

Iceland Wind farms, Landscapes & Wild(erness) Areas Workshop – 12TH August 2019

WLAs in Scotland 1: definition - identification - recognition

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Scottish Natural Heritage
Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba

- 1. Definition - what is wild land?**
- 2. Identification - where is it?**
- 3. Recognition - by who?**



1. What is wild land?

























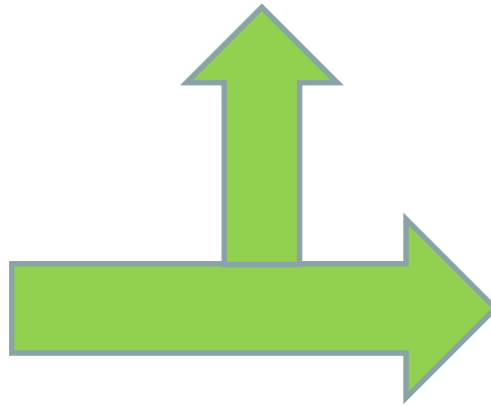
SNH's approach to Wild Land Areas

- WLAs are not wilderness – they reflect individual experience and perception
- They are considered within a Scottish and UK context
- They provide wider benefits (ecosystem services) and are important to local and national economies



Wildness?

Physical attributes



Perceptual responses

- Perceived Naturalness
- Lack of modern artifacts or structures
- Little evidence of contemporary land uses
- Rugged / physically challenging terrain
- Remoteness or inaccessibility

- Sense of sanctuary or solitude
- Sense of risk, awe or anxiety
- Arresting or inspiring qualities
- Physically challenging



2. Where is wild land?

2002 – SNH search Areas

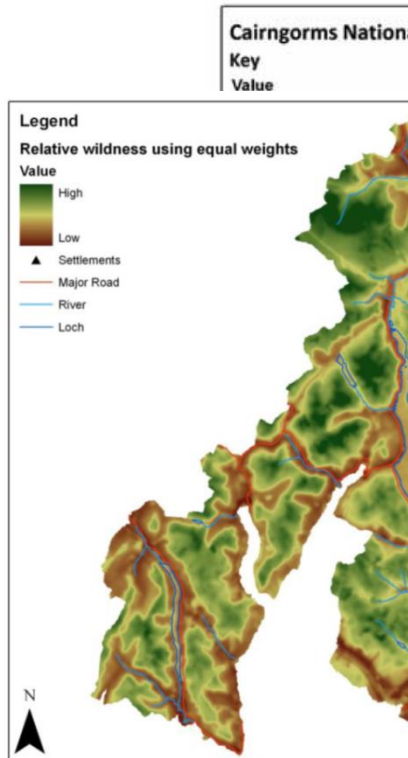
2008 – Cairngorms NP

2011 – L.Lomond & Trossachs NP

2012 – SNH relative wildness

2013 – SNH CAWLs

2014 – SNH WLAs



Map 3 Search areas for wild land
search areas for wild land

Km



Mapping Scotland's wildness
Map 5 - Relative wildness of Scotland 2014



Core areas of wild land in Scotland 2013

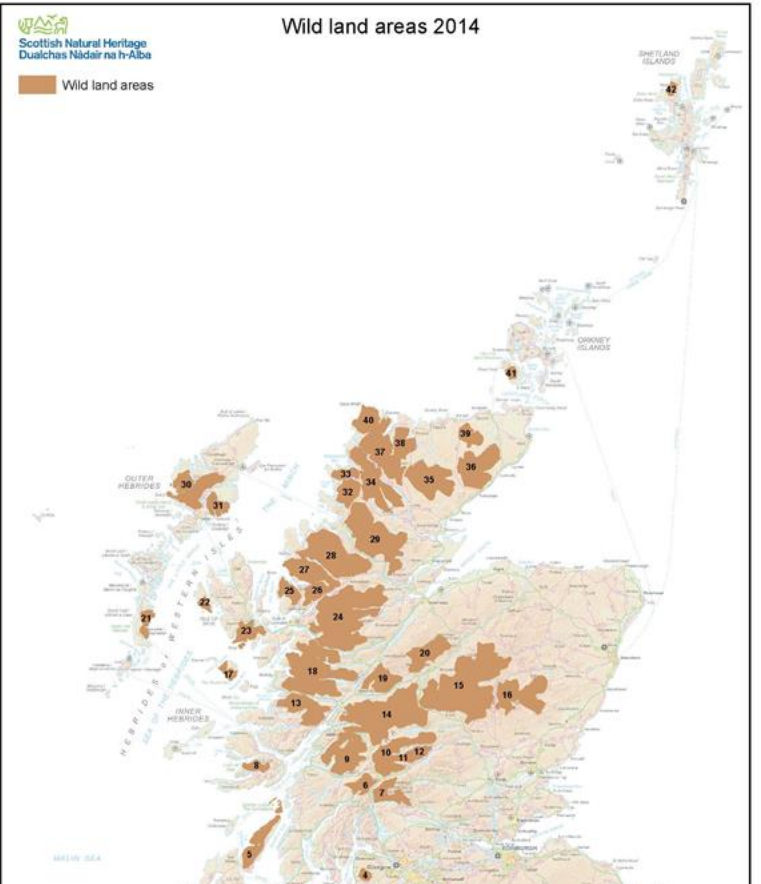
Core areas of wild land

Only the most extensive areas of high wildness have been selected as core areas of wild land



Wild land areas 2014

Wild land areas

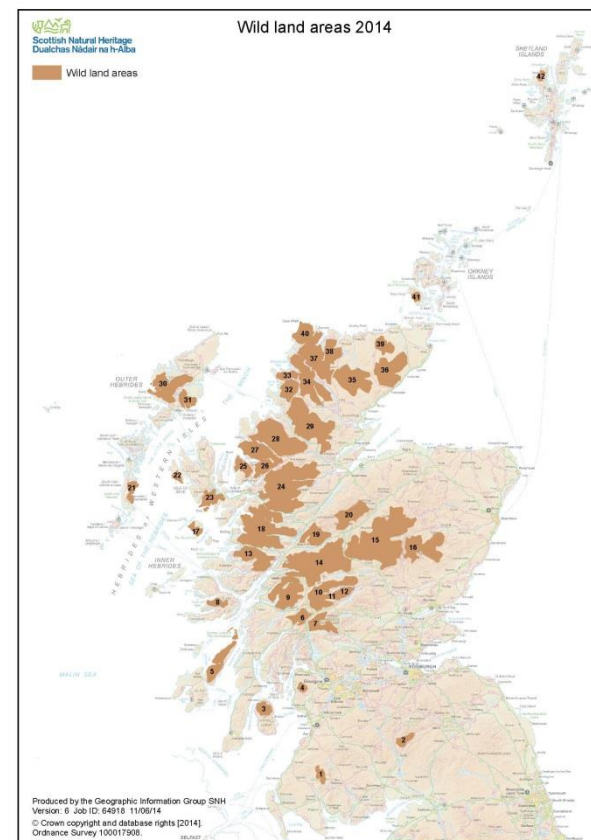
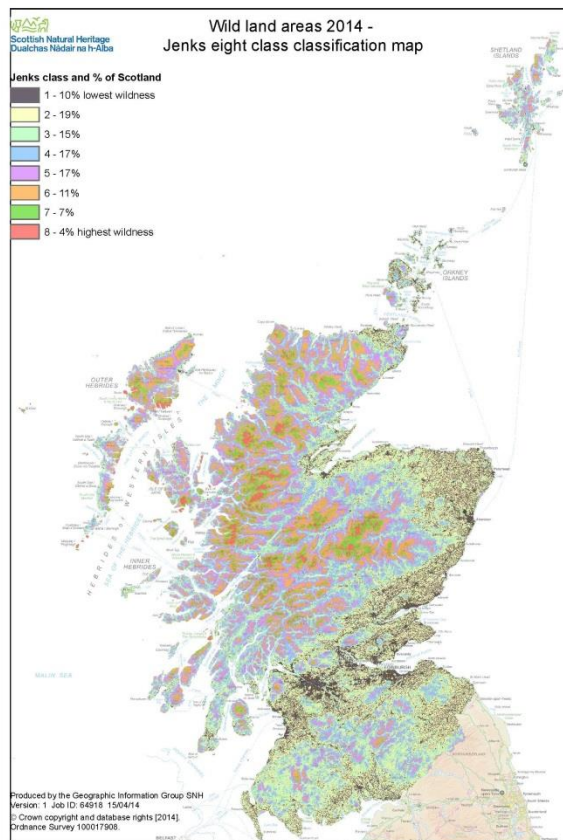
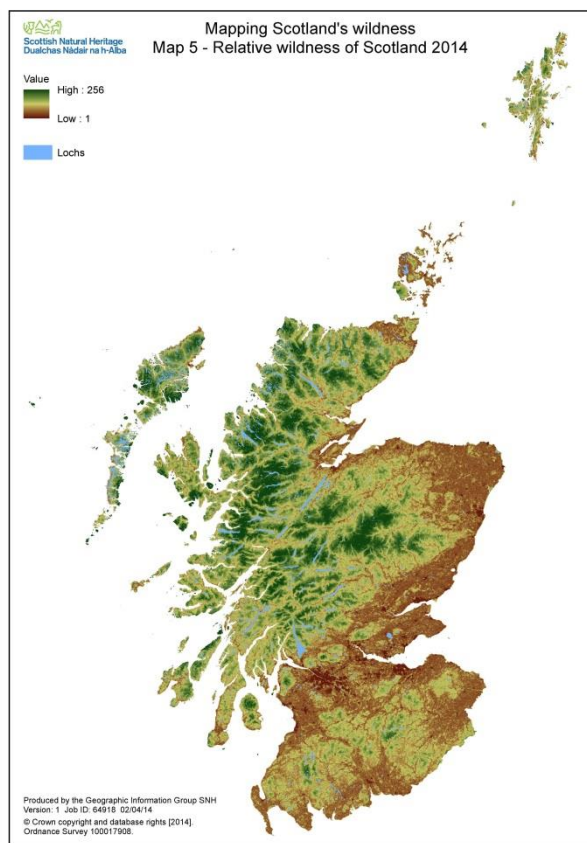


