

## West Highland Area Management Plan Catchment Summaries

There is a catchment summary for each catchment in the West Highland advisory group area. These give information on the current situation (classification and measures) and actions for improvement (measures and objectives). A guide to these catchment summaries and a glossary of terms is available here. Further information on the water bodies within each catchment can be found on the river basin management planning interactive map – [www.sepa.org.uk/water/river\\_basin\\_planning.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx)

The West Highland catchment summaries have been split into 5 documents:

- Western Isles
- West Highland mainland
- Coastal waterbodies
- Groundwaters

This document includes catchment summaries for the **Western Isles**.

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Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Lewis and Harris Coastal</b>	<p>The Lewis and Harris coastal catchment contains 81 water bodies of which 78 are natural and 3 are heavily modified.</p> <p><b>Natural water bodies</b>  The Lewis and Harris Coastal catchment contains 75 natural water bodies.  Twenty three water bodies are high ecological status; Abhainn na Cloich, Abhainn Ghearadha, Abhainn Ghriais, Abhainn Chuil, Allt an t-Sniomh, Abhainn Lacasdal, Loch Mòr Bharabhais, Loch Breabhat, Loch Trealabhal, Loch Stranndabhat, Loch a Ghlinne, Loch Steisebhat, Abhainn Dhubh, Loch Mor Barvas outlet, Abhainn Dhail, Allt na Craoibhe, Abhainn Cheothadail, Abhainn Tamanabhaigh, Abhainn Uidh Phail, Abhainn Caslabhat, Abhainn Chromadh an Tt-Seile - d/s Loch Suaineabhal, Abhainn Chromadh an t-Seile, Abhainn Cleit Duastal,</p> <p>Forty water bodies are good ecological status; Loch Suaineabhal, Loch nam Falcag, Loch Fad a Gobha, Loch Ròineabhal, Loch nan Ritheanan, Loch na Craobhaig, Loch Beinn Iosbhal, Loch Sgiobacleit, Loch Langabhat, Abhainn Bhreascleit, Abhainn Charlabhaigh - u/s Loch Laxavat Ard, Abhainn Arnol, Abhainn Eirearaigh - u/s Loch Urghag, Abhainn Bharabhais, Allt Casgro, Abhainn Shiadair, Abhainn Bhuirgh, Abhainn Ghabhsainn bho Dheas, Abhainn Gabhsann bho Thuath, Faoghail Trealaval, Abhainn Ghrioda, Abhainn Lacasaidh - d/s Loch Trealabhal, Allt a Bhaird, Allt nan Torcan / Abhainn Lacasaidh, Os an Aiteachan, Abhainn Mhor - d/s Loch Stranndabhat, Allt Loch nam Breac, Abhainn Gleann Airigh an Domhnall, Abhainn Smuaisibhig, Seaforth River, Abhainn Ghleann Quirn, Abhainn Scaladail, Locanan Lacasdail outlet burn, Loch Steisebhat outlet burn, Abhainn an Uisge d/s Loch Langabhat, Abhainn an Uisge d/s Loch Langabhat, Abhainn Lacasdail, Abhainn Eadarra, Abhainn Mhiabhaig, Abhainn Bhearraraigh</p>	<p><b>Natural water bodies</b>  Lewis and Harris Coastal is a cycle 3 priority catchment because shellfish waters, and in particular Inner and Outer Loch Leurbost and Loch Seaforth harvesting area, are not consistently meeting the required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive; focused actions to address diffuse pollution, morphological alterations, and subsequent improvements, are scheduled to take place in this catchment between 2022 – 2027.</p> <p>Awareness raising of the general binding rules for diffuse pollution will also assist by ensuring land managers are aware of good practice and what is required to comply with these regulations.</p> <p>Research is required to establish the source of the diffuse pollution downgrading the water environment and, in particular, in waters protected for shellfish growing. This will allow us to prepare for the targeted approach on priority catchments in future cycles.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>Lewis and Harris Coastal continued</b></p>	<p>Seven natural water bodies are moderate ecological status; Loch Langabhat and Loch Urghag have pressures from diffuse pollution from livestock farming.</p> <p>Glen Tolsta Burn has pressures from flow regulation and abstraction pressures from water supply to Tolsta Water Treatment Works. The Abhainn Ruadh has less stringent objectives because its water quality is affected by acidification as a result of pollution from acid deposition.</p> <p>Two water bodies have pressures from barriers to fish passage; the Abhainn na Ciste has a large culvert and hence a barrier to fish but further investigation is required. Abhainn Charlabhaigh has a barrier associated with its use for aquaculture. Again, further investigation is required.</p> <p>The Abhainn Eirearaigh – downstream of Loch Urghag has pressures from both point source pollution from aquaculture and diffuse pollution from mixed farming.</p> <p>Five water bodies are poor ecological status. Locanan Lacasdail has pressure from point source pollution from aquaculture and has a barrier to fish passage</p> <p>Abhainn a Ghlinne Dhuibh has pressures from flow regulation and abstraction of water for Stornoway water treatment works and a fish barrier from the impoundment.</p> <p>The Locanan Lacasdail inlet burn, Abhainn Giosla - u/s Loch Gruineabhat and Abhainn Shiaboist all have barriers to fish passage.