



Non-Statutory Designated Sites within 2 km

Fyrish BESS



TNEI on behalf of Field Legend

- Survey Area
- Survey Area buffer (2km)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Data Sources:
[Sites of Special Scientific Interest](#)
[Local Nature Reserves](#)

Notes:
 Symbology similar to that used within the MAGIC Application

Drawn by: lily.dunwell	Figure No. 2b
Checked by: Ash Ronaldson	Revision No. A
	27 January 2025

0 230 460 690 920 Meters	British National Grid
Scale 1:20,000 @A3	NGR: 263034E 869132N

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 number: 01959704



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: REPORT CONDITIONS

This Report has been prepared using reasonable skill and care for the sole benefit of TNEI (“the Client”) and Field Fyrish Ltd (“the Applicant”) for the proposed uses stated in the report by Tetra Tech Limited (“Tetra Tech”). Tetra Tech exclude all liability for any other uses and to any other party. The report must not be relied on or reproduced in whole or in part by any other party without the copyright holder’s permission.

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The whole of the report must be read as other sections of the report may contain information which puts into context the findings in any executive summary.

Tetra Tech reserves the right to share this Report and any related materials, surveys, drawings and/or documents at any time with the relevant Local Ecological Records Centre (LERC), any relevant statutory body or any equivalent organisation as Tetra Tech may reasonably require from time-to-time.

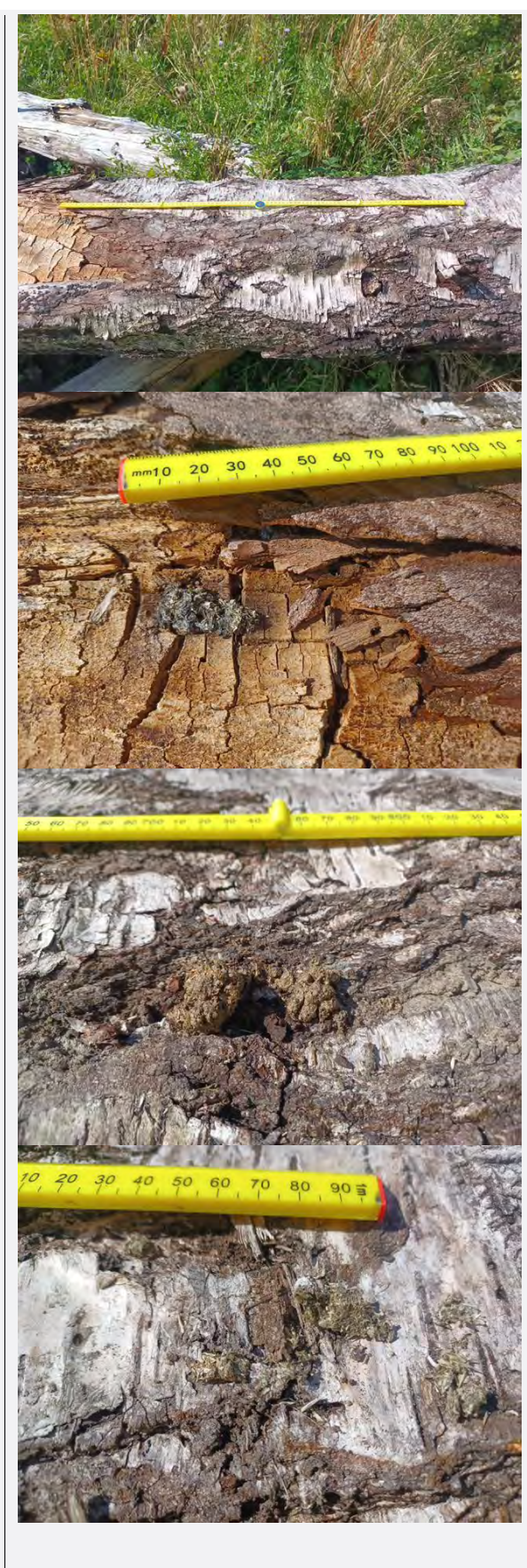
The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. Tetra Tech accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.



