

20 June 2025

Technical Report

Lochluichart East BESS

Protected Species Survey (Access Splay)

Boralex

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1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

In June 2025, Atmos Consulting Ltd.(Atmos) was commissioned to undertake an additional protected species survey to cover the entrance splay and report on behalf of Boralex, for the Lochluichart East BESS project.

1.2 Site location and description

The protected species survey concentrated on an area known as the “splay” which is a thin strip along the north and south of the A832 (hereafter referred to as the Site). The Site consists of mixed woodland on either side the A832 with the road running directly through the middle. Loch Luichart lies to the south of the site along with the Dingwall – Kyle of Lochalsh railway line. The surrounding landscape consists of both planted forestry and natural woodland in addition to the remote upland landscape typical to the Highlands.

1.3 Proposed development

The proposed development is for a 36 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with associated infrastructure. A 33kV underground cable will connect the BESS to Coiremoillie substation.

Following discussions with the Highland council Boralex were advised that the splay should be introduced to increase visibility for traffic. This is likely involve clearing of trees and vegetation in the Site area.

1.4 Objectives

The objective of the study was to undertake a survey of the Site including a 30m buffer (the limit of agreed access) for protected species.

This report details the findings of the survey as well as recommendations for any further work.

2. Relevant legislation

2.1 Mammals

2.1.1 Otter

The otter, *Lutra lutra*, is listed in Annexes II and IV of the EC Habitats Directive and is fully protected along with its habitat in the UK under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations) as amended. The legislation specifies a number of offences which includes to deliberately or recklessly capture, kill, injure or disturb otters (while using a resting place), or to damage or destroy a breeding Site or resting place for otters. It is also an offence to disturb an otter in a manner that is, or in circumstances which are, likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species or to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young.

Otters are listed as a priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (JNCC, 1994) and are also listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List as a species of importance for the purpose of conservation of biodiversity in Scotland.

2.1.2 Bats

All bat species in the UK are protected by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 as amended in Scotland and are commonly referred to as European Protected Species (EPS). The Regulations transpose into Scottish law the European Community's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

It is an offence to deliberately or recklessly:

- Capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Harass an individual or group of bats;
- Disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- Disturb a bat while it is rearing or otherwise caring for its young;
- Obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place, or otherwise deny the animal use of the breeding site or resting place;
- Disturb a bat in a manner that is, or in circumstances which are, likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which it belongs;
- Disturb a bat in a manner that is, or in circumstances which are, likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young; and
- Disturb a bat while it is migrating or hibernating.

It is also an offence of strict liability to:

- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat even if they are not use at the time (i.e. a summer roost during the winter period).

Of the 18 UK bat species, ten occur in Scotland: common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *P. pygmaeus*, Nathusius' pipistrelle *P. nathusii*, Natterer's *Myotis nattereri*, Daubenton's *M. daubentonii*, whiskered / Brandt's *M. mystacinus* / *M. brandtii*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, Leisler's *N. leisleri*, and brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*.

In addition to the above a number of bat species are included within the Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL), including: Brandt's, Daubenton's, whiskered, Natterer's, noctule, Nathusius', common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared.

Bats are also detailed within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

2.1.3 Scottish Wildcat

The Scottish wildcat, *Felis silvestris grampia*, is a European protected species and is fully protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). This makes it 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.

2.1.4 Badger

Both badgers, *Meles meles*, and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 as amended by the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011. Under the Act, it is an offence to:

- wilfully take, injure or kill a badger;
- impose cruelty on a badger;
- intentionally or recklessly interfere with a badger sett;
- sell or possess a badger;
- mark or ring a badger.

Interfering with a badger sett includes:

- damaging or destroying a sett or any part of it;
- obstructing access to a sett;
- disturbing a badger while it is in a sett;
- causing or allowing a dog to enter a badger sett.

2.1.5 Pine Marten

Pine Martens, *Martes martes*, are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) and protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). This makes it 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).

Possession, sale and transport offences are ones of strict liability (they don't require intention or recklessness). It is an offence to:

- 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.

It is also an offence to knowingly cause or permit any of the above acts to be carried out.

