

APPENDIX V2-4.4: PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY REPORT

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1. PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY REPORT

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 MacArthur Green was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (SSEN Transmission) to carry out protected species surveys for the Skye Reinforcement Project (hereafter the 'Proposed Development').
- 1.1.2 These surveys primarily focussed on otter (*Lutra lutra*), badger (*Meles meles*), water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), pine marten (*Martes martes*), and roosting potential for bats.
- 1.1.3 A watching brief was also kept throughout these surveys, and during all ecological surveys at the Site, and signs recorded for other protected species potentially inhabiting the Site and respective study areas, such as reptiles, newts, beaver (*Castor fiber*) and wildcat (*Felis silvestris grampia*).
- 1.1.4 The following protected species: badger, beaver, great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), red squirrel, water vole, and wildcat are not considered to be present on the Isle of Skye, as per distribution information on these species presented in Mathews *et al.* (2018)¹ and O'Brien and Hall (2012)². Therefore, specific surveys for these species were not undertaken on Section 0 to Section 3 of the Proposed Development, inclusive. Furthermore, surveys for beaver and great crested newt were not undertaken for the Proposed Development as whole (see further below).
- 1.1.5 The protected species surveys, outlined above, were undertaken to aid and inform the design and ecological assessment for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report being prepared for the Proposed Development.

1.2 The Site and Survey Area / Study Area

- 1.2.1 The area in which the Proposed Development would be sited is shown on **Figure V1-3.1a-qq: Proposed Development** and includes areas for all temporary and permanent infrastructure, including working corridors, as well as the proposed operational corridor (within woodland areas). The area within this boundary will be referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.2.2 The Site extends for approximately 160 km from Ardmore Substation in the northwest of Skye, to Fort Augustus Substation on the mainland. Given the length of the route for the Proposed Development, the project has been split into seven defined 'Sections' to more easily describe the Proposed Development, local baseline conditions, and constraints. These sections are broadly defined as follows:
- Section 0 – Ardmore to Edinbane;
 - Section 1 – Edinbane to North of Sligachan;
 - Section 2 – North of Sligachan to Broadford;
 - Section 3 – Broadford to Kyle Rhea;
 - Section 4 – Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich;
 - Section 5 – Loch Cuaich to Invergarry; and
 - Section 6 – Invergarry to Fort Augustus.

¹ Mathews F, Kubasiewicz LM, Gurnell J, Harrower CA, McDonald RA, Shore RF. (2018) A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals. A report by the Mammal Society under contract to Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage. Natural England, Peterborough. ISBN 978-1-78354-494-3

² O'Brien, C.D., and Hall, J.E. (2012). A Hypothesis to Explain the Distribution of the Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* in the Highlands of Scotland. Herpetological Bulletin, 199,9-14.

- 1.2.3 A full description of the Proposed Development and related works can be found in **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**, further Site and section-specific information is presented in **Volume 2, Chapter 2: Section by Section Overview**.
- 1.2.4 The protected species survey areas generally covered a 100 m survey corridor around the proposed alignment and associated new tracks (i.e., 50 m either side of the centre line), this was the 'core' survey area for all species. This core survey area was then further buffered by 30 m (for bats and red squirrel), 100 m (for badger, pine marten and water vole), and 200 m (for otter) in suitable habitat and where these species may be present; however, any protected species signs found were recorded, irrespective of buffer. For existing tracks and paths to be upgraded, the actual access route was buffered by these same distances noted above to create the respective species survey areas. No surveys were considered necessary around existing roads and tracks that do not require upgrading as part of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.5 The survey area evolved during the baseline survey period to reflect the iterative routeing, alignment and design process, and therefore in some instances larger areas were surveyed than as detailed above. The areas covered during the baseline protected species survey for the Proposed Development are shown on **Figures V2-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results** and for the Alternative Alignment in Section 3 **Figures V6-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results**.
- 1.2.6 The respective area which is then considered as part of the protected species assessment process within the EIA Report is further defined as the 'study area'. The protected species study area for the Proposed Development comprises the outermost extent of the amalgamated survey areas described above.

1.3 Legal Protection

- 1.3.1 Details of the legal protection of the protected species surveyed for are given in **Annex A** of this Technical Appendix.

1.4 Methods

Desk Study

- 1.4.1 A desk-based study was undertaken to inform the field surveys and assessment with regards the presence of designated sites and species of interest within the Site and associated survey areas.
- 1.4.2 This study consisted of the consultation of various online resources such as the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas³, NatureScot Sitelink⁴, Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels⁵, Scottish Wildcat Priority Areas⁶ and the Deer Distribution Survey⁷. The desk-study also reviewed data from the following:
- otter survey for the Proposed Development in 2018⁸, which covered a 200 m alignment buffer (i.e., 400 m survey corridor) off the Section 3 alignments at that time, including the full lengths of the Proposed Alignment and Alternative Alignment within Section 3;
 - otter survey undertaken by Heritage Environmental Limited in 2018 for the Quoich to Broadford Step Bolt Replacement Project⁹, which included an otter survey in suitable habitat up to 250 m from the route of the existing OHL within the Kinloch and Kyleakin Hills Special Area of Conservation (SAC);

³ <https://scotland.nbnatlas.org/> [Accessed April 2022].

⁴ <https://sitelink.nature.scot/home> [Accessed April 2022].

⁵ <https://scottishsquirrels.org.uk/squirrel-sightings/> [Accessed April 2022].

⁶ Available on Scotland's Environment Map, <https://map.environment.gov.scot/sewebmap/> [Accessed April 2022].

⁷ <https://bds.org.uk/science-research/deer-surveys/deer-distribution-survey/>

⁸ SSEN (2018). Results of Protected Species Surveys (Otter) through the Kyleakin and Kinloch Hills Special Area of Conservation and Site of Special Scientific Interest. Fort Augustus – Skye Project. October 2018.

⁹ Heritage Environmental Limited (HEL) (February 2018). Quoich to Broadford (QB1) 132 kV OHL Step Bolt Replacement Project. Otter Survey: Towers 54 – 87. A Report to Cnoclee Limited.

- survey data collected during Proposed Development Ground Investigation (GI) works as part of Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) duties between April 2021 and March 2022; and
- incidental/anecdotal information from landowners.

Field Surveys

- 1.4.3 Surveys to record the presence or likely absence of otter, badger, water vole, red squirrel, pine marten, and potential roost suitability for bats have been undertaken, with all habitats suitable for protected species surveyed within the respective species-specific survey areas¹⁰, buffered from proposed infrastructure. The respective survey areas are shown on **Figures V2-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results** and **Figures V6-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results** (for the Alternative Alignment in Section 3).
- 1.4.4 A watching brief for any protected species signs was also undertaken during other survey visits (e.g., vegetation surveys) throughout the year.
- 1.4.5 The signs found indicate type and intensity of activity and consequently help in the assessment of the importance of a particular area for the protected species. The survey methods used are described below.

Otter

- 1.4.6 All accessible watercourses within the survey area were surveyed for otter field signs. Otter field signs and survey methods are described in Bang & Dahlstrøm (2001)¹¹, Sargent & Morris (2003)¹² and Chanin (2003)¹³, and include:
- **Holts:** underground features where otters live. They can be tunnels within bank sides, underneath root-plates or boulder piles, and even man-made structures such as disused drains. Holts are used by otters to rest up during the day and are the usual location of natal or breeding sites. Otters may use holts permanently or temporarily.
 - **Couches (or hovers):** these are above ground resting-up sites. They may be partially sheltered, or fully exposed. Couches may be regularly used, especially in reed beds and on in-stream islands. They have been known to be used as natal and breeding sites. Couches can be very difficult to identify and may consist of an area of flattened grass or earth. Where rocks or rock armour are used as couches, these can be almost impossible to identify without observing the otter *in situ*.
 - **Prints:** otters have characteristic footprints that can be found in soft ground and muddy areas.
 - **Sprints:** otter faeces may be used to mark territories, often on in-stream boulders. They can be present within or outside the entrances of holts and couches. Sprints have a characteristic smell and often contain fish remains.
 - **Feeding signs:** the remains of prey items may be found at preferred feeding stations. Remains of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, or skinned amphibians can indicate the presence of otter.
 - **Paths:** these are terrestrial routes that otters take when moving between resting-up sites and watercourses, or at high flow conditions when they will travel along bank sides in preference to swimming.
 - **Slides and play areas:** slides are typically worn areas on steep slopes where otters slide on their bellies, often found between holts or couches and watercourses. Play areas are used by juvenile otters in play and are often evident by trampled vegetation and the presence of slides. These are often positioned in sheltered areas adjacent to the natal holt.

¹⁰ As noted above, surveys on Sections 0 to 3 did not include surveys for badger, red squirrel, water vole, and wildcat, as these species are not considered present on Skye.

¹¹ Bang, P., and Dahlstrøm, P. (2001). *Animal Tracks and Signs*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

¹² Sargent, G., and Morris, P. (2003). *How to Find and Identify Mammals*. The Mammal Society, London.

¹³ Chanin, P. (2003). *Monitoring the Otter (Lutra lutra)*. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No.10 English Nature, Peterborough.

1.4.7 Any of the above signs (apart from paths) are diagnostic of the presence of otter. However, it is often not possible to identify couches/hovers with confidence unless other field signs are also present. Spraints are the most reliably identifiable evidence of the presence of this species.

Badger

1.4.8 Land with the potential to support badger within the survey area was searched for field signs with particular attention given to areas around woodland and areas underlain by mineral soils. Field signs of badger are described in Neal and Cheeseman (1996)¹⁴, Bang and Dahlstrøm (2001)¹¹, and Scottish Badgers (2018)¹⁵. Field evidence searched for included:

- **Setts:** single and/or groups of holes;
- **Prints:** badgers have characteristic footprints that can be found in soft ground and muddy areas;
- **Latrines and dung pits:** these are small excavated pits in which droppings are deposited. Latrines are a collection of dung pits used as territorial markers;
- **Hairs:** tufts of hair can often be found on fences, or in the entrances to setts;
- **Feeding signs:** small scrapes, also known as snuffle holes, where badgers have searched for insects and plant tubers. Feeding signs can also include dug up wasp or bee nests and ripped up dung of other species including cattle;
- **Scratching posts:** marks on trees (including fallen trees) where badgers have scratched leaving claw marks or ripped at areas of rotten bark to search for food; and
- **Paths:** these are routes that badgers take when moving between setts and foraging areas.

1.4.9 Where setts were recorded their sett entrance classification and sett type were noted, in line with the definitions outlined in Scottish Badgers (2018)¹⁵, which are reproduced below in **Table 1.1: Sett Entrance Classifications and Associated Descriptions** and **Table 1.2: Categories of Sett and Associated Descriptions** below.

Table 1.1: Sett Entrance Classifications and Associated Descriptions¹⁵

Classification	Description
Well Used	Are clear of debris and vegetation, sides worn smooth but not necessarily excavated recently.
Partially Used	Are not in regular use and have debris e.g. twigs and leaves in the entrance. They could be used after only a minimal amount of clearance.
Disused	Not in use for some time, are partially blocked and could not be used without considerable effort. Rabbits and foxes may take over part of a sett and keep disused entrances open.
Collapses	Where a tunnel has collapsed.
Air Holes	Where badgers have made a small hole in a tunnel roof from below.

Table 1.2: Categories of Sett and Associated Descriptions¹⁵

Classification	Description
Main	Main setts usually have several holes with large spoil heaps, and the sett generally looks well used. There are obvious paths to and from the sett and between sett entrances. In the British National Badger Survey the average number of holes for a main sett was twelve, although main setts may be much smaller, even a single hole in exceptional

¹⁴ Neal, E., and Cheeseman, C.L. (1996). Badgers. Poyser Natural History, London.

¹⁵ Scottish Badgers (2018). Surveying for Badgers: Good Practice Guidelines. Version 1.

Classification	Description
	circumstances. Although normally the breeding sett and in continuous use, it is possible to find a main sett that has some disused or dormant entrances.
Annex	These are often close to a main sett, normally less than 150 m away, and are connected to the main sett by one or more well-worn paths. Usually there are several holes but the sett may not be in use all the time, even if the main sett is very active. The average number of holes per annexe sett in the British survey was eight.
Subsidiary	These are usually at least 50 m from a main sett, and do not have an obvious path connecting with another sett. They are not continuously active. The average number of holes per subsidiary sett in the British survey was four.
Outlier	These often have little spoil outside the holes, have no obvious path connecting them with another sett, and are only used sporadically. When not in use by badgers, they are often taken over by foxes or even rabbits. However, they can still be recognised as badger setts by the shape of the tunnel (not the actual entrance hole), which is at least 25 cm in diameter, and rounded or a flattened oval shape (i.e. broader than high). Fox and rabbit tunnels are smaller and often taller than they are broad. The average number of holes per outlying sett in the British survey was two.
Other	In some cases, it can be difficult to assess the status of a sett, and it is open to interpretation. It is therefore recommended that if there is uncertainty as to the type of sett present, setts should be referred to as 'Other'.

Water Vole

1.4.10 All watercourses within the survey area were surveyed for water vole field signs following the methodology prescribed in Dean *et al.* (2016)¹⁶. This involved searching for the following field signs:

- **Faeces:** recognisable by their size, shape, and content. If not too dried-out these are also distinguishable from rat droppings by their smell;
- **Latrines:** faeces, often deposited at discrete locations;
- **Feeding stations:** food items are often brought to feeding stations along pathways and hauled onto platforms. Recognisable as neat piles of chewed vegetation up to 10 cm long;
- **Burrows:** appear as a series of holes along the water's edge distinguishable from rat burrows by size and position;
- **Lawns:** may appear as grazed areas around land holes;
- **Nests:** where the water table is high above ground woven nests may be found;
- **Footprints:** tracks may occur at the water's edge and lead into bank side vegetation. May be distinguishable from rat footprints by size; and
- **Runways in vegetation:** low tunnels pushed through vegetation near the water's edge; these are less obvious than rat runs.

1.4.11 Dean *et al.* (2016)¹⁶ states that water vole droppings are the only field sign that can be used to determine water vole presence reliably on their own. Experience is required to distinguish feeding signs, burrows and footprints of water voles from those of other species. A collection of these field signs found in close proximity can indicate water vole presence.