Mapping wild land

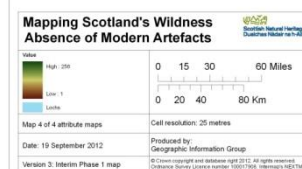
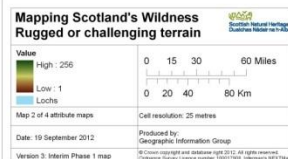
Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

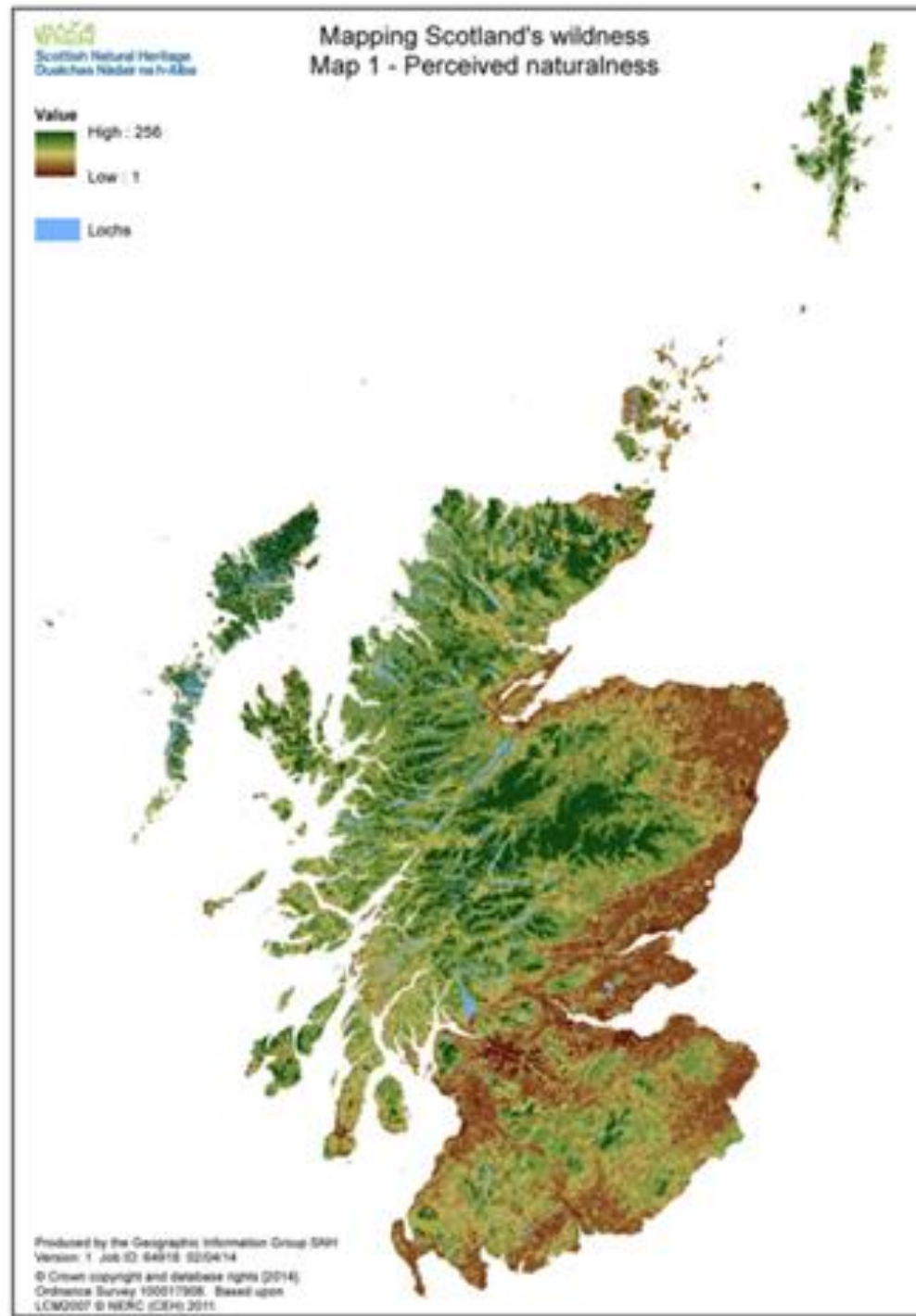


Phase I – Mapping relative wildness



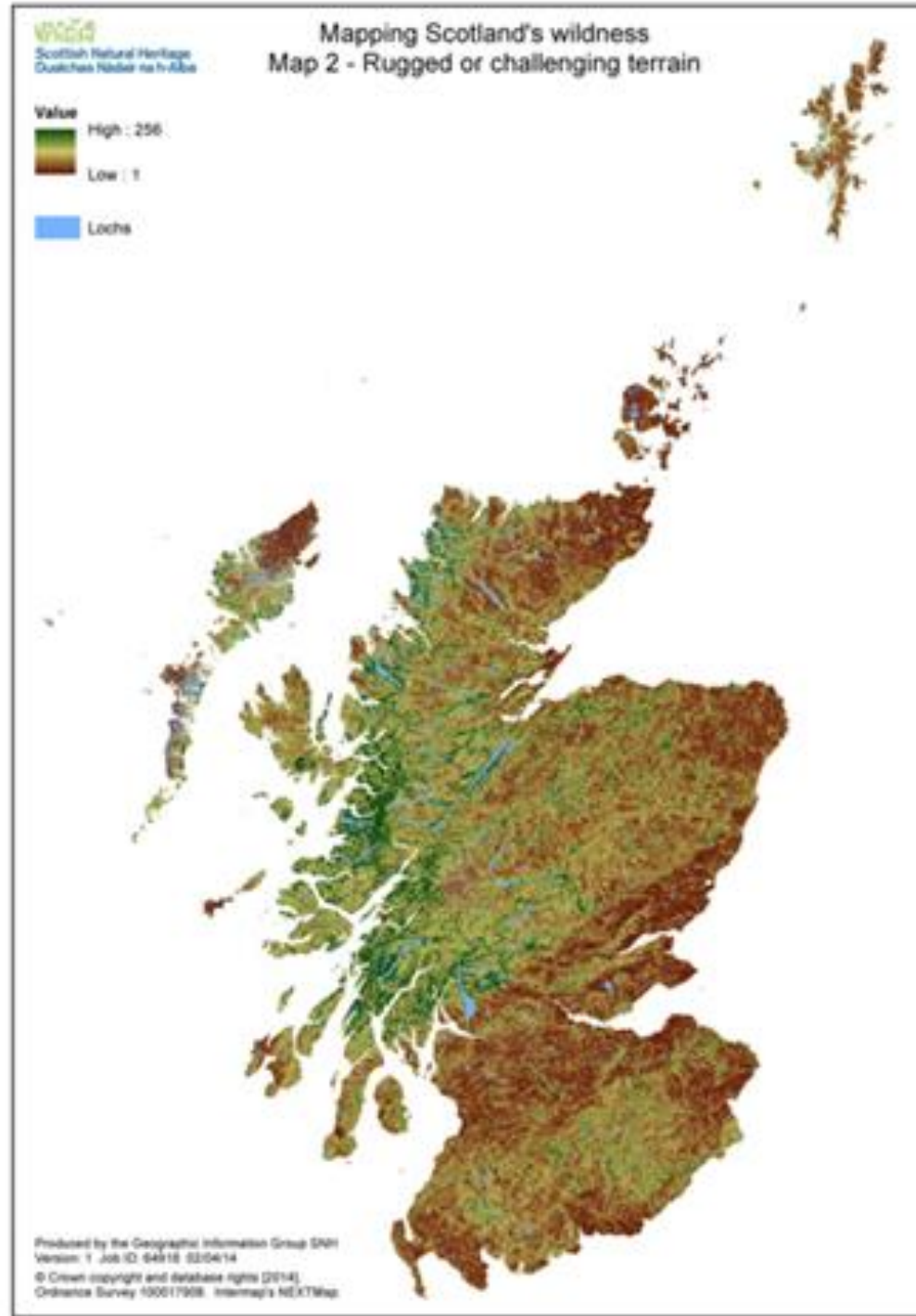
1. Naturalness

A high degree of perceived naturalness in the setting, especially in its vegetation cover and wildlife, and in the natural processes affecting the land... and ... little evidence of contemporary human land uses of the land.