APPENDIX B: TARGET NOTES & SURVEY DATA

Target Notes

Target Note	Description	Photographic Plates
TN1	Burn with heavily vegetated banks British National Grid (m): 262961E, 868748N WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6876°N, -4.3003°E	
TN2	g3c – Other neutral grassland Species List:	

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	2 - Abundant	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	2 - Abundant	
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2 - Abundant	
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	3 - Frequent	
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	3 - Frequent	
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	4 - Occasional	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4 - Occasional	
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	4 - Occasional	
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	4 - Occasional	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	4 - Occasional	
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	4 - Occasional	
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	4 - Occasional	
Broad-leaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	5 - Rare	
Lesser stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare	
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	5 - Rare	
<p>British National Grid (m): 262952E, 868758N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6877°N, -4.3004°E</p>			
TN3	<p>Scat typical of pine marten</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 262954E, 868735N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6875°N, -4.3004°E</p>		

		 <p>The image consists of four vertically stacked photographs showing cross-sections of tree trunks. Each photograph includes a yellow measuring tape for scale. The top photo shows a trunk with a yellow tape at the top. The second photo shows a trunk with a yellow tape in the middle. The third photo shows a trunk with a yellow tape at the top. The bottom photo shows a trunk with a yellow tape in the middle. The trunks exhibit various textures and colors, including brown, grey, and white, indicating different stages of decay or bark characteristics.</p>
TN4	g3c - Other neutral grassland	

	<p>Species List:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Latin Name</th> <th>DAFOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Broad-leaved Dock</td> <td><i>Rumex obtusifolius</i></td> <td>3 - Frequent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yorkshire-fog</td> <td><i>Holcus lanatus</i></td> <td>3 - Frequent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broom</td> <td><i>Cytisus scoparius</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common nettle</td> <td><i>Urtica dioica</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hogweed</td> <td><i>Heracleum sphondylium</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soft rush</td> <td><i>Juncus effusus</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tufted vetch</td> <td><i>Vicia cracca</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creeping bent</td> <td><i>Agrostis stolonifera</i></td> <td>5 - Rare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perennial ryegrass</td> <td><i>Lolium perenne</i></td> <td>5 - Rare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Red campion</td> <td><i>Silene dioica</i></td> <td>5 - Rare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tufted hair-grass</td> <td><i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i></td> <td>5 - Rare</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>British National Grid (m): 262946E, 868749N WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6876°N, -4.3005°E</p>	Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	3 - Frequent	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	3 - Frequent	Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	4 - Occasional	Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4 - Occasional	Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	4 - Occasional	Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	4 - Occasional	Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	4 - Occasional	Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	5 - Rare	Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	5 - Rare	Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	5 - Rare	Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	5 - Rare	
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<p>TN5</p>	<p>g3a – Lowland meadows</p> <p>Species List:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Latin Name</th> <th>DAFOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Crested dog's tail</td> <td><i>Cynosurus cristatus</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yorkshire-fog</td> <td><i>Holcus lanatus</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creeping bent</td> <td><i>Agrostis stolonifera</i></td> <td>3 - Frequent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	Crested dog's tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	2 - Abundant	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2 - Abundant	Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	3 - Frequent																									
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Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4 - Occasional
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare
Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	5 - Rare
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 262946E, 868752N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6876°N, -4.3005°E



TN6

Thistle-dominated scrub

Species List:

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	4 - Occasional
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	4 - Occasional
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4 - Occasional
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	4 - Occasional
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	4 - Occasional
Broad-leaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	5 - Rare
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	5 - Rare



Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	5 - Rare
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	5 - Rare
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare
Wild angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 262943E, 868760N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6877°N, -4.3006°E



TN7

f2c – Upland flushes fens and swamps

Species List:

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum sp.</i>	3 - Frequent
Marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	3 - Frequent



Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	3 - Frequent
Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	4 - Occasional
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare
Broad-leaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	5 - Rare
Marsh Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	5 - Rare
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	5 - Rare
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	5 - Rare
Bird's-foot	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	7 - Locally frequent

British National Grid (m): 262893E, 868754N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6876°N, -4.3014°E



TN8	g3c – Other neutral grassland
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Species List:

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	3 - Frequent
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	3 - Frequent
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	4 - Occasional
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4 - Occasional
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	4 - Occasional
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	4 - Occasional
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 262957E, 868754N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6877°N, -4.3004°E



TN9

g3c – Other neutral grassland

Species List:

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2 - Abundant
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	3 - Frequent
Crested dog's tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	3 - Frequent
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4 - Occasional
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	4 - Occasional
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 262976E, 868790N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.688°N, -4.3°E

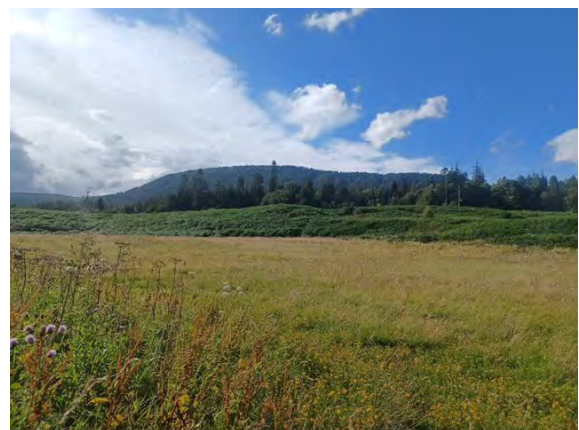


TN10

f2c – Upland flushes fens and swamps

Species List:

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	2 - Abundant
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2 - Abundant
Marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	3 - Frequent



Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	3 - Frequent
Thistle	<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	4 - Occasional
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	4 - Occasional
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	4 - Occasional

British National Grid (m): 262922E, 868808N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6881°N, -4.301°E



TN11

w1g – Other broadleaved woodland (Line)

British National Grid (m): 262977E, 868765N
WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6878°N, -4.3°E



TN12

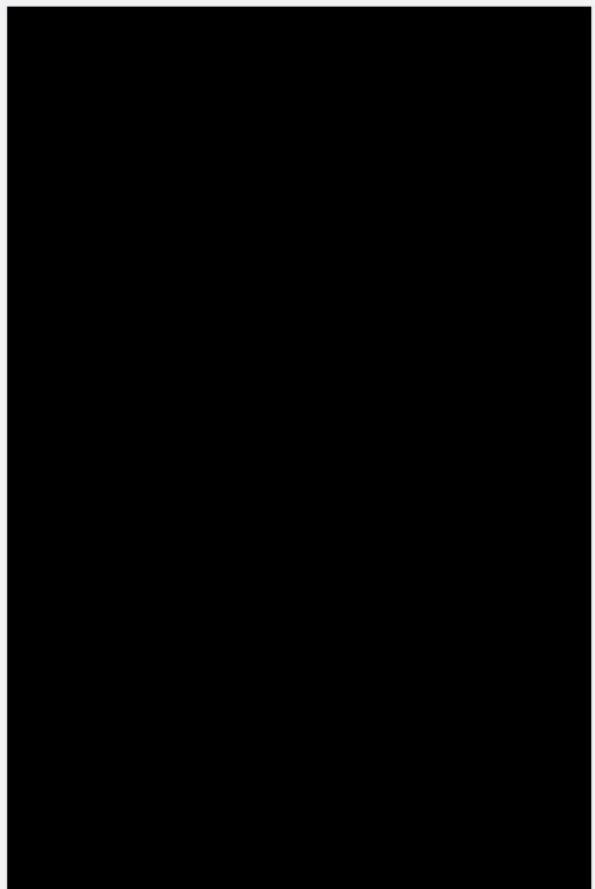
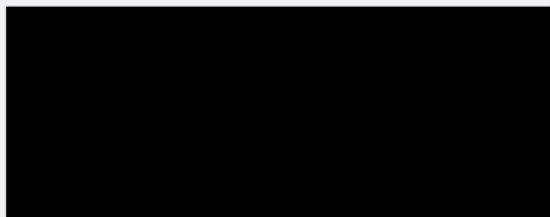
Line of coniferous trees - Sitka with one cypress w2c - Other coniferous woodland