¹⁶ Dean, M., Strachan, R., Gow, D. and Andrews, R. (2016). The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series). Eds. Fiona Mathews and Paul Chanin. The Mammal Society, London.

Pine Marten

1.4.12 Signs of pine marten were searched for within the survey area following guidance from O'Mahony *et al.* (2006)¹⁷. Survey methods included:

- **Scats:** searches for pine marten scats were made along linear features such as fence lines, stone walls or forestry tracks/rides. Also searches for scats on prominent features such as tree stumps, dead logs or stones, and around rock piles and dense scrub where the species could establish a den; and
- **Dens:** identification of features which could be used as a den. Dens can include the utilisation of upturned trees, tree cavities, rocks or manmade structures such as log piles or large bird boxes.

Red Squirrel

1.4.13 Areas of woodland that have the potential to support red squirrel were surveyed for squirrels, following guidance from Gurnell *et al.* (2009)¹⁸. Survey methods included:

- **Sightings:** visual sightings of red squirrels;
- **Dreys:** dreys are usually built close to the main stem of a tree, over 3 m from ground level and over 50 cm x 30 cm in size; and
- **Feeding signs:** predated cone (cone cores) searches in areas of woodland.

Bats

1.4.14 In accordance with relevant guidance (Collins, 2016¹⁹) a ground level preliminary roost assessment (PRA) of trees and any structures present within the survey area was carried out to record any that could be suitable for bats to roost in. Trees and structures were searched for potential roost features (PRFs) from the ground and categorised as low, moderate or high in accordance with their suitability for roosting bats as described in **Table 1.3: Guidelines for Assessing the Potential Suitability of Features**. In some sections where potential bat trees were in close proximity with each other, they were recorded as a group of trees. Some areas of woodland were given a collective percentage of trees present with suitability for roosting bats, after surveyors walked the woodland and surveyed for PRFs. In addition, habitats that could be suitable for bats to commute, forage or swarm in/at were also identified and categorised, as described in **Table 1.3: Guidelines for Assessing the Potential Suitability of Features**.

1.4.15 PRFs on trees are generally damage and decay features such as knot holes, tear outs, cracks/splits, unions etc. which can often lead to cavity features which are used by bats. It is often unclear from a PRA if a PRF at height has a suitable cavity or not for bats unless a closer inspection is carried out such as an endoscope survey or an aerial inspection. Ground level surveys therefore can only indicate the potential suitability of a PRF and highlight the requirement for further surveys if required.

Table 1.3: Guidelines for Assessing the Potential Suitability of Features¹⁹

Suitability	Description of roosting habitats	Commuting and foraging habitats
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.	Negligible habitats feature on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions	Habitats that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream but isolated i.e., not very

¹⁷ O'Mahony D., O'Reilly, C. & Turner, P. (2006). National Pine Marten Survey of Ireland 2005. COFORD, Dublin.

¹⁸ Gurnell, J., Lurz, P. McDonald, R. & Pepper, H. (2009). Practical Techniques for Surveying and Monitoring Squirrels. Forestry Commission Practice Note.

¹⁹ Collins, J. (Ed.) (2016). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Edn.). The Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-13 978-1-872745-96-1.

Suitability	Description of roosting habitats	Commuting and foraging habitats
	and/or suitable surrounding habitats to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation). A tree of sufficient size and age to contain PRFs but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only limited roosting potential.	well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch or scrub.
Moderate	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only – the assessment in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat that could be used by bats for commuting such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.

Reptiles

- 1.4.16 Targeted reptile surveys were not undertaken, however, incidental records of reptile sightings (e.g., adder (*Vipera berus*), common or viviparous lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*)), or signs such as shed skins, and features of particular importance (i.e. potential hibernacula) were recorded.

Species Scoped-Out

- 1.4.17 Specific surveys for great crested newt (GCN) were not considered necessary for the Proposed Development, as outlined in the EIA Scoping Report for the project issued to the Energy Consents Unit in December 2021 (see **Appendix V1-6.2: Scoping Report**). GCN are not considered to be present on Skye (Sections 0-3) in accordance with the best available information (i.e., there is only a single accepted record of GCN on Skye on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) from 1985 at Upper Ollach (more than 4 km from the Proposed Development), this record may be attributed to an unsuccessful artificial introduction on Skye²⁰, there are no other GCN records on Skye). Furthermore, along the mainland length of the Proposed Development (Sections 4-6) there are no records of GCN, with the habitat generally unsuitable, as per Oldham *et al.* (2000)²¹, O'Brien *et al.* (2017)²², and McInerny (2018)²⁰, as a consequence GCN surveys were scoped-out. In the unlikely scenario that this species is discovered in proximity to the Proposed Development then the adoption of SSEN

²⁰ McInerny, C.J. (2018). Amphibian and Reptile Conservation in Scotland: Focus on the Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* and the European Adder *Vipera berus*, Reptiles and Amphibians, David Ramiro Aguilón Gutiérrez, IntechOpen, DOI: 10.5772/intechopen.74949. Available from: <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/59670>

²¹ Oldham, R.S., Keeble, J., Swan, M.J.S. and Jeffcote, M. (2000). Evaluating the Suitability of Habitat for the Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*). Herpetological Journal, Vol. 10 pp.143-155.

²² O'Brien, D., Hall, J., Miró, A., Wilkinson, J. (2017). Testing the validity of a commonly-used habitat suitability index at the edge of a species' range: great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* in Scotland. Amphibia-Reptilia 38: 265-273.

Species Protection Plans will ensure all relevant wildlife legislation is complied with and significant effects are thus not anticipated.

- 1.4.18 Surveys for beaver were also scoped out of field surveys due to the general lack of suitable habitat through the majority of the Site and the survey area being located outwith the known range or distribution of this species.

Other Species

- 1.4.19 A watching brief was maintained for all other protected, notable, and/or invasive species during surveys and presence or field signs recorded as appropriate (e.g., wildcat, smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*), hares (*Lepus* spp.), grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and American mink (*Neovison vison*)).

1.5 Survey Details & Limitations/Constraints

- 1.5.1 Surveys for protected species were undertaken on the following dates, inclusive:

- Section 0: 27 October 2020 to 29 October 2020, 12 November 2020, and additional minor gaps surveyed on 22 February 2022;
- Section 1: 30 November 2021 to 03 December 2021;
- Section 2: 12 October 2021 to 15 October 2021;
- Section 3: 12 October 2020 to 15 October 2020, 10 November 2020 to 11 November 2020, and additional minor gaps surveyed on 14 March 2022 to 16 March 2022;
- Section 3 Alternative Alignment: 13 October 2020 and 14 March 2022 to 16 March 2022;
- Section 4: 21 March 2022 to 24 March 2022 and 04 April to 08 April 2020;
- Section 5: 09 November 2021 to 11 November 2021 (Invergarry west to Tomdoun) and 08 March 2022 to 11 March 2022 (Tomdoun west to Loch Cuaich dam); and
- Section 6: 28 March 2022 to 30 March 2022.

- 1.5.2 The watercourse levels in Section 0 (October 2020), Section 1 (November/December 2021) and Section 4 (April 2022 survey only) were elevated at the time of the protected species surveys due to intermittent heavy rain preceding and during the surveys, with some in-stream rocks covered by water, which therefore may have washed away some signs of otter.

- 1.5.3 A small number of watercourses in Section 3 around the Mudalach area are situated in deep gorges/ravines where it is not possible to safely access, therefore certain sections of these watercourses could not be surveyed in detail. Similarly, some sections of watercourses in Section 4 were also located in steep gullies that could not be accessed safely. Furthermore, on Section 4 along the minor road to Kinloch Hourn, around the area of Meall a' Mhèil and Coire Peitireach, certain sections of watercourse could not be directly accessed due to dense and impassable stands of rhododendron.

- 1.5.4 A pond in Section 5 could not be fully surveyed as it was within private property. In addition, some of the structures identified as containing potential roost features for bats could not be closely inspected as they were occupied private residences.

- 1.5.5 The survey area was not designed to cover the existing OHL, which is to be dismantled following construction of the Proposed Development. However, due to the proximity of the existing OHL with the Proposed Development, and the survey buffers used in the protected species surveys, 148.62 km (i.e., 85.6 %) of the existing 173.56 km OHL is covered by the surveys described within this report (see also **Figures V2-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results**). In areas where the existing OHL is not covered by these surveys it can be inferred from aerial imagery that the habitats are generally similar to those in surveyed areas

and therefore support the same species. The potential for protected features to be present within these areas can be assessed from aerial imagery and the proximity of nearby baseline data:

- Section 0: potential for otter activity on minor watercourses, but resting places unlikely due to unsuitable habitat. Potential for some suitability for roosting bats in woodland within 30m of the existing OHL, east of Hallin (although appears to be mostly less suitable conifer plantation);
- Section 1: potential for otter activity on minor watercourses, with potential suitability for resting places within 200m of where the existing OHL crosses the River Snizort;
- Section 2: no protected features likely;
- Section 3: potential for otter resting sites along coastal habitat within 200m of the existing OHL. Potential for some trees with bat roosting suitability in wooded areas within 30m of existing OHL;
- Section 4: potential for badger setts and trees with bat roosting suitability within 30 m of the existing OH;
- Section 5: potential for badger setts and trees with bat roosting suitability within 30 m of the existing OHL. Potential for otter resting sites within 200 m of where the existing OHL crosses Allt Daingean and Allt Achaidh Luachraich.
- Section 6: existing OHL areas all covered by protected species field surveys.

1.5.6 As described within **Appendix V1-3.8: Dismantling Plan for the Existing OHL** no new infrastructure is required for the dismantling and removal of the existing OHL. Consequently, whilst there may be some data gaps around the existing OHL, reasonable inferences can be made from the available data in these situations to support the assessment of impacts on protected species populations, and considering the lesser potential impact of dismantling, this data gap is considered a minor limitation. In line with standard practice, further protected species surveys will be completed prior to construction commencing in order to ensure reasonable measures are taken to meet the requirements of protected species legislation (**Appendix V1-3.5: General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) and Species Protection Plans (SPPs)**).

1.5.7 No other notable survey constraints were noted..

1.5.8 In general, there is uncertainty associated with identifying scats produced by pine marten due to their variability in composition and their similarity with those produced by other species such as fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). DNA analysis is often used as a method to increase reliability of identification, although it is often not possible to determine to species level with this method due to possible degradation of samples or the collection of scat samples from species that cannot be sequenced (Croose *et al.*, 2014)²³. The scats recorded within the study area that were undeterminable between pine marten and fox were therefore considered as 'potential pine marten' and a precautionary approach is applied when discussing their presence and utilisation of the Site and the habitats within the wider area.

1.5.9 Due to protected species mobile nature, it is possible that new features may be created in the period between surveys and the commencement of construction. It is therefore recommended that re-fresh surveys are undertaken in advance of construction activities progressing across the Site.

1.6 Desk Study Results

Designated Sites

1.6.1 There are no terrestrial designated sites with protected species qualifying interests within 5 km of Sections 0,1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.

²³ Croose, E., Birks, J.D.S., Schofield, H.W., and O'Reilly, C. (2014). Distribution of the pine marten (*Martes martes*) in southern Scotland in 2013. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 740.

1.6.2 Section 3 overlaps with the Kinloch and Kyleakin Hills SAC and the Kinloch and Kyleakin Hills (Monadh Chaol Acainn is Cheann Loch) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), both of which include otter as a qualifying interest. The SAC citation notes otter was not a primary reason for SAC site selection, but the site supports an otter population which is representative of the Scottish west coast and encompasses a large number of holts used for shelter and breeding, intertidal and inland feeding areas, and freshwater pools. No other terrestrial designated sites with protected species qualifying interests are present within 5 km of Section 3.

Protected Species

1.6.3 Records of protected species from the desk study are included in the following tables:

- Table 1.4: Section 0 Protected Species Results Summary
- Table 1.5: Section 1 Protected Species Results Summary
- Table 1.6: Section 2 Protected Species Results Summary
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- Table 1.7: Section 3 Protected Species Results **Summary**
- Table 1.8: Section 3 Alternative Alignment Protected Species Results Summary
- Table 1.9: Section 4 Protected Species Results Summary
- Table 1.10: Section 5 Protected Species Results Summary
- Table 1.11: Section 6 Protected Species Results Summary

1.6.4 Relevant ECoW GI survey notes have been collated and included in **Table 1.12: Protected Species Records from ECoW GI Survey Results** and **Table 1.13: Relevant Access Track Watercourse Crossing Notes from ECoW GI Survey**.

1.7 Field Survey Results

1.7.1 The field survey results are summarised per Section in **Tables 1.4 to 1.11: Protected Species Results Summary**.

1.7.2 Full detailed results are provided within **Annex B** and presented on **Figures V2-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results** and **Figures V6-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results** (for the Alternative Alignment). Confidential records are provided in **Confidential Annex C** and presented on **Figures V2-4.4C: Confidential Protected Species Survey Results**. No confidential protected features were recorded in Section 2.

