

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Beinneun 2 Wind Farm

Volume 3

Technical Appendix A6.2: Protected Species

Document prepared by Gavia Environmental Ltd for Beinneun 2 Ltd

July 2025





BEINNEUN 2 WIND FARM

TECHNICAL APPENDIX A6.2: PROTECTED SPECIES

ENVAMS LTD.

1/08/2025

Gavia Environmental Ltd

Inveralmond Business Centre

Auld Bond Road

Perth

PH1 3FX

01738 718 685

HQ

20-23 Woodside Place

Glasgow

G3 7QL

0141 401 0699

Basepoint

Crab Apple Way

Vale Park

Evesham

WR11 1GP

01386 764 797

36 Albert Embankment

London

SE1 7TL

www.gavia-environmental.co.uk

info@gavia-environmental.co.uk

Report prepared for

ENVAMS Ltd.

Project name

Technical Appendix A6.2: Protected Species

Project number

P24258

Prepared by

Lucy Bowman

Approved by

Chris Baker

Revision History

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Approved By	Comments
V0.1	04/11/2024	LB			
V0.2	21/02/2025	ET	MT		
V1.0	05/03/2025	ET	MT	CB	
V2.0	18/07/2025	AB	DO	CB	
V2.1	01/08/2025			CB	Client Amendments

Quality Assurance

This report has been prepared according to Gavia Environmental Quality Management Process. Gavia Environmental employs consultant scientists who are members of appropriate professional institutions and adhere to professional codes of conduct.

Disclaimer

This report is presented to ENVAMS Ltd. in respect of Beinneun 2 Wind Farm, and may not be used or relied on by any other person or by the client in relation to other matters not covered specifically by the scope of this report.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the report, Gavia Environmental Ltd is obliged to exercise reasonable skill, care, and diligence in the performance of the services required by ENVAMS Ltd. and shall not be liable except to the extent that it has failed to exercise reasonable skill care and diligence, and this report shall be read and construed accordingly.

The report has been prepared by Gavia Environmental Ltd. No individual is personally liable in connection with the preparation of this report. By receiving this report and acting on it, the client or any other person accepts that no individual is personally liable whether in contract, tort, for breach of statutory duty or otherwise.

Copyright © Gavia Environmental 06 August 2025

The material in this report has been produced for the exclusive use of ENVAMS Ltd. and shall not be distributed or made available to any other company or person without the knowledge and written consent of ENVAMS Ltd. or Gavia Environmental Ltd. This report will be submitted as part of the EIAR for Beinneun 2 Wind Farm Section 36 application to the Scottish Government, and thereafter published.

All maps based upon Ordnance Survey material are the property of Gavia Environmental Ltd and are used under Crown copyright and database rights 18/11/2024 Ordnance Survey Licence 0100031673. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Aims and Objectives.....	1
1.2	Legislation	1
2	Methodology	2
2.1	Desk Study and Consultation	2
2.2	Protected Species Walkover	2
2.2.1	Mammals.....	2
2.2.2	Reptiles and Amphibians.....	3
2.3	Camera Trapping	3
2.4	Incidental Sightings.....	3
2.5	Limitations.....	3
3	Results	4
3.1	Desk Study and Consultation	4
3.1.1	NBN Atlas	4
3.1.2	Beinneun Windfarm EIA (2014).....	4
3.1.3	Beinneun Windfarm Extension (2023).....	4
3.2	Protected Species Walkover	4
3.2.1	Badger	4
3.2.2	Pine Marten	5
3.2.3	Otters.....	5
3.2.4	Red Squirrel.....	5
3.2.5	Wildcat	5
3.2.6	Water Vole.....	5
3.2.7	Reptiles and Amphibians.....	5
3.3	Incidental Sightings.....	5
4	Valued Ecological Receptors (VERs).....	6
	References	7
	Appendix A Legislation	8
	Appendix B Target Notes.....	10
	Appendix C Camera Trap Results	11
	Appendix D Plates.....	12
	Figures.....	16

1 Introduction

1.1 Aims and Objectives

Gavia Environmental Ltd. ('GEL') was commissioned by ENVAMS Ltd on behalf of Beinneun 2 Ltd (the 'Applicant') to undertake a Protected Species Walkover at the proposed Beinneun 2 Wind Farm ('the Site'), which is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) NH 22538 06216, approximately 8.5km northwest of Invergarry in the Highlands of Scotland. The area of the proposed Site boundary was 1154.13ha with an access track of 17.5km.