British National Grid (m): 262966E, 868725N
WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6874°N, -4.3002°E





TN13



		
TN14	<p>Hardstanding – bare ground into concrete to south u1b – Developed land, sealed surface</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 263050E, 868616N WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6865°N, -4.2987°E</p>	

		
TN15	<p>w1g – Other broadleaved woodland (Line) British National Grid (m): 262906E, 868694N WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6871°N, -4.3012°E</p>	



TN16

Dense broom and gorse scrub
 h3h – Mixed scrub

Species List:

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	1 - Dominant
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	2 - Abundant
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	3 - Frequent



Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	4 - Occasional
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	4 - Occasional
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	4 - Occasional
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	4 - Occasional
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	4 - Occasional
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	5 - Rare
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare
Lesser stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	5 - Rare
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 262759E, 868600N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6862°N, -4.3036°E



TN17

Dense bracken - inaccessible
 g1c - Bracken

Species List:

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	1 - Dominant
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	3 - Frequent
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	3 - Frequent

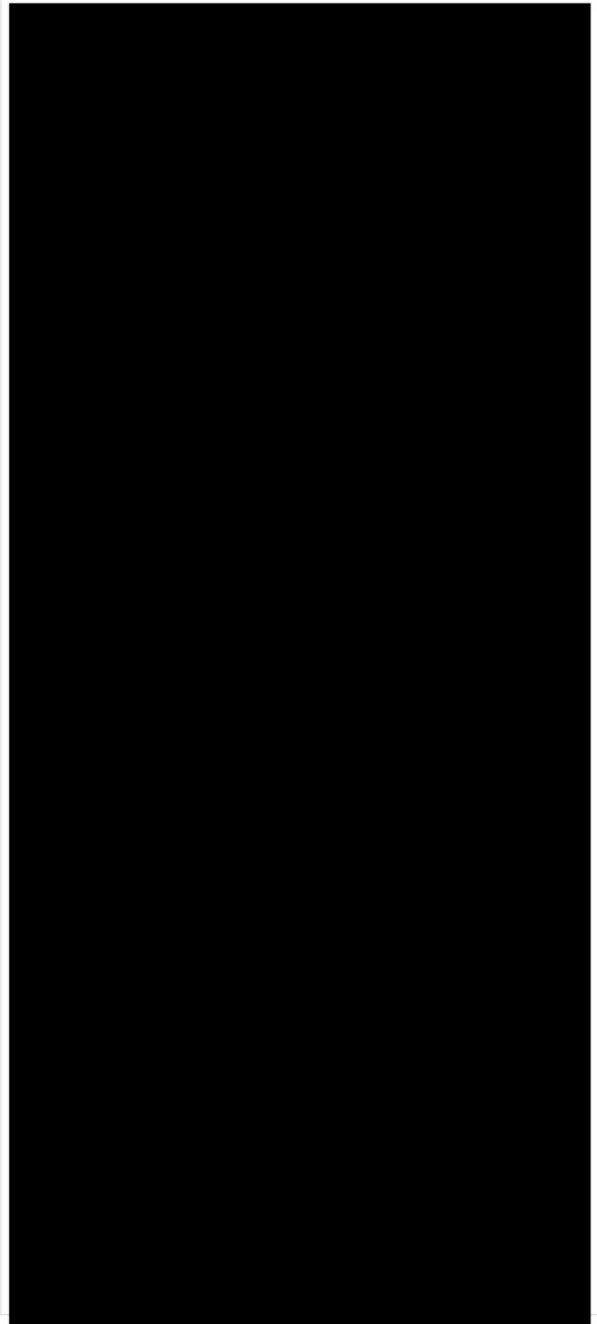
British National Grid (m): 262848E, 868836N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6884°N, -4.3022°E