Table 1.4: Section 0 Protected Species Results Summary

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Otter	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of otter within 5 km of the Limit of Deviation (LOD) in the last 15 years.	<p>One potential couch was recorded in Section 0 surveys, see Confidential Annex C.</p> <p>Ten records of spraint were identified within the survey area, all located in the stretch between Horneval and Trumpan. Four of the spraints identified were clustered in the Trumpan area and a further four clustered on watercourses near Fairy Bridge. A run was identified towards the south of Section 0 in Glen Heysdal, where the Aketil Burn joins the Caroy River.</p>	Section 0 crosses numerous minor watercourses, which provide relatively limited foraging resources but suitable commuting routes for otter within the wider area. Locally present otters are more likely to utilise the nearby coast and sea as their main foraging resource and refuge.
Pine marten	No records of pine marten were returned by the desk study.	Six records of potential pine marten scat were identified. Five of these records were located in the Glen Heysdal area.	Section 0 runs through and close to some areas of forestry providing potential shelter for pine marten, with numerous areas of more open land for hunting available nearby.
Bats	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of common and soprano pipistrelle within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	Three stands of trees were assessed as having Low and Low to Moderate potential for roosting bats. Three structures were also identified, with a shed and derelict caravan both classified as having Low to Moderate potential, and some electricity substation buildings as having Moderate potential for roosting bats.	Aside from the mixed species stands identified as having potential roost features, the remainder of the wooded areas along Section 0 are composed of young conifer plantation, which typically offer few potential roost features.
Reptiles	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of common lizard within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	31 potential hibernacula were identified, mostly dry-stone walls and derelict stone structures in addition to some naturally occurring rocky features.	Section 0 runs through areas of open bog, which would provide good basking and foraging habitat for reptiles. The presence of rocky outcrops and crags also provide good potential hibernacula in the area.
General	N/A	Two mammal holes were identified which could not be attributed to a protected species. One was considered likely to be fox, based on the size. The other record comprised several hollows, with no signs apparent to identify the species.	N/A
Other Species	Other protected or notable species returned by a search of the NBN Atlas within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years were: roe deer, red deer,	No other species/signs recorded.	N/A

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
	<p>brown hare and the invasive non-native species, American mink.</p> <p>The Deer Distribution Survey showed that red and roe deer were both confirmed locally in 2007 and/or 2011 and reconfirmed in 2016.</p>		

Table 1.5: Section 1 Protected Species Results Summary

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Otter	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of otter within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	<p>A potential couch was identified, details of which are included in Confidential Annex C to this report.</p> <p>Eight spraints were identified at four locations. Individual spraints were found at locations on the Rageary Burn and Glenmore River. A group of two spraints were identified on a rock in the Lòn na Muice watercourse, and four were located on the shore of Loch Connan.</p>	The Section crosses a number of watercourses, ranging from numerous small first order watercourses to larger rivers, such as the Glenmore River, Abhainn an Acha-leathain, and Varragill River. These watercourses have good suitability for otter for commuting, and the larger watercourses also offer foraging opportunities. Several lochans are present in proximity to Section 1, with Loch Connan also offering good foraging and resting site suitability.
Pine marten	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of pine marten within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	No signs identified.	Section 1 passes through or close to several substantial areas of woodland, such as those at Glen Vic Askill, Glen Tungadal and Glen Varragill, that may be suitable for providing shelter and foraging for pine marten.
Bats	No records of bats were returned by the desk study.	Several stands of young and immature conifer plantation were deemed to have negligible potential for roosting bats. Two areas of conifer plantation forest were assessed as having low potential for features to support roosting bats.	Trees within the surveyed area for Section 1 were mainly young or immature conifer plantation. In general, plantations of this type have few features that could offer roosting potential for bats.
Reptiles	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of common lizard within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	Two potential hibernacula were identified, both of which were old stone wall structures. Both were at the western end of Section 1 by Glen Vic Askill.	Section 1 passes through areas of open bog and heathland, which would provide good basking and foraging habitat for reptiles, although hibernacula potential is limited away from the derelict structures identified.

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
General	N/A	No general mammal holes were identified.	N/A
Other Species	<p>Other protected or notable species returned by a search of the NBN Atlas within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years were roe deer, red deer, brown hare, palmate newt, brown trout and Atlantic salmon.</p> <p>The Deer Distribution Survey showed that red and roe deer were both reconfirmed in locally 2016 and confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011.</p>	No other species/signs recorded.	N/A

Table 1.6: Section 2 Protected Species Results Summary

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Otter	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of otter within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	Otter spraints were identified at 12 locations along Section 2. Four locations were clustered along Allt Dubh and the mouth of the River Sligachan, four along Abhainn Torra-mhichaig and four associated with burns running into Loch Ainort, including Allt Mhic Mhoiren and Allt na Lüibe. An otter was also seen on the shore of Loch Ainort.	Upper minor tributaries were observed to have limited potential for foraging but may be used for commuting purposes before joining the larger watercourses where otter evidence was noted. Allt a T'Sabhail was seen to have moderate suitability for otter, with shelter provided by tree cover and crags in the bank. The shore of Loch Ainort, where the otter was sighted, was observed to offer multiple suitable rock cavities for potential use as holts or couches. Given the proximity to the coast for most of this Section, it is likely local otter would preferentially use the sea for foraging.
Pine marten	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of pine marten within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	Two instances of potential pine marten scat were recorded. The scats were located on forestry tracks towards the eastern end of Section 2 near Broadford Substation and were observed to contain large quantities of berries.	The Section passes through or close to very limited areas of forestry, which may provide potential shelter, with more open areas for hunting easily accessible.

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Bats	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of common pipistrelle within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	<p>A group of buildings forming the water treatment works by Strollamus were assessed to offer low potential for roosting bats. A bridge west of Strollamus was observed to have features offering moderate suitability for bat roosting.</p> <p>Isolated and fragmented individual or groups of trees encountered along Section 2 offered low potential for bat roost features.</p>	Trees within the surveyed area for Section 2 were mainly conifer plantation with occasional scattered broadleaved trees. In general, conifer plantations of this type have few features that could offer roosting potential for bats.
Reptiles	No records of reptiles were returned by the desk study.	A number of potential hibernacula were identified along the length of Section 2. These were generally of stone construction such as dry-stone walls and derelict stone structures.	The Section passes through areas of open bog and heathland, which would provide good basking and foraging habitat for reptiles.
General	N/A	Two locations with mammal holes which could not be attributed to a protected species were identified. One was a well-used hole with a height of approximately 30 cm, with the entrance going into hagged peat. The other was three well-used holes, with rabbit droppings seen nearby.	N/A
Other Species	<p>Other protected or notable species returned by a search of the NBN Atlas within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years were red deer, palmate newt and brown trout. The invasive non-native species American mink was also recorded.</p> <p>The Deer Distribution Survey showed that red deer were confirmed locally in 2007 and/or 2011 and reconfirmed in 2016. Roe and sika deer were both unconfirmed in 2016 but confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011.</p>	No other species/signs recorded.	N/A

Table 1.7: Section 3 Protected Species Results Summary

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Otter	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of otter within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p> <p>Surveys for the Proposed Development in 2018⁸ recorded seven holts, one couch, one holt/couch and up to sixteen spraints/sprainting sites around the existing OHL crossing location at Kyclerhea and northwards around the coastline. All signs were recorded around the Rubha Buidhe headland, with the majority present along the coast.</p> <p>The survey for the Quoich to Broadford Step Bolt Replacement Project⁹ recorded a minimum of 24 holts and 54 couches/hovers, many of which were in proximity to existing OHL towers. Evidence of otter was predominantly recorded along the coast, with little evidence found in suitable habitat, e.g., along watercourses and in boulder piles, beyond 50 m from the shore.</p> <p>ECoW GI data included records of one potential couch (included in Confidential Annex C).</p>	<p>Seven potential couches and six potential holts were identified, with the details of these in Confidential Annex C to this report.</p> <p>Otter spraints were identified at 37 locations along Section 3. Around Broadford, records were concentrated along Broadford River and tributaries, Allt an t-Síthein and Allt a'Mhuilinn. A cluster of records was also recorded at Skulamus. Further spraints were identified along watercourses between Allt a' Choire Bhuidhe and the coast.</p> <p>Ten records of potential otter feeding signs were identified along Section 3. The potential signs were all coastal and extended around the coast from Sròn an Tairbh to the point at which the route crosses Kyle Rhea. The remains were largely composed of crab, with some sea urchin remains also noted.</p> <p>Slides and runs were recorded at 12 locations along the Section. Eight of these were seen along watercourses in woodland just west of Broadford. One was recorded into Allt an Lòin Bhuidhe, and the remaining three were down to the coast in the same region as the identified feeding signs.</p>	<p>Section 3 crosses a number of watercourses and passes close to several freshwater lochs. There is also an extensive section of sheltered coastline along the route. These features lend themselves well to being highly suitable for otter to rest, breed, forage and commute.</p>
Badger	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of badger within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years, although this is a result of the 5 km buffer covering part of the mainland as badger are not known to be on the Isle of Skye.</p>	N/A	N/A
Red squirrel	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of red squirrel within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years although this is a result of the 5 km buffer covering part of the mainland as red squirrel are not known to be on the Isle of Skye.</p>	N/A	N/A

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
	No records of red squirrel have been recorded on Skye on the Saving Scotland's Red Squirrel website ⁵ .		
Pine marten	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of pine marten within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	Nine instances of potential pine marten scat were recorded. Three were recorded within woodland near Allt Lochain na Sàile, and six were between the Proposed Development and the sea near Rubha na Caillich.	The Section passes through and close to some areas of forestry providing potential shelter for pine marten, with areas of more open land for hunting available nearby.
Bats	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of Daubenton's bat, common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	A cluster of individual trees within an area of broadleaved woodland south of Mudalach and next to Allt-an Reidh Mhòir, were identified as offering moderate (four records) and high (one record) potential features for roosting bats. All the trees recorded were birch, with features such as basal rot and trunk splits/cavities noted.	Section 3 passes through some areas of woodland and adjacent to some forest edge features. There are also a number of watercourses and linear features such as fence lines that may provide suitability for foraging and commuting bats.
Reptiles	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of slow worm, adder and common lizard within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	A number of dry-stone walls and rock piles were identified which may provide potential hibernacula for reptiles. Ten of these were within open land south of Harrapool., two near watercourses (Allt Lochain na Sàile and Allt a' Ghleannain) and two at the eastern end of the Section.	This Section passes through areas of open bog and heathland, which would provide good basking and foraging habitat for reptiles.
General	N/A	Two locations with mammal holes which could not be attributed to a protected species were identified. One was a hole south of Harrapool with a musky smell which was deemed likely to be used by fox. The other was as hole on a coastal rock face which would be suitable for use by otter or another mammal.	N/A
Other Species	Other protected or notable species returned by a search of the NBN Atlas within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years were European eel, roe deer, red deer, brown hare, palmate newt, and brown trout. The invasive non-native species grey squirrel and American mink were also recorded. The Deer Distribution Survey showed that red and roe deer were reconfirmed locally in 2016 and confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011. Sika deer	One instance of mink scat was recorded on a rock at the coast near Sròn an Tairbh. A sighting of palmate newt was recorded in a puddle on a path near the eastern end of the Section.	N/A

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
	were unconfirmed in 2016 but confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011.		

Table 1.8: Section 3 Alternative Alignment Protected Species Results Summary

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Otter	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of otter within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p> <p>Protected species surveys for the Proposed Development in 2018⁸ recorded four couches and up to eight spraints/sprainting sites along the Alternative Alignment from the existing Kyle Rhea OHL crossing south to the area around the Kylerhea ferry crossing. All signs were recorded on the coast. Along the remainder of the Alternative Alignment from Kylerhea, up Kylerhea Glen and Glen Arroch only three spraints/sprainting sites were recorded, all were present on the lower sections of the Kylerhea River.</p> <p>A landowner informed of sightings of otter in the lower Klyerhea Glen and its component woodlands.</p>	Five potential couches and three potential holts were identified, with the details of these in Confidential Annex C to this report.	The Alternative Alignment follows Allt Mòr and Kylerhea River for much of its length, with tributaries potentially providing suitable commuting and foraging habitat for otter. The sheltered coastal stretch in this Section also offers high suitability for otter.
Badger	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of badger within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years, although this is a result of the 5 km buffer covering part of the mainland as badger are not known to be on the Isle of Skye.	N/A	N/A
Red squirrel	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of red squirrel within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years although this is a result of the 5 km buffer covering part of the mainland as red squirrel are not known to be on the Isle of Skye.</p> <p>No records of red squirrel have been recorded on Skye on the Saving Scotland's Red Squirrel website⁵.</p>	N/A	N/A

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Pine marten	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of pine marten within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p> <p>A local landowner anecdotally informed of pine marten being present in woodland by the Klyerhea settlement. A separate landowner informed of sightings of pine marten in the lower Klyerhea Glen and its component woodlands.</p>	<p>A record of potential pine marten scat was identified along a track to the north of the Klyerhea ferry slipway.</p> <p>A pine marten box was recorded as a potential den, although no signs of current use could be seen, the location of which is provided in Confidential Annex C.</p>	<p>The Section passes through and adjacent to some areas of forestry providing potential shelter for pine marten, with areas of more open land for hunting available nearby.</p>
Bats	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of Daubenton's bat, common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p>	<p>Much of the forestry apparent on mapping for the area was found to have been felled or to be composed of immature trees assessed as having negligible potential for roosting bats.</p>	<p>The Section appears to offer limited suitability for commuting bat, with limited linear features and roosting potential.</p>
Reptiles	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of slow worm, adder and common lizard within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p> <p>A landowner informed of sightings of adder in the lower Klyerhea Glen and its component woodlands.</p>	<p>Two common lizard sightings were recorded, one in blanket bog habitat close to Allt Mòr and the other in heath habitat near to Klyerhea Minor Light. Potential hibernacula composed of old stone wall structures were identified in the east of the area, close to Klyerhea Minor Light and further north where the route reaches the coast.</p>	<p>The Section passes through areas of open bog and heathland, which would provide good basking and foraging habitat for reptiles.</p>
General	N/A	<p>A mammal hole that could not be attributed to any protected species was identified at the eastern end of Section 3. The hole was a large hollow under a rock beside a stream, with no signs of current use.</p>	N/A
Other Species	<p>Other protected or notable species returned by a search of the NBN Atlas within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years were European eel, roe deer, red deer, brown hare, palmate newt, and Atlantic salmon. The invasive non-native species grey squirrel and American mink were also recorded.</p> <p>The Deer Distribution Survey showed that red and roe deer were reconfirmed locally in 2016 and confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011. Sika deer were unconfirmed in 2016 but confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011.</p>	<p>Two palmate newts were observed within a small pond south of Allt Mòr in the central portion of Section 3 relevant to the Alternative Alignment.</p>	N/A