Pine martens are listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List as a species of importance for the purpose of conservation of biodiversity in Scotland.

2.1.6 Water Vole

Water voles, *Arvicola amphibius*, are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) and consequently are subject to the provisions of Section 9, which makes it an offence to:

- intentionally capture, kill or injure water voles;
- damage, destroy or block access to their places of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care);
- disturb them in a place of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care); and
- possess, sell, control or transport live or dead water voles or parts of them (not water voles bred in captivity).
- Activities that can harm water voles include:
 - destroying or disturbing their habitat;
 - destroying or disturbing places used for shelter or protection; and
 - changing water quality.

Water voles are listed as a priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (JNCC, 1994) and are also listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List as a species of importance for the purpose of conservation of biodiversity in Scotland.

2.1.7 Red Squirrel

Red squirrels, *Sciurus vulgaris*, and their dreys (resting places) receive full protection under Schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take a red squirrel;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to a drey or any other structure or place which a red squirrel uses for shelter or protection;
- disturb a red squirrel when it is occupying a structure or place for shelter or protection.

This protection does not apply to areas where red squirrels only feed.

It is also an offence to:

- possess or control, sell or offer for sale;
- possess or transport for the purpose of sale any living or dead red squirrel or any derivative of such an animal.

Knowingly causing or permitting any of the above acts to be carried out is also an offence.

Red squirrels are listed as a priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (JNCC, 1994) and are also listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List as a species of importance for the purpose of conservation of biodiversity in Scotland.

2.2 Birds

All wild birds in Scotland are given protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Some more rare, threatened or vulnerable species are given extra protection, for instance against disturbance during the breeding season.

For any wild bird species, it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take a bird;
- take, damage, destroy or interfere with a nest of any bird while it is in use or being built;
- obstruct or prevent any bird from using its nest;
- take or destroy an egg of any bird.

For any wild bird species listed on Schedule 1, it's an offence to disturb:

- any bird while it is building a nest;
- any bird while is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young;
- any bird while lekking;
- the dependent young of any bird.

For any wild bird species listed on Schedule 1A of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended), it's an offence to intentionally or recklessly harass any bird.

For any wild bird species listed on Schedule A1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended), it's an offence to intentionally or recklessly take, damage, destroy or interfere at any time with a nest habitually used by any bird.

It is also an offence to:

- possess or control a living or dead wild bird;
- possess or control an egg of a wild bird (or any such derivatives);
- knowingly cause or permit any of the above acts to be carried out.

There are additional offences in relation to:

- use of prohibited methods of killing or taking wild birds;
- the sale of live and dead wild birds listed on Schedule 3;
- the registration and keeping of captive wild birds listed on Schedule 4.

Exceptions to these offences include the shooting of certain Schedule 2 species outside the closed season.

2.3 Amphibians and Reptiles

Great crested newts, *Triturus cristatus*, are European protected species. They have full protection under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended).

All other amphibian and reptile species found naturally in Scotland are given limited protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

These are the:

- common frog *Rana temporaria*
- common toad *Bufo bufo*
- palmate newt *Lissotriton helveticus*
- smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*
- adder *Vipera berus*
- common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*
- slow worm *Anguis fragilis*

For great crested newts, it is an offence to deliberately or recklessly:

- capture, injure or kill a wild animal;
- disturb an animal while using any structure or place it uses for shelter or protection – e.g. breeding pond, hibernation site;
- obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of an animal, or otherwise deny the animal use of that site;
- disturb an animal in a manner or in circumstances likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- disturb an animal 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's also an offence to:

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

For common lizard, slow worm, and adder it is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill and injure these species;
- trade – i.e. sale, barter, exchange, transport for sale, or advertise for sale or to buy these species.

It's not an offence to possess these species.

Smooth and palmate newts, common frog and common toad are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), but only against:

- trade (i.e. sale, barter, exchange, transport for sale, or advertise for sale or to buy).

It's not an offence to collect or possess these species.