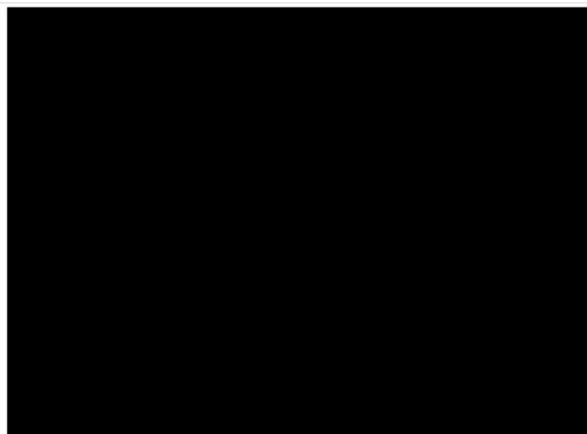




TN18



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TN19

g3c – Other neutral grassland
 Damp in places



Species List:

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2 - Abundant
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	3 - Frequent
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	3 - Frequent
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	4 - Occasional
Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	4 - Occasional
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4 - Occasional
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	4 - Occasional
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	6 - Locally abundant
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	7 - Locally frequent

British National Grid (m): 262995E, 868949N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6894°N, -4.2998°E



<p>TN20</p>	<p>Large grass-covered mound Mosses throughout g3c – Other neutral grassland</p> <p>Species List:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Latin Name</th> <th>DAFOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Common bent</td> <td><i>Agrostis capillaris</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creeping bent</td> <td><i>Agrostis stolonifera</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yorkshire-fog</td> <td><i>Holcus lanatus</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crested dog's tail</td> <td><i>Cynosurus cristatus</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germander speedwell</td> <td><i>Veronica chamaedrys</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perennial rye-grass</td> <td><i>Lolium perenne</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tufted hair-grass</td> <td><i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common ragwort</td> <td><i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i></td> <td>7 - Locally frequent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>British National Grid (m): 262984E, 868996N WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6898°N, -4.3°E</p>	Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	2 - Abundant	Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	2 - Abundant	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2 - Abundant	Crested dog's tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	4 - Occasional	Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	4 - Occasional	Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	4 - Occasional	Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	4 - Occasional	Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	7 - Locally frequent	
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<p>TN21</p>	<p>Dense scrub at base of mound h3d – Bramble</p> <p>Species List:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Latin Name</th> <th>DAFOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bramble</td> <td><i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i></td> <td>1 - Dominant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common nettle</td> <td><i>Urtica dioica</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raspberry</td> <td><i>Rubus idaeus</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	1 - Dominant	Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	2 - Abundant	Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	2 - Abundant																
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Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	4 - Occasional
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4 - Occasional

British National Grid (m): 262969E, 868998N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6899°N, -4.3003°E





TN22





Pile of rocks





British National Grid (m): 263012E, 869008N

WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.69°N, -4.2996°E







<p>TN23</p>	<p>w1g – Other broadleaved woodland Juncus-dominated understory with creeping buttercup, broadleaved dock, creeping thistle, and raspberry.</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 263042E, 868955N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6895°N, -4.299°E</p>	 <p>The top photograph shows a wide landscape with a line of trees in the middle ground and a cloudy sky. The middle photograph shows a close-up of tall, dry grasses with a line of trees in the background. The bottom photograph shows a similar view to the middle one, but with a more prominent tree in the foreground.</p>
<p>TN24</p>	<p>Line of young to semi-mature broadleaved trees w1g – Other broadleaved woodland (Line)</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 263151E, 868861N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6887°N, -4.2972°E</p>	 <p>The photograph shows a line of trees in the middle ground, with a field of tall grasses in the foreground and a cloudy sky in the background.</p>