Table 1.9: Section 4 Protected Species Results Summary

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Otter	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of otter within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p> <p>A local gamekeeper informed of sightings of otter within Section 4 in the vicinity of Kinloch Hourn.</p> <p>ECoW GI data included records of six potential holts and six potential couches (included in Confidential Annex C), as well as otter spraint (Table 1.12: Protected Species Records from ECoW GI Survey Results).</p>	<p>Otter spraints were recorded at 42 locations in Section 4. The locations were distributed widely throughout the length of the Section, with a higher concentration around the Glenmore River and Loch Iain Mhic Aonghais and its tributaries. The spraints varied in ages, with both fresh and older spraints found in close proximity at some locations.</p>	<p>The Section crosses a number of watercourses and has several freshwater lochs nearby in addition to the coastal sections. The network of watercourses, pockets of woodland and the surrounding more open land provides suitable shelter, commuting and foraging habitat for otter.</p>
Badger	<p>No records of badger were returned by the desk study.</p> <p>ECoW GI data included records of six potential badger setts and five day nests (included in Confidential Annex C), as well as two badger latrines (Table 1.12: Protected Species Records from ECoW GI Survey Results).</p>	<p>Two setts were identified in this Section, one well-used and one disused, with the details of these in Confidential Annex C to this report.</p> <p>Dung pits, latrines, feeding signs and prints were also recorded. Dung of various ages was recorded within pits and latrines, suggesting recent activity. The recorded signs were distributed throughout the Section, with slopes near watercourses and steeply sloping woodland a common factor.</p>	<p>The steeply sloped woodland along parts of the section, for instance along Abhainn Ghleann Dubh Lochain, provide suitable habitat for badger, with the more open areas surrounding these likely to provide foraging opportunities.</p>
Red Squirrel	<p>No records of red squirrel on Saving Scotland's Red Squirrel website.</p>	<p>No signs recorded.</p>	<p>The majority of Section 4 is open upland, but there are some areas of woodland and plantation that may offer suitable habitat, albeit these are often quite isolated within the landscape.</p>
Pine marten	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of pine marten within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p> <p>A local gamekeeper informed of sightings of pine marten within Section 4 woodland to the north and northwest of Kinloch Hourn.</p>	<p>No signs recorded.</p>	<p>The majority of Section 4 is open upland, but there are some areas of woodland and plantation that may offer suitable habitat.</p>

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
	ECoW GI data included records of six potential pine marten dens (included in Confidential Annex C), and two pine marten scats (Table 1.12: Protected Species Records from ECoW GI Survey Results).		
Bats	No records of bats were returned by the desk study.	<p>Fifteen areas of woodland along the Section were recorded as having low potential for roosting bats, with a lot of small, young trees and some areas of conifer plantation. Some areas of trees offering negligible plantation were also recorded. One area of trees assessed as having moderate potential for roosting bats was identified within an area of enclosed private land near Kinloch Hourn.</p> <p>Two structures at Balvraid Farm were assessed as having moderate potential for roosting bats, with gaps in the roofs and gaps in stonework. A further building at Creag Mhor was deemed to offer low potential for roosting bats, with the roof appearing intact.</p>	Whilst much of the woodland offers minimal potential for roosting bats, sections of linear tree bands along watercourses and the frequency of walls and fences do provide features that would lend themselves to bat foraging and commuting habitat.
Reptiles	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of slow worm and common lizard within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	<p>Eleven common lizard sightings were recorded in the course of surveying this Section. A cluster of these observations was concentrated near Balvraid.</p> <p>Three stone structures with potential for use by hibernating reptiles were recorded along the Section.</p>	Much of the Section passes through areas of open bog and heathland, which would provide good basking and foraging habitat for reptiles.
General	n/a	Three records of mammal holes for which no species-specific signs could be seen were identified. Two of these records were of a size that could be used by badger.	N/A
Other Species	<p>Other protected or notable species returned by a search of the NBN Atlas within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years were, red deer and palmate newt. The invasive non-native species American mink was also recorded.</p> <p>The Deer Distribution Survey showed that red, sika and roe deer were reconfirmed locally in 2016 and confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011.</p>	No other species/signs recorded.	N/A

Table 1.10: Section 5 Protected Species Results Summary

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Otter	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of otter within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years. ECoW GI data included records of one potential holt (included in Confidential Annex C).	Otter spraints were recorded at 10 locations along Section 5, with all but three of these being on the banks of Loch Garry. Spraint was also found in the west of the Section under a road bridge crossing a tributary to Gearr Garry, in young conifer plantation north of Tomdoun and at the southern end of Loch Lundie.	Section 5 runs through an area with multiple lochs and lochans connected by watercourses, offering a range of foraging and commuting habitats, with likely instances of potential shelter for use as holts or couches.
Badger	No records of badger were returned by the desk study.	Evidence of badger was recorded along Section 5, consisting of dung, hairs and a partially dug sett entrance (included in Confidential Annex C). A dung pit near a watercourse and the partially dug entrance were located within oak woodland towards the east end of Loch Garry. The second dung pit was located near an old forestry drain west of Monadh Achaidh Luachraich, and guard hairs were found where a path crossed a fence line to the south of this, within oak woodland.	The steep slopes down through afforested areas towards Loch Garry offer suitability for badger, with more open areas offering foraging opportunities situated further up-slope.
Pine marten	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of pine marten within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	One instance of potential pine marten scat, consisting of a pile of regurgitated berries (possibly rowan) on a rock near a watercourse towards the east end of Section 5, south of Loch Lundie.	The Section passes through various types of forestry and woodland, which may provide potential shelter, with more open areas for hunting easily accessible up-slope and at the western and eastern ends of the Section.
Red squirrel	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of red squirrel within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years. Records of red squirrel in Section 5 on the Saving Scotland's Red Squirrel website at Tomdoun, along the northern shore of Loch Garry and at Invergarry.	Red squirrel feeding signs (stripped cones) were recorded in areas of plantation and clearfell between Ardochy House and the eastern extent of Munerigie Wood.	Section 5 passes through numerous stands of mature broadleaved, conifer and mixed plantation, which would provide suitable foraging and breeding habitat for red squirrel.
Bats	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	A cluster of three buildings, including a church, were assessed as having high potential for roosting bats. A further structure, a stone house at Munerigie, was also assessed as having high potential. A farm building at Munerigie and a nearby house at Leacan Dubha were	The variety of tree types encountered in this Section have the potential to develop features that may offer roosting potential for bats. The numerous waterbodies and watercourses in the areas, as well as linear features such as forest rides and fence

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
		<p>assessed to have moderate potential for roosting bats. The dam gate at the head of Loch Cuaich was found to have low potential for roosting bats.</p> <p>Between Tomdoun and the eastern extent of Section 5, trees with potential roost features for bats were numerous. West of Tomdoun, only one stand of trees with negligible roosting potential and one single tree with low roosting potential were identified. Whilst stands of trees were generally found to offer low or negligible potential, single trees within these were recorded as having moderate or high potential for roosting bats, with features such as tear-outs and trunk cavities identified.</p>	<p>lines, lend the Section some suitability also for foraging bats.</p>
Reptiles	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of slow worm, adder and common lizard within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p>	<p>Two common lizard sightings were recorded at the west end of Section 5, on a grassy slope near the road.</p> <p>Several stone structures including dry stone wall and sheepfold remains, were identified as having potential as hibernacula for reptile species. A cluster of dry-stone wall remains close to Inchlaggan were recorded, with other potential hibernacula distributed more discretely to the east of these. West of Inchlaggan, the only recorded potential hibernacula were old stone structures near to Gearr Garry and the location of the common lizard sightings.</p>	<p>The Section passes through a variety of habitats, including open heathland which would provide suitable foraging and basking habitat, and areas of open land along the banks of Loch Garry which are close to identified potential hibernacula.</p>
General	N/A	<p>Four locations with mammal holes which could not be attributed to a protected species were recorded in Section 5. Two of these records were in the vicinity of where signs of badger were also noted, and the holes were noted to be of a size that could support badger. The other two locations were further west, with smooth-sided tunnels but no protected species signs.</p>	N/A
Other Species	<p>Other protected or notable species returned by a search of the NBN Atlas within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years were mountain hare, roe deer, red deer, sika deer and fallow deer. The invasive non-native species American mink and grey squirrel were also recorded.</p>	No other species/signs recorded	N/A

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
	The Deer Distribution Survey showed that red, sika and roe deer were reconfirmed in locally 2016 and confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011.		

Table 1.11: Section 6 Protected Species Results Summary

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
Otter	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of otter within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	Six locations with spraint were recorded, with five of these between Creag a' Chlamhain and Doire Daraich midway along the section on upper unnamed tributaries of the Invervigar Burn.	A number of watercourses cross the Section, with Loch Lundie in the south providing a large area of freshwater. The network of tributaries in more open areas are likely to provide good foraging and commuting habitat for otter.
Badger	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of badger within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	No signs recorded.	The northern half of Section 6 offers areas of suitable habitat for badger in the form of standing and felled woodlands and patches of bracken and grassland. The southern half of Section 6 is less suitable, with the habitats being dominated by blanket bog and wet heath, and limited foraging areas.
Pine marten	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of pine marten within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	Two scats indicative of pine marten were recorded towards the northern part of the Section, where a potential den was also identified (detailed in Confidential Annex C).	Section 6 passes through various types of forestry and woodland, which may provide potential shelter, with more open areas for hunting located to the south.
Red squirrel	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of red squirrel within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years. Records of red squirrel in Section 6 on the Saving Scotland's Red Squirrel website in Inchnacardoch Forest.	Two locations with stripped cones were recorded in conifer plantation near Auchteraw.	The large stands of conifer and mixed plantation surrounding Section 6 provide suitable foraging and breeding habitat for red squirrel.
Bats	A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.	The groups of trees along Section 6 were mainly classified as having low or negligible potential for roosting bats. These groups consisted of conifer plantation and groups of smaller or spindly trees.	The area surrounding Section 6 does offer some potential for commuting and foraging bats, particularly in the south of the Section where there is open land with linear features between the two major stands of plantation.

Species	Desk Study Results Summary	Survey Results Summary	General Habitat Suitability
		<p>A single dead Scots pine at the side of Allt Achadh nan Darach Beag, within a conifer plantation, was identified as having features offering moderate roosting potential for bats, with small cracks and fissures visible in the higher branches.</p>	
Reptiles	<p>A search of the NBN Atlas returned records of slow worm and common lizard within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years.</p>	<p>One common lizard sighting was recorded, near Doire Daraich.</p>	<p>The southern part of the Section passes through areas of open bog and heathland, which would provide good basking and foraging habitat for reptiles.</p>
Other Species	<p>Other protected or notable species returned by a search of the NBN Atlas within 5 km of the LOD in the last 15 years were roe deer, red deer, sika deer, fallow deer, brown hare and mountain hare. The invasive non-native species American mink was also recorded.</p> <p>The Deer Distribution Survey showed that red, sika and roe deer were reconfirmed locally in 2016 and confirmed in 2007 and/or 2011.</p>	<p>No other species/signs recorded.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Annex A. Legal Protection

Otter, bats, wildcat and great crested newt receive protection under the Conservation Regulations (1994) (as amended)²⁴.

Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) (“the 1994 Habitats Regulations”)

Under Regulation 39 (1) it is an offence to:

- a) deliberately or recklessly to capture, injure or kill a wild animal of a European protected species;
- b) deliberately or recklessly:
 - i. to harass a wild animal or group of wild animals of a European protected species;
 - ii. to disturb such an animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection;
 - iii. to disturb such an animal while it is rearing or otherwise caring for its young;
 - iv. to obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of such an animal, or otherwise to deny the animal use of the breeding site or resting place;
 - v. to disturb such an animal in a manner that is, or in circumstances which are, likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which it belongs; or
 - vi. to disturb such an animal in a manner that is, or in circumstances which are, likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young;
- c) deliberately or recklessly to take or destroy the eggs of such an animal; or
- d) to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

Regulation 44 (2e) allows a licence to be granted for the activities noted in Regulation 39 such that:

Preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.

Otter is also listed on Appendix I of CITES, Appendix II of the Bern Convention and Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive (1994). It is also listed as globally threatened on the IUCN/WCMC Red Data List.

Wildcat is listed on Annexes II and V of the Habitats Directive (1994).

²⁴ The Conservation Amendment (Scotland) Regulations (2007) removed EPS from Schedule 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Water vole is not protected by Section 9, subsection 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act but is covered by Section 9, subsection 4 and Section 10²⁵.

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (as amended)

Under Section 9, Subsection 4, Paragraphs (a) and (b)⁴, it is an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Under Section 10, Subsection 3, Paragraph (c)⁴, any person shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of:

- Any act made unlawful by that section if he shows:
 - a) That each of the conditions specified in subsection (3A) was satisfied in relation to the carrying out of the unlawful act; or
 - b) That the unlawful act was carried out in relation to an animal bred and, at the time the act was carried out, lawfully held in captivity.
- Section 3A states those conditions referred to in Subsection 3c are:
 - a) That the unlawful act was the incidental result of a lawful operation or other activity;
 - b) That the person who carried out the lawful operation or other activity:
 - i. took reasonable precautions for the purpose of avoiding carrying out the unlawful act; or
 - ii. did not foresee, and could not reasonably have foreseen, that the unlawful act would be an incidental result of the carrying out of the lawful operation or other activity; and
 - c) That the person who carried out the unlawful act took, immediately upon the consequence of that act becoming apparent to the person, such steps as were reasonably practicable in the circumstances to minimise the damage or disturbance to the wild animal, or the damage or obstruction to the structure or place, in relation to which the unlawful act was carried out.

²⁵ as amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

Badger are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (as amended)).

The following applies under this legislation:

Part 1. – A person is guilty of an offence if, except as permitted by or under this Act, he wilfully kills, injures or takes, or attempts to kill, injure or take, a badger.

1. If, in any proceedings for an offence under subsection (1) above consisting of attempting to kill, injure or take a badger, there is evidence from which it could reasonably be concluded that at the material time the accused was attempting to kill, injure or take a badger, he shall be presumed to have been attempting to kill, injure or take a badger unless the contrary is shown.
2. A person is guilty of an offence if, except as permitted by or under this Act, he has in his possession or under his control any dead badger or any part of, or anything derived from, a dead badger.

