

Appendix E

Ecology and Nature Conservation

Ecology and Nature Conservation

1. Target Notes

Target Note Number	Description
1	Abbeymill Burn tributary; pipe culvert below existing A77 (15-20m long 1.5m wide). Burn entering culvert; water 75cm wide, 30cm deep and relatively fast flowing. Bank and channel vegetation consisted of common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), bittercress sp. (<i>Cardamine</i> sp.), meadow buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), floating sweetgrass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>), watercress (<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>), broadleaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolia</i>), yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>). Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>).
2	Abbeymill Burn tributary; Culvert under old A77. Box culvert 10m long 2m wide. Same vegetation as TN 1. Occasional rocks at the side but no otter evidence. Field vole evidence along stretch at numerous locations, field vole also observed. No evidence of either otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) or water vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>).
3	Small area of standing water with bulrush (<i>Typha latifolia</i>), also potential for amphibians.
4	Highly maintained and important hedgerows comprising hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>). Hedgerows border an arable field planted with large turnip. Field has large tall ruderal component and is covered in thistle. Bird species utilize this site extensively. During this survey the following species were observed: 200 linnet (<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>), 50 yellowhammer (<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>), 150 chaffinch (<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>), tree sparrow (<i>Passer montanus</i>). Fieldfare (<i>Turdus pilaris</i>) and redwing (<i>Turdus iliacus</i>) were also observed in the trees and hedgerows bordering the site.
5	Ash tree (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) 49m from the top of Lover's Lane Wood. Tree has some bat potential due to it's size, age and limited number of cavities. The top of the Lover's Lane wood is marked by two wych elm trees (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>). Remaining Lover's Lane wood is dominated by mature wych elm and lime and beech trees. Understorey growth is mostly bramble, rosebay willowherb and bracken.

Target Note Number	Description
6	<p>St Murray's Plantation: Young Sitka spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>) plantation up to 15 years old. Understorey again made up of bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and wavy hairgrass (<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>), with gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) also present. The centre of this woodland has a wet area dominated by grey willow. The ground is wet here and there are a large number of fungi within the woodland. The plantation is surrounded by a border of broadleaved trees including beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), ash, and sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>). The south side of the plantation is bordered by a thick hedgerow of blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>).</p> <p>On the south side of the plantation there is a disused quarry. This has now been reclaimed by broadleaved woodland which is dominated by ash, wych elm, hawthorn and sycamore. The base of the quarry is dominated by goat willow (<i>Salix capraea</i>) scrub, above this there is a rock face at the north end of the quarry separated by a now overgrown section of bing. The bottom of each area is maintained and can be classed as semi-improved grassland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This quarry area provides reasonable habitat for badger within the woodland; • there is a pronounced mammal run leading into this area which could possibly be a badger; • the surrounding habitat provides good quality foraging habitat with cow pasture, and; • bullfinch (<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>) seen within this woodland while a green woodpecker (<i>Picus viridis</i>) was heard
7	<p>Chapelton Burn tributary above Bankend Bridge, within beech dominated woodland, also present were wych elm and alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>). Within watercourse otter sprainting rock was found, with at least 6 spraints of varying ages. One spraint recent while the rest were old. Rock also very green probably due to urine staining.</p>
8	<p>Box culvert under road 2m high by 2.5m wide. Water fast flowing due to recent rain. Debris trap/fence at downstream side of culvert. River not filling max potential of narrow flood plain. Banks up to 2m high and heavily undercut in sections. Plant species along the bankside included nettle, bramble, cow parsley, red campion, creeping thistle and soft rush.</p> <p>Within the watercourse marsh foxtail, floating sweet grass and watercress were all present, along with reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacia</i>)</p>

Target Note Number	Description
9	<p>Burn downstream from TN7 Culvert. Fast flow 1-2m wide, <30cm deep. Substrate is sandy/stony. Banks initially shallow (10° incline) but becoming steep (70°). Bank vegetation included creeping thistle, nettle, rosebay willow herb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>), broadleaved dock, meadow buttercup, gorse. Hogweed, cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>). Some evidence of erosion and bank slumping.</p> <p>Floating sweetgrass, bittercress, watercress and marsh foxtail all present. Habitat has potential for water vole with good vegetation cover, earth banks for burrowing. The burn section is also fenced off from livestock. However the burn appears to be fast flowing and variable in height. Field vole evidence was observed during the survey.</p>
10	Probable otter foot print. 4cm wide. Not very clear print but five pads observed. Print found in slumped earth on bankside heading away from the water.
11	Otter spraint; old containing some bone fragments. Located on rained earth bank having slumped into river from main bank. Second old spraint 10m downstream on slumped bank deposit.
12	Otter sprainting rock; Two old, one recent. Contained fish remains.
13	Watercourse much slower and siltier, also more turbid. Separated from existing A77 by hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>).
14	Narrow temporary drainage ditch. Directly in the path of all route options. Bordered on one bank by defunct hedgerow which is mostly made of hawthorn. Apple is also present. Understorey and channel vegetation includes marsh foxtail, soft rush nettle and creeping thistle.
15	<p>Narrow drainage channel (1-1.5m wide), slow flow and heavily silted. Banks 1m high and bordered on the west bank by a hawthorn hedgerow. The east bank is covered in tall ruderal species including thistle and broadleaved dock. The channel has open access to livestock and is therefore likely to be unsuitable for otters and water voles. At the end of the channel the burn enters a culvert transporting to a confluence with the Chapelton burn tributary.</p> <p>The field surrounding this burn has a large marshy grassland component and 3 snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) were disturbed from this area during the survey.</p>