</p>	<p>Loch Langabhat and Loch Urghag are predicted to be good ecological status in 2026 when diffuse source inputs are reduced.</p> <p>Glen Tolsta Burn is predicted to be good ecological status in 2014 with the provision of an appropriate baseline flow regime downstream of the impoundment and control of the pattern and timing of abstraction by Scottish Water.</p> <p>The time needed for the Abhainn Ruadh, which is affected by acid deposition, to recover is difficult to predict and, because of natural conditions, the natural recovery time is likely to be beyond 2027.</p> <p>Abhainn na Ciste and Abhainn Charlabhaigh are predicted to be good ecological status in 2026. Further investigation is required to determine what measures should be put in place for both these water bodies.</p> <p>The Abhainn Eirearaigh – downstream of Loch Urghag is predicted to be at good ecological status by 2026 when all or part of the point source discharge is relocated and diffuse pollution sources reduced.</p> <p>Abhainn a Ghlinne Dhuibh should be tested to see whether it should be exempt from the objective of preventing deterioration in status and also whether it should be classified as a heavily modified water body.</p> <p>Locanan Lacasdail inlet burn, Abhainn Giosla – upstream of Loch Gruineabhat and Abhainn Shiaboist are predicted to be at good ecological status by 2026 with the removal of barriers or provision of mechanisms to enable fish migration.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>Lewis and Harris Coastal continued</b></p>	<p>Three water bodies are at bad ecological status. Loch Gruineabhat have pressures from flow regulation and Abhainn Mhor a Ghlinne Ruaidh from abstraction and flow regulation for the production of hydro power as part of the Gisla hydro power station which also does not have any fish passage provision..</p> <p>Abhainn Thousaidh / Abhainn Mhor Ceann Reasort has a pressures from abstraction of water for use at the Chliostair power station operated by Scottish and Southern Electricity.</p> <p><b>Heavily modified water bodies</b> Of the three heavily modified water bodies, two are good ecological potential. Loch Orasaigh supplies water to the North Lochs water treatment works. It is at good ecological potential because there is an appropriate baseline flow downstream of impoundment and the pattern and timing of abstraction is controlled.</p> <p>Abhainn Giosla – downstream of Loch Gruineabhat supplies the Giosla hydro power station operated by Scottish and Southern Electricity . It is at good ecological potential. There are no mitigation measures because they would have a significant impact on use and also less than 1.5 km of this water body is affected.</p> <p>The Abhainn Eabhal is at moderate ecological potential. It supplies the Chliostair hydro-power station operated by Scottish and Southern Electricity. There are no mitigation measures because they would have a significant impact on use and there is limited habitat upstream of the fish barrier. However, this water body also has a pressure from point source pollution from aquaculture.</p>	<p>Loch Gruineabhat is predicted to be good ecological status by 2026,with improved regulated flows, controlled pattern/timing of abstraction and measures to ensure appropriate fish passage.</p> <p>Abhainn Mhor a Ghlinne Ruaidh is predicted to be at good ecological status 2014 following controls on abstraction, provision of appropriate baseline flow regime downstream of impoundment and removal of barriers or provision of mechanisms to enable fish migration.</p> <p>Abhainn Thousaidh / Abhainn Mhor Ceann Reasort is predicted to be good ecological status by 2026. However, these measures need to be discussed and this water body should be tested to see if it should be classified as a heavily modified water body for hydro- power issues.</p> <p><b>Heavily modified water bodies</b> The Abhainn Eabhal is predicted to be good ecological potential by 2024 when point source pollution inputs are reduced. However, further investigation into appropriate measures is required</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>Lewis and Harris Coastal continued</b></p>	<p><b>Protected areas</b>                      The Lewis and Harris Coastal catchment includes the following protected areas, which are all meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Langavat ( for Atlantic salmon)</li> <li>○ Tràigh na Berie (for machair)</li> <li>○ Loch Roag Lagoons (for marine lagoons)</li> <li>○ Lewis Peatlands (for acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, blanket bog, Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, depressions on peat substrates, otter and wet heathland with cross-leaved heath)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Lewis Peatlands Special Protection Area (for breeding water birds)</li> <li>• Twenty one Drinking water Protection Zones; Glen Tolsta Burn, Abhainn a Ghlinne Dhuibh, Abhainn Mharaig, Loch Orasaigh, Lochan Sgeireach, Loch an Iasgaich, Loch Mhic Charmiceil, Loch Dhùghaill, Lochan nan Atrabhat, Loch Fasgro, Loch Bealach Euna Clibhe, Loch an Tairbeirt, Loch Mòr Dùn Tatha, Loch an Uisge Mhaith Mòr, Loch Bràigh na h-Imrich, Loch Geumasgairbhe, Reservoir on Allt Ribhein, Loch nan Caor, Loch Braigh Na Lice, Caol Loch, Lewis and Harris.