Part 3. –

1. A person is guilty of an offence if, except as permitted by or under this Act, he interferes with a badger sett by doing any of the following things–
 - a. damaging a badger sett or any part of it;
 - b. destroying a badger sett;
 - c. obstructing access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett;
 - d. causing a dog to enter a badger sett; or
 - e. disturbing a badger when it is occupying a badger sett,
 - f. intending to do any of those things or being reckless as to whether his actions would have any of those consequences.
2. A person is guilty of an offence if, except as permitted by or under this Act, he knowingly causes or permits to be done an act which is made unlawful by subsection (1) above.

Note: A badger sett is defined in law as any structure or place which displays signs of current use by a badger.

Red squirrel and **pine marten** are protected by the following legislation:

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (as amended)

Under Section 9, Subsection 1, it is an offence to:

Intentionally or recklessly:

- Kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5;
- Damages or destroys or obstructs access to, any structure or place that any animal listed on Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection;
- Disturbs any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which is uses for that purpose
- Sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild animal included in Schedule 5, or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal.
- Publish or cause to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that he buys or sells, or intends to buy or sell, any of those things.

Freshwater pearl mussels are listed on Annexes II and V of the Habitats Directive and is fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is also listed as endangered on the IUCN/WCMC Red Data List.

Adder, slow worm and **viviparous lizard** are protected by the following legislation:

These three species of reptile are noted within Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). However, Schedule 5 of the 1981 act notes that these species are protected 'in respect of section 9(5) only'.

Section 9(5) states:

- Subject to the provisions of this part, if any person
 - a) Sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession or transports for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild animal included in Schedule 5, or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal; or
 - b) Publishes or causes to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that he buys or sells, or intends to buy or sell, any of those things.
- he shall be guilty of an offence

An amendment was made to Schedule 5 on 18 March 1988 relating to slow worm and viviparous lizard to give them protection under Section 9(1). A further amendment was made to Schedule 5 on 27 March 1991 relating to adders which afford them protection under Section 9(1).

Section 9(1) (as amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004) states:

'Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person intentionally or recklessly kills, injures or takes any wild animal included in schedule 5, he shall be guilty of an offence.'

Annex B Survey Results

Table 1.12: Protected Species Records from ECoW GI Survey Results details relevant data collected during surveys undertaken during Proposed Development Ground Investigation (GI) works as part of Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) duties between April 2021 and March 2022, which forms part of the desk study. Suitable habitat for reptile was located at 271 locations throughout the Proposed Development, with potential reptile hibernacula recorded at 22 locations within boulder and rock piles and drystone walls. These data are not included in the table. Protected features are included in **Confidential Annex C. Table 1.13: Relevant Access Track Watercourse Crossing Notes from ECoW GI Survey** includes GI ECoW records where fish or suitable habitat for fish were recorded during surveys, as well as records where watercourses could not be fully assessed due to being in spate.

Table 1.12: Protected Species Records from ECoW GI Survey Results

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	Badger	Latrine	190752	810241	26/05/2021	Badger latrine present in grassland on edge of watercourse.
4	Badger	Latrine	191459	809816	26/05/2021	Badger latrine in sandy grass bank on side of watercourse.
4	Other	Mammal hole	184392	819884	27/07/2021	2 x mammal holes in cut bank of existing farm track. Size and shape consistent with badger though minimal spoil and no positive sign of badger presence. Immediately adjacent to assumed access from Scallasaig.
4	Otter	Spraint	179774	822376	02/08/2021	Old otter spraint on large boulder, c. 10 m above HWM.
4	Pine Marten	Scat	181521	821518	03/08/2021	Pine marten scat c. 10 m from GI location, but no signs of any places of shelter (including root plates of felled trees).
4	Pine Marten	Scat	181529	821554	03/08/2021	Pine marten latrine and strong path through damp riparian woodland, with no identified places of shelter.
5	Other	Mammal hole	213783	801400	27/04/2021	Mammal hole c. 15 m from GI location in drier sandy ground on slope. Gathered bedding (dried grasses) noted c. 1.5 m within. Barely large enough for badger; large enough otter/pine marten, but no other evidence found e.g. hair, spoil etc.

Table 1.13: Relevant Access Track Watercourse Crossing Notes from ECoW GI Survey

Section	GI	ID	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Description
3	QB52A	37	173703	824679	25/08/2021	Existing forestry track ford on Allt na Pairce-fraoich. Watercourse c. 2 m wetted width and 0.07 m deep (at ford) at time of survey and has rocky substrate of boulders, cobbles and pebbles. No areas of stabilised gravels or pebbles noted at ford or within 50 m upstream/downstream and although provides suitable juvenile salmonid parr habitat, no critical habitat present for fish or FWPM. Substrates in area likely highly mobile as known spate burn (impassable in spate).
3	QB52A	38	173858	824765	25/08/2021	Existing forestry track ford on Allt a Ghleannain. Watercourse c. 4 m wetted width and 0.2 m deep (at ford) at time of survey and has rocky substrate of boulders, cobbles and pebbles. No areas of stabilised gravels or pebbles noted at ford or within 50 m upstream/downstream and although provides suitable juvenile salmonid parr habitat (brown trout parr observed), no critical habitat present for fish or FWPM. Substrates in area likely highly mobile as known spate burn (impassable in spate).
3	QB20	140	166831	822141	03/11/2021	Existing ford crossing by OHL works is wide and damaged so should be avoided. Low gradient watercourse c. 80 m from QB20; 1.2 m wide and 0.2 m deep with mix of substrates. Watercourse in spate and should be re-assessed for suitability for spawning salmonids and FWPM.
3	QB15	155	165656	822359	03/11/2021	Existing ford crossing used by farm access and by previous OHL works. Moderate gradient watercourse c. 200 m from QB15; c. 5 m wide and 0.2 m deep with mix of substrates. Watercourse in spate and should be re-assessed for suitability for spawning salmonids and FWPM.
3	QB12	166	164853	822661	03/11/2021	Existing ford crossing used by farm access and by previous OHL/water works. Moderate gradient watercourse c. 4-5 m wide and 0.02 m deep with mix of substrates. Watercourse in spate so not able to assess suitability for spawning salmonids and FWPM.
4	QB184	436	192413	809076	23/06/2021	Ford location on estate track. Rocky substrate relatively evenly distributed amongst boulders, cobbles, pebbles and coarse gravels with wetted width of 3.5 m and 0.1 m deep. Functional fish habitat upstream and downstream of existing ford with spawning substrate suitability present (not within ford area). Brown trout observed downstream.
4	QB188/ 1	450	193358	808643	28/06/2021	Ford location on estate track. Rocky substrate with 25% boulders, 50% cobbles, 20% pebbles and 5% coarse gravels at ford and with wetted width of c. 10 m and 0.1 m deep. High energy upland watercourse representing run/low gradient rapids (dependent on water levels) with occasional falls around large boulders. Functional fish habitat upstream and downstream of existing ford with spawning substrate suitability present (not within ford area). Numerous brown trout observed upstream and downstream.

Section	GI	ID	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Description
4	QB209	556	195912	805575	23/07/2021	Existing ford at north west end of Loch Coire Shubh - benign, no discernible flow. C. 15 m wide with substrate dominated (90%) by cobbles (boulders, pebbles and gravels remainder). Numerous salmonid fry and parr noted at ford location but no critical spawning habitat.
4	FQ53	819	224255	803039	07/09/2021	Watercourse crossing on access route used for new trident line, approximately 65 m to east of FQ53. Alt DubhDith is moderate gradient (c. 3%) with wetted width of 3 m and 0.1 m deep with substrate dominated by mix of bedrock and cobbles. Previously used by OHL works. Crossing provides no critical habitat for fish (although brown trout seen in pool upstream) or FWPM.
5	FQ53	825	224294	803031	04/10/2021	Crossing of Allt Daingean. Watercourse c. 5-6 m wetted width and 0.5 m deep at time of survey and has rocky substrate of boulders, cobbles and pebbles. High energy watercourse with no areas of stabilised gravels or pebbles noted at crossing except at extreme margins of watercourse and although provides suitable juvenile salmonid parr habitat no critical habitat present for fish or FWPM. Substrates in area likely highly mobile.

1.7.3 **Table 1.14: Protected Species Survey Results** details the relevant data collected for protected species during baseline surveys for the Proposed Development, sorted by Section, species, and survey date. Results are shown on **Figure V2-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results** and **Figures V6-4.4: Protected Species Survey Area and Results** (for the Alternative Alignment). Confidential information relating to protected species (e.g., otter holts or couches) is contained within **Confidential Annex C** and presented on **Figures V2-4.4C: Confidential Protected Species Survey Results**. No confidential protected features were recorded in Section 2.