																													
TN25	<p>g3c – Other neutral grassland</p> <p>Species List:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Latin Name</th> <th>DAFOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Soft rush</td> <td><i>Juncus effusus</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yorkshire-fog</td> <td><i>Holcus lanatus</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creeping buttercup</td> <td><i>Ranunculus repens</i></td> <td>3 - Frequent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common hogweed</td> <td><i>Heracleum sphondylium</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common sorrel</td> <td><i>Rumex acetosa</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creeping thistle</td> <td><i>Cirsium arvense</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nettle</td> <td><i>Urtica dioica</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lesser knapweed</td> <td><i>Centaurea nigra</i></td> <td>5 - Rare</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>British National Grid (m): 263139E, 869024N WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6901°N, -4.2975°E</p>	Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	2 - Abundant	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2 - Abundant	Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	3 - Frequent	Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	4 - Occasional	Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	4 - Occasional	Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4 - Occasional	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4 - Occasional	Lesser knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	5 - Rare	  
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<p>TN26</p>	<p>g3c – Other neutral grassland with scattered silver birch, occasional scattered alder</p> <p>Species List:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="295 817 813 1765"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Latin Name</th> <th>DAFOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yorkshire-fog</td> <td><i>Holcus lanatus</i></td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common bent</td> <td><i>Agrostis capillaris</i></td> <td>3 - Frequent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crested dog's-tail</td> <td><i>Cynosurus cristatus</i></td> <td>3 - Frequent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creeping buttercup</td> <td><i>Ranunculus repens</i></td> <td>3 - Frequent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common hogweed</td> <td><i>Heracleum sphondylium</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common sorrel</td> <td><i>Rumex acetosa</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creeping thistle</td> <td><i>Cirsium arvense</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nettle</td> <td><i>Urtica dioica</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soft rush</td> <td><i>Juncus effusus</i></td> <td>4 - Occasional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common ragwort</td> <td><i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i></td> <td>5 - Rare</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>British National Grid (m): 262811E, 868904N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.689°N, -4.3029°E</p>	Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2 - Abundant	Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	3 - Frequent	Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	3 - Frequent	Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	3 - Frequent	Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	4 - Occasional	Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	4 - Occasional	Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4 - Occasional	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4 - Occasional	Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	4 - Occasional	Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare	  
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<p>TN27</p>	<p>g1c - Bracken edge, broadleaved woodland begins</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 262789E, 868840N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6884°N, -4.3032°E</p>	
<p>TN28</p>	<p>Young/scrubby birch woodland w1g – Other broadleaved woodland</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 262826E, 868909N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.689°N, -4.3026°E</p>	

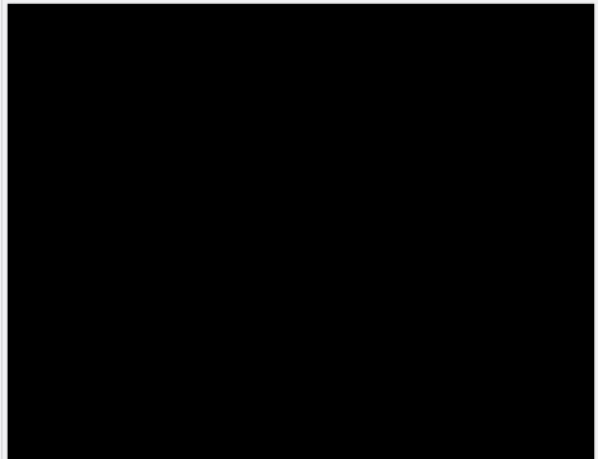
		
TN29	<p>Patches of dense gorse scrub h3h – Mixed scrub</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 262868E, 869026N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6901°N, -4.302°E</p>	