Amphibian and reptile species listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List as a species of importance for the purpose of conservation of biodiversity in Scotland include:

- Common Toad
- Natterjack Toad
- Great Crested Newt
- Slow worm
- Sand Lizard
- Adder
- Common Lizard

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken to establish baseline information for the Site and to gather information about the presence of protected species. Various data sources were utilised including the website of the statutory agency, NatureScot, via the 'Site Link Portal', publicly available datasets available for commercial use held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) website and aerial photography for the Site.

The desk study identified statutory designations with protected species as a qualifying interest, such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Ramsar wetlands, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs) within 5km of the Site. In addition, Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and relevant non-statutory designations within a 5km radius of the Site were searched for.

3.2 Field Survey

A field survey was undertaken on the 17th of June 2025 by field ecologist Wayne Gourlay. Surveys followed (but were not limited to) the methodologies described for the main target species below and were carried out across an area comprising the Site and a 30m buffer.

3.2.1 Otter

The otter survey followed standard methodologies (Purseglove, 1995; Chanin, 2003; Bang and Dahlstrøm, 2006; Muir and Morris, 2013). As actual otter sightings are unlikely, the survey concentrated on locating field signs indicating otter presence or use. Such field signs include:

- Spraints;
- Footprints;
- Feeding remains – such as partially eaten fish or frogs;
- Slides / haul-outs – routes into and out of the water, which are usually associated with terrestrial routes, such as short cuts around meanders or along traditionally used otter paths / routes;
- Couches – resting place usually associated with cover, such as dense scrub, rushes or reed, flood debris or fallen trees;
- Holts – resting site with one or more chamber; and
- Natal holts – used for breeding.

3.2.2 Water Vole

The water vole surveys were undertaken in accordance with the methodologies described in the *Water Vole Conservation Handbook* (Strachan *et al.*, 2011). As with otter, water vole sightings during survey were unlikely and, although such sightings would be recorded, water vole survey therefore relied on field signs, such as:

- Faeces – these are 8 -12mm long and 4-5mm wide, varying in colour from green to black, and odourless with a putty-like texture;
- Latrines – found throughout the territory, often comprising a pile of flattened droppings, with fresh droppings on top;

- Feeding stations – comprise a neat pile of chewed feeding remains;
- Burrows – these are typically wider than they are high, with a diameter of 4 – 8cm, and are usually located along the water's edge;
- Lawns – around burrows there is often an area of grazed vegetation, surrounded by taller vegetation, these are most often produced when the female is nursing young;
- Nests – these comprise a large ball of shredded material, often woven into the bases of rushes and reeds, and are normally found in areas where the water table is high, such as wetlands;
- Footprints – as with other rodents, the footprints of the fore foot, show four toes in a star arrangement, with the hind foot showing 5 toes. The size of footprints for the hind foot is 26-34mm;
- Runways – these are low tunnels within the vegetation; and
- Sounds – the characteristic 'plop' of the water vole entering the water that acts as a warning to other voles.

3.2.3 Pine Marten

The pine marten survey followed the methods described in Birks (2012). Pine martens are active all year round with the period between June - August being optimal as scats are most abundant. The survey included a systematic search for signs of pine marten presence and potential den sites within 250m of the proposed development.

3.2.4 Badger

Badger survey was carried out in accordance with the methodology described in SNH (2003) and Harris et al., (1989). Within the survey area all fence lines, woodland and scrub habitats were systematically surveyed for evidence of badgers in the form of:

- Faeces; badgers usually deposit faeces in characteristic excavated pits, so-called latrines, concentrations of which are typically found at home range boundaries;
- Setts; entrances comprising either single isolated holes or a series of holes, likely to be interconnected underground;
- Paths; tracks between setts or leading to feeding areas;
- Scratching posts; evidence of scratching at the base of tree trunks;
- Snuffle holes; small scrapes where badgers have searched for insects, earthworms and plant tubers;
- Day nests; bundles of grass and other vegetation where badgers may sleep above ground;
- Hair traces; notably the distinct badger guard hairs; and
- Footprints.

When a sett is located the level of use and how active the sett is can be assessed using the following criteria:

- Number of well-used holes with one or more of the following: well-worn entrance, freshly excavated soil, bedding material);
- Number of partially used holes as indicated by leaves or twigs in the entrance and/or mosses and other plants growing in or around the entrance; and
- Number of disused holes that are partially or completely blocked, with considerable amounts of excavation being required for reoccupation.