Table 1.14: Protected Species Survey Results

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
0	Bat	PRF Structure - Moderate	122415	860864	27/10/2020	Shed with asbestos sheeting with broken window and gaps into shed near head wall. PRF low to moderate.
0	Bat	PRF Structure - Moderate	122993	860861	27/10/2020	Derelict mobile caravan with gaps in windows.
0	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	127142	855388	27/10/2020	Group - birch, sitka, hazel, cypress. Garden. Sitka spruce shelterbelt with some birch and hazel. PRF low to moderate.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
0	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	127700	854200	28/10/2020	Group - rowan and willow. Approximately 10 small stunted trees growing in gully section of burn. Lots of dead wood and bark peeling. Maximum height 4m. PRF low to moderate.
0	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	127774	853558	28/10/2020	Group - rowan, willow and hazel. Peels, cracks in approximately 20 small trees.
0	Bat	PRF Structure - Moderate	127645	847135	28/10/2020	Electricity substation, block buildings with pebbledash and tile roofs, with metal-clad sheds with slat vents.
0	General	Mammal Hole	127573	855274	27/10/2020	Probably fox, no signs but right size.
0	General	Mammal Hole	127626	854509	28/10/2020	Several mammal-sized hollows, no signs.
0	Otter	Spraint	123843	860549	27/10/2020	Otter spraint on rock. Spraint washed away. Fish scales present.
0	Otter	Spraint	123075	860602	27/10/2020	Otter spraint on rock near loch. Semi-fresh.
0	Otter	Spraint	128582	850880	28/10/2020	Otter spraint on rock within watercourse. Semi-fresh.
0	Otter	Spraint	127959	852137	28/10/2020	Otter spraint on rock within watercourse.
0	Otter	Spraint	127890	848025	28/10/2020	Otter spraint on rock beside burn with fish scales. Semi-fresh.
0	Otter	Slide/Run	130288	844895	29/10/2020	Otter run from tributary across to Caroy River across grassland and under dwarf willow.
0	Otter	Spraint	122846	861041	27/10/2020	Old spraint on drystone dam, fish bones but no smell (too old).
0	Otter	Spraint	122169	861137	27/10/2020	Fairly fresh, fish bones and scales, and fishy smell.
0	Otter	Spraint	127705	850664	28/10/2020	60 mm x 15 mm, fish scales, fish bones, crumbly. No smell as fairly old.
0	Otter	Spraint	128285	851041	28/10/2020	Fishy smell, spraint on rock in burn, 30 mm x 15 mm.
0	Otter	Spraint	127611	854195	28/10/2020	Old spraint on very large rock mid-burn, mostly washed away.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
0	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	127800	850880	28/10/2020	Possibly fox, but smell not fox like (sweet), not high fur content.
0	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	130445	844067	29/10/2020	Scat - 40 mm x 15 mm, fruit and seeds, sweet smelling (not foul or fox like).
0	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	130567	844024	29/10/2020	Scat – 40 mm x 15 mm, fruit and seeds, sweet smelling (not foul or fox like).
0	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	130426	844834	29/10/2020	Scat – 45 mm x 20 mm, fruit and seed, sweet smelling (not foul or fox like).
0	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	130447	844005	29/10/2020	Crumbled, seeds and fruit, no fur, sweet smelling (not foul or fox like).
0	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	130715	844036	29/10/2020	Scat on top of cow pat, smelled sweet (but looked like fox).
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	125224	859970	27/10/2020	Gap under rock which extends underneath boulder. Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	125092	860003	27/10/2020	Gap under rock which extends underneath boulder. Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	124774	859918	27/10/2020	Stone walls in this area. Collapsed and covered with <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> . Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	124380	860208	27/10/2020	Large rocky outcrop with small cavities. Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	124313	860173	27/10/2020	Collection of old stone walls in this area covered by vegetation (shown on OS mapping) with large and small gaps between stones. Rabbit burrows along stone walls. Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	124295	860397	27/10/2020	Collection of old stone walls in this area (shown on OS mapping) covered by vegetation. Rabbit burrows along stone walls. Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	124201	860503	27/10/2020	Collection of old stone walls in this area (shown on OS mapping) covered by vegetation with cavities. Potential hibernacula
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	123731	860325	27/10/2020	Large stone wall next to road with cavities. Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	123299	860471	27/10/2020	Old section of stone wall. Potential hibernacula.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	123421	860346	27/10/2020	Old section of stone wall and old ruin 1 m high which are shown on OS mapping. Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	123489	860260	27/10/2020	Stone pile. Potential hibernacula.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	125185	860147	27/10/2020	Old sheepfold, remnants of drystone wall with crevices.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	124924	860101	27/10/2020	Possibly old borrow pit. Loose boulders and stones with crevices.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	124364	860158	27/10/2020	Pile of stones with crevices.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	124333	860111	27/10/2020	Drystone wall
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	123744	860674	27/10/2020	Old stone structure with lots of drystone walls and loose stone.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	122907	860856	27/10/2020	Pile of stones with crevices.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127749	850750	28/10/2020	Gaps in drystone wall fringing under-road drainage structure.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127741	850859	28/10/2020	Plastic sheet weighed down by rocks and wood.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127795	851857	28/10/2020	Pile of stones with crevices.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127667	852040	28/10/2020	Old sheepfold or some other structure - drystone walls.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127605	847990	28/10/2020	Drystone wall supporting road.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	130567	844024	29/10/2020	Pile of stones at foundation of wooden pole supporting power line.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	130310	843959	29/10/2020	Lots of corrugated iron, piles of wood and other farming debris around barns at farm.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	134402	843987	29/10/2020	Old borrow pit/quarry with gaps in stones.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	134712	844220	29/10/2020	Pile of stones.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127266	854291	28/10/2020	Large pile of boulders in old quarry.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127626	854509	28/10/2020	Rocks, rocky escarpment, occasionally in survey buffer.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127758	853401	28/10/2020	Rocky escarpment with hollows under and between rocks.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	127826	850212	28/10/2020	Rocky outcrop.
0	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	130581	844034	29/10/2020	Small crag with rockfall, boulders with hollows.
1	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	147178	833831	30/11/2021	Young conifer plantations with some windblow and dead trees. Negligible/very low roost potential.
1	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	146802	834534	30/11/2021	Immature conifers in old clear-fell. Negligible/very low roost potential.
1	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	140608	842962	01/12/2021	Coniferous forest edge with mostly immature trees with little features. Negligible/very low roost potential.
1	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	137135	843202	02/12/2021	Coniferous forest with immature and some older and dead trees. Little features. Negligible/very low roost potential.
1	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	137461	842633	02/12/2021	Coniferous forest with some windblow. Little features. Negligible/very low roost potential.
1	Otter	Spraint	136018	843580	02/12/2021	On grass embankment above burn. Black spraint containing fish bone.
1	Otter	Spraint	144695	837537	30/11/2021	On mossy hummock close to burn.
1	Otter	Spraint	147570	833582	30/11/2021	Two spraints on large rock in watercourse.
1	Otter	Spraint	138585	842722	01/12/2021	Four spraints in various sizes. Two larger and wetter, two others containing more bones.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
1	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	135528	844206	02/12/2021	Old stone wall structure, moss covered, some gaps.
1	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	136098	844028	02/12/2021	Old stone structure with only walls left, grass covering, plenty gaps.
2	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	148015	832025	11/10/2021	Scots Pine and Sitka, broken branches but no other features.
2	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	153707	827875	13/10/2021	Single hawthorn with cracks, splits and cavities. Mostly low with many dead branches.
2	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	155500	827700	13/10/2021	Group of sitka, Scots pine, willow and birch viewed from across the road. Mostly young with some moderate age trees.
2	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	162725	824500	14/10/2021	Scots pine, alder, rowan, willow and sitka, mainly age and condition offer low potential. Mainly Scots pine.
2	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	160632	825320	14/10/2021	Birch, hazel, rowan. Age and condition low suitability.
2	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	162092	824803	14/10/2021	Conifer plantation of sitka, with willow, hazel, oak, larch, rowan and sycamore. 99% low potential, 1% moderate potential. Dense but with a few dead or isolated trees.
2	Bat	PRF Structure - Moderate	158969	826997	15/10/2021	Bridge with cracks and gaps. Most are exposed or damp, but a few could enter further and appear dry.
2	Bat	PRF Structure - Low	159218	826599	15/10/2021	Water treatment works, mixture of steel buildings and concrete walls, surrounded in metal fencing. Low suitability with opportunistic transition roost.
2	General	Mammal Hole	148583	831484	11/10/2021	Well-used hole with smooth walls going into hagged peat. Height approximately 30 cm.
2	General	Mammal Hole	151953	831609	12/10/2021	Rabbit droppings close by. Clear run with smooth walls, well-used. Three holes in total.
2	Otter	Spraint	148269	831023	11/10/2021	Spraint residue on rock.
2	Otter	Spraint	148303	831003	11/10/2021	Spraint on rock/grass.
2	Otter	Spraint	148799	830419	12/10/2021	Spraint along path.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
2	Otter	Spraint	149209	830432	12/10/2021	Spraint on mossy rock. Odour of spraint but more consolidated scat.
2	Otter	Spraint	153654	830415	13/10/2021	Spraint on rock in burn.
2	Otter	Spraint	153663	830077	13/10/2021	Spraint on bank.
2	Otter	Spraint	153428	829585	13/10/2021	On rock, middle of watercourse.
2	Otter	Spraint	153364	829492	13/10/2021	On rock, middle of watercourse.
2	Otter	Spraint	153423	828276	13/10/2021	On rock, middle of watercourse.
2	Otter	Spraint	153913	827829	13/10/2021	On rock, middle of watercourse.
2	Otter	Spraint	154314	826810	13/10/2021	Sprainting location under bridge. Three areas with various ages of spraint.
2	Otter	Sighting	155076	827344	14/10/2021	Otter observed on shore at Loch Ainort moving across and through boulders at high-tide line. Area here has multiple suitable rock cavities for possible use as holts or couches.
2	Otter	Spraint	156522	827593	15/10/2021	Single spraint on grass next to burn. Watercourse provides commuting and foraging but lacks cover.
2	Pine Marten	Scat	162474	824450	14/10/2021	Potential 'berry' scat along forestry track.
2	Pine Marten	Scat	162518	824587	14/10/2021	Potential 'berry' scat along forestry track.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	148848	830440	12/10/2021	Dry stone wall remains.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	153281	831348	12/10/2021	Building remains, next to existing OHL.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	152599	831701	12/10/2021	Linear wall remains that form a watercourse on OS map (dry). Mostly overgrown but sections open with gaps. Runs the length of the watercourse on OS.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	152070	831468	12/10/2021	Dry stone structure remains, next to existing OHL.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	148932	830599	12/10/2021	Stone wall with lots of gaps. Potentially old sheep shelter.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	149553	830559	12/10/2021	Large stone wall-like structure, 15 feet high.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	153240	831588	12/10/2021	Large stone wall with gaps, old derelict structure.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	153107	831883	12/10/2021	Old wall, mainly covered in grass/heather. Long wall.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	152345	831776	12/10/2021	Old wall, covered in some grass.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	151352	831403	12/10/2021	Old wall/structure with lots of gaps. Near watercourse.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	155557	827597	13/10/2021	Stone remains adjacent to watercourse.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	153356	828053	13/10/2021	Circular large stone pile, old structure.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	154584	826592	13/10/2021	Very derelict structure with gaps between stones but covered in grass and old heather.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	154627	826634	13/10/2021	Old sheep shelter. Ruin with plenty of gaps.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	156399	827086	13/10/2021	Sheep fold, stone wall structure.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	162162	824619	14/10/2021	Dry stone structure remains.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	159708	825696	14/10/2021	Dry stone wall.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	161981	824980	14/10/2021	Large boulders with gaps.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	161348	825105	14/10/2021	Failing wall stretching along watercourse.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	159416	826168	14/10/2021	Old structure, ruined stone wall.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	158388	827324	15/10/2021	Dry stone wall structure.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	159342	826495	15/10/2021	Old structure, now low falling walls with lots of gaps.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	159239	826855	15/10/2021	Falling wall with grass and heather amongst it.
2	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	156504	827646	15/10/2021	Stone wall by grass embankment.
3	Amphibian	Palmate Newt Sighting	179393	823614	16/03/2022	In puddle across path, slight watercourse down hillside.
3	Amphibian	Palmate Newt Sighting	174791	820830	14/03/2022	Two newts in 1 m x 1 m pool.
3	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	176715	824488	10/11/2020	Birch. Basal rot from the ground to 1m. Cavity extends up the trunk.
3	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	176720	824467	10/11/2020	Birch. Twist in the tree with a split in the trunk at 1.5 m. Cavity (dry) extends up tree.
3	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	176736	824472	10/11/2020	Birch. Tree with potential branch wound cavity at 4 m. Cannot see feature clearly from the ground and may or may not have a cavity with suitability.
3	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	176742	824472	10/11/2020	Birch. Dead tree with numerous PRF from low to moderate.
3	Bat	PRF Tree - High	176752	824464	10/11/2020	Birch. Large cavity on the trunk at 2 m which extends up the tree. Cavity damp. Cavity large enough for a maternity roost.
3	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	171704	822859	14/03/2022	Majority of forestry is no longer there. Conifer trees left are young or immature so not suitable.
3	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	173056	821447	15/03/2022	Plantation no longer present.
3	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	178600	822262	16/03/2022	A lot of area cleared of trees, ones left not suitable with no features.
3	General	Mammal Hole	165202	822405	09/11/2020	240 mm height, 130 mm width, musky smell, likely fox.
3	General	Mammal Hole	179580	823192	13/10/2020	Hole on rock face, could be suitable for otter or other mammal, but no signs evident.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
3	General	Mammal Hole	179141	823277	13/10/2020	Large hollow under rock by stream, no signs of use.
3	Mink	Scat	178339	825272	10/11/2020	Foul smelling scat on rock on coastline.
3	Otter	Spraint	178690	822179	13/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	166324	822218	09/11/2020	60x12mm, fish bones, fishy smell, on muddy grassy islet on burn.
3	Otter	Spraint	166421	822321	09/11/2020	85 mm x 15 mm, fish scales, fishy smell, on rock in burn.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	166420	822331	09/11/2020	Possible slides near spraints.
3	Otter	Spraint	165483	822089	09/11/2020	Otter spraint in section of burn with small rocky gully, located under overhanging rock. Partial old spraint with fish bones.
3	Otter	Spraint	176516	824603	10/11/2020	105 mm x 15 mm on mossy rock in burn.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	178384	825252	10/11/2020	Remains of crab on boulder on coastline (could equally be bird).
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	178284	825276	10/11/2020	Remains of crab on boulder on coastline (could equally be bird).
3	Otter	Spraint	177487	825093	10/11/2020	On mossy boulder in burn.
3	Otter	Spraint	172271	823547	12/11/2020	Scat on mossy boulder - looked like contained crab and fish and smelled vaguely fishy. Near ponds but not particularly near any burns.
3	Otter	Spraint	163119	823884	15/10/2020	Spraint at watercourse.
3	Otter	Spraint	163196	823794	15/10/2020	Spraint at watercourse.
3	Otter	Spraint	163201	823770	15/10/2020	Spraint at watercourse.
3	Otter	Spraint	163335	823636	15/10/2020	Spraint at watercourse.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
3	Otter	Spraint	163147	823460	15/10/2020	Spraint on bankside boulder.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	163344	822841	15/10/2020	Slide joined to run cutting across river bend.
3	Otter	Spraint	163481	822969	15/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	163628	823219	15/10/2020	Slide.
3	Otter	Spraint	164486	822225	15/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	164496	822231	15/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	164537	822307	15/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	166569	822335	15/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	164562	822389	15/10/2020	Spraint on boulder.
3	Otter	Spraint	179299	824382	16/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	179545	824574	16/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	177432	824758	09/11/2020	Spraint, fresh, on top of rock at side of burn.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	179648	823295	13/10/2020	Feeding remain of crabs on top of prominent rock along shore.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	179644	823284	13/10/2020	Feeding remain of crabs on top of prominent rock along shore.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	179653	823248	13/10/2020	Feeding remain of crabs on top of prominent rock along shore.
3	Otter	Spraint	179576	823183	13/10/2020	Spraint on rock.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	179550	823160	13/10/2020	