</li> </ul> <p>The following protected areas are not meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Harris Special Area of Conservation (designated for freshwater pearl mussels) is unfavourable due to a combination of morphological alterations (gravel extraction) and a low density of salmonid fish, the cause of which is uncertain.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Protected Areas</b>  <i>Special Areas of Conservation</i>                      North Harris SAC is predicted to be in favourable/favourable recovering status by 2027, following research to identify the cause of low salmonid fish numbers and design measures and restoration of morphological characteristics following gravel extraction. A less stringent objective (extended deadline) of 2027 has been set because (a) the cause of the impact is unknown so it is not yet feasible to identify action and (b) the timescale of improvement following action is limited by natural rate of recovery of the species and cannot be reliably predicted.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>Great Bernera coastal</b></p>	<p>Great Bernera coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b> Great Bernera coastal catchment includes the Great Bernera Drinking Water Protection Zone which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive.</p>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>Benbecula Coastal</b></p>	<p>The Benbecula Coastal catchment contains two water bodies, one natural and one artificial water body.</p> <p>The natural water body, Loch Olabhat, is reported to be moderate ecological status due to salinity. However, this classification is incorrect because this water body is naturally subject to saline intrusion. This classification will be corrected or the category of the water body will be changed from fresh water to estuarine.</p> <p>The artificial water body, the Benbecula Main Drain, is at good ecological potential because any restoration measure would have a significant impact on the use for which the drain was created.</p> <p><b>Protected areas</b> Benbecula Coastal catchment includes the Benbecula and Loch Eilean Iain, Drinking Water Protection Zone which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive</p>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>Abhainn Ghriomarstaidh</b></p>	<p>The Abhainn Ghriomarstaidh catchment includes 13 natural water bodies.</p> <p>Five of the water bodies in this catchment are at high ecological status; Loch Faoghail Charrasan, Loch Faoghail Chiorabhal, Loch Airigh na h-Airde, Loch Langabhat and Loch Coire Geurad.</p> <p>Eight water bodies are at good ecological status; Loch an Fhir Mhaoil Abhainn Ghriomarstaidh – downstream of Loch Faoghail Charrasan, Faoghail Bheag, Abhainn Langadail – upstream of Loch Langabhat, Abhainn an Easa Ghil, Uidhe nam Flagannan, Faoghail Kirraival and Faoghail Charrasan.</p> <p><b>Protected areas</b> The Abhainn Ghriomarstaidh catchment includes the following protected areas, which are all meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abhainn Ghriomarstaidh (Isle of Lewis) Freshwater Fish designated area</li> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation; Lewis Peatlands (for peatstained lakes, clear water lochs, blanket bog and wet heathland habitats and otters), Langavat (for Atlantic salmon), Lewis Peatlands (for breeding water birds).</li> </ul> <p>The following protected areas are not meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive: North Harris Special Area of Conservation (for peat-stained lakes, Atlantic salmon, blanket bog, clear water lochs, fresh water pearl mussels) is unfavourable for fresh water pearl mussels due to a combination of morphological alterations and low density of salmonid fish (cause uncertain).</p>	<p><b>Protected Areas</b> North Harris Special Area of Conservation (unfavourable for fresh water pearl mussels) is predicted to be favourable/unfavourable recovering by 2027 due to research to identify the cause of low salmonid fish numbers and implementation of measures, including the restoration of morphological characteristics . The reason for the extended deadline is because (a) the cause of the impact is unknown so it is not yet feasible to identify action and (b) the timescale of the improvement following action is limited by the natural rate of recovery of species which cannot be reliably predicted.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>North Uist Coastal</b></p>	<p>The North Uist coastal catchment has 17 natural water bodies.</p> <p>Six of these water bodies are high ecological status; Loch Fada, Loch nan Eun, Loch Huna, Loch Thundair, Loch Scadabagh inlet burn and Loch nan Geireann.