3.2.5 Red Squirrel

The red squirrel survey was carried out in accordance with standard methodology and current SNH advice (Forestry Commission, 2009; NatureScot, 2020). Signs of presence were recorded in relation to sightings, feeding (half eaten seeds / cones, etc.), and dreys. These surveys can be carried out at all times of the year; however, it is easier to observe squirrels and their dreys during the autumn or winter in broad-leaved or larch *Larix sp.* woodland.

3.2.6 Scottish Wildcat

Features such as buildings, rocky outcrops, woodpiles, thick areas of scrub vegetation and hollow trees were targeted, along with any other potential features of interest, taking account of the SNH walkover survey methodology for Scottish wildcat SNH (undated a). In addition, any evidence of use by wildcats such as scat, scratch marks, hair or prey remains were searched for and noted where present.

Evidence of wildcat signs/activity recorded during the survey was geo-referenced using a handheld GPS with the feature of interest photographed. It is preferential to carry out surveys during the autumn or winter when vegetation is less likely to obscure den sites, therefore no significant limitations to survey effort were identified.

3.2.7 Bats

Inspection of Potential Roost Features (PRFs) were carried out on the trees on Site via a Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) in accordance with methods described by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) (Collins, 2023). The survey was undertaken via a ground-based daytime inspection, together with an assessment of surrounding habitats in relation to connectivity and foraging resource value. The survey focused on identifying a range of characteristic signs which can indicate current/recent use of a potential roost site by bats. The optimum time for a GLTA is winter, due to a lack of leaves on the trees making the identification of PRFs easier.

3.2.8 Amphibians and Reptiles

The survey was conducted at an optimal time of year for reptile activity. Surveys of adders and common lizards involve a careful search of the development site for individuals basking in the open. Searches are best carried out in the morning or late afternoon on warm, dry, still days. Slow worms rarely bask and so must be looked for under logs and stones.

3.2.9 Birds

The survey was carried out during the breeding season, any signs of feeding and roosting were recorded.

3.3 Limitations

The survey was completed without any constraints or limitations. Weather conditions were clear and calm whilst the survey was conducted.

4. Results

4.1 Desk Study

4.1.1 Designated sites

One designated site with relevant qualifying features were identified in the vicinity (< 5km) of the Site. This includes one Special Protection Area (SPA) (Table 1 refers).

Table 1: Designated sites within 5km of the site

Site	Designation type	Distance from site	Reason for designation
Glen Affric to Strathconon	SPA	1.9km	Breeding Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)

4.1.2 Species records

The desk study also collated protected or otherwise notable species records publicly available for commercial use held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas website from within 5km of the Site for the past 10 years (Table 2 refers).

Table 2: Historical records of protected species

Species	Listing	Record history
Badger	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 as amended by the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011	3 records in the last 10 years, with the most recent records from 2019.
Brown Long-eared Bat	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 as amended in Scotland and are commonly referred to as European Protected Species (EPS). The Regulations transpose into Scottish law the European Community's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).	9 records in the last 10 years, with the most recent being in 2017
Common Pipistrelle	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 as amended in Scotland and are commonly referred to as European Protected Species (EPS). The Regulations transpose into Scottish law the European Community's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).	9 records in the last 10 years, with the most recent being in 2019
Otter	Annex 4 of the EC Habitats Directive, fully protected in the UK under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations).	1 record in the last 10 years, with the most recent being in 2016
Pine Marten	Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as	1 record in the last 10 years, recorded in 2017

	amended) and protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)	
Red Squirrel	Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).	30 records in the last 10 years, the most recent in 2023
Soprano pipistrelle	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 as amended in Scotland and are commonly referred to as European Protected Species (EPS). The Regulations transpose into Scottish law the European Community's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).	17 records in the last 10 years, the most recent in 2017
Barn Owl	Schedule 1 of the wildlife and countryside act 1981(as amended)	1 record in the last 10 years. The most recent being in 2015
Black Grouse	Annex 1 of the EU birds Directive	5 records in the last 10 years. The most recent being in 2020
Red Throated diver	Schedule 1 of the wildlife and countryside act 1981(as amended)	2 records in the last 10 years. The most recent being in 2015
Common frog	Schedule 5 of the wildlife and countryside act 1981 (as amended)	7 records in the last 10 years. The most recent being in 2022
Common Toad	Schedule 5 of the wildlife and countryside act 1981 (as amended)	2 records in the last 10 years. The most recent being in 2017
Palmate newt	Schedule 5 of the wildlife and countryside act 1981 (as amended)	2 records in the last 10 years. The most recent being in 2016

