Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Site: Dalwhinnie H2

March 2011

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APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES



Summary

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site Dalwhinnie H2, for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site Dalwhinnie H2 in March 2011.

3. The proposed development site is located at NN 636 848 on Ben Alder Road, Dalwhinnie, and comprises approximately 0.49ha.

4. The main habitat is J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial patchy plant associations with mounds of rubble from demolished buildings.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

6. The site may provide bat and badger foraging habitat.



1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Cairngorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site Dalwhinnie H2.

1.3 The site is located at NN 636 848 on Ben Alder Road, Dalwhinnie and comprises approximately 0.49ha.

1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

Existing Data

1.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 NBN results

Occurring within the 10km square in which the site is located: Goldeneye Hen harrier Black grouse Atlantic salmon (100m record 150m south) Woolly willow Scottish wildcat Cousin German (1km record 250m north) Otter Badger

At 2km square level: Twite Redshank Lapwing

At 1km square level: Daubentons bat

Designated Sites

1.7 There are no statutorily designations on, or sharing a boundary with, the land surveyed.



2.0 Survey

Method

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site in March 2011.

2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an Extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of early March was therefore outwith the optimal time, and where potential for botanical interest was noted, further survey may be necessary to provide comprehensive information on a site.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.1). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles. Second Ed.* Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Results

2.6 This brown field site is on flat ground located in the centre of the settlement of Dalwhinnie. The site's boundary is marked with stock, deer and wooden fencing. The site can be divided into 2 distinct sections, separated by a wooden fence: the western part comprises some rough grassland with a few trees, and large mounds of dumped rubble and burnt litter. The eastern end comprises a building, currently unused, which was the premises of a former takeaway/café and associated carparking.

Vegetation

2.7 The western section is a derelict site, characterised by mounds of rubble and remnant foundations from demolished buildings and disturbed ground now vegetated over by short patchy plant associations and shrubs. Some mature trees feature along the site boundary: Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), birch (*Betula* sp), lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and ornamental spruce. A patch of rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and bridewort (*Spiraea* Agg.) is located near the centre.

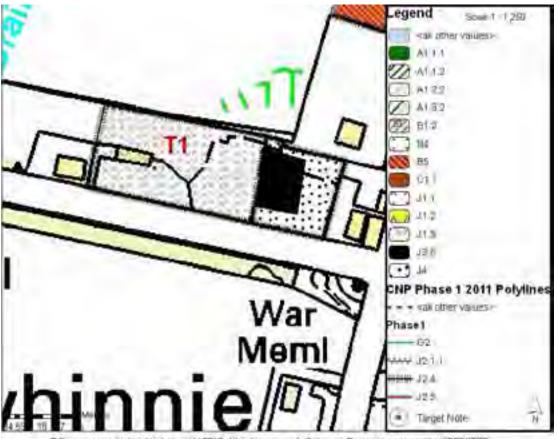
2.8 The eastern section has no botanical interest. Habitats present are J4 Bare Ground and J3.6 Built-up area

Fauna

2.9 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.



Fig 1 Survey Map



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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, badger or red squirrel. There may be foraging opportunity for badger and bats here.

3.2 Existing buildings and mature trees may offer bat roosting habitat.

4.0 References

JNCC. 1990. *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit.* 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.



APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES

T1 - NN 636 848

Derelict site, characterised by mounds of rubble and remnant foundations from demolished buildings and disturbed ground now vegetated over by short patchy plant associations and shrubs. Some mature trees feature along the site boundary: Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), birch (*Betula* sp), lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and ornamental spruce. A patch of rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and bridewort (*Spiraea* Agg.) is located near the centre.

APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Western section of site, with rubble piles and patches of shrub vegetation visible



Western section of site, looking east



Looking towards eastern section & existing disused café; remnant foundations in foreground



APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES

PHASE 1 CODE	Description
A1.1.1	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
A1.1.2	Broadleaved woodland - plantation
A1.2.1	Coniferous woodland - semi-natural
A1.2.2	Coniferous woodland - plantation
A1.3.1	Mixed woodland - semi-natural
A1.3.2	Mixed woodland - plantation
A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous
A2.2	Scrub - scattered
A3.1	Parkland/scattered trees – broad-leaved
A3.2	Parkland/scattered trees - coniferous
A3.3	Parkland/scattered trees – mixed
A4.1	Broadleaved woodland – recently felled
A4.2	Coniferous woodland – recently felled
A4.3	Mixed woodland – recently felled
B1.1	Acid grassland – unimproved
B1.2	Acid grassland – semi-improved
B2.1	Neutral grassland – unimproved
B2.2	Neutral grassland - semi-improved
B3.1	Calcareous grassland – unimproved
B3.2	Calcareous grassland – semi-improved
B4	Improved grassland
B5	Marsh/marshy grassland
C1.1	Tall herb & fen – bracken continuous
C1.2	Tall herb & fen – bracken scattered
C3.1	Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
D1.1	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid
G2	Running water
J1.1	Cultivated/disturbed land – arable
J1.2	Cultivated/disturbed land – amenity grassland
J1.3	Cultivated/disturbed land – ephemeral/short perennial
J1.4	Cultivated/disturbed land – introduced shrub
J2.1.1	Intact hedge – native species rich
J2.1.2	Intact hedge – species poor
J2.3.2	Hedge with trees – species-poor
J2.4	Fence
J2.5	Wall
J2.6	Dry ditch
J3.6	Built-up areas - buildings
J4	Bare ground

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Site: Dalwhinnie H3

March 2011

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APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES

APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES



Summary

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site Dalwhinnie H3, for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site Dalwhinnie H3 in March 2011.

3. The proposed development site is located at NN 636841, behind Dalwhinnie Garage off the A889 and comprises approximately 0.48ha.

4. The main habitat is A1.1.1 Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

6. The site may provide bat and badger foraging habitat.



1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Cairngorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site Dalwhinnie H3,

1.3 The site is located at NN 636841, behind Dalwhinnie Garage off the A889, and comprises approximately 0.48ha.

1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

Existing Data

1.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 NBN results

Occurring within the 10km square in which the site is located: Goldeneye Hen harrier Black grouse Atlantic salmon (100m record 150m south) Woolly willow Scottish wildcat Cousin German (1km record 250m north) Otter (2km 100m south of site) Badger

At 2km square level: Twite Redshank Lapwing

At 1km square level: Daubenton's bat

Designated Sites

1.7 There are no statutorily designations on, or sharing a boundary with, the land surveyed.



2.0 Survey

Method

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site in March 2011.

2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an Extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of early March was therefore outwith the optimal time, and where potential for botanical interest was noted, further survey may be necessary to provide comprehensive information on a site.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.1). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles. Second Ed.* Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Results

2.6 The site is an area of wooded ground, positioned between the curtilages of two existing buildings. The site is open along its north boundary to a larger tract of mixed broadleaved woodland. A powerline and wayleave cross the site and the eastern section comprises an area of hardstanding, presumably associated with the adjacent garage.

Vegetation

2.7 This site supports A1.1.1 Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland. Birch (*Betula* sp) is the dominant canopy species, interspersed with willow (*Salix* sp), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and occasional Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). The canopy structure varies, with open scattered woodland giving way to patches of soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and wet grassland species. Underplanting has taken place (c. 10 year old) below the canopy and natural regeneration of birch is evident along the wayleave.

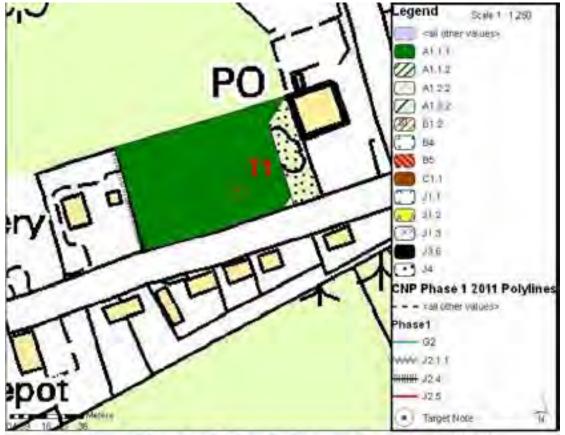
A small patch of ruderal vegetation - rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), etc - has colonised a corner of disturbed ground adjacent to the J4 hardstanding by the garage.

Fauna

2.8 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.



Fig 1 Survey Map



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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole or red squirrel. No badger setts or bat roosts were observed. There may be foraging opportunity for badger and bats here.

4.0 References

JNCC. 1990. *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit.* 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.



APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES

T - NN 636841

This site supports A1.1.1 Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland. Birch (*Betula* sp) is the dominant canopy species, interspersed with willow (*Salix* sp), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and occasional Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) Canopy structure varies, with open scattered woodland giving way to patches of soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and wet grassland species. Underplanting has taken place (c. 10 year old) below the canopy and natural regeneration of birch is evident under the wayleave.

A small patch of ruderal vegetation - rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), etc - has colonised a corner of disturbed ground adjacent to the hardstanding by the garage.

APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Open scattered birch woodland, interspersed with willow and rowan; A1.1.1 Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland



Eastern section, showing J4 hardstanding and adjacent garage



APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES

PHASE 1 CODE	Description
A1.1.1	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
A1.1.2	Broadleaved woodland - plantation
A1.2.1	Coniferous woodland - semi-natural
A1.2.2	Coniferous woodland - plantation
A1.3.1	Mixed woodland - semi-natural
A1.3.2	Mixed woodland - plantation
A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous
A2.2	Scrub - scattered
A3.1	Parkland/scattered trees – broad-leaved
A3.2	Parkland/scattered trees - coniferous
A3.3	Parkland/scattered trees – mixed
A4.1	Broadleaved woodland – recently felled
A4.2	Coniferous woodland – recently felled
A4.3	Mixed woodland – recently felled
B1.1	Acid grassland – unimproved
B1.2	Acid grassland – semi-improved
B2.1	Neutral grassland – unimproved
B2.2	Neutral grassland - semi-improved
B3.1	Calcareous grassland – unimproved
B3.2	Calcareous grassland – semi-improved
B4	Improved grassland
B5	Marsh/marshy grassland
C1.1	Tall herb & fen – bracken continuous
C1.2	Tall herb & fen – bracken scattered
C3.1	Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
D1.1	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid
G2	Running water
J1.1	Cultivated/disturbed land – arable
J1.2	Cultivated/disturbed land – amenity grassland
J1.3	Cultivated/disturbed land – ephemeral/short perennial
J1.4	Cultivated/disturbed land – introduced shrub
J2.1.1	Intact hedge – native species rich
J2.1.2	Intact hedge – species poor
J2.3.2	Hedge with trees – species-poor
J2.4	Fence
J2.5	Wall
J2.6	Dry ditch
J3.6	Built-up areas - buildings
J4	Bare ground

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Site: Blair Atholl H27

March 2011

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APPENDIX 1 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 2 – PHASE 1 CODES



Summary

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site Blair Atholl H27, for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site Blair Atholl H27 in March 2011.

3. The proposed development site is located at NN869653 in the small town of Blair Atholl and comprises approximately 0.19ha.

4. The site comprises a walled garden area (J1.3), as well as access track and existing residential housing (J4 & J3.6).

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

6. The site may provide limited bat foraging habitat.



1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Cairngorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site Blair Atholl H27.

1.3 The site is located at NN869653 in the small town of Blair Atholl and comprises approximately 0.19ha.

1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

Existing Data

1.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 NBN results

Occurring within the 10km square the site is located in:

Goldeneye Twite Hen harrier Black grouse Capercaillie Redshank Lapwing Freshwater pearl mussel Mason bee Scottish wildcat Kentish glory Otter Badger

At 2km square level:

Northern brown argus Pearl bordered fritillary

At 1km square level:

Atlantic salmon Red squirrel Pipistrelle bat spp. Brown/long-eared bat spp.



Designated Sites

1.7 There are no statutory designations on the land surveyed.

2.0 Survey

Method

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site in March 2011.

2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an Extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of early March was therefore outwith the optimal time, and where potential for botanical interest was noted, further survey may be necessary to provide adequate information on a site.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.1). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles. Second Ed.* Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Results

Vegetation

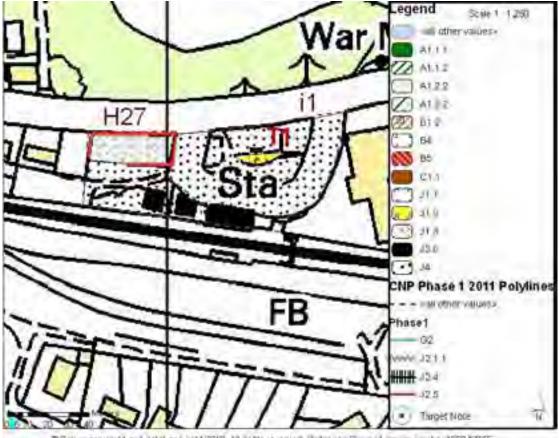
2.6 This site consists of a walled garden area, as well as access track and existing residential housing.

2.7 The walled area contains waste ground, a storage area for logs and C3, tall ruderal vegetation, including rosebay willowherb (*Epilobium angustifolium*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and thistles (*Cirsium spp.*). The vegetation appeared to have been kept in check by strimming. Two coppiced wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*) stumps and some young oak (*Quercus spp.*) saplings are growing along the wall perimeter, adjacent to the main road.

Fauna

2.8 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.

Fig 1 Survey Map



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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat and red squirrel. No badger setts were observed. There may be limited foraging opportunity for bats.

4.0 References

JNCC. 1990. *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit.* 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIX 1 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Site H27 – Walled area

Phase 1 Habitat Survey Site: Blair Atholl H27 Landcare NorthEast March 2011

APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES

PHASE 1 CODE	Description
A1.1.1	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
A1.1.2	Broadleaved woodland - plantation
A1.2.1	Coniferous woodland - semi-natural
A1.2.2	Coniferous woodland - plantation
A1.3.1	Mixed woodland - semi-natural
A1.3.2	Mixed woodland - plantation
A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous
A2.2	Scrub - scattered
A3.1	Parkland/scattered trees – broad-leaved
A3.2	Parkland/scattered trees - coniferous
A3.3	Parkland/scattered trees – mixed
A4.1	Broadleaved woodland – recently felled
A4.2	Coniferous woodland – recently felled
A4.3	Mixed woodland – recently felled
B1.1	Acid grassland – unimproved
B1.2	Acid grassland – semi-improved
B2.1	Neutral grassland – unimproved
B2.2	Neutral grassland - semi-improved
B3.1	Calcareous grassland – unimproved
B3.2	Calcareous grassland – semi-improved
B4	Improved grassland
B5	Marsh/marshy grassland
C1.1	Tall herb & fen – bracken continuous
C1.2	Tall herb & fen – bracken scattered
C3.1	Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
D1.1	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid
G2	Running water
J1.1	Cultivated/disturbed land – arable
J1.2	Cultivated/disturbed land – amenity grassland
J1.3	Cultivated/disturbed land – ephemeral/short perennial
J1.4	Cultivated/disturbed land – introduced shrub
J2.1.1	Intact hedge – native species rich
J2.1.2	Intact hedge – species poor
J2.3.2	Hedge with trees – species-poor
J2.4	Fence
J2.5	Wall
J2.6	Dry ditch
J3.6	Built-up areas - buildings
J4	Bare ground

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Site: Blair Atholl, H28

March 2011

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APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES

APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES



Summary

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site Blair Atholl H28, for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site Blair Atholl H28 in March 2011.