</p> <p>Seven water bodies are good ecological status; Loch Carabhat, Garbh-abhainn Ard, Allt na Seilicheag, Abhainn Loin, Loch Obasaraigh inlet burn, Tigh a Ghearraidh Burn and Loch nan Geireann outlet burn.</p> <p>Two water bodies are moderate ecological status due to point source pollution from aquaculture; North Loch Scadabagh and South Loch Scadabagh.</p> <p>Two water bodies are poor ecological status due to barriers to fish passage; Loch nan Geireann and Loch nan Geireann inlet burn.</p> <p><b>Protected areas</b></p> <p>The North Uist Coastal catchment includes the following protected areas, which are all meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Loch nam Madadh (for intertidal mud and sandflats, lagoons, otter, reefs, shallow inlet and bays, subtidal sandbanks)</li> <li>○ Obain Loch Euphoirt (marine lagoons)</li> <li>○ Mointeach Scadabhaigh (for peat-stained lakes and ponds, blanket bog, clear - water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Special Protection Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mointeach Scadabhaigh (for breeding breeding black throated andiver and red throated diver)</li> <li>○ North Uist Machair and Islands (for breeding Corncrake, Dunlin, Oyster-catcher, Redshank, Ringed Plover and non-breeding Greenland Barnacle goose, Purple sandpiper, Ringed Plover and Turnstone)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Drinking Water Protection Zones; Loch Fada, Loch Mhic Gille-bhrìde, North Uist</li> </ul>	<p>North Uist Coastal is currently a cycle 3 priority catchment because Loch Carabhat shellfish water was not meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive. However, this situation has now improved. The priority catchment designation therefore needs to be removed. North Loch Scadabagh and South Loch Scadabagh are predicted to reach good ecological status by 2015 with reduction in point source pollution. However, further investigation into appropriate measures is required.</p> <p>Loch nan Geireann and Loch nan Geireann inlet burn are due to be good ecological status by 2026 with the removal of fish barriers.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b></p> <p>The North Uist Machair SAC, unfavourable due to the presence of the invasive non-native species Nuttall's Pondweed, is predicted to be favourable/unfavourable recovering by 2021. A longer timescale is in place due to the current technical infeasibility of controlling Nuttall's pondweed.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>North Uist coastal continued</b>	<p>The following protected areas are not meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The North Uist Machair Special Area of Conservation (for naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed, slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)) is unfavourable due the effects of the alien species Nuttall's pondweed (<i>Elodea nuttalli</i>).</li> </ul>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Barra coastal</b>	<p>Barra coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies. It has the following protected area which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loch an Dùin and Barra Drinking Water Protection Zones</li> </ul>	<p>Barra Coastal is a cycle 3 priority catchment because the Traigh Mhor harvesting area is not consistently meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive; focused actions to address diffuse pollution issues and subsequent improvements, are scheduled to take place in this catchment between 2022 – 2027. Awareness raising of the general binding rules for diffuse pollution will also assist by ensuring land managers are aware of good practice and what is required to comply with these regulations.</p> <p>Research is required to establish the source of the diffuse pollution downgrading the water environment and, in particular, in waters protected for shellfish growing. This will allow us to prepare for the targeted approach on priority catchments in future cycles.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>South Uist Coastal</b></p>	<p>The South Uist catchment includes 17 natural water bodies</p> <p>Five water bodies are at high ecological status; Loch Druidibeag, Loch Stulabhal, Burn downstream of Loch Chill Donnain, Leacach How and An Lige Mor.</p> <p>Seven water bodies are good ecological status; Loch Druidibeg (North), Loch Olaidh Meadhanach, Allt Mille nan Con, Tarbert Burn, Howmore River, Abhainn Rog, An Lige Mor.</p> <p>Three water bodies are moderate ecological status; Loch Bhornais, Loch Chill Donnain Uarach and Loch Dùn na Cille have pressures of diffuse source pollution from sewage disposal and elevated phosphorus levels. Loch Dùn na Cille also has a pressure from diffuse source pollution from livestock farming and point source pollution from aquaculture.</p> <p>Loch Olaidh Meadhanach and Abhainn thernaraigh are at poor ecological status due to barriers to fish passage.