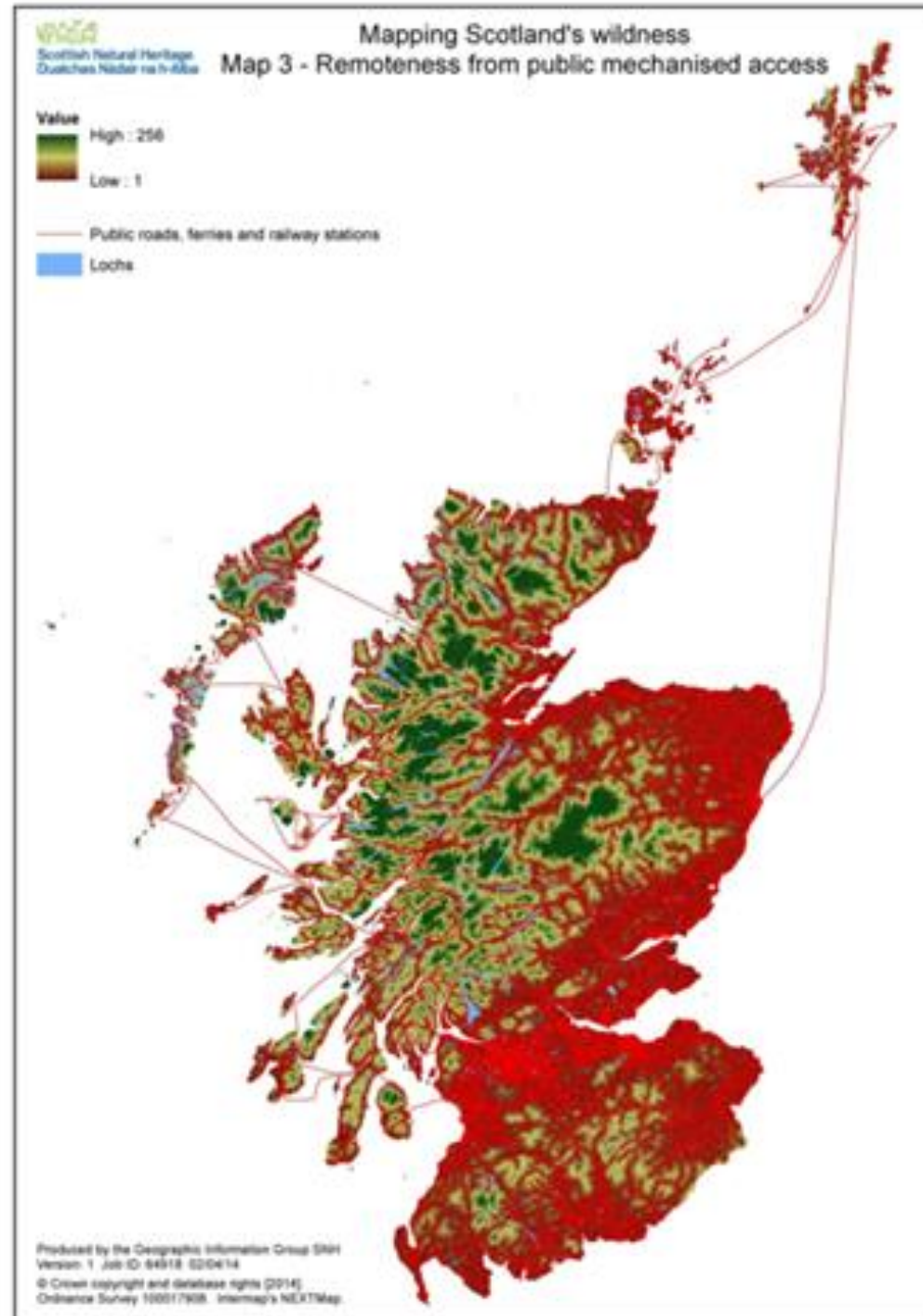
2. Ruggedness

Landform which is rugged, or otherwise physically challenging



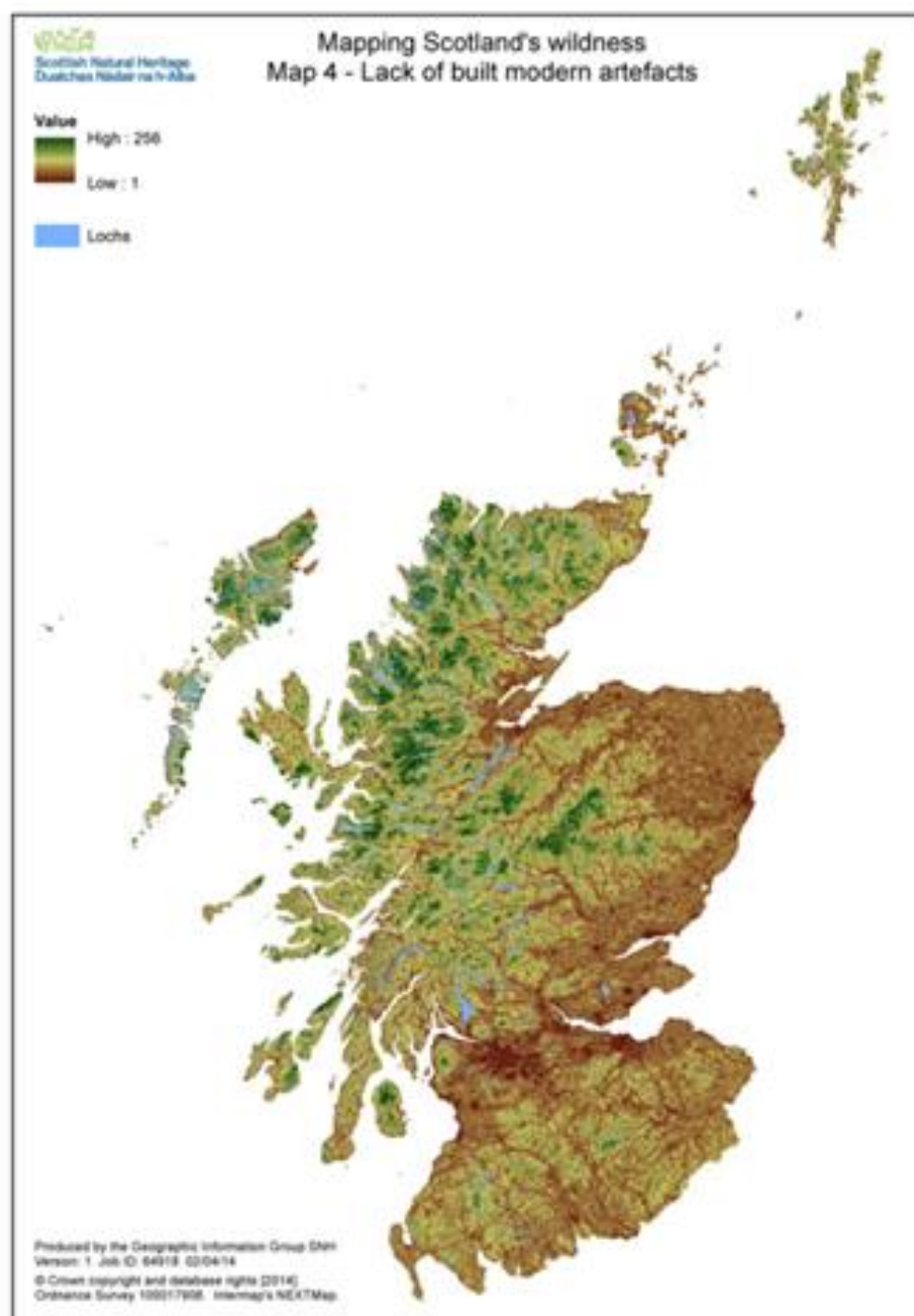
3. Remoteness

*Remoteness and /
or inaccessibility*



4. Lack of built modern artefacts

The lack of any modern artefacts or structures



5. Relative Wildness