3. The proposed development site is located at NN870651 and comprises approximately 0.66ha.

4. The main habitat is B4, improved grassland, with a strip of riparian trees along the River Garry to the south.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

6. The site may provide bat, otter and badger foraging habitat.



1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Cairngorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site Blair Atholl H28.

1.3 The site is located at NN870651 within the small town of Blair Atholl and comprises approximately 0.66ha..

1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

Existing Data

1.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 NBN results

Occurring within the 10km square in which the site is located:

Goldeneye Twite Hen harrier Black grouse Capercaillie Redshank Lapwing Freshwater pearl mussel Mason bee Scottish wildcat Kentish glory Otter Badger

At 2km square level: Northern brown argus Pearl bordered fritillary

At 1km square level: Atlantic salmon Red squirrel Pipistrelle bat spp. Brown/long-eared bat spp.

Designated Sites

1.7 The River Garry is located within the River Tay SAC



2.0 Survey

Method

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site in March 2011.

2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an Extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of early March was therefore outwith the optimal time, and where potential for botanical interest was noted, further survey may be necessary to provide comprehensive information on a site.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.1). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles. Second Ed.* Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Results

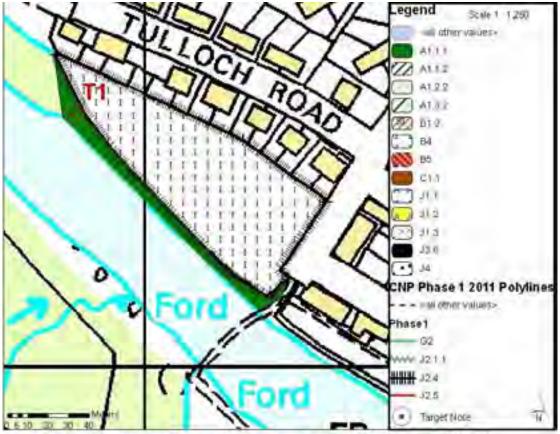
Vegetation

2.6 This site is a level grazed field of B4, improved grassland, currently grazed by sheep. A strip of mature riparian trees separates the grass field from the River Garry. The main tree species noted were common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) and willow (*Salix* spp.)

Fauna

2.7 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.

Fig 1 Survey Map



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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat or red squirrel. No badger setts were observed, although the grassland will offer foraging opportunities for this species.

3.2 The banks of the River Garry are highly likely to be utilised by otter, while the strip of mature trees will provide foraging opportunities for bats.

4.0 References

JNCC. 1990. *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit.* 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.



APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES

T1

Strip of mature trees along banks of River Garry, consisting of common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) and willow (*Salix* spp.).

This strip provides a valuable buffer to the river, part of River Tay SAC, as well as offering habitat for otter, bats, insects and a range of birds.



APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Improved grassland at H28, Blair Atholl.



Riparian trees along River Garry, Blair Atholl H28



APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES

PHASE 1 CODE	Description
A1.1.1	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
A1.1.2	Broadleaved woodland - plantation
A1.2.1	Coniferous woodland - semi-natural
A1.2.2	Coniferous woodland - plantation
A1.3.1	Mixed woodland - semi-natural
A1.3.2	Mixed woodland - plantation
A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous
A2.2	Scrub - scattered
A3.1	Parkland/scattered trees – broad-leaved
A3.2	Parkland/scattered trees - coniferous
A3.3	Parkland/scattered trees – mixed
A4.1	Broadleaved woodland – recently felled
A4.2	Coniferous woodland – recently felled
A4.3	Mixed woodland – recently felled
B1.1	Acid grassland – unimproved
B1.2	Acid grassland – semi-improved
B2.1	Neutral grassland – unimproved
B2.2	Neutral grassland - semi-improved
B3.1	Calcareous grassland – unimproved
B3.2	Calcareous grassland – semi-improved
B4	Improved grassland
B5	Marsh/marshy grassland
C1.1	Tall herb & fen – bracken continuous
C1.2	Tall herb & fen – bracken scattered
C3.1	Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
D1.1	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid
G2	Running water
J1.1	Cultivated/disturbed land – arable
J1.2	Cultivated/disturbed land – amenity grassland
J1.3	Cultivated/disturbed land – ephemeral/short perennial
J1.4	Cultivated/disturbed land – introduced shrub
J2.1.1	Intact hedge – native species rich
J2.1.2	Intact hedge – species poor
J2.3.2	Hedge with trees – species-poor
J2.4	Fence
J2.5	Wall
J2.6	Dry ditch
J3.6	Built-up areas - buildings
J4	Bare ground

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Site: Blair Atholl i1

March 2011

Steff Ferguson & Flora Grigor-Taylor CEnv MIEEM Landcare NorthEast Pittentaggart



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4.0	References	5

APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES

APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES



Summary

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site Blair Atholl i1, for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site Blair Atholl i1 in March 2011.

3. The proposed development site is located at NN870653 in the small town of Blair Atholl and comprises approximately 0.36ha.

4. The site consists mainly of tarmac surfacing (J4) for access and car parking for the train station (J3.6) and parking for a small shop. There is a small area of amenity grassland (J1.2) with ornamental trees and shrubs in the centre of the site.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

6. The site may provide limited bat foraging habitat.



1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Cairngorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site Blair Atholl i1.

1.3 The site is located at NN870653 in the small town of Blair Atholl and comprises approximately 0.36ha.

1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

Existing Data

1.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 NBN results

Occurring within the 10km square the site is located in:

Goldeneye Twite Hen harrier Black grouse Capercaillie Redshank Lapwing Freshwater pearl mussel Mason bee Scottish wildcat Kentish glory Otter Badger

At 2km square level:

Northern brown argus Pearl bordered fritillary



At 1km square level:

Atlantic salmon Red squirrel Pipistrelle bat spp. Brown/long-eared bat spp.

Designated Sites

1.7 There are no statutory designations on the land surveyed.

2.0 Survey

Method

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site in March 2011.

2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an Extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of early March was therefore outwith the optimal time, and where potential for botanical interest was noted, further survey may be necessary to provide adequate information on a site.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.1). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles. Second Ed.* Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Results

Vegetation

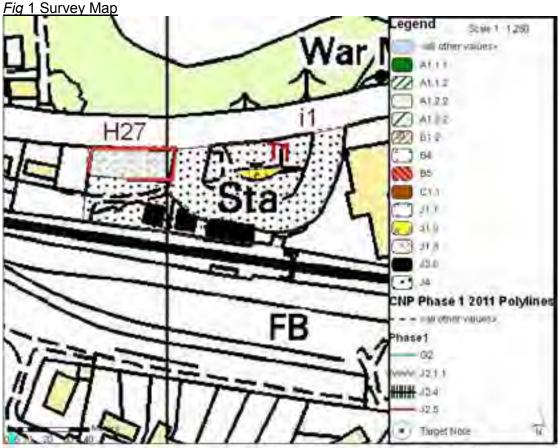
2.6 This site consists mainly of tarmac car parking for a small shop, housed in a wooden building near the main road, and the train station and associated access and parking to the north of the site.

2.7 There is a small area of improved grassland and ornamental trees and shrubs such as Leyland cypress (× *Cupressocyparis leylandii*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), yew (*Taxus baccata*) and willows (*Salix spp.*) in the centre of the site.



Fauna

2.8 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.



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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat and red squirrel. No badger setts were observed.

3.2 The buildings on site may offer potential for bat roosts. There may be limited foraging opportunity for bats.

4.0 References

JNCC. 1990. *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit.* 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.



APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES

T1

Small area of amenity grassland (J1.2), ornamental trees and shrubs such as Leyland cypress (× *Cupressocyparis leylandii*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), yew (*Taxus baccata*) and willows (*Salix spp.*) in the centre of the site, the remainder of which consist of access road, car parking and buildings.

APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Blair Atholl i1 – Car parking and small shop in foreground, amenity green & ornamental trees & shrubs behind, with station to the rear.



APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES

PHASE 1 CODE	Description
A1.1.1	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
A1.1.2	Broadleaved woodland - plantation
A1.2.1	Coniferous woodland - semi-natural
A1.2.2	Coniferous woodland - plantation
A1.3.1	Mixed woodland - semi-natural
A1.3.2	Mixed woodland - plantation
A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous
A2.2	Scrub - scattered
A3.1	Parkland/scattered trees – broad-leaved
A3.2	Parkland/scattered trees - coniferous
A3.3	Parkland/scattered trees – mixed
A4.1	Broadleaved woodland – recently felled
A4.2	Coniferous woodland – recently felled
A4.3	Mixed woodland – recently felled
B1.1	Acid grassland – unimproved
B1.2	Acid grassland – semi-improved
B2.1	Neutral grassland – unimproved
B2.2	Neutral grassland - semi-improved
B3.1	Calcareous grassland – unimproved
B3.2	Calcareous grassland – semi-improved
B4	Improved grassland
B5	Marsh/marshy grassland
C1.1	Tall herb & fen – bracken continuous
C1.2	Tall herb & fen – bracken scattered
C3.1	Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
D1.1	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid
G2	Running water
J1.1	Cultivated/disturbed land – arable
J1.2	Cultivated/disturbed land – amenity grassland
J1.3	Cultivated/disturbed land – ephemeral/short perennial
J1.4	Cultivated/disturbed land – introduced shrub
J2.1.1	Intact hedge – native species rich
J2.1.2	Intact hedge – species poor
J2.3.2	Hedge with trees – species-poor
J2.4	Fence
J2.5	Wall
J2.6	Dry ditch
J3.6	Built-up areas - buildings
J4	Bare ground

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Site: Cromdale Kirk Road

March 2011

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APPENDIX 1 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 2 – PHASE 1 CODES



Summary

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site Cromdale Kirk Road, for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site Cromdale Kirk Road in March 2011.

3. The proposed development site is located at NJ071286 and comprises approximately 4.36ha.

4. The main habitat is arable farmland.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

6. The site may provide bat and badger foraging habitat.



1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Cairngorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site Cromdale Kirk Road.

1.3 The site is located at NJ071286 and comprises approximately 4.36ha.

1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

Existing Data

1.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 NBN results

Occurring within the 10km square in which the site is located:

Goldeneve Twite Hen harrier Scottish crossbill Black grouse Capercaillie Pearl bordered fritillary Twinflower Aspen bracket fungus Pine hoverfly Northern damselfly Aspen hoverfly Freshwater pearl mussel Blunt-leaved bristle moss Water vole Scottish wildcat Kentish glory Dark-bordered beauty Cousin German Netted mountain moth Badger Pipistrelle bat spp. Daubentons bat Natterers bat Brown/long-eared bat spp.



At 2km square level: Redshank Lapwing Northern brown argus Atlantic salmon Otter

At 1km square level: Red squirrel

Designated Sites

1.7 There are no statutory designations on the land surveyed.

1.8 The long distance Speyside Way route skirts the site to the north along the dismantled railway line.

2.0 Survey

Method

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site in March 2011.

2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an Extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of early March was therefore outwith the optimal time, and where potential for botanical interest was noted, further survey may be necessary to provide comprehensive information on a site.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.1). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles. Second Ed.* Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Results

Vegetation

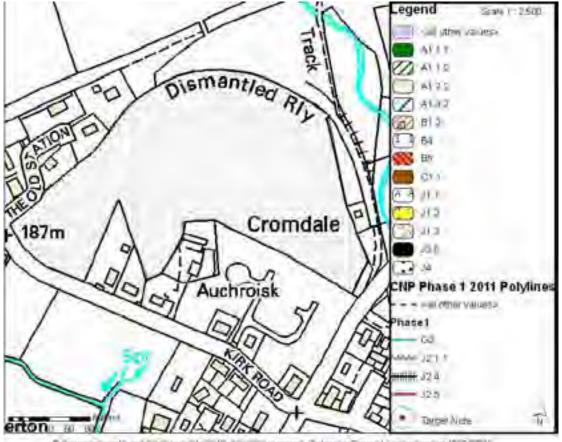
2.6 This site comprises a large field of arable farmland.



Fauna

2.7 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.

Fig 1 Survey Map



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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat or red squirrel. No badger setts were observed. There may be foraging opportunity for badger and bats here.

4.0 References

JNCC. 1990. *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit.* 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey Site: Cromdale Kirk Road Landcare NorthEast March 2011

APPENDIX – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Arable field, Cromdale Kirk Road





APPENDIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES

PHASE 1 CODE	Description
A1.1.1	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
A1.1.2	Broadleaved woodland - plantation
A1.2.1	Coniferous woodland - semi-natural
A1.2.2	Coniferous woodland - plantation
A1.3.1	Mixed woodland - semi-natural
A1.3.2	Mixed woodland - plantation
A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous
A2.2	Scrub - scattered
A3.1	Parkland/scattered trees – broad-leaved
A3.2	Parkland/scattered trees - coniferous
A3.3	Parkland/scattered trees – mixed
A4.1	Broadleaved woodland – recently felled
A4.2	Coniferous woodland – recently felled
A4.3	Mixed woodland – recently felled
B1.1	Acid grassland – unimproved
B1.2	Acid grassland – semi-improved
B2.1	Neutral grassland – unimproved
B2.2	Neutral grassland - semi-improved
B3.1	Calcareous grassland – unimproved
B3.2	Calcareous grassland – semi-improved
B4	Improved grassland
B5	Marsh/marshy grassland
C1.1	Tall herb & fen – bracken continuous
C1.2	Tall herb & fen – bracken scattered
C3.1	Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
D1.1	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid
G2	Running water
J1.1	Cultivated/disturbed land – arable
J1.2	Cultivated/disturbed land – amenity grassland
J1.3	Cultivated/disturbed land – ephemeral/short perennial
J1.4	Cultivated/disturbed land – introduced shrub
J2.1.1	Intact hedge – native species rich
J2.1.2	Intact hedge – species poor
J2.3.2	Hedge with trees – species-poor
J2.4	Fence
J2.5	Wall
J2.6	Dry ditch
J3.6	Built-up areas - buildings
J4	Bare ground

Cairngorms Local Development Plan Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Land at Struan, near Calvine Site: 005a

September 2010

puener MIDVIE haggananiq Stell Feiguson & Flora Grigor-Taylor CEnv MIEEM Landsare NorthEast



SULTER DEPENDENCE AND ADDRESS OF STATES 97618 886610 1 APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES APPENDIX 2 – PLANT SPECIES LIST APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS APPENDIX 4 – PHASE 1 CODES

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Kinuuns

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 005a for Inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Calingorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthErist to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthErist to undertake a desktop study and initial acclogical survey.

 A deaktop atudy and subsequent ecological aurvey was conducted at Sile 005a, land at Struan, near Calvine on 18 August 2010.

.223108 MM is belaced at sits friendeleveb besogory and A ent. A

4. The main habitute are Recently-felled Conferous Woodland, Dry Dwart Shrub Health with some Marahy and Aold Grassland patches.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concam – are UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>Dite://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Calmgoms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

B. No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Calingouna LBAP list of priority species were recorded on site.

7. Some of the older treas may have potential roost siles for bats, in cracks, holes or under loose bark. The site is within 100m of the River Garry, where otters are known to be present. As such, sile 005a is within potential otter foreging and breading territory distance from the watercourse. There may be limited foreging opportunity for badger and bals here.

The site offers no suitable breading habitat for water vole or red squimal.

Vertics follower i million occon land OFPS: question follower province i

1,0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calmporms Local Developments of sites, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to This, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitebility assessment was conducted at Site 005a, land at Situan, near Calvine, Perthshire.

.220109 NN is belead at eits arts A ort 5.1

7.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

existing Data

7.6 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Otter, badger, common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the sile. Red squimel and Scottish wildcat have been recorded within 1km square of the sile.

