cheile SSSI	Open water transition fen	Wetlands	**Negative**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Valley fen	Wetlands	**Negative**		
	Oligotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	**Positive**		
Meall na Samhna SSSI	Vascular plant assemblage	Vascular plants	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach
	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Lichen assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	**Uncertain**		

Appendix 5 – Screening of Map 4 - *Native woodland opportunity mapping* for impacts on Designated sites

					onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Northern emerald dragonfly (Somatochlora arctica)	Invertebrates	**Uncertain**		
Mollands SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
Pass of Leny Flushes SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Springs (including flushes)	Wetlands	**Negative**		
Pollochro Woods SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI.
	Lichen assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**		
	Wood pasture and parkland	Woodland	**Positive**		
Portnellan - Ross Priory – Claddochside SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
River Dochart Meadows SSSI	Lowland neutral grassland	Lowland grassland	**Negative**	Classify as **sensitive**	Native woodland expansion within this SSSI is not supported.
	Fen meadow	Lowland grassland	**Negative**		
Ross Park SSSI	Lichen assemblage	Non-vascular plants	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Scottish dock (Rumex aquaticus)	Vascular plants	**Uncertain**		
Ross Park - Lochshore	Vascular plant assemblage	Vascular plants	**Uncertain**	**Retain** preferred/potential	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of

Appendix 5 – Screening of Map 4 - *Native woodland opportunity mapping* for impacts on Designated sites

Woodland SSSI				areas within SSSI	the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
Rowardennan Woodlands SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.
Stronvar Marshes SSSI	Wet woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	Proposals will need to demonstrate that they will protect all notified features of the SSSI. This may include a requirement for ongoing management to ensure that woodland does not encroach onto sensitive habitats/areas.
	Open water transition fen	Wetlands	**Negative**		
	Loch trophic range	Freshwater habitats	**Positive**		
West Loch Lomondside Woodlands SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	**Positive**	**Retain** preferred/potential areas within SSSI	As detailed in the Strategy, natural regeneration is the preferred means of expanding native woodland within/adjacent to designated sites. Planting will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that this is consistent with maintaining or enhancing the interests of the site and appropriate planting stock can be obtained.