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
3	Otter	Spraint	179547	823161	13/10/2020	Fresh spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	179548	823160	13/10/2020	Fresh spraint.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	179415	823048	13/10/2020	Run leading to water's edge.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	179523	824784	13/10/2020	
3	Otter	Spraint	163275	823587	15/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	163350	822844	15/10/2020	Run and slide into burn.
3	Otter	Spraint	163405	822884	15/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	163566	823373	15/10/2020	Slide into river.
3	Otter	Spraint	163456	823564	15/10/2020	Spraint.
3	Otter	Spraint	164564	822425	15/10/2020	Spraint on rock in middle of watercourse.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	179288	822911	13/10/2020	Pile of crab and sea urchin feeding remains.
3	Otter	Spraint	178791	822040	13/10/2020	Spraint on rock.
3	Otter	Spraint	178791	821899	13/10/2020	Spraint on rock.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	178763	821772	13/10/2020	Pile of crab and sea urchin feeding remains.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	178755	821635	13/10/2020	
3	Otter	Slide/Run	179500	824817	14/10/2020	Distinct path/run up from beach into willow scrub. Another run in same area approximately 2 m away.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	179499	824832	14/10/2020	Feeding signs and path/run in same location.
3	Otter	Feeding Signs	179333	825080	14/10/2020	Feeding remains.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	179017	825287	14/10/2020	
3	Otter	Slide/Run	163105	823428	15/10/2020	Path/slide into river.
3	Otter	Spraint	163044	823467	15/10/2020	Spraint on rock, path/slide also here.
3	Otter	Spraint	163036	823487	15/10/2020	Spraint on rock.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	163001	823544	15/10/2020	
3	Otter	Spraint	162967	823561	15/10/2020	Number of spraints on rocks.
3	Otter	Slide/Run	162803	823470	15/10/2020	
3	Otter	Slide/Run	163279	822678	15/10/2020	
3	Otter	Spraint	163269	822655	15/10/2020	Old spraint on rock in watercourse.
3	Otter	Spraint	164851	822658	15/10/2020	Old spraint on rock in watercourse.
3	Otter	Spraint	173065	824459	15/03/2022	On rock - relatively new. In area of some suitability for shelters by bank of burn.
3	Otter	Spraint	173072	824489	15/03/2022	Old spraint on rock in burn.
3	Otter	Spraint	175736	824352	16/03/2022	On rock in river - unable to access so grid ref is at vantage point.
3	Otter	Spraint	173748	824654	16/03/2022	Two to three spraints on rock in burn. Beside possible rest place but no further signs of usage.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
3	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	178685	821414	13/10/2020	Potential scat. Sweet smelling.
3	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	173652	824275	12/11/2020	Scat near dry burn. Scat dark with berries and fur. Smell musky but not unpleasant. Scat irregular in shape.
3	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	172768	824239	12/11/2020	Two scats on mossy boulder in forest ride, one 70 mm x 10 mm, slightly sweet-smelling (not foul). The other was much older and crushed into moss - also not foul smelling, neither with much fur and seeds.
3	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	179522	824269	16/10/2020	Probable pine marten scat on tree stump, filled with berries.
3	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	179384	824168	16/10/2020	Probable pine marten scat on track.
3	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	173036	824442	12/11/2020	Potential pine marten scat, ~10 cm long, 1 cm wide. Contained fur and had a twisted end. No odour.
3	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	179352	823501	13/10/2020	Potential scat on side of track.
3	Pine Marten	Scat	179377	824075	14/10/2020	
3	Pine Marten	Scat	179404	823675	14/10/2020	
3	Pine Marten	Scat	179396	824055	14/10/2020	
3	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	178652	822135	13/10/2020	Lizard in heath vegetation.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	179005	823061	13/10/2020	Wall remains that are covered in moss - insulated.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	179210	823150	13/10/2020	7m x 4 m Foundation. Moss covered providing good insulation.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165070	822447	09/11/2020	Drystone wall - linear feature marked on map, grid reference just indicative of location.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165512	822497	09/11/2020	Old wall, pile of stones.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165682	822381	09/11/2020	Pile of loose rocks.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165455	822422	09/11/2020	Pile of loose rocks.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165656	822397	09/11/2020	Drystone wall.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165027	822405	09/11/2020	Large rock pile. Big boulders with cavities near pylon.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165055	822387	09/11/2020	Long stone wall. Partially collapsed and marked on OS. Running north to south across pylon line.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165591	822102	09/11/2020	Stone wall with moss on stones with cavities present.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165699	821905	09/11/2020	Old stone wall which is 1.5 – 2 m high.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	165487	822124	09/11/2020	Old stone wall which is 0.5 - 1.5 m high.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	173343	824209	12/11/2020	Stony pile with lots of deep cracks/crevices that looks quite dry.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	179210	823148	13/10/2020	Run down stone wall.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	178877	822239	13/10/2020	Stone wall and old enclosure.
3	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	173859	824877	16/03/2022	Rock pile / old wall.
3	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	173896	821174	14/03/2022	Common lizard recorded in area of blanket bog.
4	Badger	Feeding Signs/Snuffle Holes	189176	811761	22/03/2022	Around 10 holes, fist sized, beside tributary.
4	Badger	Dung	187929	813696	22/03/2022	Two dung holes with old dung in by watercourse.
4	Badger	Footprints	187456	814260	22/03/2022	Badger print with five digits and claw marks in sandy substrate.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	Badger	Latrine	190775	810316	06/04/2022	Three dung pits with fresh dung and several snuffle holes along Allt an Tomain Odhair watercourse. Wet and no smell.
4	Badger	Latrine	190753	810241	06/04/2022	Two dung pits with fresh dung and around eight snuffle holes along Allt anTomain Odhair watercourse. Wet and no smell.
4	Badger	Latrine	187369	814373	23/03/2022	Fresh dung in latrine with two older dung underneath. Near bank of Allt Ghleann Aoidhdailean.
4	Badger	Dung	187010	814718	23/03/2022	Relatively recent dung in pit near bank of Allt Ghleann Aoidhdailean.
4	Badger	Footprints	187012	815561	23/03/2022	Potential - print indicative of badger found next to stag carcass in Srath a Chomair plantation. Numerous fox scats and prints also nearby.
4	Badger	Latrine	184916	816302	23/03/2022	Three latrines in very close proximity within sandy substrate on banks of river.
4	Badger	Dung	203086	803206	05/04/2022	Dung in slight depression in grass beside Allt Coire Peitireach. Found along animal path leading to plantation, although no setts found there (some areas inaccessible due to dense rhododendron).
4	Badger	Latrine	195281	807051	07/04/2022	Latrine with fresh dung next to a gate into the fenced garden/woodland behind lodge.
4	Badger	Latrine	195266	807059	07/04/2022	Latrine with very fresh dung just inside the garden/woodland's deer fence.
4	Badger	Feeding Signs/Snuffle Holes	195265	807058	07/04/2022	Two snuffle holes next to the latrines.
4	Badger	Feeding Signs/Snuffle Holes	195279	806995	07/04/2022	Two snuffle holes along animal pathway within fenced garden/woodland.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	180757	822040	21/03/2022	Conifer plantation. Young/immature trees with some older, no features.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	179813	822369	21/03/2022	Birch. Trees along path, patchy, young.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	188883	817374	23/03/2022	Larch, birch, pine. Young birch and pine very spindly, some tall and older trees but no features.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	181627	821281	24/03/2022	Birch, holly and conifer plantation. Areas of spindly birch with some holly. Areas of conifer young so not suitable with a lot of the area clear-fell.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	182849	820705	24/03/2022	Large and spaced-out trees with some broken branches but no obvious holes or cavities.
4	Bat	PRF Structure - Low	183738	819945	24/03/2022	House. Constraint - occupied so could not assess closely. Roof tiles looked intact with no gaps in soffit.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	200461	803479	05/04/2022	Some dead conifers spaced out but no features. Plantation immature and not suitable.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	195920	805434	07/04/2022	Small group of immature trees near Loch Coire Shubh, very waterlogged on ground. No features.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	195904	806643	07/04/2022	Spaced out trees over hillside but majority along Loch Hourn watercourse. A lot of spindly and dead with cracks and splits but habitat suitability low.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	185602	815790	23/03/2022	Birch/alder. Trees along bank of Amhainn a' Ghlinne Bhig within 30m survey buffer area are mostly small and young with no PRFs.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	187190	815600	23/03/2022	Birch. Small, spindly birch on hillside opposite Srath a' Chomair offering low PRF value.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	186750	815700	23/03/2022	Conifer plantation. Trees within Srath a Chomair supports no PRFs.
4	Bat	PRF Structure - Moderate	184770	816482	23/03/2022	Balvraid Farm. Stone farm building with corrugated metal roof. Moderate potential for roosting in gaps under roof and gaps in stone on gable end, but slightly exposed.
4	Bat	PRF Structure - Moderate	184762	816486	23/03/2022	Balvraid Farm. Metal farm building with corrugated metal roof. Moderate potential for roosting in gaps under roof although inside could not be accessed to make full assessment.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	189950	810875	22/03/2022	Birch/alder. Trees along Allt an Tomain Odhair. Mostly small/immature with several older. No PRFs visible.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	184087	819656	24/03/2022	Birch/alder. Mostly young/small trees along Glenmore River. Some larger trees present but no PRFs.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	184045	819558	24/03/2022	Birch/alder/oak. Mostly young/small trees along tributary of Glenmore River. Some larger trees with occasional cracks/fissures of moderate roosting potential.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	184950	817200	24/03/2022	Birch/alder. Mostly downy birch and alder (small/young trees). No PRFs visible.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	204885	802231	04/04/2022	Trees lining banks of Alt Fearna mostly small/young with some larger, but no potential roost features.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	201674	804002	05/04/2022	Small group of mature larch, with low roosting potential.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	202150	803650	05/04/2022	Plantation of mostly thin/spindly pine and larch with no potential roost features.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	203075	803075	05/04/2022	Plantation of mostly larch, pine and birch. No PRFs seen, although some areas inaccessible due to dense rhododendron understorey.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	190184	810752	06/04/2022	Trees (mostly birch/alder) lining Allt an Tomain Odhair of various sizes/ages but no potential roost features observed.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	191148	809884	06/04/2022	Mostly small, spindly birch on hillside with no potential roost features.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	194882	807385	07/04/2022	Planted trees within fenced garden/arboretum behind estate lodge, mostly Scots pine, birch and non-natives such as eucalyptus. Most have low potential for roosting, although some of the older pines have small cracks/fissures of moderate potential.
4	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	193930	808203	07/04/2022	Birch, alder and holly along banks of small watercourses generally small/young with no PRFs.
4	General	Mammal Hole	185156	816726	23/03/2022	Two holes, one with no material outside and the other larger hole with excavated soil in a heap and bracken inside.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	General	Mammal Hole	188580	817059	22/03/2022	Single mammal hole. Tunnel has a D-shape with recent bedding material in the entrance, with some evidence of relatively recent digging. No species-specific field signs at the hole or nearby. Hole is of a size and shape to potentially be used as a badger outlier sett.
4	General	Mammal Hole	184900	817472	23/03/2022	Two holes in hillside in an area of bracken. One hole disused. Other hole seems in partial use with a clear tunnel and evidence of some relatively recent digging. Size of hole is capable of being used by badger, however tunnel entrance more circular than D-shaped. No species-specific field signs at holes or nearby to determine species usage.
4	Otter	Spraint	187492	815998	23/03/2022	Older spraints with lots of bones on tuft of moss beside tributary from Loch Iain Mhic Aonghais. Little smell.
4	Otter	Spraint	187504	816022	23/03/2022	Fresher, more wet spraint on rock in middle of tributary.
4	Otter	Spraint	187509	816031	23/03/2022	On rock in tributary. Rock has been cleared of moss. Spraint has bones, fairly intact.
4	Otter	Spraint	187575	816098	23/03/2022	On grass on flat area beside tributary. Little smell, older.
4	Otter	Spraint	187584	816122	23/03/2022	Smaller spraint on grassy tuft beside tributary. Smells newer.
4	Otter	Spraint	187683	816214	23/03/2022	Small spraints, one on clear rock, other dropped down onto mossy side. On rock in tributary, intact.
4	Otter	Spraint	187691	816220	23/03/2022	Two spraints on large, flat rock in tributary. One bony, one wetter and more intact. Moss worn away.
4	Otter	Spraint	187818	816258	23/03/2022	On mossy tuft about 1 m from tributary on flat grassy area, little smell, bony.
4	Otter	Spraint	187821	816263	23/03/2022	Three spraints by tributary on mossy/grassy area, bony.
4	Otter	Spraint	187861	816407	23/03/2022	On mossy tuft beside Loch Iain Mhic Aonghais. Small and older.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	Otter	Spraint	187877	816473	23/03/2022	One fresh spraint on flat grassy area beside loch with other older one close to water on moss.
4	Otter	Spraint	187928	816410	23/03/2022	Fresh near tributary entry into loch, on rush.
4	Otter	Spraint	187966	816376	23/03/2022	Small and thin on rock in tributary, older.
4	Otter	Spraint	187993	816347	23/03/2022	Large fresh spraint with older one near it. On grassy edge by very old dry tributary.
4	Otter	Spraint	188241	817044	23/03/2022	Old and small on rock in tributary, hard with some bones.
4	Otter	Spraint	181301	821356	24/03/2022	Lots of bones and smelly. On moss about 10 m from tributary, surrounded by heath and on animal path.
4	Otter	Spraint	181408	821594	24/03/2022	On moss in clear-fell about 5 m from Eas Mor watercourse. Small but has smell.
4	Otter	Spraint	183712	819714	24/03/2022	On rock beside Glenmore River, smells but may be washed by rain.
4	Otter	Spraint	198076	803624	05/04/2022	Two older spraints with little left and no smell. At mossy edge of Loch a' Choire Bheithe.
4	Otter	Spraint	199825	803398	05/04/2022	Six spraints with a few older ones on rocks that have turned green. Under road/bridge along Allt Choire Nan Eiricheallach watercourse.
4	Otter	Spraint	191030	810083	06/04/2022	Two newer spraints as fuller in appearance on grassy verge beside tree along Abhainn Ghleann Dubh Lochain watercourse.
4	Otter	Spraint	192420	809284	06/04/2022	Large spraint but older/washed by rain so a lot of bone remains. On mossy side of Allt a' Choire Uidhir.
4	Otter	Spraint	197290	803965	07/04/2022	Two spraints at Loch Coire Nam Cnamh grassy edge. Very wet and not full so older.
4	Otter	Spraint	197391	803845	07/04/2022	Long spraint that appears washed away on grassy rock beside Loch Coire Nam Cnamh.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	Otter	Spraint	197620	803671	07/04/2022	Four degraded spraints. Two above Loch Coire Nam Cnamh water edge on grassy area beside tree with lots of bones. Other two on lower level and a lot wetter and smaller.
4	Otter	Spraint	195979	805539	07/04/2022	Old looking spraint, white in colour as only bone debris left. On grassy edge of Loch Coire Shubh.
4	Otter	Spraint	179505	821721	21/03/2022	Next to old drystone wall. Relatively old spraint with no smell.
4	Otter	Spraint	184462	819947	24/03/2022	Two relatively old spraints on grassy mound by Glenmore River.
4	Otter	Spraint	184460	819947	24/03/2022	Slightly fresher, larger spraint on raised grassy tuft.
4	Otter	Spraint	184376	819945	24/03/2022	Large spraint on mossy hummock.
4	Otter	Spraint	184374	819944	24/03/2022	Smaller older spraint on mossy hummock.
4	Otter	Spraint	184213	819832	24/03/2022	Remains of old spraint on grassy hummock.
4	Otter	Spraint	183888	819713	24/03/2022	Three older spraints on grassy hummock.
4	Otter	Spraint	184339	818654	24/03/2022	Very small old spraint on bank of Loch a' Mhuilinn.
4	Otter	Spraint	184291	818405	24/03/2022	Small old spraint on grassy hummock by watercourse.
4	Otter	Spraint	184385	818115	24/03/2022	Fresh spraint and older small spraint on mossy hummock by watercourse.
4	Otter	Spraint	184328	818487	24/03/2022	Three spraints (two fresh and one older) on grass on southern bank of Loch a' Mhuilinn.
4	Otter	Spraint	190324	810621	06/04/2022	Old spraint on high moss-covered rock along Allt an Tomain Odhair.
4	Otter	Spraint	192412	808966	06/04/2022	Old spraint on mossy hummock beside Allt a' Choire Uidhir.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	Otter	Spraint	193037	808576	06/04/2022	Two relatively fresh spraints on mossy hummock jutting into Lochan Torr a' Choit.
4	Otter	Spraint	192992	808505	06/04/2022	Old spraint on large rock along burn outflowing from Lochan Torr a' Choit.
4	Otter	Spraint	194663	807864	07/04/2022	Very old spraint containing crustacean/shellfish remains on mossy rock next to tributary of Allt a' Chadha Mhoir.
4	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	179610	821870	21/03/2022	Old stone wall in forestry area, moss covered top.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	190016	811060	22/03/2022	On Molinia then into heather above tributary.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	189241	811749	22/03/2022	On Molinia, running over vegetation.
4	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	188170	813072	22/03/2022	Old wall structure by tributary, some heather covering.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	184985	816942	23/03/2022	Sunning on old wall which is covered in moss and heather.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	188567	817050	22/03/2022	Common lizard observed in heath.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	184886	817050	23/03/2022	Common lizard observed.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	185805	816688	23/03/2022	Common lizard observed.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	190256	810902	22/03/2022	Common lizard observed.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	197738	803771	07/04/2022	On <i>Molinia caerulea</i> beside tributary.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	186897	815159	23/03/2022	Basking on rock before darting into heath.
4	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	186967	815502	23/03/2022	Potential hibernacula within moss-capped drystone rubble within ruined building.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	185186	815873	23/03/2022	Sighted running across heathland.
4	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	185126	816219	23/03/2022	Crawling over rocks by river.
5	Badger	Dung	226839	802568	09/11/2021	Dung near watercourse.
5	Badger	Dung	224932	802834	09/11/2021	Next to a drain in oak woodland.
5	Badger	Hairs	225096	803039	09/11/2021	Guard hairs caught on bottom of fencing where there was a gap. Followed path, but no other signs found.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	229625	802750	08/11/2021	Group of Birch with cracks and cavities of low potential.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	228000	802500	09/11/2021	Sitka, birch, ash, oak, dead trees, rowan, Scots pine. Broken branches, knot holes, woodpecker holes. 1% moderate, 99% low suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	226875	802750	09/11/2021	Sitka, birch, oak, hazel, ash. Broken branches, knot holes, cavities. 1% moderate, 99% low.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	226250	802850	09/11/2021	Scots Pine, hazel, birch, sycamore, sitka, oak and rowan. Unions, cavities, branch and stem breaks, knot holes. 1% moderate, 99% low.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - High	226582	802757	09/11/2021	Ash with inner trunk cavities leading up into trunk and out of sight. Could be of a size for conservation status. Two entrances at same area at 1.5 m and 3.5 m.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - High	226155	802765	09/11/2021	Dead birch with tear out leading up trunk. Smooth. Entrance at 2 m.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	225375	802900	09/11/2021	Oak, sitka and very few birch. Knot holes, tear outs, stem and branch breaks. 2% moderate, 98% low.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	224500	802875	10/11/2021	Oak, birch and dead trees. Lifted bark, cracks, broken stems and cavities. 5% moderate and 95% low suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	224000	802825	10/11/2021	Sitka, larch and birch. Young but with potential features. Plantation closed in. All low suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	223400	802950	10/11/2021	Sitka and Scots Pine, of an age to provide potential roost features. Peeling bark. All low suitability
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	222750	802525	10/11/2021	Oak, birch, sitka, larch and rowan with tear outs, broken stems, cavities and unions. 5% moderate and 95% low suitability. Long strip of trees, stretches 2.1 km.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	223674	802871	10/11/2021	Oak, birch, rowan and horse chestnut with tear outs, stem breaks, knot holes and lifting bark. 2% moderate suitability and 98% low suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - High	223715	802720	10/11/2021	Oak with deep tear out leaving a hole up into the branch. Entrance at 6.5 m.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	223860	802746	10/11/2021	Oak with broken branch leaving exposed gap below the branch. Unable to see how far hole goes in. 5 m from ground.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	223125	802775	10/11/2021	Sitka, oak, rowan and birch with lots of clear fell and occasional scattered oak or birch. 2% moderate and 98% low potential.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	222000	802600	10/11/2021	Sitka and birch. Lots of immature sitka at edge with occasional birch amongst clear fell. 2% moderate and 98% low potential.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	221050	802550	10/11/2021	Sitka and birch. Lots of clear fell with some bordering sitka and a couple of birch. 1% moderate and 99% low potential.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	228000	802625	09/11/2021	Pine, willow and birch. 1 or 2 old dead single trees. Close, dense and spindly near road. 100% low potential.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
5	Bat	PRF Structure - High	226897	802863	09/11/2021	Stone house with slate roof and slipped tiles making crevices. Side of roof has gap between wood and stone.
5	Bat	PRF Structure - Moderate	226863	802827	09/11/2021	Farm building - stone wall with gaps into it and between roof, but roof corrugated metal.
5	Bat	PRF Structure - Moderate	226618	802898	09/11/2021	House with painted stone walls and slate roof. Couldn't inspect closely as house occupied.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	227500	802750	09/11/2021	Pine, oak, willow and rowan. Some large oak in open areas and open habitat for bats, but no interesting features. 8% moderate, 92% low potential.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	226040	802921	09/11/2021	Birch with fissure/knot such that bats could crawl up. Large crack in other branch but doesn't go up far so only transitional roost potential. Hole 2.5 m from ground.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	225569	803019	09/11/2021	Oak with large broken branch with lots of splits and crevices. In open area with other large oaks. Hole 15 m from ground.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	225121	803014	09/11/2021	Oak with broken branch, snapped leaving crevices at 6 m from ground.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	224849	802973	09/11/2021	Birch with split trunk and large hole at top going up, 2 m from ground.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	226350	802900	09/11/2021	Pine, oak and rowan. Coniferous plantation so majority low suitability with a few good single old trees. Open areas with large oak. 6% moderate, 94% low suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	225300	803000	09/11/2021	Oak, birch, pine and willow. Coniferous plantation with some immature and a good area with large old oak and lots of open space. 8% moderate, 92% low.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	219191	802588	11/11/2021	Dead birch with a couple of knot holes in broken branch near the top. Bark crack about 30 cm height leaving a crevice. Holes at 7 m and 1.5 m from ground.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	219249	802568	11/11/2021	Rotting rowan beside watercourse. Large crack near base of trunk and large hole leading up a branch. Entrance at 1 m height.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	219375	802550	11/11/2021	Birch, sitka and rowan. Spaced out trees but with very few features. A lot of spindly birch between two forest plantations.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	216200	801625	11/11/2021	Sitka and fir. Immature with no obvious features.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	219125	802650	11/11/2021	Sitka, rowan and birch. Windblown in some places in forest. Edge had a few other tree species, but no notable features. 1% moderate, 99% low suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	220250	802500	11/11/2021	Willow, birch and sitka. Young and short trees, sparse and spread across open ground.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - High	219957	802553	11/11/2021	Dead tree. Cavity looks clear and smooth. Cannot tell if cavity increases in size inside. Entrance at around 6 m from ground. Moderate to High suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	219625	802450	11/11/2021	Larch plantation with birch and dead wood. Size and age for PRFs. Position from polygon on survey map.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	228950	802500	11/11/2021	Birch, alder, rowan and willow. Small, sparse grouping of young to moderate aged trees. Position from polygon on survey map.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	218125	802075	11/11/2021	Birch and alder. Small, sparse grouping of young to moderate aged trees. Position from polygon on survey map.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	217000	801625	11/11/2021	Oak, birch, hazel, rhododendron, sitka, Scots pine with tear outs, knot holes, unions, broken stems and trunks and cavities. 7% moderate and 93% low suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	216500	801525	11/11/2021	Scots pine, sitka and birch with branch breaks and cavities. 2% moderate and 98% low suitability.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	216125	801500	11/11/2021	Sitka, young to moderate age
5	Bat	PRF Structure - Low	206896	802397	08/03/2022	Dam gate house by road.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	208176	802122	08/03/2022	Birch tree. Dead beside stream, bark fissure/hole near top of tree (approx. 20 m) but cannot see how far the hole goes up, other fissures but they are open so not suitable.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	211470	801912	09/03/2022	Group of dead and spindly birch trees by road, not suitable with little features.
5	Bat	PRF Structure - High	215518	801082	10/03/2022	Slipped slate roof tiles, gaps along fascia.
5	Bat	PRF Structure - High	215499	801098	10/03/2022	House. Lots of slipped slate roof tiles and gaps along top of roof. Constraint as the house was private and occupied so could not access for assessment.
5	Bat	PRF Structure - High	215461	801086	10/03/2022	Church. Missing slates at top of roof leaving nice gap, cracks/gaps between outside wall and roof.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	215641	801591	10/03/2022	Very young trees (birch, pine) in spaced area, no features.
5	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	215597	801204	10/03/2022	Windblown pine trees, young, some spindly, no features.
5	General	Mammal Hole	228117	802457	09/11/2021	Rocks forming a hole. Size big enough for badger. No protected species signs. Appears to extent 50 cm only but could turn out of sight.
5	General	Mammal Hole	227533	802586	09/11/2021	Formed through rocks, but smooth dirt bottom. Extends into the right. No protected species features but size for badger.
5	General	Mammal Hole	218891	802830	11/11/2021	Entrance with dug-out material in front of hole. Dead mouse. Several holes in tussock.
5	General	Mammal Hole	217521	801645	12/11/2021	Overhang at bank but smooth tunnel shape moving parallel and out of sight. No protected species signs or indication of tunnel length
5	Otter	Spraint	229458	802785	08/11/2021	Old spraint, found on Lundie Weir.
5	Otter	Spraint	226558	802612	09/11/2021	On rock at loch.
5	Otter	Spraint	226492	802551	09/11/2021	On rock at loch.
5	Otter	Spraint	224681	802739	09/11/2021	Sprainting location the width of bridge, with new and old spraint.
5	Otter	Spraint	223531	802637	10/11/2021	On stump near loch.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
5	Otter	Spraint	222761	802441	10/11/2021	On rock near loch bank.
5	Otter	Spraint	222597	802383	10/11/2021	On rock near loch bank.
5	Otter	Spraint	223698	802676	10/11/2021	Firm jelly-like spraint with distinct frog leg. Other jelly-like spraint has berries and bones, firm exterior with fur on washed-up tree stump on shore.
5	Otter	Spraint	208618	801919	08/03/2022	Spraint on rock under road bridge, near wall edge, up from water.
5	Otter	Spraint	215704	801636	10/03/2022	Found in dense <i>Molinia caerulea</i> grass amongst young conifer plantation. Likely to have been from otter commuting between watercourses.
5	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	228974	802458	08/11/2021	Berry scat. Pile of regurgitated like rowan berries on rock near watercourse.
5	Red Squirrel	Feeding Signs	223347	802951	10/11/2021	Stripped cone, in moderate/mature plantation.
5	Red Squirrel	Feeding Signs	222720	802708	10/11/2021	Several stripped cones at start of clear fell area, beside tree stumps.
5	Red Squirrel	Feeding Signs	228389	802235	07/03/2022	Squirrelised cone found in conifer plantation.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	223776	802987	10/11/2021	Dry stone structure remains.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	221557	802612	10/11/2021	Felled logs at side of road.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	227112	802837	09/11/2021	Old sheepfold. High wall with plenty of gaps.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	225916	802927	09/11/2021	Stones with gaps by watercourse. Structure holding road in place.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	217587	801974	11/11/2021	Stone wall that is dilapidated but still lengthy with lots of gaps.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	218258	802030	11/11/2021	Dry stone wall remains.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	217713	801865	11/11/2021	Dry stone wall remains.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	217676	801796	11/11/2021	Dry stone wall remains.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	207364	802392	08/03/2022	Stone structure, mossy top, gaps.
5	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	206614	802406	08/03/2022	On grassy slope beside stone.
5	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	206645	802418	08/03/2022	On grassy slope beside stone.
5	Reptile	Potential Hibernaculum	207796	802176	08/03/2022	Old stone structure, low level, mossy.
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	234818	808561	28/03/2022	Group. Some young Birch with older spindly trees along Auchteraw Burn, no features. 100% low PRF.
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	234539	808191	28/03/2022	Group. A few larger Birch along watercourse but not big enough to have any suitable features. 100% low PRF.
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	233891	807778	29/03/2022	Group. Some larger trees along Allt Na Cille watercourse with smaller spindly trees slightly further from water. 100% low PRF.
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	231763	805687	29/03/2022	Group. Older trees with some fallen over along tributary. Not large enough to have any features. In wayleave of powerlines. 100% low PRF.
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	231353	805446	30/03/2022	Group. A few large Birch along Allt Dail A' Chuirn watercourse, very little features but could be used for commuting. 95% low PRF.
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	234600	808400	28/03/2022	Conifer plantation. Mature conifer plantation, several large trees but no PRFs visible.
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Moderate	232368	806513	29/03/2022	Dead mature Scots pine on banks of burn beside larch plantation. Several small cracks/fissures in higher branches with moderate roosting potential.
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Low	233600	807850	29/03/2022	Mature conifer plantation. Trees mostly straight and thin with low roosting potential.