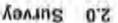
7.7 Also recorded within 10km square of the site – Atlantic salmon, goldenaye, twile, han herrier, black grouse, cepercalille, redshank, lapwing, northern brown argus, pead bordered tritiliary, mason bee, Kentish glory and netted mountain moth.

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no (dS) night of Planta of Planta of Planta of Planta (dS) no choice of Planta (do Choice of Choice of Planta of the Wood of Planta of the Wood of the Mood of Planta of the Wood of the Mood of the M

1.9 To the west of the site site Struen Wood SSSI, designeted for beetles, a moltand uptand birdh woodland.

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2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site, Standard Phase 1 mathodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calmgorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitet suitability within the proposed development site for memmal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard oplimal time to undertake an extended Phase 1 survey is between April and the and of September. The survey time of mid-August is therefore optimal.

2.5 The habitets are described by the use of larget notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.2). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) New Flore of the British Isles. Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

sansay

Nogeteion

2.6 This site is on fairly flat ground, rising to the south of the site. Previously a long established plantation, the site was clear-felled in 2007. Layers of dead brach suppress vegetalive growth across much of the site and create an uneven hummocky surface. Where areas are free of felled branches and windplow, a variety of welland and health plant communities thrive, interspersed with bryophyte-rich open pools and drainage disches.

2.7 The main habitate present are felied layers of dead wood and dwart shrub heath with smaller areas of marshy and acid grassland, wet fluctes and bracken stands. Main species present are listed in Appendix 2.

S.AA braitbooW euoratinoD balleh-yitnoosh 8.S

The main species felled are Sitka spruce (Pices sitchensis), larch (Lank deciduas) and Scots pine (Pinus sylvestifs). Some silver birch (Betula pendula), willow (Selfs ap) and Scots pine have been left standing and survive siliher as isolated individuals or in groups. Evidence of windblown willow and birch were noted.

38 ebnillazing yrlenam/riensM 6.S

Where there are openings in the field layer of dead limber, ground conditions are well where there are openings in the field layer of dead limber, ground conditions are well throughout much of the sile. Rule are important constructed in the field layer (See Target Notes 1 & 0) with Sphagnum spp, buildous rush (Juncus buildosus) and broadteaved pondweed (Potemogeton nations) frequent along ditch sides. Regenerating teaved pondweed (Potemogeton nations) frequent along ditch sides. Regenerating and the sublings of birch, rewen (Sonbuc antenoval), along ditch sides of birch, range of and



occasionally oak (Quercus sp) were found where the ground layer of vegetation cover is less dense.

rd blos - rliser dunk hewb yrd br.s

Although this community is dump in places, overall species composition is more characteriatic of a dry health. Ling healther (Califure vulgars) dominates, with small parches of cross-leaved health (Erice levalix) and bluebeny (Vaccinium myritilus) present (see Target note b).

1. FE bevorgminu - bristerig bloA FF S

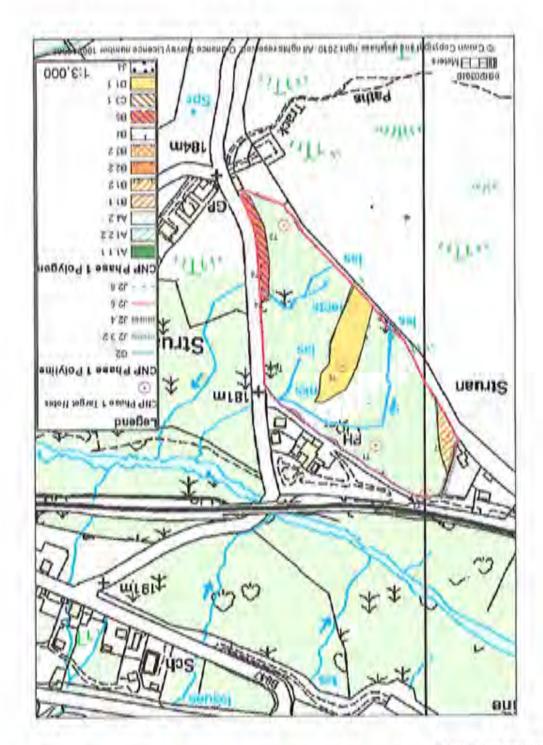
As the ground rises to the west and of the site, dominant species are those of add greastand conditions, grading into dwaif shrub heath, Plants such as heath bedstraw (Gailum saxetile), heath woodruch (Luzula multificia), Germander speedwell (Veronice chameedrys), wavy hair grass (Deschempsia flexuosa) and sweet vernal greas (Anthoxanthum odoratum) become more trequent in the field leyer (see Target note 7).

2.12 Although some of the perimeter is fenced, most of the boundary is either open or delineated by drystane dyking.

huned

2.13 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Caimgorms LBAP list of priority species were recorded on site. However, a good range of invertebrates were noted, particularly butterflips and

However, a good range of invertebrates were noted, particularly butterhies and dragonilles. Other recorded tauna – common trog, wren utilising brash, blue tit, rabbit droppings, roe deer prints. 6





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3.1 Prior to felling, it is highly likely that this site would have been suitable for breeding and foraging badgers, red squirrels and possibly bats. However, at present, the site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for water vole,

bats here.

Some of the older trees may have potential roost sites for bats, in cracks, holes or under loose bark. The site is within 100m of the River Gatry, where ofters are known to be present. As such, site 005a is within potential otter foraging and breeding tertiory distance from the watercourse.

No badger satts or oller holls were observed.

4.0 References

audit 2007 edition, Nature Conservancy Council a technique for environmental JACC, 1990, Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental

Stace, C.A. 1997, New Flora of the British Jales. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University

UK list of Vascular plants of Conservation Concern http://www.ukbap.org.uk Caimgorms LBAP Priority Species List www.caimgorms.co.uk

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APPENDIX 1 - TARGET NOTES

61999 69008 NN - LL

Wet fluch at 190m altitude: rushes (Juncus efficius, J articulatus), lessor spearwort (Ranunculus flammula), cuckcontower (Cardamine pratensis) and (oxgleve (Digitalis purpurea), Sphagnum spp, hard fern (Blechnum spicant), sedges (Carex echinate, C. diandra), Sphagnum spp, hard fern (Blechnum spicant), sedges (Carex echinate, C.

17888 88887 NN -ST

Mature sycamore and birch on edge of site, with understorey of common notile (Unice dioice) on disturbed ground, with garden waste dumping evident and small open pools of standing water

T3- NN 80164 65361

Stand of bracken (Plendium aquilinna) with oak septings

T4 - NN 80077 66567

Drugonilies - black darler and golden ringed

92999 86008 NN - 94

Ling heather (Calluna vulgaris), luted hairginss (Deschampsia cespitosa), blaeberry (Vaccinium myrillius), purple moor grass (Molinia caerulaa), cross-leaved heath (Lirica tetralix), tormentil (Potentilla erecta), birch regeneration

20420 88108 NN - 9T

Marshy grassland: Marsh Ihielle (Cirsium pelustre), marsh willowherb (Epiloblum palustre), cuckooflower (Cardamine pratensis), jointed rush (Junous articularus), sott (ush (Jethusus), sharp tlowered rush (J. acutifiorus), wood forget-me-not (Myosotis sylvades), common deg violet (Viola riviniana), common marsh bedstraw (Gallum palustre), carex spp., birch & willow regeneration

60999 STEET NN - TT

Species-rich acid heath/grassland: wavy hair grass (Deschampsia flexuosa), heath bedebaw (Galium saxafile), heath woodrush (Luzula multilloni), gemander speadwell (Veronica chamaedrys), Yorkshire fog (Holus lanetus), common bent (Agrostis cepallans) with birch regeneration

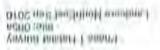
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APPENDIX 2 - PLANT SPECIES LIST

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APPENDIX 3 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Clear-felling has led to brash restricting ground flora growth; individual trees left standing

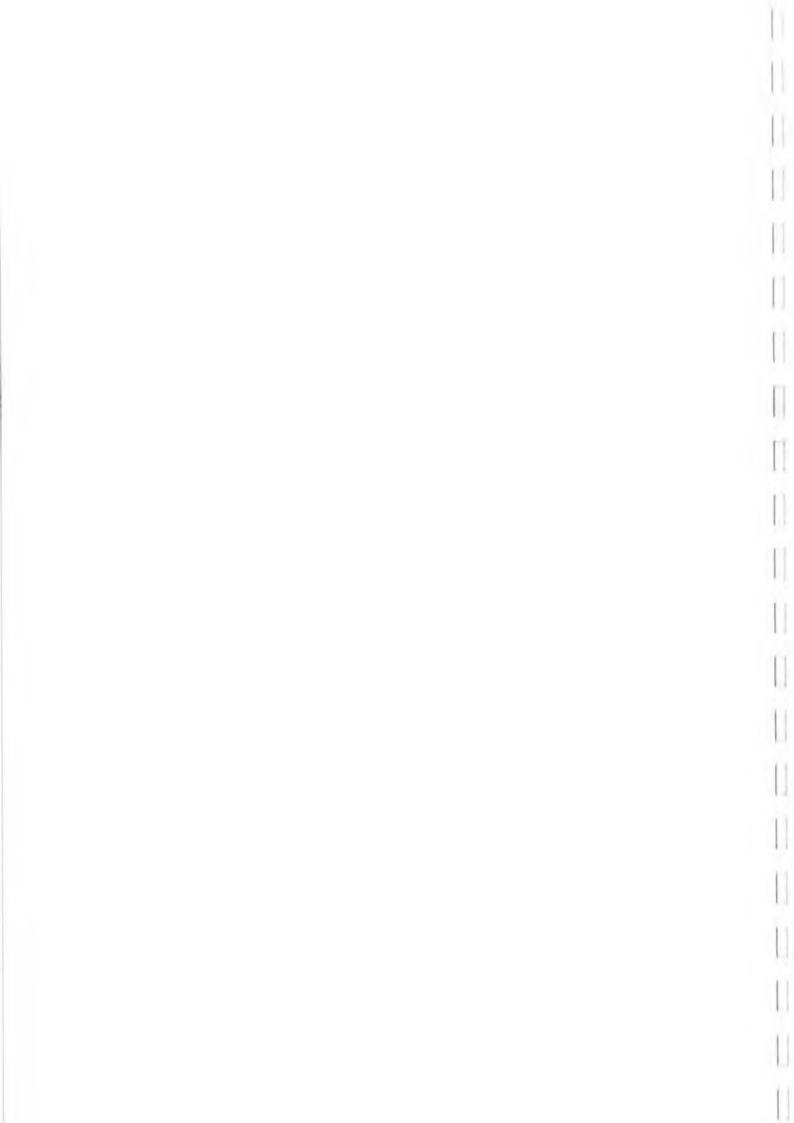


seilinogen begin neblen invertebrates: such as black darter and golden ringed dragonflies

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APPENDIX 4 - PHASE 1 CODES

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Cairngorms Local Development Plan Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

IloritA tisl8 Land to the north of Blair Castle Caravan Park Site: 005b

August 2010

bruhut NIGVIB Pittentaggart MBBIM vnBD rotyaT-roging & Flora Grigor-Taylor CErry MBBM Landonro NorthEast



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VPPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

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APPENDIX 1 - TARGET NOTES

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7. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 0055, Land to the north of Blair Castle Caravan Park, Blair Atholl for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Calingorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

2. A deaktop atudy and subsequent ecological aurvey was conducted at Site 005b, Land to the north of Blair Centres Caravan Park, Blair Atholl on 19 August 2010.

3, The proposed development site is located at NBV2664 brockers. approximately 4,9he.

A. The main habital is conference plantation woodland.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Calingorma LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

6. Signs of red squirrel foraging were noted. The site has good habitat potential for red squirrel, bats and badger

1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calimgorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop sludles and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat surjability assessment was conducted at Site 006b, Land to the north of Blair Casile Caravan Park, Blair Atholl.

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1.4 The survey work was conducted by Stell Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

eted geneix3

1.5 A review of the data held on the Mational Biodiversity Network (NBM) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Badger, otter, wildcat and bal records exist at the 10km level for the vibinity of the site. Pearl bordered (ritiliary trave been recorded within the Zirm level. Red squirrel have been recorded within 1km square of the site.

1.7 Also recorded within 10km square of the site ~ goldeneye, twite, hen harrier, black grouse, capercalitie, northern brown argus, redshank and lapwing.

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1.9 The River Till which flows parallel with the eastern edge of the site, is part of the River Tay SAC.

7.10 The land is located within Blair Castle Historic Gardens and Designed Landscape designated as outlined in the Highland Area Local Plan 2000, defined as "Areas that have been set out and planted in the past (mostly within the last 200-300 "Areas that have been set out and planted in the past (mostly within the last 200-300 years) and which are still recognizable as representative of a particular style or quality of period".

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2.0 Survey

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2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calingorms LBAP list of (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calingorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3.A.An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for tor mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an extended Phase 1 survey is between April and the and of September. The survey time of mid-August is therefore optimal.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.1). Common species names and scientific names (State C (1997) New Flore of the British Isles. Second Ed. Combridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

siluseA

Vegetation

2.6 The site consists of conifer woodland of plantation origin (A1.2.2). Stands of malure confection a closed canopy throughout most of the site and comprise mainly focus prine (Plnus sylvesinis), alika spruce (Plnus silohensis) and larch (Larix spp.). Occasional sycamore (Acer pseudoplantanus), birch (Betula spp.), rowan (Sorbus occasional sycamore) (Acer pseudoplantanus), birch (Betula spp.), rowan (Sorbus oucuparie) and hawfhorn (Cratergus monogyne) have self-seeded into open areas.

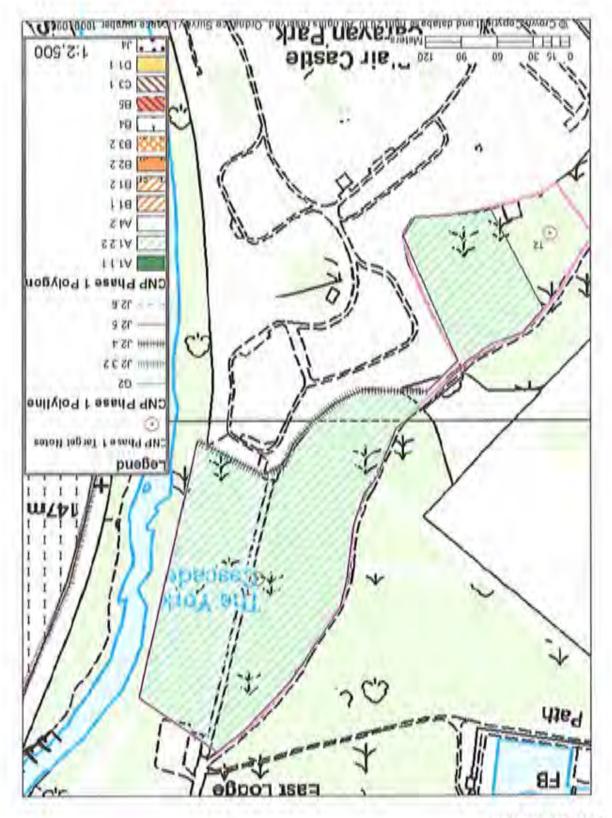
2.7 Ground flora le species rich (see Target Note 1 in Appendix 1), with stands of male fem (Dryopteris filix-mas), raspberry (Rubus idaeus) and a rich bryophyle layer. Forbs include common dog violet (Viola riviniana), germander speedwell (Veronice chamsedrys), wood sorrei (Oxalis scelosella), wild strawberry (Frageria vesca), hedge woundwort (Stachys sylvatica), chickweed wintergreen (Trientalis europeea) and dog's mercury (Mercurialis perennis).