This report details the results from a Protected Species Walkover undertaken in November 2024 and wildcat camera trapping undertaken throughout July and September 2024. It should be noted that bat species are not included in this report but are the subject of EIA Report Technical Appendix A6.3. This report is accompanied by **Figure 6.2.1**.

The findings of this Technical Appendix have been used to inform the effects of EIA Report Chapter 6: Ecology.

1.2 Legislation

All legislation relating to EU and UK protected species is presented in **Appendix A**.

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study and Consultation

Prior to the field survey, a desk study was undertaken to provide up to date ecological information on European and UK protected species within 5 km of the survey area (from the last 10 years). Information was sought from the following sources:

- A search of publicly available information of the National Biodiversity Network (NBN), available for commercial purposes, on protected species records in the 5 km grid square the survey area is situated in;
- Highland Biological Records Centre; and
- The Highland Council Biodiversity Duty Action Plan (2021).

In addition, previous and surrounding windfarm applications were used to get an understanding of the site including the following:

- Beinneun 2 Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report (2023), which includes information from Beinneun Windfarm Extension Environmental Statement (2014) and Beinneun Wind Farm Environmental Statement (2011);
- Bunloinn Windfarm Environmental Impact Assessment Report (2022); and
- Millennium South Wind Farm Environmental Statement (2014).

2.2 Protected Species Walkover

The aim of the walkover survey was to record evidence (if present) of any EU or UK protected species including amphibians, reptiles, and mammals.

To determine habitat suitability for different protected species, survey effort was focused on prominent features such as trees, woodland edges, buildings or structures and habitat boundaries, all of which can provide shelter and commuting routes for wildlife.

All surveys were conducted within the Site between 31/10/2024 – 01/11/2024 during cloudy and misty conditions with light rain and wind.

2.2.1 Mammals

The walkover survey recorded evidence of all mammals with particular focus on species listed in Schedule 2 of the Habitat Directive (European Protected Species), Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (UK Protected Species), and/or the Scottish Biodiversity List/Local Biodiversity Action Plan; and Badger Protection Act, 1992.

The walkover followed general methodologies for mammals outlined by MacDonald et al. (1998) with the following methodologies for specific species: otter and water vole; Chanin (2003) and Strachan & Moorhouse (2006) respectively, and badger; (Scottish Badgers, 2018).

Specifically, the searches sought to identify (listed below) of protected species:

- Faeces;
- Footprints;
- Hair, especially at all restricted passageways through undergrowth or fences;
- Scratch posts;
- Squirrel dreys;
- Shelters, dens, setts, holts or burrows and;
- Feeding signs (gnawed cones, fish remains, etc.).

Registrations of interest were noted as grid referenced target notes (with the aid of a handheld GPS).

2.2.2 Reptiles and Amphibians

No formal search was undertaken for reptiles or amphibians however habitats that may support European protected reptile and amphibian species (e.g., great crested newts, adder, and common lizard) included on Annex II and IV of EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) were present during the walkover. These included any rank grasslands, heathlands, wetlands, ponds and refugia such as log piles and wood debris.

2.3 Camera Trapping

Camera trapping for wildcat was carried out over 60 days between July and September 2024 using Browning Dark Ops HD Pro X camera traps. Five camera traps were set up in areas with prominent features that are known to provide denning, foraging and commuting opportunities for wildcat. Each trap was baited with chicken. Bait was attached to a suitable tree or post using string at the height of c.60-80cm to encourage cats to stretch up and expose the dorsal, neck and shoulder stripes. The camera trap locations are given in Table 1 and shown on Figure 6.2.1.

Ad hoc sightings of other protected species recorded by the cameras were also noted.

Table 1: Camera Trap Locations

Camera Trap No.	National Grid Reference
1	NH 24167 04543
2	NH 22011 03955
3	NH 19981 04177
4	NH 19891 06178
5	NH 20555 07234

2.4 Incidental Sightings

Notes on the presence of deer and their use of the Site were made. All other mammal species observed during the survey area were also noted.

2.5 Limitations

The walkover surveys were conducted outwith the activity periods for reptile and amphibians, reducing the likelihood of reptile or amphibian signs or sightings. However, there is suitable habitat on Site for species including slow worm, common lizard and adder. The neighbouring windfarm was reported to contain common frog and common lizard (Environmental Statement, 2014). Survey effort was focused on identifying suitable habitat and features for reptiles and amphibians.