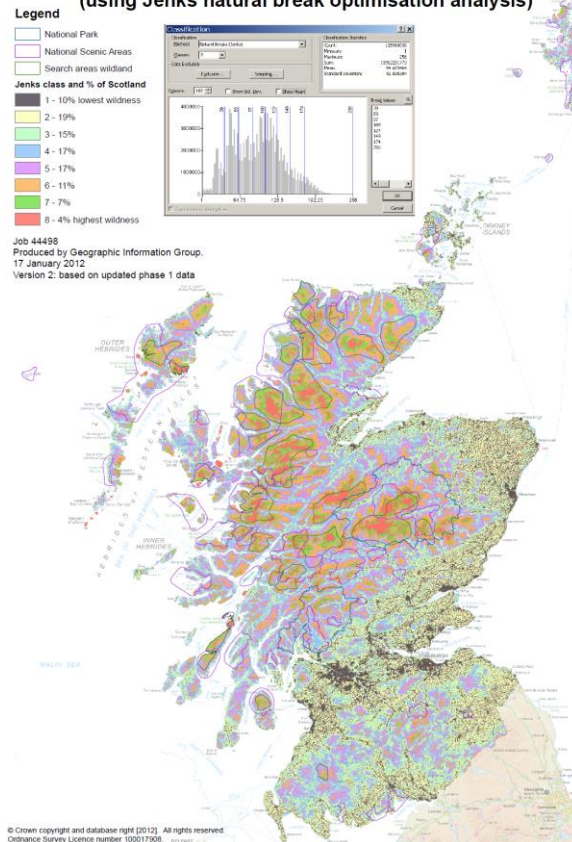
**Combination of all
four layers equally
weighted**



Phase II – Identifying potential areas

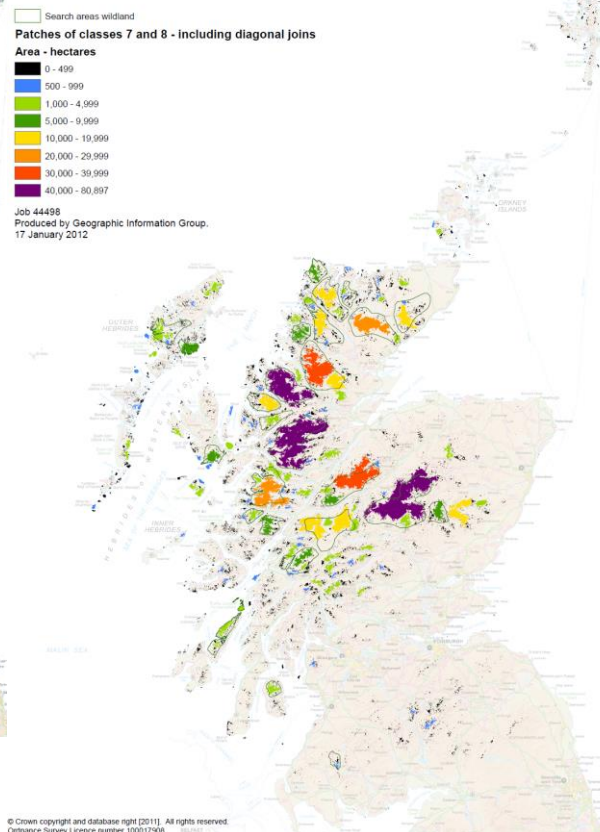
i) Identify natural breaks in data

Map A - Classes of wildness across Scotland
(using Jenks natural break optimisation analysis)