2,8 Phase 1 of holiday chalets in the southern most erea of the site has been completed (Target Note 2).

eunej

2.9 Fresh and abundant evidence of feeding remains of red squirrel were noted throughout the site.

2.10 Evidence in the form of droppings of rabbits, deer and hedgehog (live sighting) were noted on site.



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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 Evidence of red squirrel teeding on site was noted. The woodland type offers ideal habitat for this species, and dreys may be present on site.

3.2 Mature trees are likely to offer potential roost sites for bats within cracks, holes and loose bark. Bat foraging opportunities are ideal within woodland, woodland adge and loose bark. Bat foraging apportunities are ideal within woodland, woodland adge

3.3 The site is adjacent to the River Till, where others are likely to forage and potentially may breed. The River at this location is unlikely to offer suitable water vole habitat.

3.4 No badger selfs were noted during the survey, however the habitat is suitable for this species.

4.0 References

audit. 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council JNCC. 1990. Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental

Stace, C.A. 1997. New Flora of the British Isles. 2^m Edition. Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIX 1 - TARGET NOTES

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Phase 1A of holiday chalets has been completed.

(Doch - Stands of male fem (Dryopteris fillix-mas)



2056 - Evidence of recent squirrel teeding



000b - Mature stands of planted conifers



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APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Land at the Old Nursery, Old Blair, Blair Atholl Land at the Old Nursery, Old Blair, Blair Atholl

September 2010

Stell Ferguson & Flore Grigor-Taylor CEnv MIEEM Pittentaggart Migvie



APPENDIX 2 - PHASE 1 CODES APPENDIX 2 - PHASE 1 CODES

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Arewung

7. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 005c for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Calimgorms National Park Authonly (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial accelogical survey.

 A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site 005c, land at the Old Nursery, Old Blair, Blair Atholi on 18 August 2010

3. The proposed development site is that, located at NN 867667.

4. The main habitat is wat Semi-improved Neutral Grassland and beech hedge.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern – see UK list of Vescular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Calingerns LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

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1.0 Introduction

Background

7,1 In order to make an assassment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Caimgorns Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitet suitability assessment was conducted at Site 005c, land at the Old Nursery, Old B(air, Blair Atholl, Perthehire

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1,4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, bolh experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

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7.5 A review of the detailed on the Mational Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Common pipilatrelle, brown long-eared bat, wildcat, otter and badger records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the site. Red squirrel and Soprano pipilatrelle presence have been recorded in 1km squares approx. 1km (or less) from the site.

1.7 Also recorded within 10km square of the site – goldeneye, twite, hen harrier, black grouse, capercaille, redshank, lapwing, Northern brown argus, pearl bordered tribilary, mason bee and Kentish glory.

setil betengised

1.8 There are no statutorily designated sites within the survey area itself, although Ancient Woodlands of Old Blair are close to the western boundary.

1.9 The land is located within Blair Castle Historic Gardens and Designed Landscape designated as outlined in the Highland Area Local Plan 2000, defined as "Areas that have been set out and planted in the past (mostly within the last 200-300 years) and have been set out and planted in the past (mostly within the last 200-300 years) and have been set out and planted in the past (mostly within the last 200-300 years).

2.0 Survey

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2.2 A Phase 1 Habitet Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 ecological Survey, was undertaken tor the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed terget notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Caimgomns LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for memmel species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an extended Phase 1 survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of mid-August is therefore optimal.

2.5 The habitate are described by the use of larget notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig 2). Common species hames and scientific names (Stece C (1997) New Flore of the Bullish (sies. Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

stiuseЯ

Vegetation

2.6 This site comprises an enclosed field, previously managed as a tree nursery for growing young trees for commercial sale. The site is now unmanaged, with no sign of being grazed or mowed in past year or more. In place of trees, the area is now dominated by rushes, grasses and other fail welland species and nuderals.

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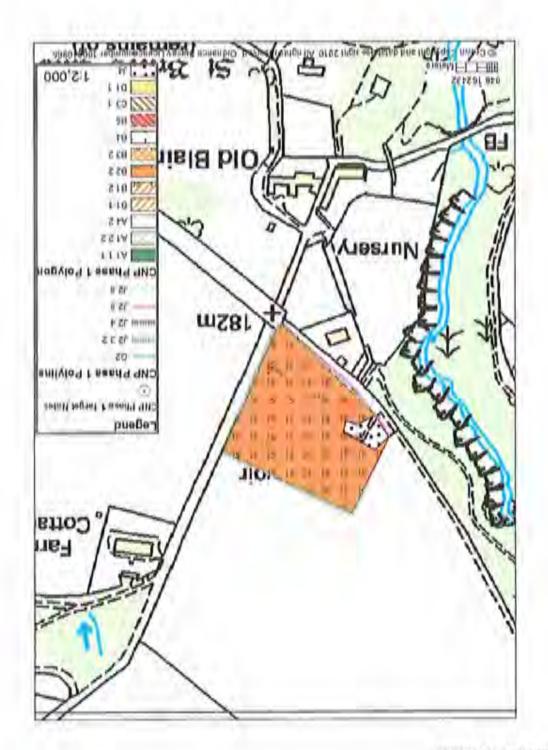
Much of the site is permanently molat-waterlogged. The main species present are soft rush (Juncus effusus), common frogweed (Heracleum sphondylium), creeping thistle (Cirsium ervense) and fulted vetch (Vicia cracca); see Target note 1 for species list. Patches of tail ruderals (see Target note 2) have colonised around the species list. Patches of tail ruderals (see Target note 2) have colonised around the species list.

Piles of brash and occasional moriburd lichen-covered rowan (Sorbus aucuparte) ware noted on the site.

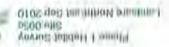
2.8 The boundary is delineated by a beech hedge on all four sides, with some mature perimeter trees present - copper beech (Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea') and sycamore (Acer Pseudoplatanus)

Fauna

2.9 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Calingorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.



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3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat, badger or red squirrel. It does offer suitable foreging habitat for badger and bats.

4,0 References

JNCC. 1990. Handbook for Phase 1 habital survey - a technique for Stace, C.A. 1997. New Flore of the British Isles. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.

UK list of Vascular plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> Cairngorms LBAP Priority Species List <u>www.cairngorms.co.uk</u>

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Main species in the sward soft rush (Juncus effusus), common hogweed (Heracleum sphondyllum), creeping thistle (Cirsium ervense) tufted velch (Vicia cracca), Yorkahire fog (Horacleus), meadow foxtail (Alopecurus pretensis), broad-leaved dock (Rumex obtustionius), cleavers/goosegrass (Gallum apartne), yarrow (Achillea dock (Rumex obtustionius), cleavers/goosegrass (Gallum apartne), yarrow (Achillea dock (Rumex obtustionius), cleavers/goosegrass (Gallum apartne), yarrow (Achillea millefollum), common ragwort (Senecio Jacobaea), marsh willowherb (Epilobium palustre)

78709 01768 NN - ST

Hard standing area used as farm storage site – silage wraps, feed vallers and feed ings Tall colonised vegetation on disturbed ground at edge, such as broad-leaved dock (Rumax obtustiolius), creeping thistle (Cirsium arvense)

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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Land at Black Island, Blair Atholl

September 2010

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6	4.0 References
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***	Background Existing data Besignated sites
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	Areumans

CONTENTS

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1, As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 005d for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Caimgorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial acological survey.

2. A desktop sludy and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Sile 005d, tand at Black Island, Blair Atholi on 18 August 2010

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4. The main habitats are conifer plantation, broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, stands of ancient Scots pine, regenerated scrub, disturbed open ground supporting arable weeds and other open areas of unimproved species-rich calcareous/mesotrophic grasslands and shingle banks.

5. No notable plant species (Inose of UK conservation concern – see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.ut</u> - or those listed on the Calingorns LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

6. Evidence of otter, bat and red squimel presence were recorded on the sile.

7. The site offers suitable breeding and foraging habitat for otter, bats, red squirrels and badgers

1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 in order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calmporms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Sile 005d, land at Black Island, Blair Atholl, Perthshire.

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1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigon-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM

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1.5. A review of the data held on the Vational Biodiversity Metwork (VBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat, badger, otter and wildcat records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the alte. Soprano pipatrelle and red squirrel are recorded within 1km square of the site.

1.7 Also recorded within 10km square of the site – Goldenaye, twite, hen harder, black grouse, cepercalilie, redshank, lapwing, mason bee and Kentish glory. Northem brown argus and pean bordered fribilary have been recorded within 2km square and Atlantic salmon in the River Gary to a distance of 100m.

setic betangised

1.8 This site is on the banks of the River Geny, a tributary of the River Tey SAC designated for Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar); Brook lamprey (Lampete planed), Clear-water lakes or locins with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient of the number (Lutra lutra), River lamprey (Lampete likes); Sea lamprey (Petromyzon manus).

The eastern section of the site is classified as Long Established woodland of plantation origin (2b) on the inventory of ancient and long-established woodland sites. These are defined as "Sites shown as plantation on these maps, These are shown as woodland at all in 1750 or shown as plantation on these maps, These are woods that were apparently planted before 1860."

Z'O SULVEY

Method

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S.2.A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an extended Phase 1 ecological survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species ((hose of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calmgorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habital suitability within the proposed development site tor mainnait species was also undertaken.

A The standard optimal time to undensite an extended Place 1 survey is between Lemito optimal time to undensite optimal.

2.5 The habitate are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.2). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) New Flore of the British Isles. Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Results

nollstageV

2.6 This site is on that ground on the north bank of the River Garry. It comprises a strip of floodpiain between the main Perth to invertness railway line and the riverbank and incorporates a series of paths, open rides and a wayteave from overhead power and incorporates a series of paths, open rides and a wayteave from overhead power and incorporates a series of paths, open rides and a wayteave from overhead power and incorporates a series of paths, open rides and a wayteave from overhead power and incorporates a series of paths, open rides and a wayteave from overhead power and incorporates a series of paths, open rides and a wayteave from overhead power and incorporates a series of paths, open rides and a wayteave from overhead power and incorporates a series of paths.

2.7 The main habitats present are open coniter plantation, broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, stands of ancient Scots pine, regenerated scrub, disturbed open ground supporting arable weeds, open areas of unimproved species-rich calcareous and smoot mesons and species of unimproved species-rich calcareous and

S xibriedqA ni balali ere fresenq seiseqa nisM

S.S. I.A bristbooW nothstraff auoratinoO 8.S.

A variety of conter plantation types are found, presenting a range of age, species and management methods. In general, the canopy is fairly open, particularly towards the workern and Sitter stite, where dominant species are Sitter spino. (Picea silohensis) and Scots Pino (Pinus sylvestins) with occarsional birch (Belula spp) and alder (Almus glutinosa) at the woodland adge. Evidence of fininning and grazing was noted free. Sections of disturbed ground with feed bales support a number of atable woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland strong with sections of disturbed ground with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits have a support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland with feed bales support a number of atable woodland bits woodland by the woodland by the woodland bits woodland by the woodland

Stands of Scots Pine are evident throughout the site, one stand in particular supports a number of notable ancient trees - see Target Note Z. In addition to spruce and pine, larch (Larix deciduas) becomes more frequent towards the eastern edge of the woodland.

ortal dag perjajanyi kampur (Mana ana A-Ana Tangesi (Camula)

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A variety of woodland sub-categories feature here. Naturally regenerating birch and alder wet woodland; mature policy specimens along an old embankment. overhanging ripartan willow (Salks spp), birch and alder scrub.

places by alder and willow sorub.

A etoN tegeT ess – duna neinedin woled etentedua yanna no baten eruh anno eting allo

For much of the site, well-established meture broadleaves dominete, with a scattering of coniters in the canopy layer. Dominant species in the canopy are birch, alder, rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), willow and bird cherty (Prunus padus), with beech (Fagus sylvatice) and ash (Fraxinus excelsion) occurring occasionally along the embandment at eastern ond of the site. The understorey and ground layer are typically well-daveloped and diverse with frequent evidence of natural regeneration – embandment at eastern ond of the site. The understorey and ground layer are typically well-daveloped and diverse with frequent evidence of natural regeneration – togets aveloped and diverse with frequent evidence of natural regeneration – see Target Note 5, Notebie species present in the ground flore include columbina see Target avidence of natural regeneration – see Target Note 5, Notebie species present in the ground flore include columbina (Aquilegia vulgats), water mini (Menthe aquatica), dog's mercury (Mercurialis perentis), biadder campion (Silene vulgats), common figwort (Scrophuleria nodosa) and goldenced (Solidago virgaurea).

1.68 briefeand eucereolad bevorgmint 01.5

The interfor woodland habitat incorporates small patches of open ground supporting floristically diverse swards, with species characteristic of calcareous conditions. Notable species present include common restharrow (Ononis repens), kidney vetch (Anthyllis vulneraria), wood sage (Teuchum scorodonia), tuited vetch (Viola aracca), ling heather (Calluna vulgaria), bird's-foot trefoil (Lotus corniculates) and yerrow (Anthyllis vulneraria), wood sage (Teuchum scorodonia), tuited vetch (Viola aracca), ling heather (Calluna vulgaria), bird's-foot trefoil (Lotus corniculates) and yerrow (Achillee millefoilum). Numerous common carder bees were recorded foraging here.

1.58 brielszene listluevi bevorgminu 11.5

On open ground, this type of gressland dominates and is largely unmodified (by, for example, artificial fertilisers, sturry, intensive grezing, herbicide or drainage). Consequently it is classified as unimproved, although has been maintained through human intervention as unplented open ground due to presence of overhead powerlines.

The wayleave runs aimost parallet to the railway line along the north edge of the sale. Regenerated scrub is evident on this strip of open ground - see Target note 3

2.12 The site is fenced along the railway line and open to River Gerry. Posts and longths of defunct fencing (stockproot and electric) were noted in various states of disrepair within the site. Many disused concrete structures remain on the site, most blockplant within the site. Many disused concrete structures remain on the site, most workers. There are also remains of an old stone embaniument and other stone workers. There are also remains of an old stone embaniument and other stone deteilet buildings possibly associated with a former weter supply system.

The level of noise from passing rail and nearby car traffic is considerable.

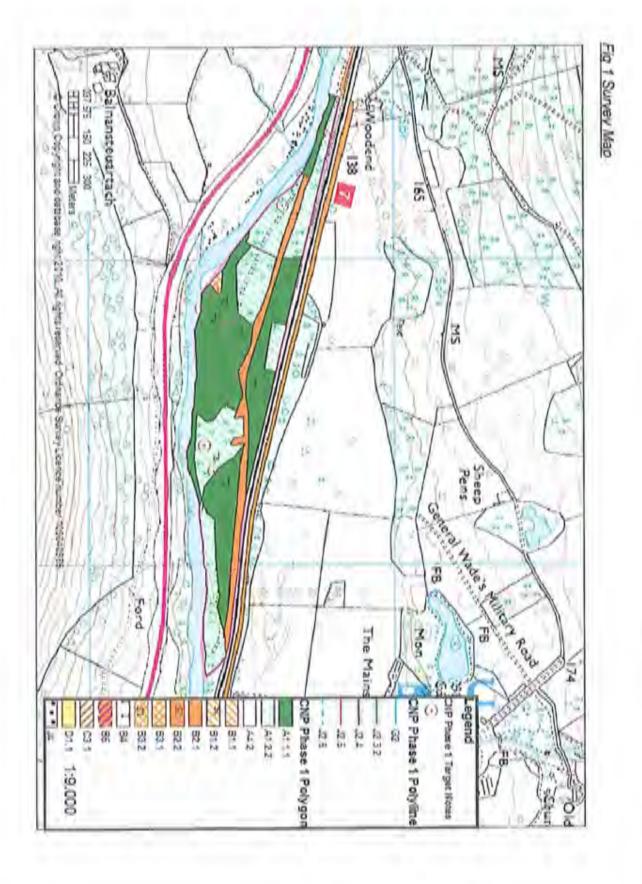
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2.13 Bat droppings, most likely Common or Soprano pipisiralle, were found stuck to were recorded along the river bank and evidence of aquirral presence was found throughout the site where suitable habitat was present. Signs of aquirral foreging were observed in much of the coniter plantation, particularly where the Sitks sprace are observed in much of the coniter plantation, particularly where the Sitks sprace to anopy was most dense. Signs consisted of chewed cones, some fresh, on the forest floor. See Target Notes for further details.