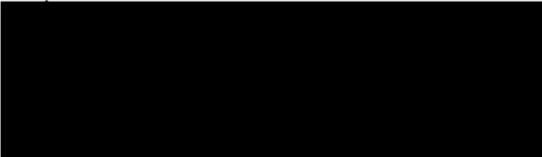
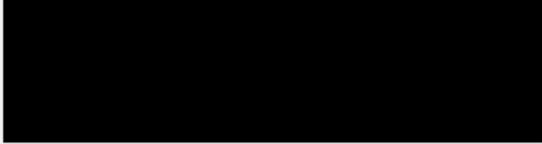
		
TN30	<p>Standing water and stream, fed by ditch to east r1f6 – Other temporary ponds and scrapes</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 262973E, 869106N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6908°N, -4.3003°E</p>	

TN31	<p>g3c – Other neutral grassland (as previous)</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 263025E, 869131N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6911°N, -4.2994°E</p>	 Three stacked photographs showing a wide, open grassland field. The grass is a mix of green and golden-brown, indicating some dryness. The sky is blue with scattered white and grey clouds. In the distance, there are some trees and a low horizon line. A wooden fence post is visible in the foreground of the top and bottom photos.
TN32	<p>Line of dense gorse and broom scrub h3h – Mixed scrub</p> <p>British National Grid (m): 263029E, 869141N</p> <p>WGS84 (Lat/Long): 57.6912°N, -4.2994°E</p>	 A photograph showing a dense area of scrub vegetation, including tall grasses and bushes. In the background, a utility pole with cross-arms is visible against a cloudy sky. The foreground is dominated by tall, golden-brown grasses.



TN33



		
TN34		No photograph
TN35		No photograph

APPENDIX C: KEY LEGISLATION

Habitats Directive

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, or the 'Habitats Directive', is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 in response to the Bern Convention. Its aims are to protect approximately 220 habitats and 1,000 species listed in its several Annexes.

In the UK, the Habitats Directive is transposed into national law via the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland, via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales, and via the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland.

Birds Directive

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/1409/EEC) or 'Birds Directive' was introduced to achieve favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distribution range. In this context, the most important provision is the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.

The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994

Within Scotland, the primary legislation in relation to Habitats Regulations remains the 1994 statutory instrument.

All species protected under this legislation are European Protected Species and licensing is required for the undertaking of certain activities affecting these species. The protection is applied to all stages of the animals' life.

Under Regulations 39 of the Habitats Regulations it is unlawful to deliberately or recklessly:

- capture, injure or kill such an animal;
- harass an animal or group of animals;
- disturb an animal while it is occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- disturb an animal while it is rearing or otherwise caring for its young;
- obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place, or otherwise deny an animal use of a breeding site or resting place;
- 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;
- disturb an animal while it is migrating or hibernating;
- take or destroy its eggs (in Scotland, this is relevant only to the great crested newt and natterjack toad); and
- disturb any cetacean (dolphin, porpoise, or whale).

If impacts to protected species are considered unavoidable then the works may need to be carried out under a site-specific licence from NatureScot. Certain displacement operations may be carried out under a Class licence by a registered person or a site-specific licence.

Species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Regulations are attributed further protection which means that Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) may be designated to internationally important sites for these species.

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

This is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in the UK. This legislation is the chief means by which the 'Bern Convention' and the Birds Directive are implemented in the UK. Since it was first introduced, the Act has been amended several times.

The Act makes it an offence to (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) intentionally:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

Or to intentionally do the following to a wild bird listed in Schedule 1:

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

In addition, the Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5;
- interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places; and
- The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals.

Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to: intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, or any seed or spore attached to any such wild plant; unless an authorised person, intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8; or sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.

Following all amendments to the Act, Schedule 5 'Animals which are Protected' contains a total of 154 species of animal, including several mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates. Schedule 8 'Plants which are Protected' of the Act, contains 185 species, including higher plants, bryophytes and fungi and lichens. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of these species can be obtained from the JNCC website.

Part 14 of the Act makes unlawful to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant which is listed in Part II of Schedule 9.