</p>	<p>South Uist Coastal is a cycle 2 priority catchment because Loch Eynort shellfish water is not consistently meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive and Loch Dun na Cille has diffuse pollution pressures from sewage and farming.; focused actions to address diffuse pollution, morphological alterations, and subsequent improvements, are scheduled to take place in this catchment between 2016 – 2021.</p> <p>Awareness raising of the general binding rules for diffuse pollution will also assist by ensuring land managers are aware of good practice and what is required to comply with these regulations.</p> <p>Loch Bhornais and Loch Chill Donnain Uarach are predicted to be at good ecological status by 2018 when measures are taken to reduce diffuse source pollution inputs by 2018.</p> <p>Loch Dùn na Cille is predicted to be good by 2020 when measures are taken to reduce diffuse source pollution inputs and the point source pollution from aquaculture is reduced. However, further investigation into appropriate measures is required</p> <p>Loch Olaidh Meadhanach outlet burn is predicted to be at good ecological status 2020 when the fish barrier is removed or mitigation provided by Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.</p> <p>Abhainn thernaraigh is predicted to be at good ecological status by 2020 when fish passage issues are resolved.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>South Uist Coastal continued</b>	<p><b>Protected Areas</b> The South Uist Coastal catchment includes the following protected areas, which are all meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Uist Machair and Lochs Special Protection Area for breeding corncrake, dunlin, little tern, oyster catcher, redshank, ring plover (and non breeding), sanderling)</li> <li>• Drinking Water Protection Zones; Loch Iarras, South Uist bedrock and localised sand and gravel aquifers, Rubha Aird a'Mhuile Coastal Sand and Gravel, Rubha Aird na Machrach Coastal Sand and Gravel</li> </ul> <p>The following protected area is not reaching its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive; South Uist Machair Special Area of Conservation (calcium-rich, nutrient-poor lakes, lochs and pools; naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed, nutrient-poor shallow waters with aquatic vegetation on sandy plains, otters, slender Naiad). The calcium rich, nutrient-poor lakes, lochs and pools feature is unfavourable due to the effects of an invasive non native species, Canadian pondweed.</p>	<p><b>Protected areas</b> The South Uist Machair SAC, unfavourable due to the presence of invasive non-native species Canadian Pondweed, is predicted to reach favourable/ unfavourable recovering by 2021. A longer timescale is in place due to the current infeasibility of controlling Canadian pondweed.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Vatersay coastal</b>	<p>Vatersay coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b> Vatersay coastal catchment includes the Vatersay Drinking Water Protection Zone which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive.</p>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Baleshare coastal</b>	<p>Baleshare coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b> It has the following protected areas which are meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baleshare Drinking Water Protection Zone</li> <li>• North Uist Machair and Islands Special Protection Area (for breeding Corncrake, Dunlin, Oyster-catcher, Redshank, Ringed Plover and non-breeding Greenland Barnacle goose, Purple sandpiper, Ringed Plover and Turnstone)</li> </ul> <p>The following protected area is not currently reaching its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ North Uist Machair Special Area of Conservation (for naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed, slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)) is unfavourable due the effects of alien species, Nuttall's pondweed (<i>Elodea nuttalli</i>).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Protected Areas</b> The North Uist Machair SAC, unfavourable due to the presence of the invasive non-native species Nuttall's Pondweed, is predicted to be favourable/unfavourable recovering by 2021. A longer timescale is in place due to the current technical infeasibility of controlling Nuttall's pondweed.</p>