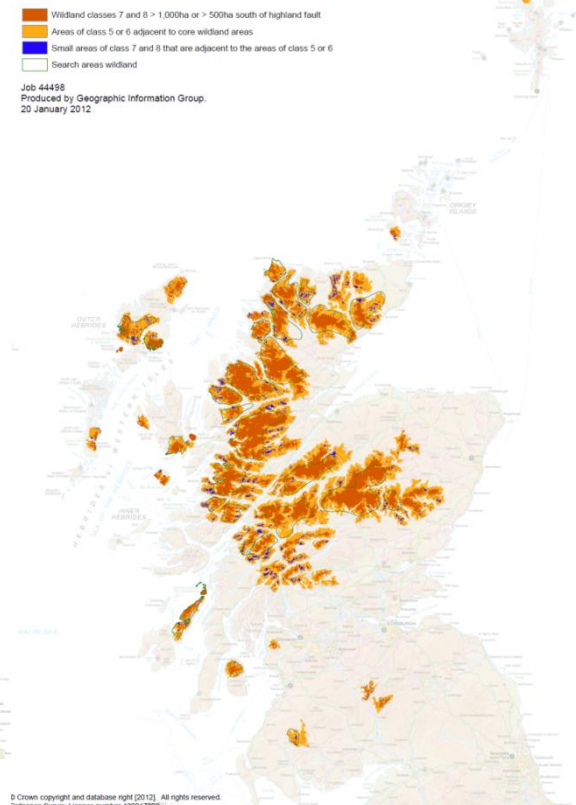
ii) Identify size threshold

Map B – Patch size of highest wildness classes



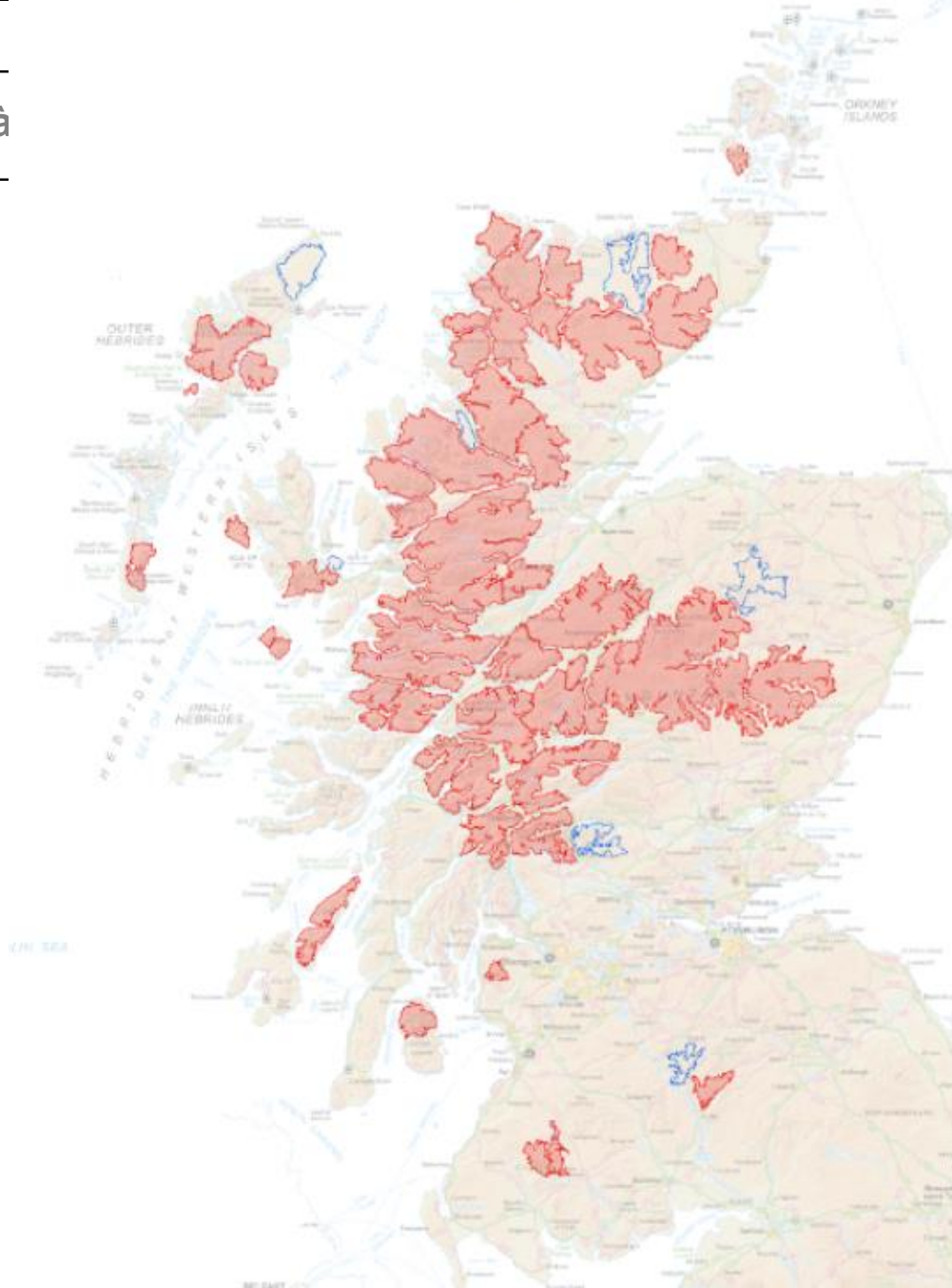
iii) How extensive?

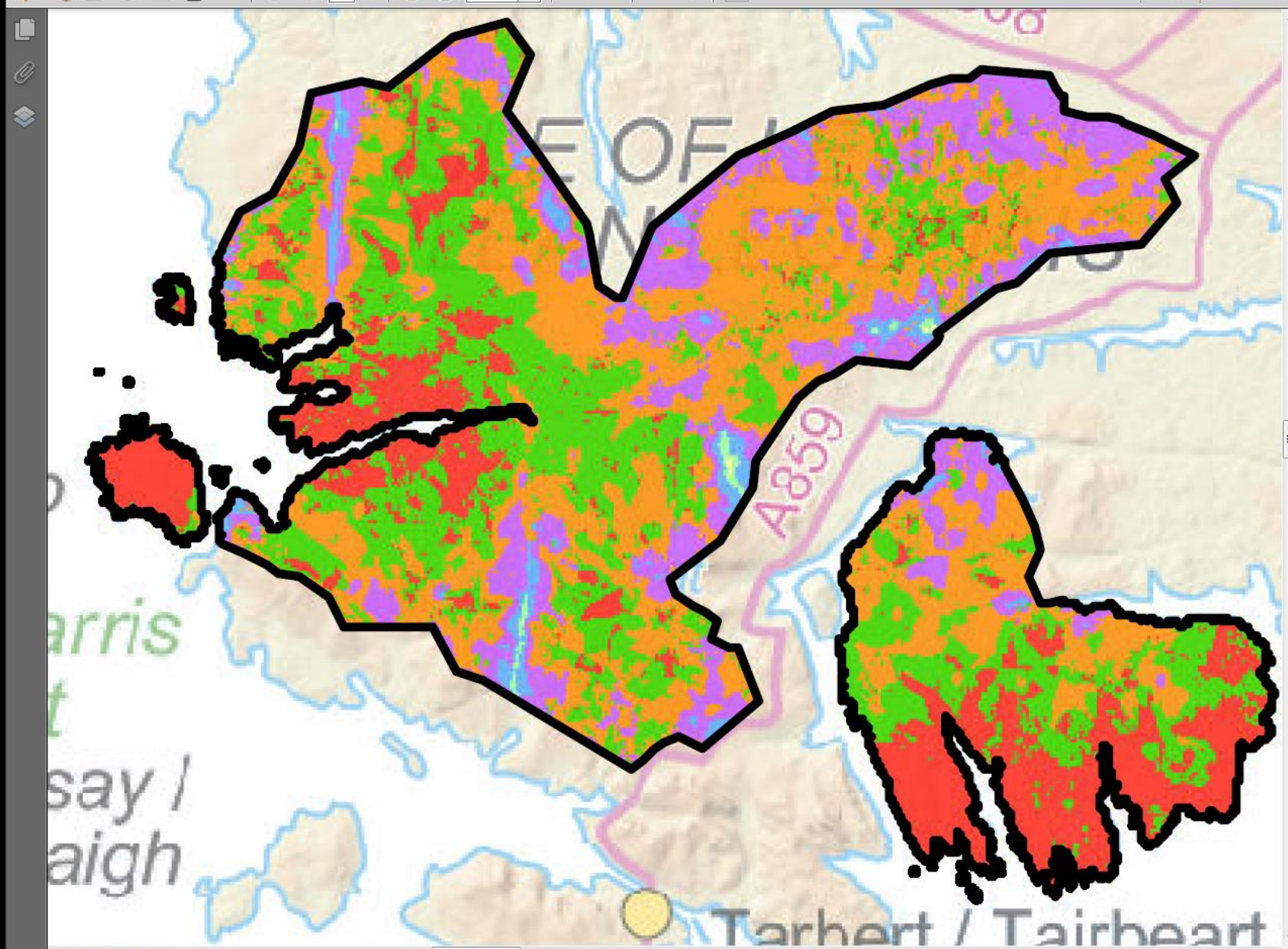
Map C - Extensive areas of highest wildness
with search areas of wild land 2002