3 Results

3.1 Desk Study and Consultation

3.1.1 NBN Atlas

No records were identified within the Site and no indication is provided in relation to the type of record i.e. individual observation, or place of shelter (sett or holt etc.).

The desk study returned the following protected species records within 5 km of the survey area (NBN Atlas) in the last 10 years:

- Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*; 1 record;
- Pine marten *Martes martes*; 1 record;
- Red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*; 5 records; and
- Otter *Lutra lutra*; 1 record.

No records were identified from within the Site and no indication is provided in relation to the type of record i.e. individual observation, or place of shelter (sett or holt etc.).

No records of reptiles or amphibians were found.

3.1.2 Beinneun Windfarm EIA (2014)

The Environmental Statement (AREC, 2014) listed the following protected species records for the Beinneun Windfarm:

- Common frog, palmate newt, and common lizard were recorded on Site; and
- Calls of common and soprano pipistrelle bats, and one brown long-eared bat were recorded.

The adjacent windfarm Site also contained evidence of otter and water vole at 12 sites (ACREC Ltd., 2014).

3.1.3 Beinneun Windfarm Extension (2023)

A review of the proposed Beinneun Windfarm Extension EIA returned evidence of water vole; at five location within the Site and from 5 locations outwith the Site. The report returned no other evidence of protected species.

3.2 Protected Species Walkover

All mammal target notes (TNs) (including non-protected mammals) are presented in **Appendix B; Table 5**.

3.2.1 Badger

There was abundant suitable habitat in the area, but no signs of badger were observed during the walkover. No setts were identified within the survey area.

One incidental sighting of an adult badger was recorded during the wildcat camera trapping. The footage showed an adult badger eating bait that was hanging from a tree, 60-80cm off the ground.

Table 2: Camera trap Badger recordings

Camera	Location Description
2	This camera was located at the south of the Site on the east edge of a planted coniferous woodland. One individual was recorded taking bait hanging from an adjacent tree approximately 1 metre from the ground.

3.2.2 Pine Marten

In total, 5 signs of pine marten were reported on the protected species walkover. All signs were of scat containing rowan berries (see **TN 2-4 & 7-8, Plates 2-4, 6 & Appendix B, Table 5**).

A total of 4 incidental sightings of pine marten were recorded on the wildcat camera trapping (camera 2). Behaviour displayed included interacting with bait in the tree opposite or foraging and commuting along the forest floor and near surrounding trees. At least four individual pine marten were identified across all recordings. There are likely to be dens located in the plantations, outwith the site boundary, surrounding camera 2, which are legally protected.

Table 3: Camera trap pine marten recordings

Camera	Location Description
2	This camera was located at the south of the Site on the east edge of a planted coniferous woodland. Four separate sightings were recorded of Pine marten either interacting with bait, commuting through the forest or scent marking an adjacent tree.

3.2.3 Otters

Two otter spraints were recorded during the protected species walkover at two different locations (see **Plate 1; TNs 1 & 5 Appendix B; Table 5**). **Target note 1** was recorded towards the east of the Site, situated close to a pond (NGR: NH 24252 05678). This location was noted to be within ideal feeding habitat for otters. The other two spraints were identified close to a burn with mossy fringes, providing good commuting habitat. No otter activity was recorded during camera trapping.

3.2.4 Red Squirrel

No field signs of red squirrel were recorded during the protected species walkover or during the camera trapping.

3.2.5 Wildcat

No field signs of wildcat were recorded during the protected species walkover or during the wildcat camera trapping.

3.2.6 Water Vole

No recent signs of water vole activity were found during the Protected Species surveys. During camera trap collection, water vole burrows were identified towards the north of the Site (**TN 9**). An additional set of water vole burrows (8x10cm) were identified during the NVC survey of the Site on 14/11/24 (**TN 6**). No droppings were observed surrounding the burrows. Surveys of Beinneun Windfarm adjacent to the Site revealed a significant presence of water voles in the area, with signs identified in 12 areas including burrows, latrines, and droppings (AREC Ltd., 2014).

3.2.7 Reptiles and Amphibians

No evidence of reptiles or amphibians was recorded during the surveys. However, as noted in the 'Limitations' section of this report, the survey was conducted outwith the main survey season for both species groups.

3.3 Incidental Sightings

There was a significant presence of red deer on Site. No other incidental sightings were recorded during the protected species walkover or during the wildcat camera trapping.

4 Valued Ecological Receptors (VERs)

Table 4 below highlights the protected species recorded during the walkover survey as Valued Ecological Receptors and details their protections.