2.14 Other recorded fauna - common carder bee, bull and white-tailed bumblebees, small white, small toriciseshell and peacock butterhies, grey and pied wagtails, nesting swallows.

Rabbil, lox, roe deer droppings and prints.

A mink rait was present along the banks of the River Garry, suggesting suspected.



Phose 1 Haddat Survey Stecoold Landcare North/East Sep 2010



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3.1 Otter: the site itself offers suitable foraging and breeding habitat for otter and signs of otter presence were recorded during survey.

3.2 Water Vole: the watercourse and associated banks have limited potential for weller vole colonisation. However through much of the site, bankside substrate comprises cobbles and therefore offers few burrowing opportunities. Shorter sections of soft sandy substrate do occur.

3.3 Bats: there are plenty of old trees throughout the site, some of which would provide suitable bat roosting sites. The site also offers ample foraging potential. Bat droppings were noted in a derelict concrete structure.

3.4 Red squirrel: signs were recorded throughout the site wherever suitable reading opportunities were found i.e. below stands of dense Sitka spruce. There are also ample nesting opportunities for red squirrels and it is highly likely that drays are on site.

3.5 Badger: the alte offers suitable breeding habitat and foreging opportunities for badgers. It is highly that this site is utilised by foreging and transitory badgers.

4.0 References

JUCC, 1990. Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental JUCC, 1990. Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental

Stace, C.A. 1997. New Flora of the British Islas. 2^m Edition. Cambridge University Press.

UK list of Vascular plants of Conservation Concern http://www.ukbap.org.uk

Caimgorms LBAP Priority Species List www.caimgorms.co.uk

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SETON TEERET NOTES

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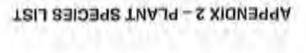
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Chewed pine and spruce cones on woodland lloor, suggesting red squirrel foraging.

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Open ground below wayleave

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Otter prints on nverbank - see T4



signs of squimer foreign – noted throughout dense conifer blocks



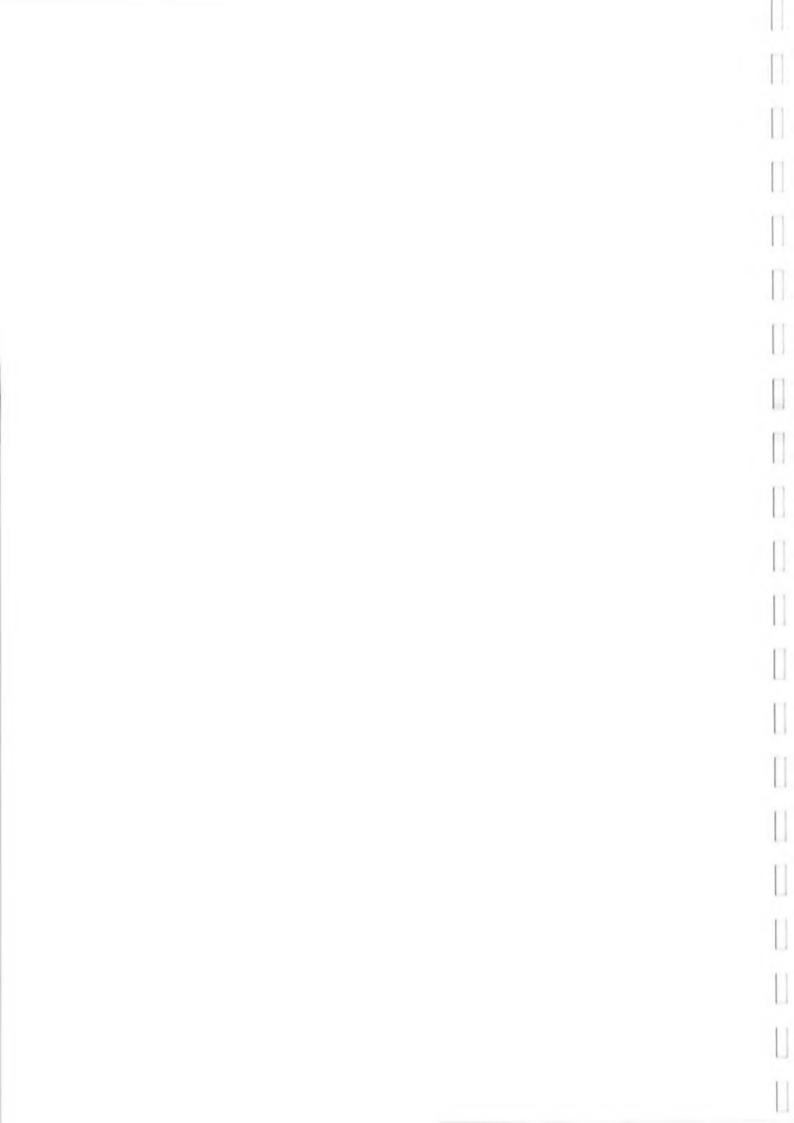


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APPENDIX 4 - PHASE 1 CODES

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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Site: 005f Slair Atholl Land at Garryside, Blair Atholl

August 2010

Steff Ferguson & Flora Grigor-Taylor CEnv MIEEM Pittentaggart Migvie Migvie



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APPENDIX 1 - TARGET NOTES

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CONTENTS

Aremmans

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 0051, Land at Garryside, Blair Atholi for indusion into the Local Development Plan, the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site 0051 Land at Garryside, Blair Atholi on 19 August 2010.

The proposed development site is located at NN872650 and comprises
 The proposed development site is located at NN872650 and comprises

. A. The main habitat is semi-improved acid grassland.

5. No notable plant species (lhose of UK conservation concern or those listed on the Calingorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

The site may provide bat, ofter and badger foraging habitat as well as possible water vole habitat.

1,0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calingorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site 005f, Land at Garyalde, Blair Atholl, Parthahire.

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1.4 The survey work was conducted by Stell Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

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1.5 A review of the data held on the National Blodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Northern brown argus and pearl bordered fillillary butterfiles have been recorded at 2km level, and red aquirret at 1km level.

1.7 Badger, otter, wildcat and bat records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the site. Also recorded within 10km square of the site – goldeneye, twite, hen harrier, black grouse, capercalille, redshank and lapwing.

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1.6 The site is bordered by the River Garry to the south and the River Tilt to the east Both are part of the River Tay SAC.

rooms innort Franch moo was neps wagat tao innot an ihan J

2.0 Survey

Method

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site on 19 August 2010.

2.2.A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 mathodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Caimporn's LBAP list of (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Caimporn's LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an extended Phase 1 survey is petween is index. The standard optimal time to entry time of survey is the end of September The survey time of mid-August is the end of September The survey time of the end of September 10 and 10

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target holes, annotated to the survey map (see Figure 1). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) New Flora of the Britlah Isles, Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Results

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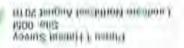
2.6 This site is on level ground with a single step located towards the north of the site, where the ground rises slightly. The level nature of the site indicates it may have constituted a flood plain in the past.

2.7 Main species present are false dat grass (Anhenalherum elalius). Yorkshire log (Holcus lenetus), cocketoot (Dactylis giomerale), tuited hairgrass (Daschampsta cospilosa), tuited vatch (Viccie cracca), yarrow (Achillee millefolium), common hogweed (Herroleum sphondylium) and creeping buttercup (Rununculus repens), constituting semi-improved acid grassland, B12 (see Target Note 1 in Appendix). Species richness of award varies across the site, with a greater concentration of Species richness of award varies across the site, with a greater concentration of Species richness of award varies (easi) as well as towards the north.

2.8 The boundary is a mill lade to the west (see Target Vole 2) which has a retaining wall on its west bank. There is some overhanging vegetation and occasional common alder (Alnus glutinosa) on the west bank. Water quality appeared poor and emitted a bad odour.

2.9 On the south the site is bound by the River Garry, while the eastern boundary is the River Till, which flows into the Garry at the site's southeast corner.

2.10 A small bank forms a step in the site towards the northern end, which displays more species richness and also a non-typical clump of (all vegetation (see Target for Vote 3).

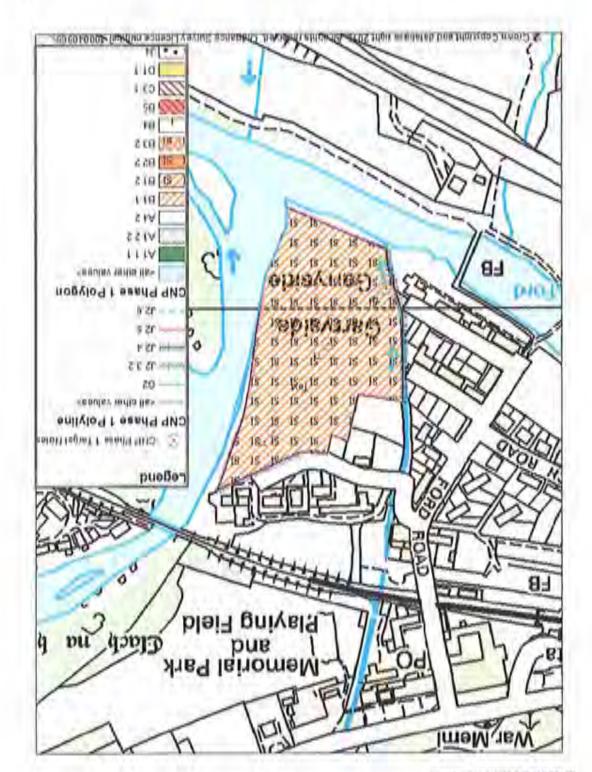


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2.11 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Cairngorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.

2.12 The alte was observed to be rich in insects, with a range of toraging butterflies recorded, including peacock, small tortoiseshell and tritiliaries, as well as bumblebees and other nectar feeders.

Figure 1: Survey Map



0107 Industry Formulation American

3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for bat and red squirrel. No opportunities for badger, other holts/resting sites were observed. There may be foraging opportunities for badger, other and particularly bats, as the site attracts a wide range opportunities for badger, other and particularly bats, as the site attracts a wide range opportunities for badger.

3.2 The mill lade forming the west boundary of the sile offers potentially suitable habitat for water vole.

4.0 References

JNCC, 1990, Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit. 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997. New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press.

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unpleasant odour. relating well on its western bank. Water quality appeared poor, amitting an anote is ritiw, ritibling the weetern boundary of the site. This is a deep ditch, with a stone

were notable along the banks. gludinosa along the western bank. Clumps of garden loosestrife Lysimachia spp. vegetation is tall and overhangs the open water, with a few common aider Almus

Eatern bank may offer suitable water vole habitat.

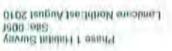
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In the northern section, an embankment traverses the site roughty from northeast to south west, forming a small step in the otherwise level plane. Some forbs not found elsewhere on the site were recorded here, as well as an unusual clump of tall vegetation, dominated by Dame's violet Hesperis metronalis.

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Site 0051 looking south from bank. River Tilt to left of picture.



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APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Land at Middlebridge, Bridge of Tilt, Blair Atholl

September 2010

APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES APPENDIX 2 – PHASE 1 CODES SERVIX 3 – PHASE 1 CODES

1	4.0 References
4	3.0 Habitat Suitability for Mammala
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Annmary

 As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 005g for Inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Calingorms National Park Authonity (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site 005g. Middlebridge near Bridge of Till on 16 August 2010.

369858 NN Is belead aH5.8 is lis Inempleveb besogong erT.5.

A. The main habitat is improved Grassland.

 No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Caimgorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

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1.0 Introduction

gackground

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calimporms Local Developments of sites, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site 005g, Land at Middlebridge, Bridge of Tilt, Blair Atholl, Perthahire.

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1 A The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

eted priteix3

1.5.A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Badger, otter, wildcet and bat (common & soprano pipterelle, brown long-eared) records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the site. Red squimal is recorded within 1km square of the site, as well as records at 100m level in mature woodlands at the western site boundary.

1.7 Also recorded within 10km square of the site – Goldeneye, twile, hen harder, black grouse, capercaillie, redshank, lapwing, peah-bordered fritilisry, Kentish glory and mason bee. Northern brown argus has been recorded within 2km square.

seti8 betergized

7.7 Gien Till Wood SSSI, designated for its upland mixed ash woodland, is located immediately west of site boundary. The River Till, situated approximately 100m from the western edge of the site, is part of the River Tay SAC.

2.0 Survey

Method

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2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an extended Phase 1 ecological survey, was undertaken (or the site. Standard Phase 1 ecological survey, was undertaken (or the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed larget notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calingorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an extended Phase 1 survey is between law and the and the entry terms of the survey time of mid-hugust is tended of September. The survey time of mid-hugust is tended for any survey time.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.2). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) Wew Florn of the British Isles, Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text balow.

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Vegetation

2.6 This site is on undulating steeply stoping termland and comprises improved

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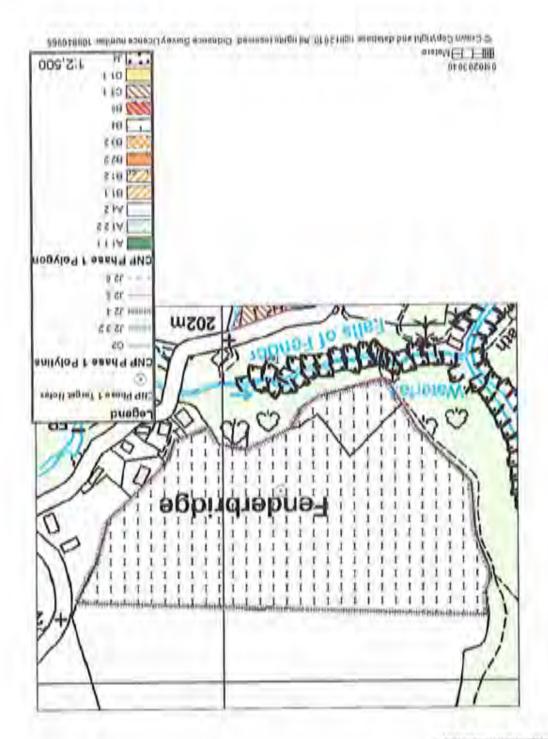
Main species in the sward are perennial ryegrass (Lollum perenne), crested dogs tail (Cynosurus cristelus), Yorkshire tog (Holcus lanetus), white clover (Trifollum repens), common mousear (Cerastium fontanum) and daisy (Bellis perennis) with patches of common neule (Unica diolca) and creeping thistle (Cirsium ervense).

2.6 The boundary is fenced on all sides. Overhanging mature broadleaf trees of the adjacent Glon Till Wood feature along the western site boundary.

Enus 7

2.9 No apecies of conservation concern and/or listed on the Calmgomra LEAP list of priority species were roted on sile.

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3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat and red squirrel. No badger setts were observed. There may be limited foreging opportunity for badger and bats here.