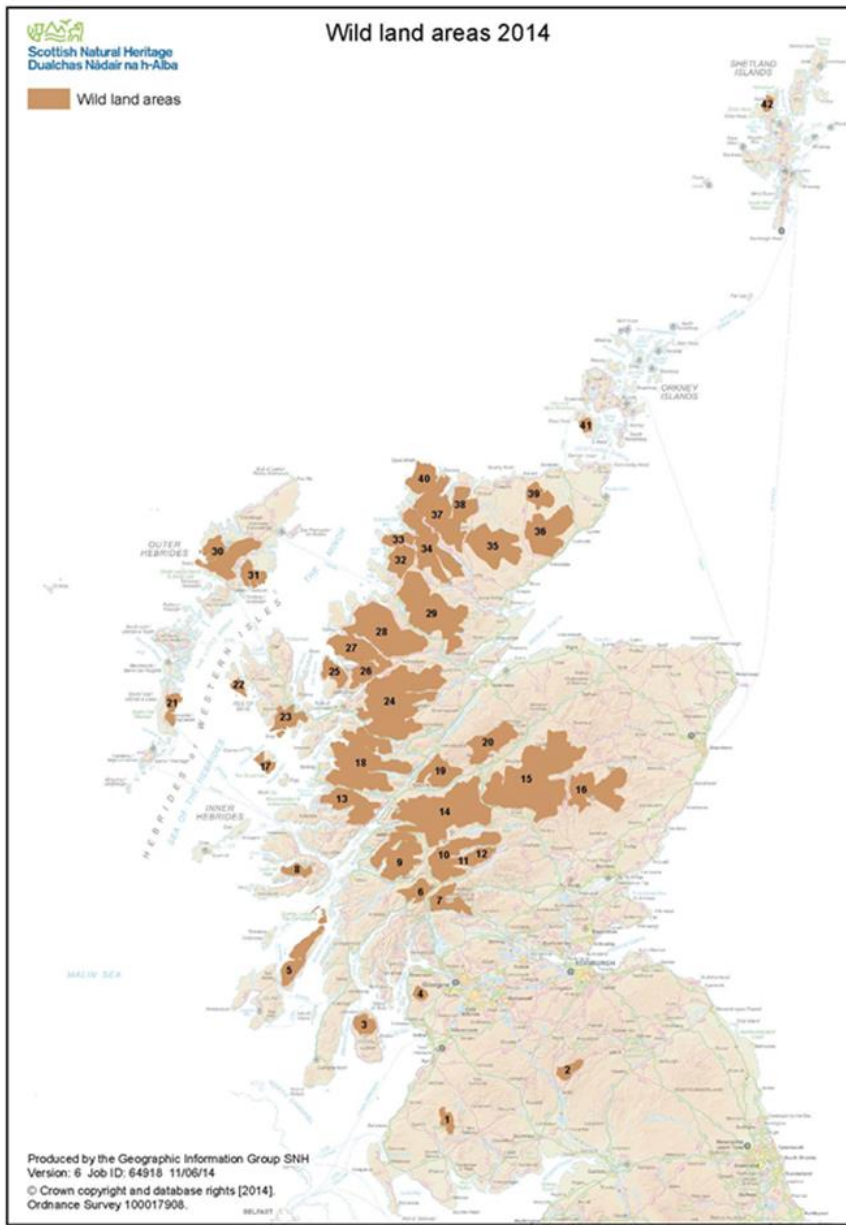


Phase III – selection and delineation

- GIS informing, not determining, results
- Informed judgement to select areas
- Desk based definition of boundaries
 - recognisable features
 - exclude detractors at the edge







- 42 Wild Land Areas
 - 1.5 million ha
 - 19.5% of Scotland
 - northern/Highland focus

- 4,110ha – 157,225 ha

< 10,000	10
10,000 – 50,000	21
50,000 – 100,000	7
> 100,000	4

WLA descriptions

Key attributes and qualities of the wild land area

- A cluster of arresting mountains with long linear ridges and towering rocky cliffs, scalloped around deep enclosed corries

This CAWL includes a dramatic group of arresting, rocky and rugged mountains. These are irregular in form and have contrasting faces – typically with rocky peatland slopes on one side, steep precipitous cliffs and corries on the other, and a smooth mountain ridge in-between.

The rocky ridges offer open, panoramic views of extensive mountain ridges and peatland that continue beyond the CAWL's margins to distant hill ranges and the sea (including across Kinloch Damph to the Coulin and Ledgowan Forest CAWL 26 to the east). The smoothness of the mountain ridges allows unimpeded access along the exposed tops; however, these are precipitous at their edges, with sheer cliffs plummeting below, resulting in a perception of *high risk*.



The mountains are mainly rock-covered and possess a striking range of glacial features, including colossal U-shaped glens, corries, glacial lochs, scree slopes and extensive mounds of moraine. These indicate a strong influence of erosion and weathering and contribute to the *sense of naturalness*. The towering rocky cliffs are extremely *arresting* in their vertical dimension; these can be experienced from both above and below, from where the juxtaposition of open tops or glen floors allow you to get close in to the sheer faces to fully experience their imposing and *awe-inspiring* qualities.



The mountains are high, *rugged* and steep, meaning they are *physically challenging* to cross. The exposed rock cliffs are particularly difficult to ascend and, for this same reason, attract rock climbers to the area. Some faces are so steep that they seem impenetrable, but this also contributes to the *sense of remoteness* and *sanctuary*.





Wild land quality

An awe-inspiring simplicity of landscape at the broad scale, with a strong horizontal emphasis, 'wide skies' and few foci

At the broad level, this WLA comprises mainly flat, gently sloping or undulating peatland with simple vegetation cover. Given the large extent over which this occurs, this creates an image of extreme simplicity and openness which results in a strong

Perceptual qualities

sense of awe. The openness of the landscape means it is very exposed and views of 'wide skies' and dynamic weather conditions emphasise the

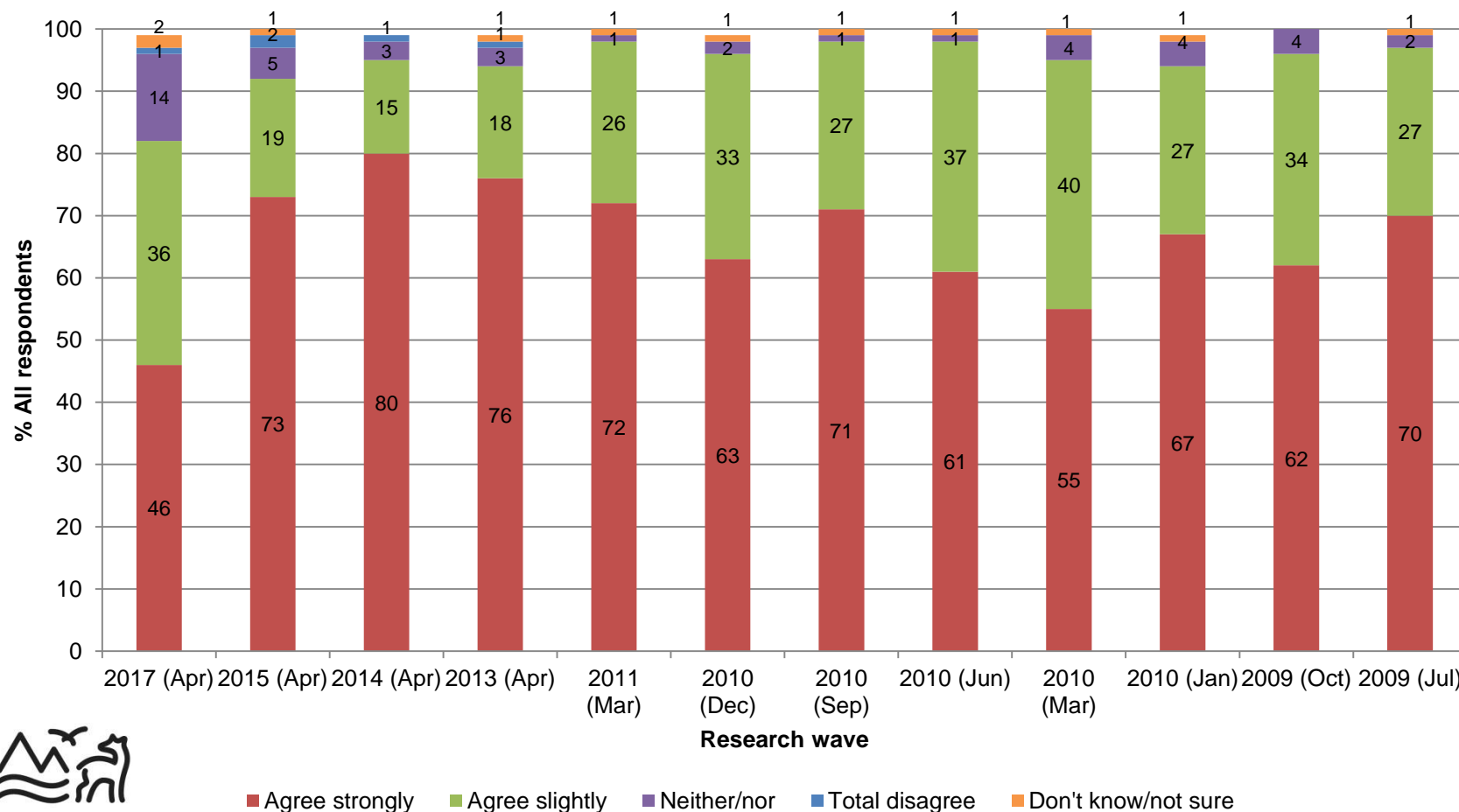
Physical attributes

naturalness of the landscape, whilst also increasing the perceived *sense of risk*.