Table 4: VERs

Species	Status
Badger	<p>The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 set outs legislation on the protection of badgers. This legislation is intended to prevent the persecution of badgers. The act protects both individual badgers and their setts.</p> <p>Badger were recorded on the camera traps foraging outwith the site within the woodlands outwith the Site. No signs of badger setts were found on Site.</p>
Pine Marten	<p>Pine martens and their dens are legally protected by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (under schedules 5 & 6) in the UK. In Scotland this is amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011.</p> <p>Three different individual pine marten were recorded using the Site on the camera traps. Scats were also found in various locations across the Site (TNs 2-4 & 7-8). It is therefore also likely that pine marten dens are located within or adjacent to the Site.</p>
Otter	<p>Otters are legally protected by the EC Habitats Directive, which is transposed into domestic law by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007 enhances this protection.</p> <p>The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act (2011) (WANE Act) further strengthens the protection afforded to otters by making it an offence, amongst others, to knowingly cause or permit an unlawful act to be carried out.</p> <p>Several otter spraints were identified across the Site (TNs 1 & 5). No holts or potential breeding sites were recorded within the site.</p>
Reptiles / Amphibians	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) covers the protection of all amphibian and reptile species found naturally in the UK. Great Crested Newts are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Section 42), Habitats Regulations 1994 Schedule 2 – European protected species of animal and Annex IV of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>No sightings or signs of reptiles/amphibians were identified on Site, however suitable habitat exists on Site. Additionally, surveys of the adjacent windfarm, Beinneun 1, identified common frog, palmate newt, and common lizard.</p>
Water Vole	<p>Water voles receive partial protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), schedules 5 & 6.</p> <p>In Scotland, legal protection is currently restricted to the water vole's burrows and doesn't extend to the animal itself. Full protection, to also cover the animal, is proposed.</p> <p>Water vole burrows were identified on Site but with no active signs/latrines (TNs 6 & 9).</p>

References

- The Highland Council (2021). Biodiversity Duty Action Plan. PDF. https://www.highlandenvironmentforum.info/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Highland-Nature-Biodiversity-Action-Plan-2021-2026-_compressed-.pdf Last Accessed 04/11/2024.
- Chanin P (2003). Ecology of the European Otter. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Ecology Series No. 10. English Nature, Peterborough accessed 04/11/2024.
- European Commission (1992). Directive 92/43/EEC: Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna. EC, Brussels.
- Macdonald, D. W, Mace, G. & Rushton, S. P. (1998). Proposals for the Future Monitoring of British Mammals. DETR, London.
- Nature Conservation Act (2004). Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2004/6/pdfs/asp_20040006_en.pdf. Last accessed 04/11/2024.
- Scottish Badgers. (2018). Available online at: https://www.scottishbadgers.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Surveying-for-Badgers-Good-Practice-Guidelines_V1-2020-2455979.pdf. Last Accessed 04/11/2024.
- NatureScot (2024) Standing advice for planning consultations, Protected Species: Pine marten. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/standing-advice-planning-consultations-pine-martens>. Last accessed 04/11/2024.
- NatureScot (2024) Standing advice for planning consultations, Protected Species: Otter. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/standing-advice-planning-consultations-otters>
- Strachan R, Moorhouse, T., and Gelling, M. (2011), Water Vole Conservation Handbook, 3rd Edition. Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, University of Oxford, Oxford.

Appendix A Legislation

Protected Species

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981 covers the protection of a wide range of protected mammal species including water vole *Arvicola amphibius* (burrows), pine marten and red squirrel (under schedule 5).

The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 implement two pieces of European law (at time of UK exit) and provide for the designation of 'European Protected Species', which include otter, beaver *Castor fiber* and wildcat *Felis silvestris*.

Wildcat

The wildcat is a European protected species and is fully protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended).

It is an offence to deliberately or recklessly:

- capture, injure, kill or harass a wildcat
- disturb a wildcat in a den or any other structure or place it uses for shelter or protection
- disturb a wildcat while it is rearing or otherwise caring for its young
- obstruct access to a den or other structure or place wildcats use for shelter or protection or otherwise deny the animal use of that place
- disturb a wildcat in a manner or in circumstances likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species
- disturb a wildcat in a manner or in circumstances likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young

It is also an offence to:

- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal (whether or not deliberately or recklessly)
- keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange any wildcat (or any part or derivative of one) obtained after 10 June 1994.

Otter

Otter is listed on Schedule 5 of the WCA and is afforded strict statutory protection as a European Protected Species under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended).