4.0 References

JACC. 1990. Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental JACC. 1990. Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental

Press. C.A. 1997. New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University

UK list of Vascular plants of Conservation Concern http://www.ukbap.org.uk

Caimgoms LAP Priority Species List www.caimgoms.co.uk



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APPENDIX 1 - TARGET NOTES

#1899 Z#628 NN - 11

Wet spring with small open ditches, Jointed rush (Juncus articulatus), soft rush (J. effusus), cuckootlower (Cardamine pratensis), bristle club-rush (Scirpus setaceus)



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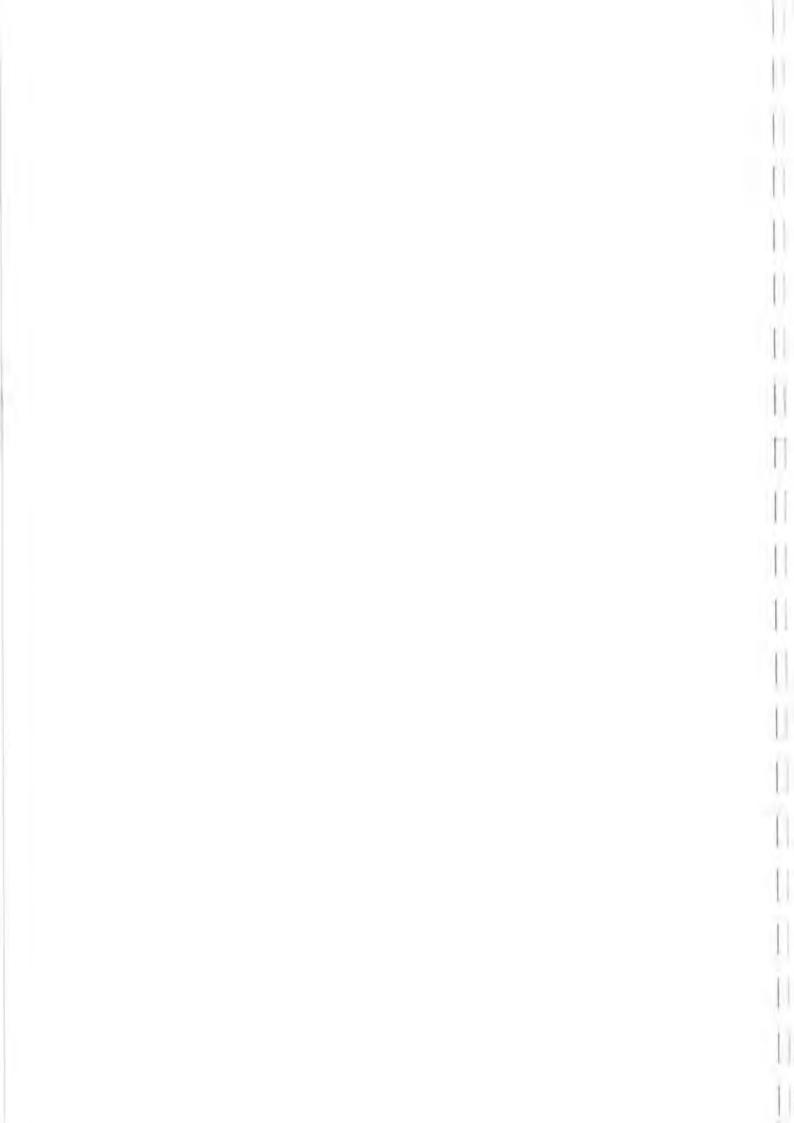
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APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

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eone T	15.4
Hedge with trees - species-poor	75'3'5
Running water	20
blos - riterul dunde hewb yrd	1/10
Other tail herb and tern - ruderal	C34
puelseerg viteroviteraM	98
putiesed Bussepud	1/8
Calcareous grassland - semi-improved	2 69
panoidui-juias - pualatait (annon	85.2
Voja Brassand - semi-improved	81'5
Pevoidminu - braissing block	1.18
Wixed woodland - recently felled	E.MA
Conference woodland - recently falled	S,4A,
pallat vinegan - braidow bavagerig	1.6.4.
Benub - scallered	S.SA
snonujuco/asuap - qruos	1.SA
nollatnatq - bnalboow baxiM	A1.3.2
jumigu-julas - publiboow bexiM	1.6.1A
Conferous woodland - plantation	S.S. I.A.
Conferous woodland - Semi-natural	121V
broadleaved woodland - plantation	SILA
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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Site: 005h Land at Pitagowan, Blair Atholl **Beptember 2010**

Stoll Forguson & Flore Grigor-Taylor CEnv MIEEM



APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS SPORT 3 – PHASE 1 CODES SPORT 3 – PHASE 1 CODES

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 As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 005h for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Calmgomra National Park Authonty (CNPA) has commissioned Landone NorthEast to undertake a desirtop study and initial scological survey.

 A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site 006h, land at Pilagowan, near Blair Atholi on 18 August 2010.

3. The proposed development site is 2.3he located at NN 517558.

A. The main habitat is broadleaved sent-matural woodland.

5. No notable plant species (those of Lift conservation concern – are UK list of Vasculat Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> – or those listed on the Ceitrigoms LBAP list of phority species) were noted. However, the presence of aspen is note-worthy, as the species is important to ancourage aspan hoverthy (Hammerschmidtle ferrugines) and aspen bracket fungus (Phellinus tremulae), both (Hammerschmidtle ferrugines) and aspen bracket fungus (Phellinus tremulae), both Ceitrigoms LBAP priority species

6. The site offers suitable breeding and foreging habital for badgers and bals.

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1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an essesament on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Celingorns Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site 005h, land at Pitagowan, Blair Atholl, Perthahire.

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1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Forguson and Flora GrigerTaylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

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7.5.A review of the data held on the Varianal Biodiversity Vetwork (VBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.0 Common pipiatrelle, brown tong-cared bat and badger records exist at the 10km to 10km t

1.7 Also recorded within 10km square of the site – goldeneye, twite, hen harrier, black grouse, capercalitie, redshank, ispwing, Norlnem brown argus, pearl bordered frilllary, meson bes and Kentish glory.

Designated Sites

There are no stalutority designated sites in the survey areas of immediate environs.



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Method

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site on 16 August 2010.

3.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 extended Phase 1 extended Phase 1 ecology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calingory are also by the called and the called an operation species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development sile for memory

2.4 The alardard optimal time to underfaite an extended Phase 1 survey is between April and the alardard optimal time of mid-August is therefore optimal.

2.5 The hapitats are described by the use of larget notes, annotated to the survey map (see Fig.2). Common species names and scientific names (States C (1997) New Flora of the British Isles, Second Ed. Combridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

Silvesoft

пониврач

2.6 This site is on uneven ground, situated stongside the main Parth to inverness milway line, which forms the nonlinem site boundary. The busy B847 runs along the site's southern boundary. The main habital supported is well mixed broadleaved wootland, southern boundary. The main habital approaching in the field and sorub layers.

1.1.1.A boniboow beviselbeoi£ lightlign-ime8 1.5

Annual interestion of the second seco

Conditions are well for much of the sile, particularly towards the western and Small drainage ditches and wet flushes are present, supporting welland plants such as broadteaved pondweed (Potamogeton natens) and lesser spearwort (Rarunculus flammula)

Where the carepy is open, regeneration of all the main carepy species is evident, as well as the occasional oak (Quercus sp) seedling. Birch regeneration is dense where the canopy is open below the powerline wayleave - see (arget Note 2.

The site is also rich in fundi, typical of this type of woodland (e.g. chanterolie, birch

polypore, birch bolete)



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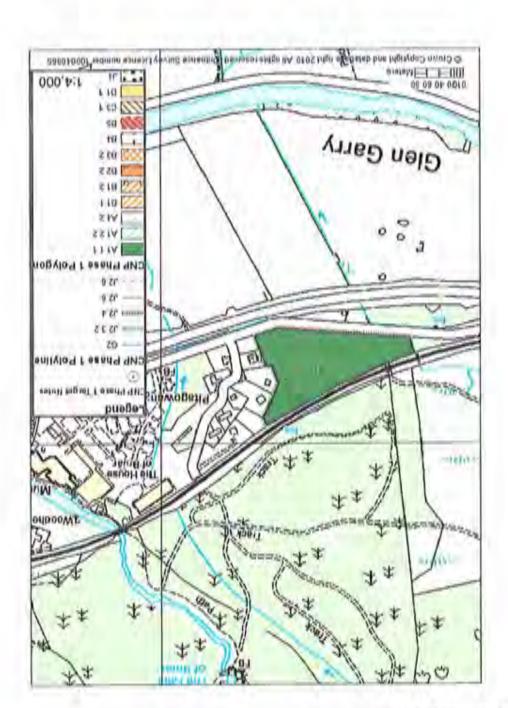
2.8 The boundary is fenced on all sides and the level of noise from passing rail and car traffic is considerable.

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2.9 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Calmporns LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.

The open rides in the woodland were not in butterflies and other invertebrates.

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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site likelf offers no suitable breeding habitat for offer or water vole and little opportunity for red squimels.

There are numerous old treas throughout the site, some of which would provide suitable but roosting sites. The site site also offers foraging potential for bate.

Woodland sections offer good badger habitat, both for foraging and dwelling, although no setts were observed during survey.

4.0 References

undit. 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council audit. 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997, New Flore of the British Isles. 2nd Edition. Cembridge University Press.

UK list of Vascular plants of Conservation Concern <u>Dup://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> Cairngorms.co.uk

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APPENDIX 1 ~ TARGET NOTES

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Ground flora: most frequent torbs are Germander speedwell (Veronice chameedrys) and chickweed wintergreen (Trientalis europees), alongside health bedatrew (Gellum chickweed wintergreen (Trientalis europees), alongside health bedatrew (Gellum transform), wild respherty (veronice and localised extensive patches of blueberry (Veronice myrifilus). Occasional harebell (Campenute rotundifolie), common dog violet (Viole nviniena), wild respherry harebell (Campenute rotundifolie), common dog violet (Viole nviniena), wild respherry (Rubus (europee)) and texterional rotundifolie), common dog violet (Viole nviniena), wild respherry (Rubus (europeeus) and texteriore (Succise prefereis) present.

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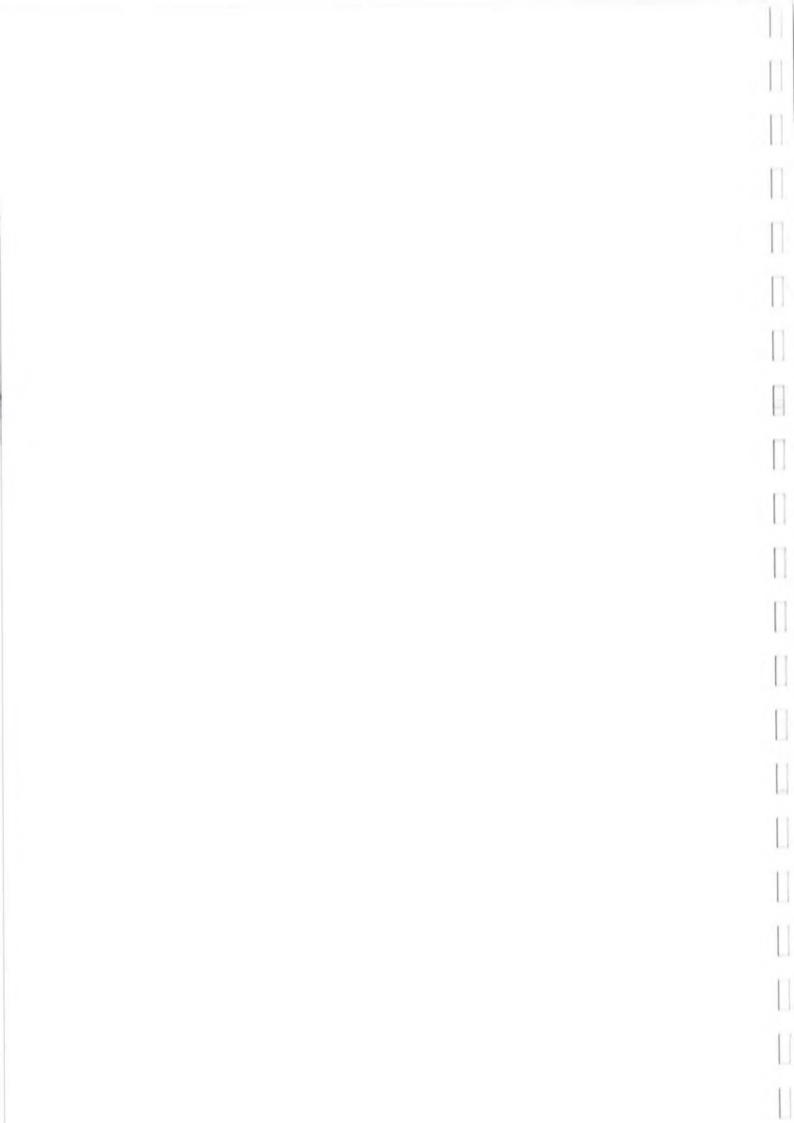
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APPENDIX 3 ~ PHASE 1 CODES

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PHASE 1 CODE

Baro ground	PP-
Dry ditch	15,6
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Fence	15.4
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pallet Vilked wooding - heavily falled	C'PV
Conferous woodland - received felled	5.AA.2
Delial vilaces - breiboow bevealbeard	1.1.1
Sorub - acattered	V3'5
suonninop/eanab - dunas	1.SA
nollalnalq - bnsbeaw baxiM	S.E. 1A
jeinten-juise - putipoon bexilvi	1.6.1A
Conficture woodland - plantation	A12.2
Coniterous woodland - sami-natural	V1'5'1
nobelnoiq - bnelboow beveelbeet8	51.1.4
Woulen-Imee - bnelboow bevoelbeord	FLIA
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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

5116: 193 Site: 193 Sevelopment Site

August 2010

Stell Farguson & Flora Grigor-Taylor CEnv MIEEM Pittentaggari Migvio Migvio



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APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

APPENDIX 2 - SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 1 - TARGET NOTES

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1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 19s, Land at Ballintoul -Potential Development Site, for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Calingorms National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare NorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site 198 on 19 August 2010.

3. The proposed development site is located at MN879651 and comprises approximately 3./ha.

4. The main habitats are improved grassland, currently managed for silage as well as a narrow strip of semi-improved calcareous grassland along the west and north boundary of the site, where no agricultural management has taken place.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or Ihose listed on the Caimgorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

. The site may provide bai and badger (oraging habitat.

1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calingorms Local Development Plan. CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site 19s, Land at Ballintoul - Potential Development Site, Blair Atholi, Perthshire.

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1.4 The survey work was conducted by Stell Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

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1.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Northern brown argus and pearl bordered frilliary butterflies as well as ofter have been recorded at Zkm level, and red squirml at 1km level.

 T Badger, otter, wildoat and bal records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the site. Also recorded within 10km square of the site – goldeneye, twite, hen harrier, black grouse, capercalille, redshank and lapwing.

Besignated Sites

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7.8 There is a SSSI site approximately 160m east of the site, located within the same percel of land as the development site. Biair Atholi Meadow SSSI is a thin strip of sloping grassiand on fluvio-glacial deposits and is important for the presence of species-rich osicareous grassland, the only known example in Perthahire.

http://millog.her.pd/op/oprinde/j kol - millo Mekelj uningle(i millog)

2.0 Survey

Dontem

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the site on 19 August 2010.