4.2 Field Survey

Target Notes (TNs) recorded during the survey are shown in Figure 2 (Appendix A) and provided in Table 3, Appendix B. The results of the species-specific surveys are further described below.

4.2.1 Otter

No signs of otter were observed during the survey. The habitat within the site is considered to be suboptimal due to the lack of any substantial freshwater. Two small burns flow beneath the A832 and to the south of the site but no evidence of otter was found in either.

4.2.2 Water Vole

No signs of water vole were observed during the survey. The two small burns contained no signs of water vole and these are considered to offer suboptimal habitat due to the steep, rocky sides bordering both burns.

4.2.3 Wildcat

No signs of wildcat were observed during the survey. It is considered unlikely that wildcat would be encountered on site due to the lack of supporting habitat.

4.2.4 Badger

No signs of badger were observed during the survey. The Site offers sub-optimal burrowing habitat for badgers and no setts were found. However, the site does offer suitable foraging habitat, and with

badgers having been recorded in the surrounding area, it is possible that occasional foraging does occur on the Site.

4.2.5 Pine Marten

No evidence or signs of pine marten were found. The Site was considered to offer suitable hunting and foraging habitat for the species.

4.2.6 Red Squirrel

No signs of red squirrel observed during the survey. Red squirrel feeders containing food were found close to the estate buildings which suggests that red squirrel frequent the area. However, no feeding signs or dreys were found.

4.2.7 Bats

The site contains sufficient habitat for bat species and offers potential roost sites. In total, Seven potential roost sites were identified however, these were all on the south side of the public road. Five of these potential roost sites had potential for small numbers or individual bats to roost (PRF-I). A further two potential roost sites were identified as having the potential to house large numbers of bats and offer maternity or hibernation roosts (PRF-M).

4.2.8 Amphibians and Reptiles

No signs of amphibians or reptiles were recorded during the survey. Generally, the habitat on site was identified as unsuitable for common lizard and adder. Various log piles were scattered around the site may be suitable for species such as common frog and common toad to shelter in.

4.2.9 Birds

No schedule 1 or Annex 1 species were recorded during the survey. Various passerines were noted by sight and song including great tit, chaffinch, willow warbler, coal tit and great-spotted woodpecker. No roosting or feeding behaviour was observed.

5. Conclusion

Overall, the site offers negligible to low potential for the majority of protected species covered by this report.

Two small burns were located on site however these provide sub optimal habitat for otter and water vole and no evidence of either species was found. The site may be utilised by pine marten and badger for occasional foraging however no evidence, dens or setts were found.

Red squirrel feeders were located on trees close to the estate buildings which suggests that red squirrel frequent the area. Whilst no evidence was found, the site offers suitable habitat for the creation of dreys as well as natural foraging.

Seven trees were identified as having potential for bat roosts. Five of these were recorded as having the potential for individual or small numbers of bats to roost in. Two were recorded as having potential for having large numbers of bats and potential for a nursery/hibernation den. These trees were however all on the south side of the public road and unlikely to be affected by the works.

It is recommended that an ECoW is present should the felling of any trees take place. Should any protected species be found on site, all works should stop in the immediate vicinity of the sighting until advice is sought from the ECoW.