It is, with certain exceptions, an offence to deliberately or recklessly:

- kill, injure or capture an otter;
- disturb or harass an otter;
- disturb an otter in a holt or any other structure or place it uses for shelter or protection;
- disturb an otter in a manner that is likely to significantly affect the local distribution of the species;
- disturb an otter in a manner that is likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young; and
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of an otter.

An otter shelter is defined as any structure or place which is used for shelter or protection, irrespective of whether or not otters are resident. A shelter used during one season is protected throughout the year and any proposed works that may result in disturbance to otters, and loss, obstruction of, or damage to, a shelter are licensable.

The WANE Act further strengthened the protection afforded to otters by making it an offence, among others, to knowingly cause or permit an unlawful act to be carried out.

Water Vole

Water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) shelters are legally protected under Schedule 5 of the WCA, as amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the 2011 WANE Act. In

Scotland, there is no legislation to directly protect water voles. It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which water voles use for shelter or protection; and
- disturb water voles while they are using such a place.

Badger

Badgers are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act (1992), which protects them against deliberate cruelty and incidental effects of otherwise lawful activities. It is an offence, amongst others, to:

- kill, injure, take, possess, or cruelly ill-treat a badger or attempt to do so;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett or part of a sett; and
- disturb a badger when it occupies a sett.

The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 also made the above actions unlawful if carried out recklessly (as opposed to intentionally). The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act (2011) (the WANE Act) has strengthened the protection afforded to badgers further by making it an offence, amongst others², to knowingly cause or permit an unlawful act to be carried out.

Pine Marten

Pine Martens are legally protected by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (under schedules 5 & 6) in the UK. In Scotland this is amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011.

It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure, or take a pine marten;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to a nest or den – i.e., any structure or place which such an animal uses for shelter or protection;
- disturb such an animal when it is occupying a nest or den for shelter or protection (except when this is inside a dwelling house);
- possess or control, sell, offer for sale, or possess or transport for the purpose of sale any living or dead pine marten or any derivative of such an animal; and
- It is also an offence to knowingly cause or permit any of the above acts to be carried out.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Amphibian and reptile species found naturally in Scotland such as common frog *Rana temporaria*, common toad *Bufo bufo*, palmate newt *Lissotriton helveticus*, smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*, common lizard, slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, and adder *Vipera berus* are given limited protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Great Crested Newts are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Section 42), Habitats Regulations 1994 Schedule 2 – European protected species of animal and Annex IV of the Habitats Directive.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), common lizard, slow worm and adder, are protected against:

- intentional or reckless killing and injury; and
- trade – i.e., sale, barter, exchange, transport for sale, or advertise for sale or to buy.
- Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), smooth and palmate newt, common frog, and common toad, are protected against:
- trade – i.e., sale, barter, exchange, transport for sale, or advertise for sale or to buy.

Appendix B Target Notes

Table 5: Target Notes

TN	Easting	Northing	Species	Field Sign	Notes
1	224252	805678	Otter	Faeces	Old otter spraint, faint, sweet smell of fish (Plate 1). 1 teal on lochans. Feeding area and shooting butts.
2	222050	804285	Pine Marten	Faeces	Scat containing rowan berries.
3	221651	806573	Pine Marten	Faeces	Pine marten scat, at side of track on edge of the buffer (Plate 15).
4	219349	805121	Pine Marten	Faeces	Pine marten scat at hare pluck site (Plate 5).
5	220866	806691	Otter	Faeces	Old otter spraint close to burn. Faint sweet smell (Plate 7).
6	221354	804141	Water vole	Place of rest	Water vole burrow (8x10cm) and tracks (Plate 9) along a small burn (identified incidentally during NVC survey on 14/11/2024). – no latrines found
7	219468	804935	Pine marten	Faeces	Pine marten scat (Plate 7) containing rowan berries (identified incidentally during NVC survey on 14/11/2024).
8	219656	804344	Pine marten	Faeces	Pine marten scat (Plate 8) containing insect carapace, on boulder (identified incidentally during NVC survey on 14/11/24).
9	224162	805904	Water vole	Place of rest	Water vole burrows (identified incidentally during camera trap collection). – no latrines found

Appendix C Camera Trap Results

Table 6: Camera Trap Results

Camera Trap No.	Species	Date	Start Time	End Time	Notes
2	Badger	13/08/2024	06:19	06:20	1 adult seen approaching and eating bait
2	Badger	13/08/2024	06:20	06:20	Continuing to eat bait
2	Badger	13/08/2024	06:20	06:21	Foraging on forest floor and walking away to the left off camera.
2	Pine marten	12/08/2024	01:10	01:10	1 adult seen climbing tree to interact with bait.
2	Pine marten	12/08/2024	01:11	01:11	1 adult seen approaching bait then walks away to the right off camera
2	Pine marten	19/08/2024	12:15	12:16	1 adult seen approaching tree, scent marks its base and runs to the right off camera.
2	Pine marten	06/09/2024	06:17	06:17	1 adult seen running through the forest from right to left off camera.