2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an Extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Stendard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calmgorns LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habital suitability within the proposed development site to mammal species was also undertaken

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of mid-August is (herefore optimal.

2.6 The habitats are described by the use of larget notes, annotated to the survey wew (Y821). Common species names and scientific names (Slace C (1997) New Flore of the British Isles. Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

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2.5 This site is on level ground, located in a sinp along residential houses and mature gatdens to the horthwest.

2.7 The main habitat le improved gressland (B4), currently managed for silage of grazed. A strip of semi-improved calcareous grasstand (B3.2) ties between the grazent improved sward and the gardens of the residential houses to the northweat, with a improved sward sward and the gardens of the residential houses to the northweat, with a range of wildflowers present in the sward, which appears unmanaged.

2.8 The improved gressland consists of commercial greases and is rich in white clover. The semi-improved strip of tail vegelation has a wide range of plants, including field scablous (Knautia arvensis), black knapweed (Centaurea nigra), eccksfoot (Dectylls glomerata), Talse oat gress (Anhenatherum etallius), lesser burdock (Arctium minus), bindweed (Convolvulus ervensis) and meadow craneabili (Geranium prefense).

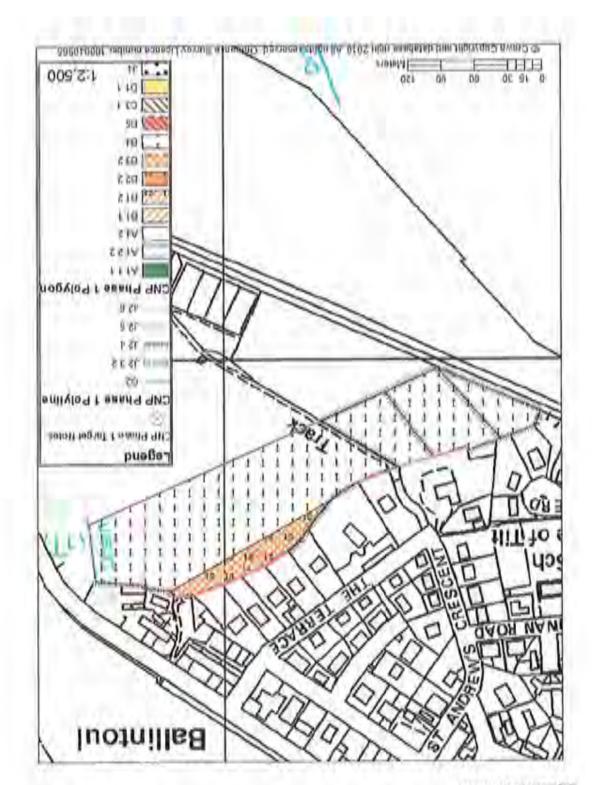
2.9 The boundery of the site consists of garden walls and some fences to the northwest, several fencelines divide the western and of the site into smaller units currently grazed by sheep, while the main bulk of the site is unfenced along its eastern and northern edge. Mettre trees (including gean (Prunus avium), sycemore (Acer pseudopletanus), rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Scols pine (Prunus avium), sycemore (Fraxinus excelsior) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), Scols pine (Prunus avium), sycemore (Fraxinus excelsior) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), and well as shrubs including blackthorm (Prunus sylvestris), and mile of the north-orthore (France excelsion) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), see well as shrubs including blackthorm (Prunus avinus avinus), now and sing the north-orthore excelsion) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), see well as shrubs including blackthorm (Prunus excelsion) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), see well as shrubs including blackthorm (Prunus excelsion) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), see well as shrubs including blackthorm (Prunus excelsion) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), see well as shrubs including blackthorm (Prunus excelsion) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), see well as shrubs including blackthorm (Prunus excelsion) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia), see well as shrubs including blackthorm (Prunus excelsion) and willows (Sofbus aucuparia).

2, 10 An access track leading to sewage treatment works to the east blascis the site west-east, also providing access from the residential area to the northwest

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2.11 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Caimgorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.

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3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat and red squirrel. No badger setts were observed. There may be foraging opportunity for badger and bats here.

4.0 References

JNCC. 1990, Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental JNCC. 2007 edition. Nature Conservancy Council

Press. C.A. 1997. New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University

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Calcareous grassiand bank along unmanaged ground adjoining residential gardens to northwest.

Species recorded:

White clover ribtev better Red clover Raspberry Meadow cranes-bill Lesser burdook Greater stitchwort Gound elder subideos blei-False cat grass Dograse Creeping thistle Creeping bulleroup Cackstool Broad-leaved dook Black knapweed Bindwaed

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APPENDIX 2 - SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Site 19a looking north and west, adjoining residential properties and gardens



Site 19a looking south, internal fencing and sheep grazing.

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APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

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Dry ditch	15,6
liew	15.5
eoue j	15.4
Hedge with trans - species-poor	12.3.2
natew Drinnus	G5
Dry dwarf shrub heath - add	D4 4
Other tail herb and tern - ruderal	V CO V
Marah/marahy grassland	98
jubioxed grassiand	94
Calcareous grassland - semi-improved	83.2
Neutral graveland - semi-improved	85'5
bevorgm)-imaa - bnaleserg bloA	2'18
Acid grassiand - brailsearg bloA	1.18
Mixed woodland - recently felled	£,6A
Conterous woodland - recently felled	2 PV
Broadleaved woodland - recently felled	L'WV
berettese - duto2	A2.2
snonujuoo/asuap - qrubg	A2.1
notetneiq – bneiboow bexiM	A133
Mixed woodland - semi-natural	L'E'LW
Configuration woodland - plantation	V133
Conference woodland - semi-netural	1'2'IV
nobelneig - bneiboow beveelbeord	21.1A
lenuten-imaa - bnelboow baveelbaord	P.F.M
Description	PHASE 1 CODE



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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Land at Middlebridge - Potential Development Site

August 2010

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CONTENTS

Aremmary

0.6	alemmeW for Mammals	9
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	Vegetation	3
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	Designated sites	NNN
	etsb gniteix3	z
	Background	5
0.1	Introduction	z
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SETON TERRET NOTES

References

0.4

APPENDIX 2 - SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

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7. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 19b, Land at Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Middlebridge - Potential Development Site for inclusion into the Local Development Site for inclusion i

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site 19b, Land at Middlebridge on 19 August 2010.

The proposed development site is located at NN879666 and comprises
 Approximately 0.2ha.

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5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vescular plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbsp.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Caimgorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

.16. The site may provide bat and badger foraging habitat. 8

noitoubortni 0.r

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calmgorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

1.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habilet suitebility assessment was conducted at Sile 19b, Land at Middlebridge - Potential Development.

.erl5.0 yletemixorqqs sesingnos bns 383678NN te betsool ei elis erl7.6.1

1.4 The survey work was conducted by Stell Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

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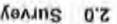
1.5 A review of the data held on the Vational Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Badger, otter, wildcat and bat records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the site. Red squime is recorded within 1km square of the site.

1.7 Also recorded within 10km square of the site – goldeneye, twite, hen harder, black grouse, capercalille, redshank and lapwing, northern brown argus and pead bordered trifillary.

Designated Sites

Tor its uplane are no designations applying to the site. Gian Tilt Wood SSSI, designated for its uplane are no the northwest.



DortheW

2.1 An ecological survey was undertaken on the sile on 19 August 2010.

S.S.A. Phase 1 Habital Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed larget notes of notable plant species (those of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calmgorms LBAP list of phority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an extended Phase 1 survey is between April and the and optimal time to undertake an extended Phase 1 survey is between April and the and the end of September. The survey time of mid-August is therefore optimal.

Z.5 The habitate are described by the use of target notes, annotated to the survey wew (See Fig.2). Common species hames and scientific names (Stace C (1997) New Flore of the British Isles, Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the Flore of the British Isles. Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the test below.

stineon

Vegetation

2.6 The site comprises disturbed ground with tall stands ruderal vegetation (C3.1), such as creeping (histle (Circium arvense) and prickly sow (histle (Sonchus asper), stinging netite (Unica diorea), rosebay willowherb (Epilobium angustifolium) and raspberry (Rubus (daeus), Between the stands the ground flora consists of colonising species including cleaver (Gallum aparine), birch and spruce seedlings (Betula spp., Picee strotionsis), daiay (Betlis perennis) and ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata).

S.7 There is evidence of felling, with occasional free stumps. A single standing mature beech (Fegus sylvatios) is located on the roadside

2.8 A dry ditch and lence form the eastern boundary, with stock fencing to the would and west, and no boundary to the roadside on the north.

uplandicum). (Sorbus aucuparia), wych eim (Uimus glabra) and Russian comirey (Symphylum s (Sorbus aucuparia), wych eim (Uimus glabra) and Russian comirey (Symphylum s

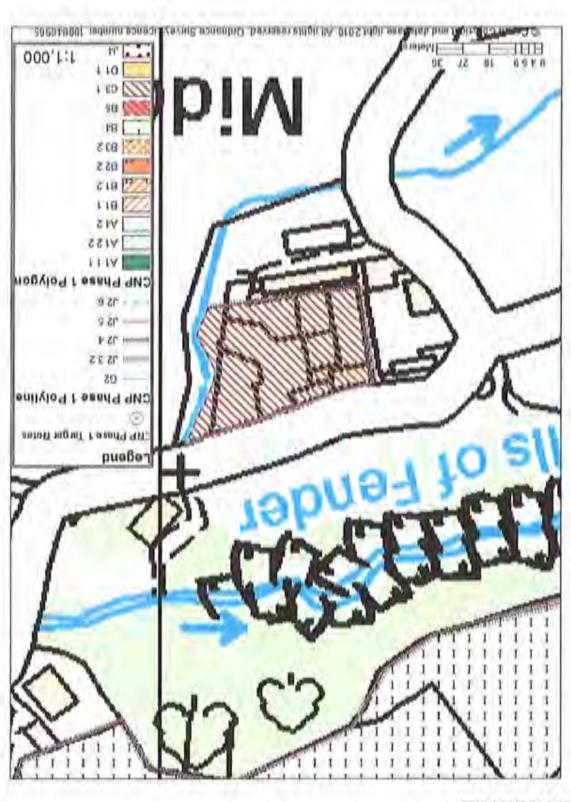
2.10 Evidence of maintained mown pathways dissected the site, with domestic chickens toraging amongst the vegetation.

Enune?

Priority species were noted on site.



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Veryols names : popies dP1 rails DFUS feagues (en:Difugit rocston)

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3.1 The site offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat or red squirrel. No badger setts were observed. There may be foraging opportunity for badger and bats here.

4.0 References

audit 2007 edition. Valure Conservancy Council a technique for environmental JUCC, 1990. Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental

Stace, C.A. 1997, New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University

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APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

Bare ground	br	
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IIBW	9'2'	
noua-j	15.4	
Hedge with trees - species-poor	15.3.5	
Jatew Doland	G2	
blos - ritsen durina hiswb yru	1.10	
Other tail herb and fem - ruderal	C3 1	
Marah mareny grassiand	98	
puelaseig bevoigmi	94	
Calcareous grassiand - semi-improved	83'5	
bevorgmi-imee - briefseerg leaueN	85.5	
bevorgmi-imes - brisisting block	81'5	
Acid greesisind - uninproved	84.4	
Mixed woodland - recently felled	5.PA	
Configerate woodland - mecanity felled	SIA	
Broadleaved woodland - recently felled	1 10	
Scrub - scattered	A2 2	
shohujjuoo/asuap - qhuog	V5.4	
notistneiq - brisboow bexiM	S.E. PA	
lenuer-imes - breiboow bexiM	1 8'LV	
notiatinalq - brialboow sumetineD	¥155	
Conferous woodland - semi-natural	V4 5 4	
notatraiq - braiboow beveelbaci8	V115	
lenuter-imes - bnalboow bevaelbaot8	1.1.1A	
Description	PHASE 1 CODE	

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Cairngorms Local Development Plan Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Land at Old Bridge of Tilt - Potential Development Site Site: 19c

August 2010

pefferuenid Jee Julhow on about J Steff Ferguson & Flora Grigor-Taylor CEnv MIEEM



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	Background	2
	have dead	
0.1	Introduction	5
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9

APPENDIX 2 - PHASE 1 CODES APPENDIX 1 - SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

References

0'1

Amuna

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Sile 196, Land at Old Bridge of Till - Potential Development Sile, for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Caimgours National Park Authority (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare WorthEast to undertake a desktop study and initial ecological survey.

S. A desktop sludy and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Site 19c on 19 August 2010.

3. The proposed development site is located at NNB75660 and comprises approximately 4.1hs.

4. The main habitat is improved grassland, currently managed for silage.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK list of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbap.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Calingorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

3 The site may provide bat and badger foraging habitat.

1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calmgorms Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

7.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Sile 19c, Land at Old Bridge of Till - Potential Development Site, Blair Atholi, Perthahire.

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1.4 The survey work was conducted by Stell Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlife surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

eted priteix3

1.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern Inal have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Northern brown argus and pearl bordered initiary bufferfiles have been recorded at 2km level, and red squirrel at 1km level.

1.7 Badger, otter, wildcat and bat records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the site. Also recorded within 10km square of the site – goldeneye, twite, hen harner, black grouse, caperonillie, redshank and lapwing.

setts betengised

1.8 There are no statutority designated sites in the survey area or immediate environs. Across the road to the west lies woodland classified in the Ancient Woodland Inventory.

2.0 Survey

Dottel

CIDS leuguA BI no ella entito nexistreto un tra sile on 19 August 2010.

2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also reterred to as an Extended Phase 1 Ecological Survey, was undertaken tor the site. Standard Phase 1 methodology was used, including detailed target notes of notable plant species ((hose of conservation concern; also those listed on the Calmgorms LBAP list of priority species).

2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for mammal species was also undertaken.

2.4 The standard optimal time to undertake an extended Phase 1 Survey is between April and the end of September. The survey time of mid-August is therefore optimal.

2.5 The habitats are described by the use of target notes where appropriate. annotated to the survey map (see Fig.1). Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) New Flore of the British Isles. Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the text below.

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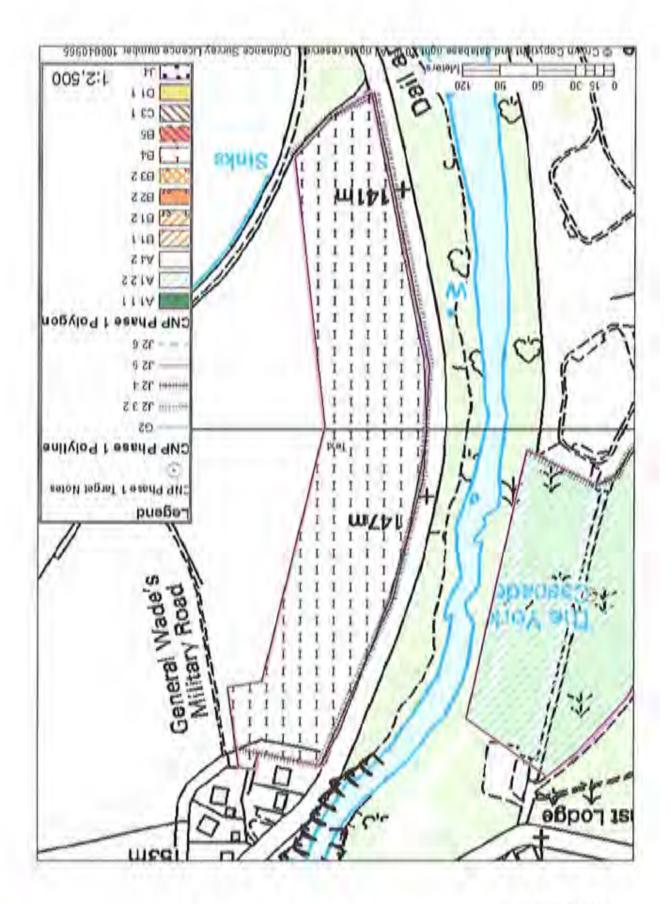
Vegetation

2.6 This site is on improved farmiand, on level ground, bounded by a fence to the west where there is a minor road, and currently unlenced and part of a larger farmed field to the east

S.7 The sward is one of improved gressland (Phase 1 code B4), which at the time of survey had just been cut for silage, it was therefore not possible to identify grass species. Forbs were generally absent from the sward.