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Berneray Coastal</b>	<p>Berneray Coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b> It has the following protected areas which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loch Bhrusda and Berneray Drinking Water Protection Zones</li> <li>• North Uist Machair and Islands Special Protection Area</li> <li>• Mingulay and Berneray, Special Protection Area (for breeding seabird assemblage, fulmar, guillemot, kittiwake, puffin, razorbill, shag)</li> </ul>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Ceallasaigh Mor coastal</b>	<p>Ceallasaigh Mor coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Ceallasaigh Mor coastal catchment has the following protected area which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loch nam Madadh Special Area of Conservation (for intertidal mudflats and sandflats, lagoons, otter, reefs, shallow inlets and bays, sub-tidal sandbanks)</li> </ul>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Ceann Iar Coastal</b>	<p>Ceann Iar Coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      It has the following protected areas which are meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monach Islands Special Area of Conservation (for dune grassland, grey seal, machair, shifting dunes with marram)</li> <li>Monach Islands Special Protection Area (for breeding common tern and little tern, non breeding Greenland barnacle goose)</li> </ul>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Eriskay coastal</b>	<p>Eriskay coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Eriskay coastal catchment includes the Eriskay and Loch Cracabhaig Drinking Water Protection Zone which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive.</p>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Flodaigh coastal</b>	<p>Flodaigh coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Flodaigh coastal catchment includes Loch nam Madadh Special Area of Conservation (for intertidal mudflats and sandflats, lagoons, otter, reefs, shallow inlets and bays, sub-tidal sandbanks) which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive.</p>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Grimsay coastal</b>	<p>Grimsay coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Grimsay coastal catchment includes Grimsay Drinking Water Protection Zone which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive</p>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Mingulay coastal</b>	<p>Mingulay coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Mingulay coastal catchment has the following protected area which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mingulay coastal catchment includes the Mingulay and Berneray, Special Protection Area (for breeding seabird assemblage, fulmar, guillemot, kittiwake, puffin, razorbill, shag) which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive.</li> </ul>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>Kirkibost Island coastal</b></p>	<p>Kirkibost Island coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Kirkibost Island coastal catchment has the following protected areas that are meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ North Uist Machair and Islands Special Protection Area (for breeding Corncrake, Dunlin, Oyster-catcher, Redshank, Ringed Plover and non-breeding Greenland Barnacle goose, Purple sandpiper, Ringed Plover and Turnstone)</li> </ul> <p>The following protected area is not currently reaching its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ North Uist Machair Special Area of Conservation (for naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed, slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) is unfavourable due the effects of alien species, Nuttall's pondweed (<i>Elodea nuttalli</i>).</li> </ul>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<p><b>Pabbay coastal</b></p>	<p>Pabbay coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Pabbay coastal catchment has the following protected area which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pabbay coastal catchment includes Mingulay and Bernera Special Protection Area (for breeding seabird assemblage, fulmar, guilliemot, kittiwake, puffin, razorbill, shag)</li> </ul>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Sanday coastal</b>	<p>Sanday coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Sanday coastal catchment has the following protected area which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:                      Canna and Sanday Special Protection Area (for breeding seabird assemblage, Guillemot, Herring Gull, Kittiwake, Puffin and Shag)</p>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>Soay coastal</b>	<p>Soay coastal catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      Soay coastal catchment has the following protected area which is meeting its required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Soay coastal catchment includes the Cuillins Special Protection Area (for breeding golden eagle)</li> </ul>	

Catchment	Current situation	Actions for improvement
<b>St Kilda</b>	<p>St Kilda catchment does not have any classified water bodies.</p> <p><b>Protected Areas</b>                      St Kilda catchment has the following protected areas which are meeting their required standards with respect to the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Kilda Special Area of Conservation (for reefs, sea caves, vegetated seacliffs</li> <li>• St Kilda Special Protection Area (for breeding seabird assemblage, Fulmar, Gannet, Great Skua, Kittiwakes, Guillemot, Leaches petrol, Manx Shearwater, Puffin and Razorbill).</li> </ul>	