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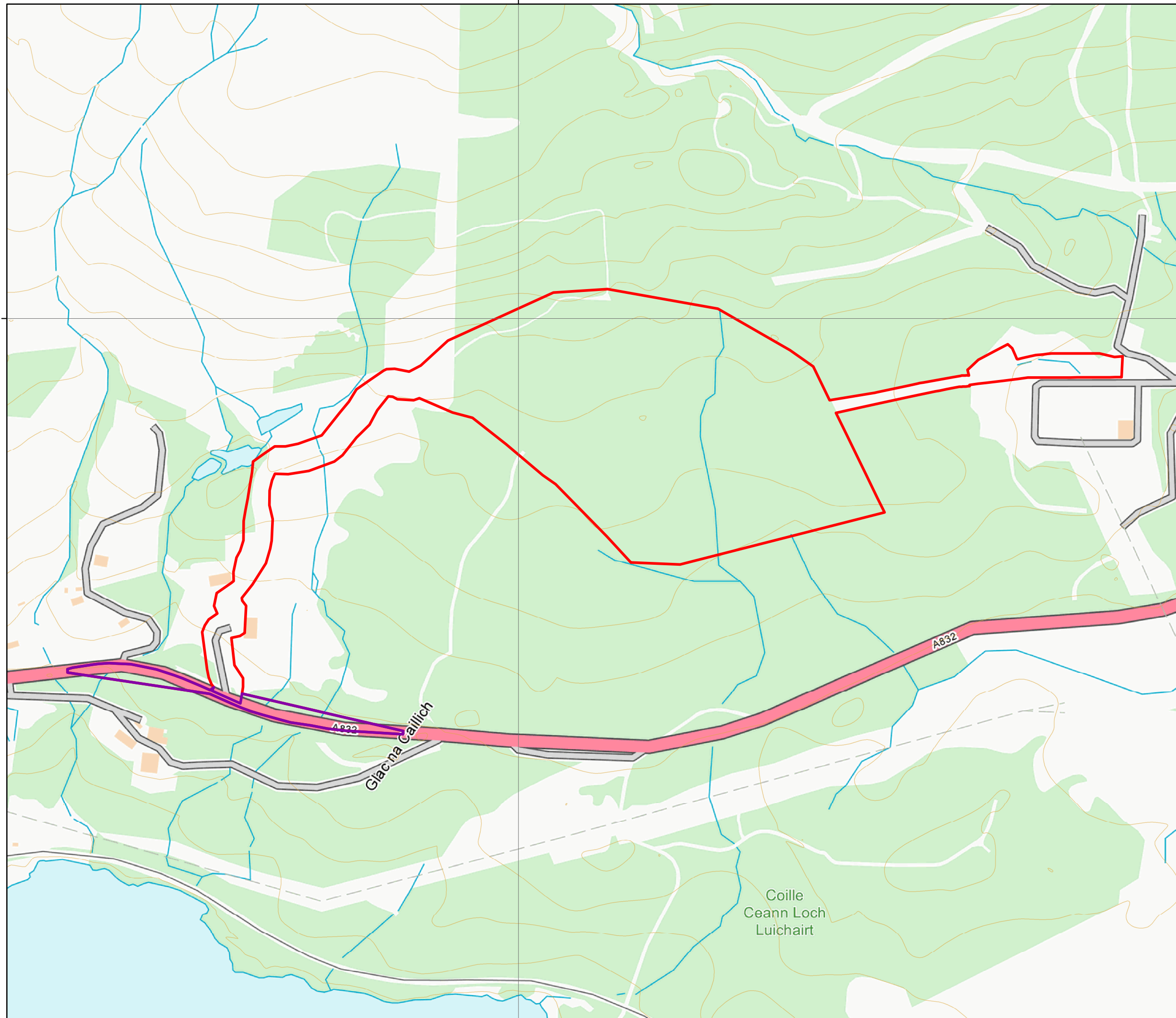
Appendix A. Figures

Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Protected Species Survey Results