Fauna 1

2.8 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Calingorn's LAPP list of priority species were noted on site.



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3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for otter, water vole, bat and red squirrel. No badger setts were observed. There may be limited foraging opportunity for badger and bats here.

4. References

JNCC, 1990, Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit. 2007 Edition, Nature Conservancy Council

Stace, C.A. 1997. New Flora of the British Isles, 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press.

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Site 19c looking north towards Old Bridge of Tilt.

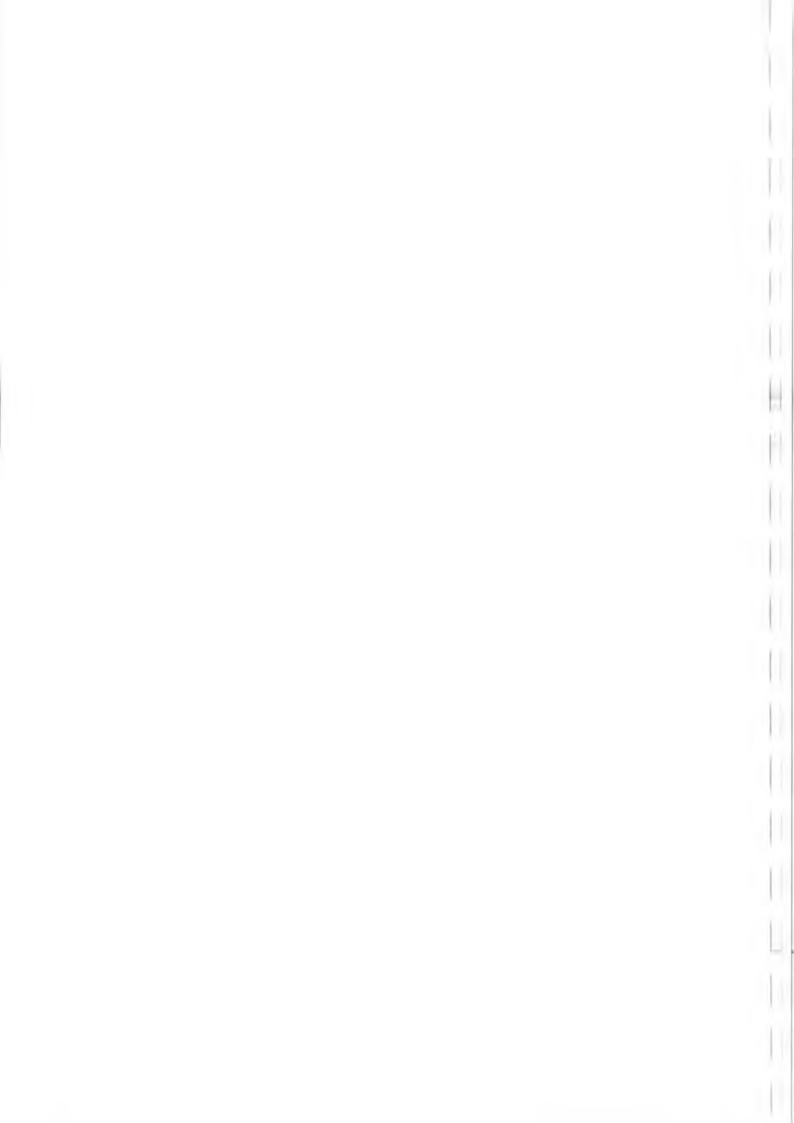


Site 19c looking northwest, Old Bridge of Tilt in the distance

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APPENDIX 2 - PHASE 1 CODES

guie dionuq	74
נוסוף לומוי	15.0
IImAA	15.6
Fence	V 20
Hedge with trens - species-poor	75'9'5
Bunning water	05
Dry dwarf shurb heath - acid	110
Other tall herb and fern - ruderal	1.63
Manahymmethy grassiand	98
puejsee./6 peAoiduij	120
Calgareous grassland - semi-improved	83'5
penoidui-juias - puelsseiß jennan	05.5
Void grassiand - semi-improved	2'18
Acid grassland - briefeserg bloA	1.10
Wiked woodland - recently felled	S. MA
Conferens woodland - recently felled	5.1A
bellel vilneser - bnelboow beveelbeord	1'PV
palagess - qruos	V5:5
scong - dense/continuous	1.24
Mixed woodland - plantation	S.E.IA
inininu-imes - breiboow bexim	1'5'14
Conitations woodland - plantation	V13'S
Conferens woodland - semi-natural	1.5.14
notistristiq - brisiboow beveelbeord	2.114
Broadinnyed woodland - semi-matural	1114
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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Cairngorms Local Development Plan

Land at Old Bridge of Tilt - Potential Development Site 2

August 2010

Steff Ferguson & Flora Grigor-Taylor CEnv MJEEM Landcare NorthLast Pittentaggart Migvie



APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

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APPENDIX 1 - TARGET NOTES

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	Results Vegetation Fauna	*****	
2.0	Survey	3	
	bnortground Existing data sette betanglaad	NNN	
0.1	Introduction	5	
uns	Aleu	L	

CONTENTS



Summary

1. As part of the process of considering the suitability of Site 194, Land at Old Bridge of Till - Potential Development Site 2 for inclusion into the Local Development Plan, the Calingorms National Park Authonity (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare the Calingorms Vational Park Authonity (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare for Calingorms Vational Park Authonity (CNPA) has commissioned Landcare for Calingorms Vational Park Authonity and initial ecological survey.

2. A desktop study and subsequent ecological survey was conducted at Sile 194, Land at Old Bridge of Tilt - Potential Development Site 2 on 19 August 2010

3. The proposed development site is located at NNB78665 and comprises approximately 0.5ha.

 The main habitate are semi-improved neutral grassiand and semi-natural broadleaved woodland.

5. No notable plant species (those of UK conservation concern - see UK fiel of Vascular Plants of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.ukbnp.org.uk</u> - or those listed on the Calmgorms LBAP list of priority species) were noted.

. Isilden grigerol regised bis fad ebivorg yem elle en T.B

1,0 Introduction

Background

1.1 In order to make an assessment on ecological impacts of developments of sites that have been presented for inclusion in the Calmporns Local Development Plan, CNPA require desktop studies and ecological surveys of each site to be undertaken.

7.2 With regard to this, an extended Phase 1 survey and habitat suitability assessment was conducted at Site 19d, Land at Old Bridge of Tilt - Polential Development Site 2.

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1.4 The survey work was conducted by Steff Ferguson and Flora Grigor-Taylor, both experienced wildlite surveyors, chartered environmentalists and members of IEEM.

sted gniteix3

7.5 A review of the data held on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) gateway was undertaken to identify species of conservation concern that have been recorded on the proposed development site.

1.6 Badger, ofter, wildcat and bat records exist at the 10km level for the vicinity of the site. Red squirrel is recorded within 1km aquate of the site.

1.7 Also recorded within 10km square of the sile – goldeneye, twile, hen harrier, black grouse, capercalific, redshank and lapwing, northern brown argue and pearl bordered fritiliary.

Designated Sites

7.8 Gien Tilt Wood SSSI, designated for its upland mixed ash woodland, is located immediately west and north of site boundary. The River Tilt, situated approximately 100m from the western edge of the site, is part of the River Tay SAC.

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Dontow

OFOS lauguA BF no alle arti no nakehebnu sew yevnus febigolosa nA t S

(saloads Alhong to tell 9A6J amoguned ant no batell scort cels (meanor notevoanor to econt) selbeds including eldelon to selon tegelled tetelled terget notes of notable plant species I seerid brebnets slie entro) nexementation was undertaken for the site. Standard Phase 1 2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Mapping & Protected Species Survey, also referred to as an

nexternes species was also undertaken. 2.3 An assessment of the habitat suitability within the proposed development site for

lismilgo eroterati si tauguA-bim to emit yevus eriT nedmetge? to bre erit bre lingA neewted at yevrue 1 aren't bebreake an extended problem of emit temiligo brabriete ert 4.5

woled [x9] Flore of the Brillish Islas. Second Ed. Cambridge University Press.) are given in the wey (1991) Common species names and scientific names (Stace C (1997) wew 2.5 The habitals are described by the use of larget notes, annotated to the survey

SINSOF

nottetageV

of The Middlebridge. 2.6 This site comprises 2 distinct units, separated by the public road from Old Bridge

violation been seend of the most southern comer of the grass field and directly D1 xonggs) (slumont suluges) neges to brists liems A rition bris teaw ort of (esonids surver) monthlable bre , due south, and blackthorn (Prunus spinese) eone's e vd besolone el blell ent (coloib colhu) eltien grignile bre (suech sudusi) Vitedgen to serbled lensisecco. (sisnevis elluent), evolutes of resphery (sylbeemedo poincrev) liewbeede representation, gemiander speedwell (Veronice chemeedrys) cover (Trifolium preferse) and meadow vetchling (Lathyrus prateinsis), as well as (Heracleum sphendylium) and black knapweed (Centeures nigra) with abundant red beewgen nommon (ulanamolg silvited) tootestoot (cuinerala), common hogweed (roughly north-south) through the field. The grassiand is dominated by false oal grass Vienogelb enun steel A .Ilintawob beer ent mort gridgle .(1 etoN tegel ree) S.S.B Cr To the west of the mad the site consists of semi-improved neutral grassiand,

(S etoN tegreT) eren mon beor enl second

is all anall egue mentions onli group, meno beor onli gribel ette southern edge (here is a s ritiw ,eniline ni helugnant al briefboow entt. (analger in outline, with 2 (Mercuriells perennis), butterbur (Peteslies hybridus), with some wood avens (Geun Viuorem algob Viniem seengmoo eroll bruoro (subeq sunury) vinera bid bre (shequous sucho2) newor (sunsisidobuosq 195A) shemeoys (.gotous aucuparia) and (nidely sumit) mid now, incretation, beech, wych eim (Umus glabra), yeroletebru eateds bris besolo yqoneo ont ritw ,etutem yliaom eta asert .r.t.tA brelboow bevealbeord letuten-imes secondmos elis enti beor entito isses enti oT 8.5



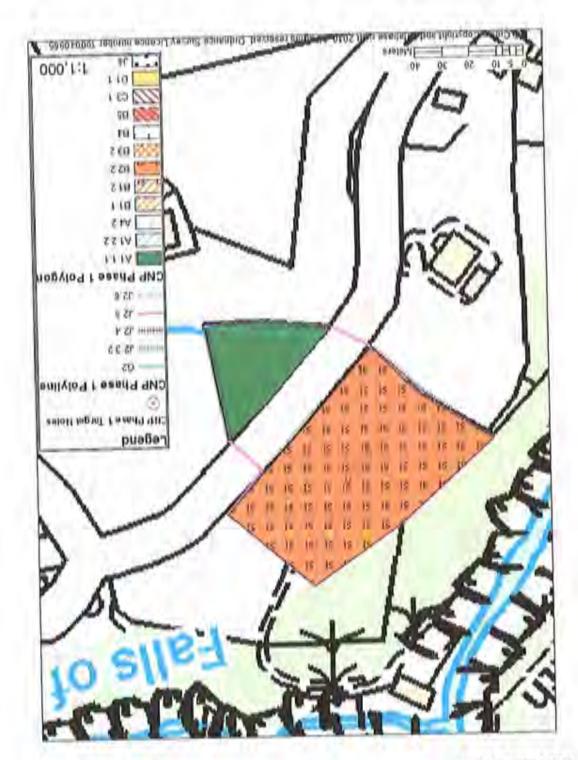
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small burn, which flows past a ruined mill building (Target Note 3) located within the woodland.

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2.9 No species of conservation concern and/or listed on the Calingorms LBAP list of priority species were noted on site.

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OLOG JOURNAY KAR JULION (MINISTRAN) Mala (MINI Xuwang Amminist Communist Xuwang Amminist Communist

3.0 Assessment of Habitat Suitability for Mammals

3.1 The grassland site itself offers no suitable breeding habitat for offer, water vole, bat and red squirrel. No badger setts were observed. There may be foraging opportunity for badger and bats here.

3.1 The woodland may offer suitable roost sites for bate within the mature frees and potentially the mill rulin, as well as foraging habitat. No badger sells were observed, however the woodland would provide foraging opportunities for this species. No olter hazel Coryius aveiland, in or near the watercourse. No red squimet signs were observed in the wood, and it offers very limited foraging opportunities for this species (occasional hazel Coryius aveiland). The burn is unsuitable for water voles along this section, with banks defined by a stone wall on the mill side and boulders and stones on the other, thus unsuitable for burn is unsuitable for water voles along this section, with banks defined by a stone wall on the mill side and boulders and stones on the other, thus unsuitable for burn is unsuitable for water voles along this section, brack defined by a stone wall on the mill side and boulders and stones on the other, thus unsuitable for burn is unsuitable for water voles along the section, with banks defined by a stone wall on the mill side and boulders and stones on the other, thus unsuitable for burn is unsuitable for water voles along the section, burned the mill side and boulders and stones on the other, thus unsuitable for burned is an even observed in the mill side and boulders and stones on the other.

4.0 References

JNCC, 1990. Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for Stace, C.A. 1997. New Flore of the British Isles. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.

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APPENDIX 1 - TARGET NOTES

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Species list somi-improved neutral grassland

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Tufted vetch allion Brights Red diover Brildatev wobseM Lesser burdock allnem s'ybel Greater slichwort Germander spredwoll supideas bleig False cat grass nollebned Greeping thistle Creeping builderup Cow parsley Common sorrel HOWBEI NOMIMOD beewgori nommo. Cockeloot Broad-leaved dock beswgeny Abele

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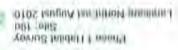
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View of grassland site 19d from road directly west



View of grassland site 19d from road southwest - note track through centre of site.





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Woodland 19d - mature trees, lack of understorey



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APPENDIX 3 - PHASE 1 CODES

puno/6 e/eg	74
Maile VICI	15.6
10M	15.6
eoule_i	75.4
Hedge with trees - species-poor	75.3'5
Totew Brinning	GS
bion - rituan during manual Vici	1.10
Other tail herb and fem - rude(al	C34
pummable Aquantu/qeapty	98
brialeang bevorgmi	*8
Celoareous greesland - semi-improved	03'5
bevorgmi-imea - bneiseerg imbueM	5.28
Aold greesing - breasing block	2,18
bevorgminu - bnalaaag bloA	1.18
Mixed woodland - recently felled	6.4A
Conference woodland - recently felled	A4.2
ballet vilneser - breiboow beveelbeoi8	1.4.4
benetteps - dunbS	\$.2A
supuninooleaneb - dung	1.21
Mixed woodland - prelboow baxiM	A132
lawen-imez - breiboow bexiM	1.3.1
Confleteus woodland - plantation	\$.S.FA
lenuler-imee - brielboow auoretino2	F.S.FA
nolletnelq - bnelboow beveelbeoi8	S.1.1A
lanuten-imea - braiboow bevealbeorti	1.1.1A
Description	PHASE 1 CODE