It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.

Environmental Protection Act 1990

The Act imposes a classification of soil and other waste containing viable propagules of invasive non-native plant species as controlled waste. This has been applied to Japanese Knotweed *Reynoutria japonica*, with the result that waste containing this species must be disposed of in accordance with the duty of care set out in section 34 of the Act.

Birds of Conservation Concern

This is a review of the status of all birds occurring regularly in the United Kingdom. It is regularly updated and is prepared by leading bird conservation organisations, including the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

The latest report was produced in 2021 (Stanbury *et al*, 2021) and identified 70 red list species, 103 amber species, and 72 green species. The criteria are complex, but generally:

Red list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of more than 50% in the last 25 years.

Amber list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of between 25% and 50% in the last 25 years. Species that have a UK breeding population of less than 300 or a non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals are also included, together with those whose 50% of the population is localised in 10 sites or fewer and those whose 20% of the European population is found in the UK.

Green list species are all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed.

Global IUCN Red List

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Threatened Species was devised to provide a list of those species that are most at risk of becoming extinct globally. It provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information about threatened taxa around the globe.

The system catalogues threatened species into groups of varying levels of threat, which are: Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD), Not Evaluated (NE). Criteria for designation into each of the categories is complex, and consider several principles.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) identify habitat and species conservation priorities at a local level (typically at the County level), and are usually drawn up by a consortium of local Government organisations and conservation charities.

Some LBAPs may also include Habitat Action Plans (HAP) and/or Species Action Plans (SAP), which are used to guide and inform the local decision making process.

Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

This Act offers protection to all wild species of mammals, irrespective of other legislation, and focussed on animal welfare, rather than conservation.

Unless covered by one of the exceptions, a person is guilty of an offence if he mutilates, kicks, beats, nails or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

Its application is typically restricted to preventing deliberate harm to wildlife (in general) during construction works etc.

National Planning Framework

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) is the top tier of planning policy. The Framework provides guidance to local authorities and other agencies on planning policy and the operation of the planning system.

“Policy 1 gives significant weight to the nature crisis to ensure that it is recognised as a priority in all plans and decisions. Policy 4 protects and enhances natural heritage, and this is further supported by Policy 5 on soils and Policy 6 on forests, woodland and trees. Policy 20 also promotes the expansion and connectivity of blue and green infrastructure, whilst Policy 10 recognises the particular sensitivities of coastal areas.

Protection of the natural features of brownfield land is also highlighted in Policy 9, and protection of the green belt in Policy 8 will ensure that biodiversity in these locations is conserved and accessible to communities, bringing nature into the design and layout of our cities, towns, streets and spaces in Policy 14.

Most significantly, Policy 3 plays a critical role in ensuring that development will secure positive effects for biodiversity. It rebalances the planning system in favour of conserving, restoring and enhancing biodiversity and promotes investment in nature-based solutions, benefiting people and nature. The policy ensures that Local Development Plans (LDPs) protect, conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity and promote nature recovery and nature restoration. Proposals will be required to contribute to the enhancement of biodiversity, including by restoring degraded habitats and building and strengthening nature networks. Adverse impacts, including cumulative impacts, of development proposals on the natural environment will be minimised through careful planning and design, taking into account the need to reverse biodiversity loss. Development proposals for national, major or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the proposal will conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity, including nature networks, so they are in a demonstrably better state than without intervention. Proposals for local development will include appropriate measures to conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity.”

See here for full details: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/>

Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009

The Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009 are designed to ensure that environmental damage is either prevented or remedied, with the costs borne by those responsible. These regulations require operators of certain activities to take preventive measures if there is an imminent threat of environmental damage and to undertake remedial actions if damage occurs. Additionally, operators must have financial guarantees to cover potential environmental damage. Competent authorities are designated to oversee and enforce these measures, aligning Scotland's efforts with the European Environmental Liability Directive to hold those causing environmental harm accountable.