234000

864000



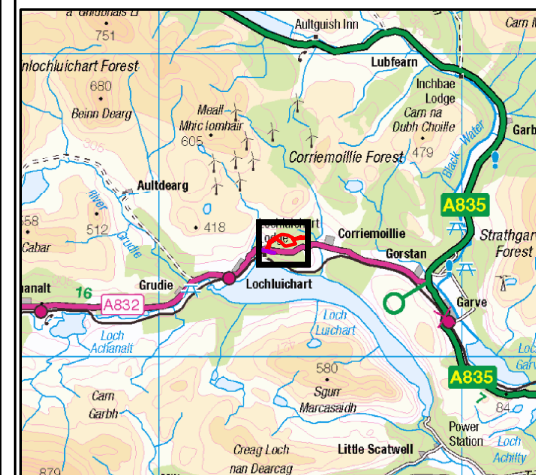
Lochluichart East BESS

BORALEX

Figure 1
Site Location - Splay

Key

- Site boundary
- Visibility Splay



atmos
CONSULTING

0 0.05 0.1 0.2
Kilometres



Scale @ A3:
1:5,000



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10/07/2025

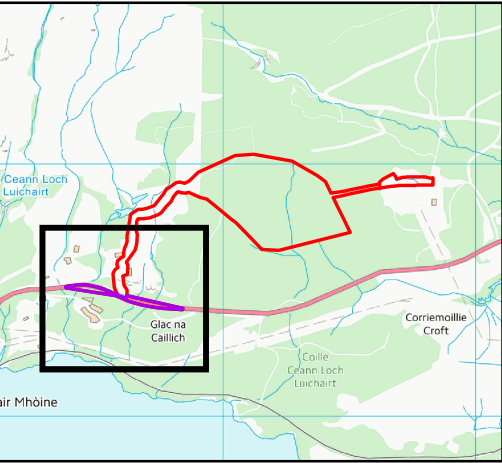
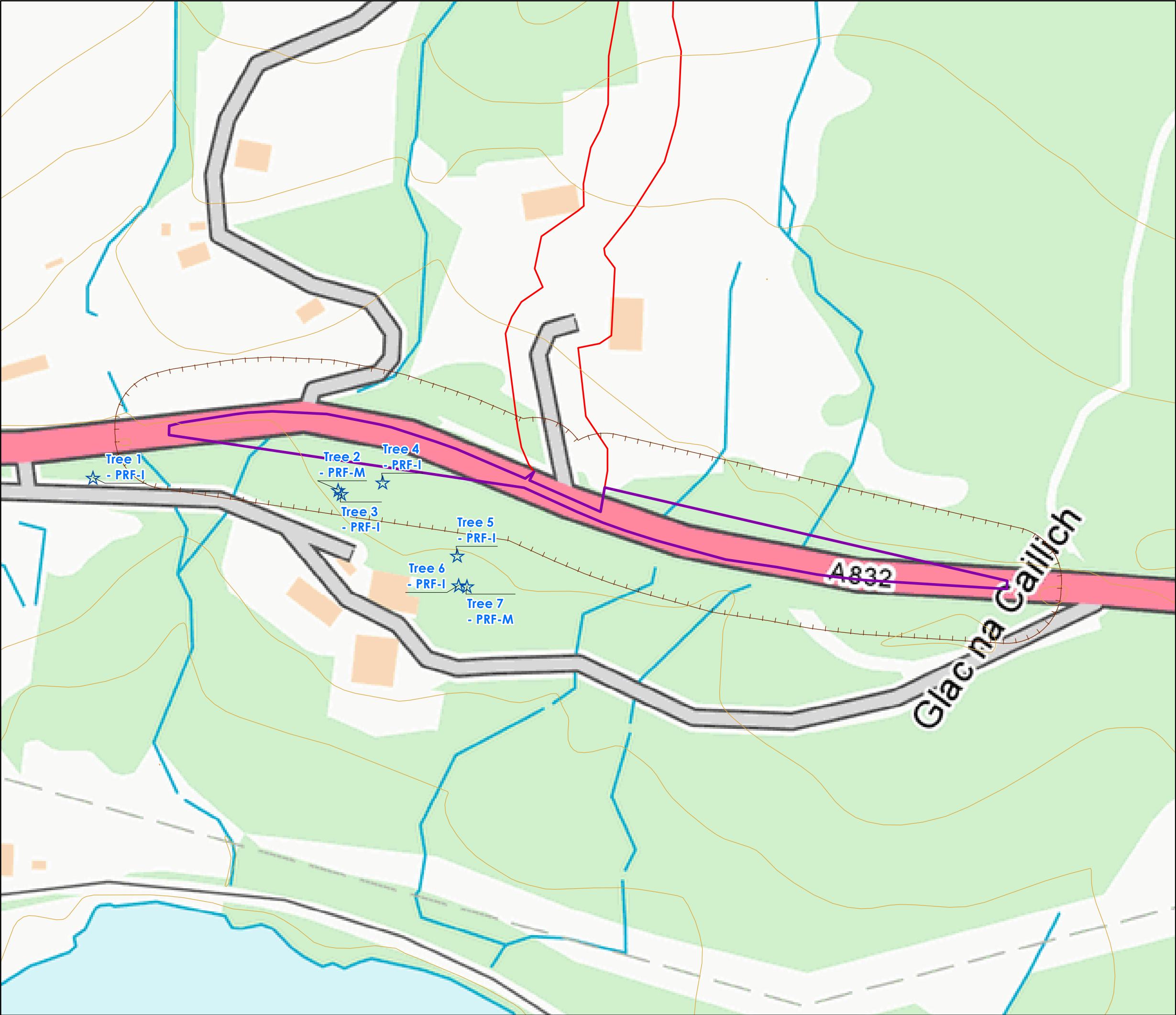
90150/BP/011a