3. Recognition – by who?

Scotland's areas of wild land should be protected



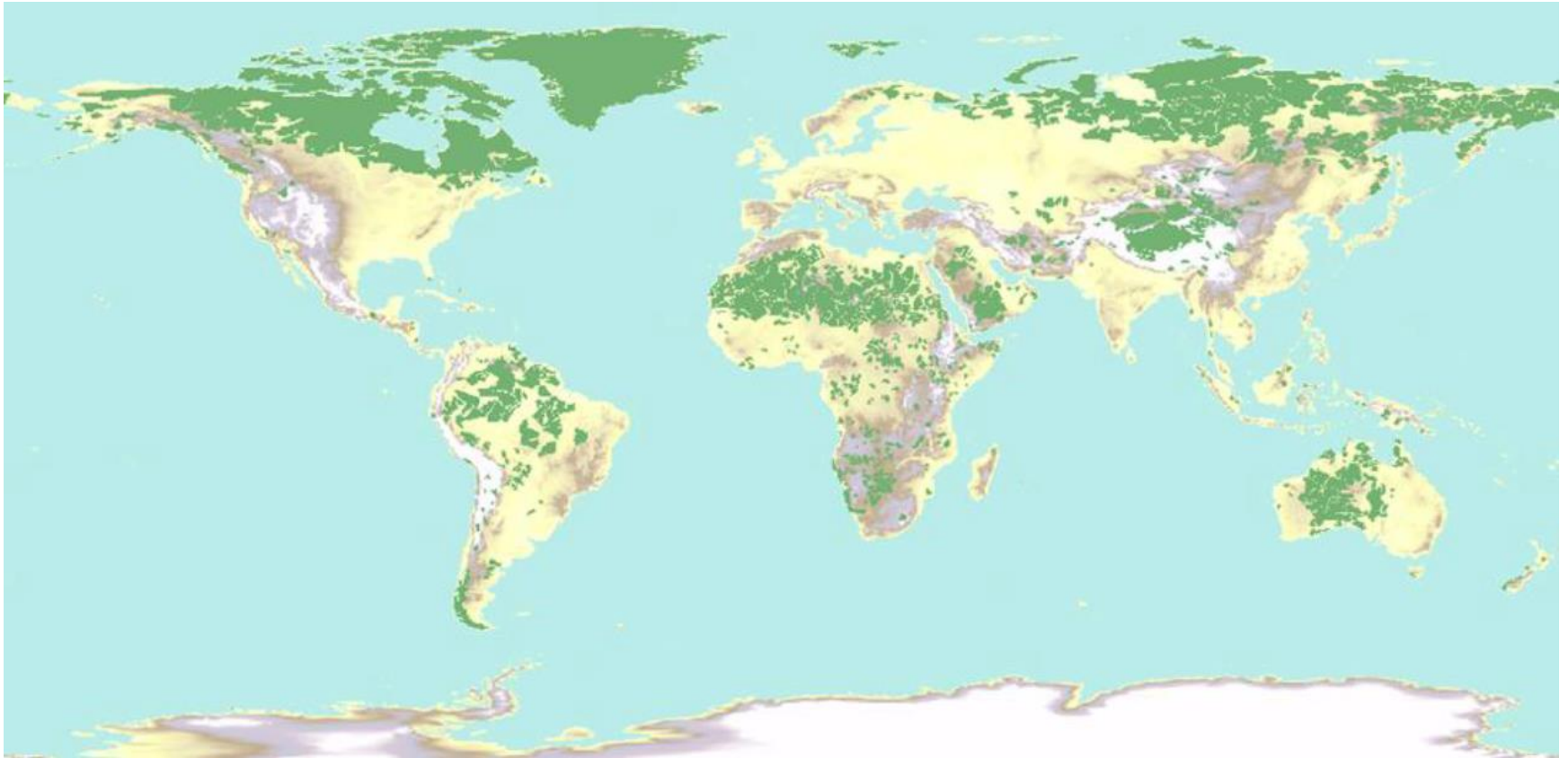
1. Scotland's not that wild?



SG National Performance Framework 2018

Vision – “We see our natural landscape and wilderness as essential to our identity and way of life.....”





- > 1 million acres (405,000 ha)
- roadless, lacking permanent habitation/structures

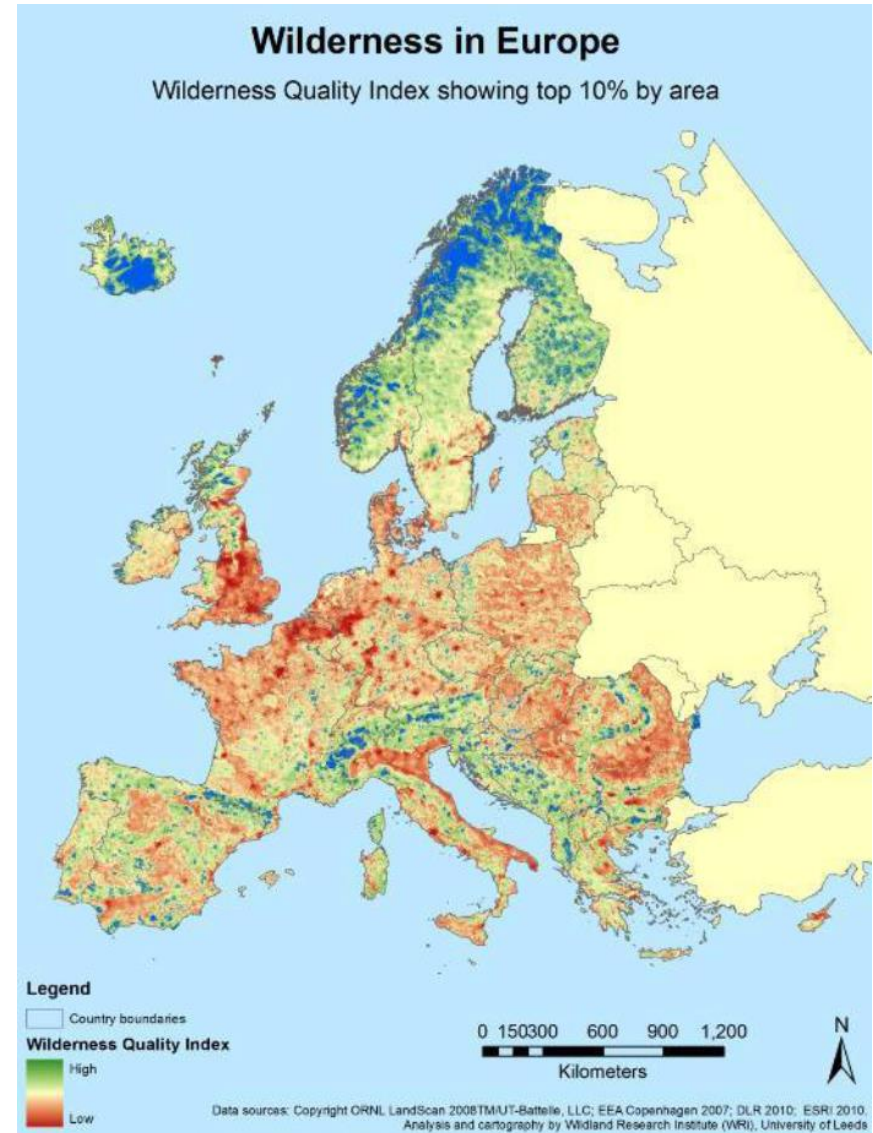


(McCloskey and Spalding, 1989)