Section	Species	Sign	Easting	Northing	Survey Date	Notes
6	Bat	PRF Tree - Negligible	230621	804696	30/03/2022	Birch. Mature and some younger birch behind deer fence within 30 m buffer. No PRFs seen in any trees.
6	Otter	Spraint	234378	807878	29/03/2022	Older with mainly bones left but has smell. On mossy log 5 m from watercourse that joins Allt Na Cille.
6	Otter	Spraint	230926	804898	30/03/2022	Very small spraint on mossy part of rock on slow flowing tributary parallel to Creag A' Chlamhain.
6	Otter	Spraint	230972	804918	30/03/2022	Degraded but wettish spraint in very rocky area of tributary. On edge of a large mossy rock.
6	Otter	Spraint	231100	805093	30/03/2022	Large spraint on rock in tributary within shallow water. Full of bones and older as it is degraded.
6	Otter	Spraint	231117	805115	30/03/2022	Two spraints on edge of large rock in slow flowing tributary. Older with lots of bones.
6	Otter	Spraint	231280	805303	30/03/2022	Two small old spraints on top and edge of rock around 1 m from tributary. A few meters from cattle crossing area. No smell.
6	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	235148	808709	28/03/2022	Old scat indicative of pine marten or fox. No obvious scent so difficult to determine.
6	Pine Marten	Potential Scat	235150	808708	28/03/2022	Very old scat indicative of pine marten or fox. Around 7 cm long with small mammal and berry/seed remains. No obvious scent.
6	Red Squirrel	Feeding Signs	235266	808338	28/03/2022	More than ten cones stripped, lots of feeding opportunities.
6	Red Squirrel	Feeding Signs	234698	808165	28/03/2022	Lots of stripped cones at edge of forestry, close to wayleave.
6	Reptile	Common Lizard Sighting	230609	804807	30/03/2022	Sighted running around base of a fallen oak tree.