Appendix D Plates

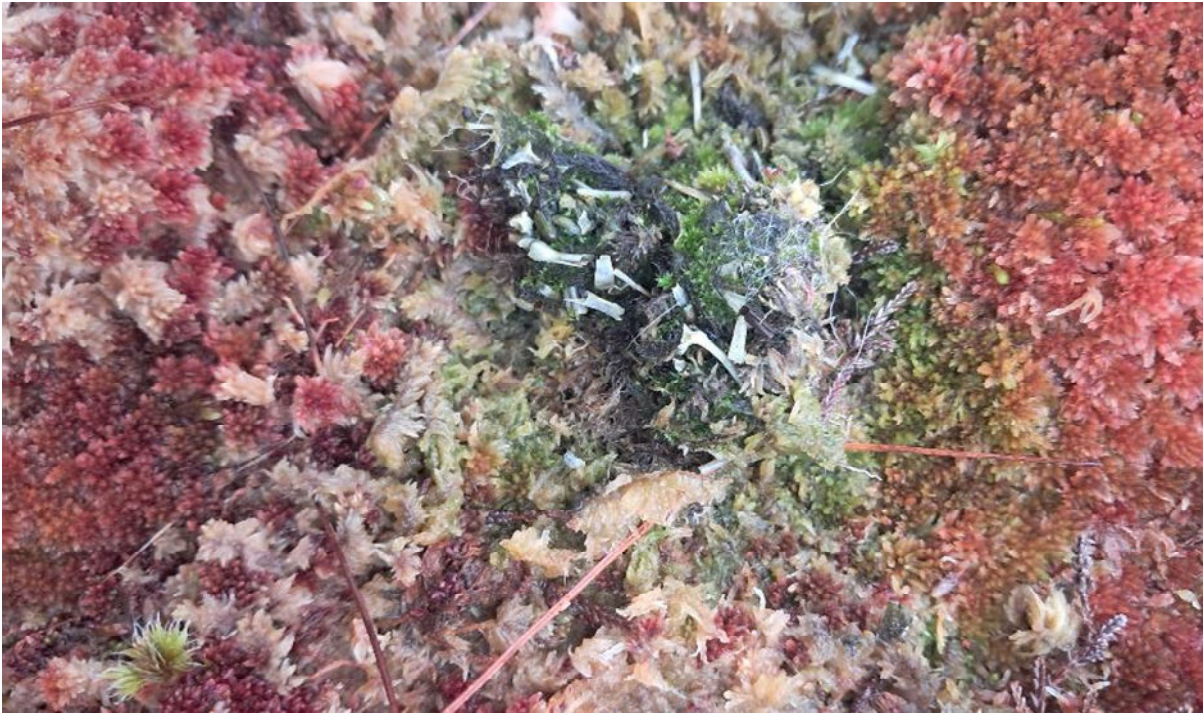


Plate 1: Old otter spraint containing fish scales and bones (TN1) on bed of Sphagnum capillifolium.



Plate 2: Pine marten scat at hare pluck site (TN4).



Plate 3: Pine marten scat containing rowan berries (TN5) located at 219468, 804936 (14/11/2024).



Plate 4: Pine marten scat containing insect carapace, on boulder at NH 19660 04332 (14/11/24).



Plate 5: Series of potential water vole holes and tracks along a small burn at 221354, 804141 (15/11/24).



Plate6: Pine marten scat, on the edge of the track (TN3).


Figures

Figure 6.2.1: Protected species signs and locations of camera traps on Site.


Figure 6.2.1
Protected Species


Key

 Site Boundary

 250m Buffer

Protected Species

 Otter

 Pine Marten

 Water Vole



Scale @ A3: 1:25,000

0 640 1,300 m

© Crown copyright 2023. All rights reserved.
Ordnance survey licence number 0100031673.



Date: 04-08-2025

Prepared By: AB

Reviewed By: SG

Approved By: CB