WQI based on:

- distance from road / railway
- population density
- land use
- terrain ruggedness

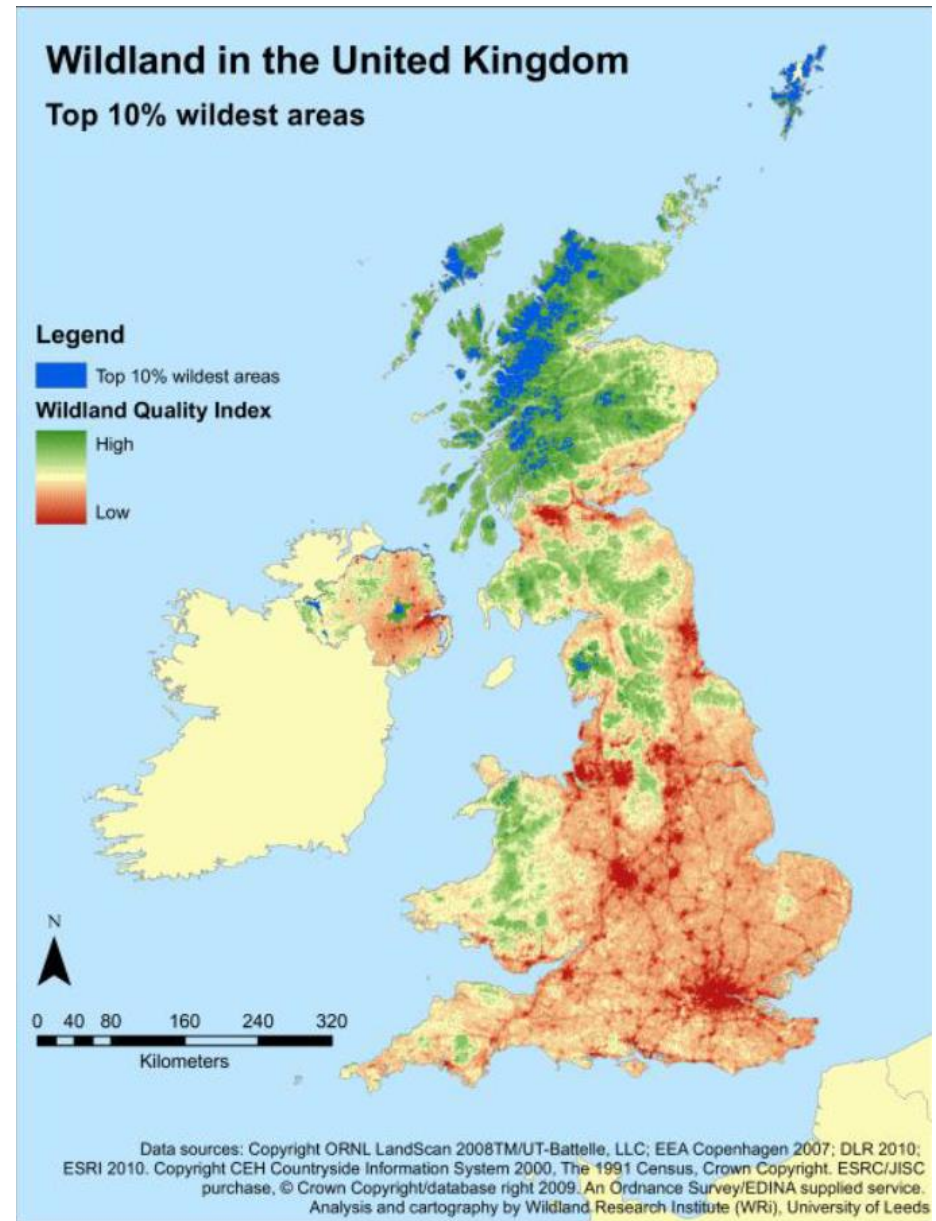
Blue areas - top 10%



(Wildland Research Institute)

Wild within a Scottish & UK context

(JMT / Wildland Research Institute)



1. Its not that wild?
2. Ignores past and present use?



Die "Heidliche Dache hat Nadere ng h-Alte mape um an 1914, sie an edle "Cere Wild Land Area". Gard nach edle mizen fowchadit h fiazito miz mizantam mizen dachit h miz den leimischel h a bleit mizen eilich, h miz die "Heidliche gum h a sie beth rudemach fowchadit do mizimier ng h-Alte, mizimier polich h peiblichedach aguz a theidit polizimierfowchadit mizimier ng h-Alte.



Ann an Raon an Fhèisich

The *s* for *sch* can be realized as *sch* or *sh* even if *sch* is not in 'Rasen an Flinsch' ('Wild Land Rasen') *spas* *ga* *blat* *s'* *chud* as *motha* *flun* *Glinschud* for *chunhu* 'Rasen an Flinsch'.

Thinking as girls was a main theme in the Danish but Nordic in the other. "SNIP" is mostly an informal equivalent to a somewhat or an informal, a channel for planning and as an idiom for an arrangement in Danish a suggestion. The theme SNIP are more than one, a channel and an equivalent to a child's name and the idiom a suggestion to a friend, more than one thing and child-like but to hold more serious feelings than this enough as a child. "Thine" as an "Gefühlswort" again fits the idiom of a child-like and more child-like than the "a" cultural as an informal use. The use of Danish as a main text as a suggestion again the use of Danish as an idiom for a child and somewhat more than others, but not again more serious as a girl.

[illegible]

Beine Hob - Beine Langhail - Ben Hope - Ben Loyd

Am Parbbs

Ross Hill & North Ross

Hib 06 06

East Halladele Flow:

Cassowary - Knox Co. Fla.

Górras ath-nuadhachail
in airmisichte

Beinn Chàiric - Creag a' Choire Ghàlais (Don Ellwood - Annie Forrest)

An Raib Dhorcha - A' Bheinn Dearg - Beinn Uair (Hilltop) - Beinn Dearg - Ben Fhionn

Meadhan na Gúillealtachd of Great Britain

Braigh Ruadh - Gleann Shìrta - Creag Meagaidh
(Braes - Glenelg - Creag Meagaidh)

An Monthly List of Deaths

An Month Book

Rainach - Nüzis - Mamm

Braybaird Albano - Sath Chailleann

Beine Libhair (Ten Lines)

Gleason Liebmann - Gleason Löcher

A Rhein-Mosel - Rhein-Lein
 von Mosel - von Lein

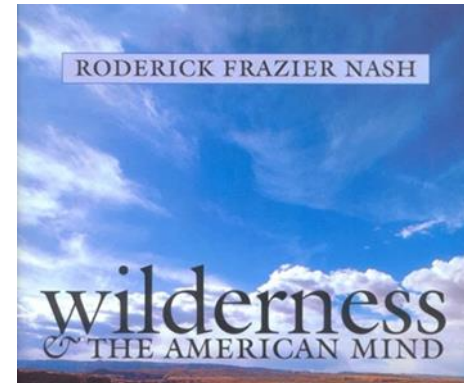
Waterbed Moss - Maindrie

Tells - How tell

"The six books" (1993) is a collection of six short stories, each a different color. The first is "The Six Books" (1993), the second is "The Six Books" (1993), the third is "The Six Books" (1993), the fourth is "The Six Books" (1993), the fifth is "The Six Books" (1993), and the sixth is "The Six Books" (1993).



1. Its not that wild?
2. Ignores past & present use?
3. Its all too subjective?



1. Its not that wild?
2. Ignores past and present use?
3. Its all too subjective?
4. Wasteland or asset?



Questions?



Scottish Natural Heritage
Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba

nature.scot