Drawn by: LB Checked by: TH Approved by: GF



Figure 2
Protected Species Survey
Results - Splay

- Key
- Site boundary
 - Visibility Splay
 - Survey area - 30m buffer
- Protected Mammal Species
- Bat - Potential roost



0 25 50 100
Meters




Scale @ A3:
1:2,000





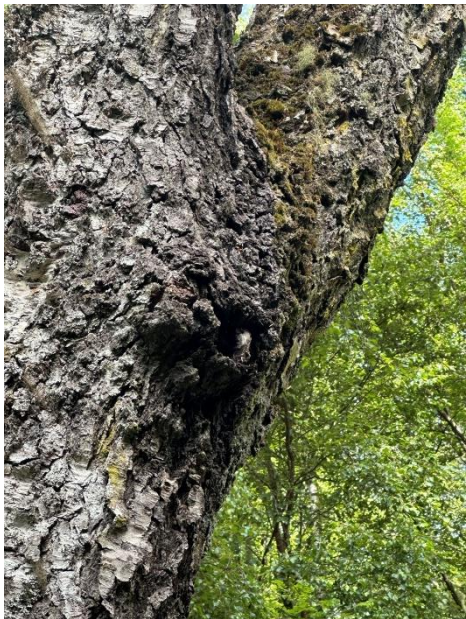
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Appendix B. Survey Target Notes


Table 3: Target Notes


Description	Target Note
<p>Mammal Target Note 1</p> <p>Grid reference: NH 33335 63487</p> <p>Description: Tree 1 - Giant Sequoia tree with PRF-I</p>	


Description	Target Note
<p>Mammal Target Note 2</p> <p>Grid reference: NH 33471 63480</p> <p>Description: Tree 2 - Birch tree (http://seagulls.organ.calm) with holes for potential roosts. PRF-M</p>	


Description	Target Note
	
<p>Mammal Target Note 3</p> <p>Grid reference: NH 33472 63478</p> <p>Description: Tree 3 – Birch Tree with cracks/holes for potential roosts. PRF-I</p>	

Description	Target Note
	

Description	Target Note
<p>Mammal Target Note 4</p> <p>Grid reference: NH 33495 63484</p> <p>Description: Tree 4 – Giant Sequoia with potential roosting areas. PRF-I</p>	

Description	Target Note
<p>Mammal Target Note 5</p> <p>Grid reference: NH 33537 63444</p> <p>Description: Tree 5 – Giant Sequoia with potential roosting areas. PRF-I</p>	

Description	Target Note
<p>Mammal Target Note 6</p> <p>Grid reference: NH 33537 63428</p> <p>Description: Tree 6 – Giant Sequoia with potential roosting areas. PRF-I</p>	

Description	Target Note
<p>Mammal Target Note 7</p> <p>Grid reference: NH 33542 63427</p> <p>Description: Tree 7 – Giant Sequoia with woodpecker holes for potential roosting. PRF-M</p>	

Description	Target Note
	