Target Note Number	Description
16	Mixed woodland plantation at Nether Culzean. Tree species consist of sycamore, Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), hawthorn and rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>). Ground flora within this woodland was synonymous was an ancient woodland; wood sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>), herb robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>), wood avens (<i>Geum urbanum</i>), sweet wood ruff (<i>Galium odoratum</i>), wavy hair grass and greater stitchwort (<i>Stellaria holostea</i>) were all found. Great spotted woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopus major</i>) and treecreeper (<i>Certhia familiaris</i>) were observed within this woodland.
17	Railway Bridge at the northwestern side of Nether Culzean. Bridge has some potential for bats as a roosting site.
18	Agricultural drainage channel, 50cm wide and 20cm deep. Moderate flow. Banks variably sloped from 40°-90°. Within channel marsh foxtail and water forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>) were present. Channel borders defunct hedgerow included hawthorn, oak and wych elm and dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>).
19	Single otter spraint on rock within drainage channel.
20	Narrow overgrown drainage ditch. Temporarily filled with water. <20cm wide and deep. Flow is very slow. Overgrown banks which are dominated by nettle and Yorkshire fog grass (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>). English elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i>) is also present and borders this channel on the west side. Skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>) and grey partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>) also seen in this area of the scheme.
21	Water pumping station. Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>) guard hairs caught underneath fence. Skylarks (approximately 20), pheasants (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>) and brown hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>) observed.
22	Mammal tracks along boundary between fields and under fence leading to woodland. No evidence of the species involved. Wood edge species include wood sorrel, herb robert, red campion, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage and hedge wound-wort.

Target Note Number	Description
23	<p>Blackwood: sitka spruce plantation only 10-15 years old. Understory very crowded and made up mostly of dense bracken and bramble with wavy hairgrass. Other tree species within the woodland include birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), gorse and grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One pronounced mammal path found under the bracken; within this plantation there is large amounts of dead wood which makes movement through the woodland difficult; reasonable foraging habitat with cow pasture, fruits and fungus within the vicinity of the woodland; woodland sub optimal for badgers as sett digging difficult due to dense undergrowth and large amounts of dead wood; more suitable habitat at Gallowhill Plantation which is only 150 m from the south west border of Black Wood; dry ditch at the south of wood unsuitable for otters as very overgrown and has low water levels. Provides poor passage route. Can be classed as dead end drainage – low potential habitat feature; mammal path likely to be roe deer NS28692 10629.
24	<p>Old fox scat containing rabbit hair and bones. Goldcrests (<i>Regulus regulus</i>), fieldfares (approximately 100), robin (<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>) and chaffinch observed.</p>
25	<p>Blackwood. Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) hairs on barbed wire field boundary fence.</p>
26	<p>Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) (20m x 5m) patch at Ladycross Wood junction. Jay (<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>) also observed.</p>
27	<p>Ladycross Wood. Sitka spruce dominated plantation with broadleaved woodland edge. The woodland also had a waterlogged section dominated by grey willow, goat willow and alder. Throughout the rest of the woodland the following species were present in the understorey field and ground layers. Broad buckler fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>), wood avens, wood-sorrel, common nettle, bramble, creeping buttercup, woodruff, foxglove (<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>), red campion, herb robert, wavy hairgrass, greater stitchwort, soft rush, common dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>) and bracken.</p> <p>Within the denser sections of the pine plantation understory species were sparse, although there were numerous species of fungi.</p> <p>Habitat within wood was good for badgers. Plenty of sett building material and good site to build a sett. Excellent cover and habitat conditions. Especially on the southern embankment north of the Ladycross Road. No obvious signs within wood and few mammal paths other than one burrow, which had some potential to be used by badgers.</p>
28	<p>Group of large mature wych elm trees with good potential for bats.</p>
29	<p>Hole underneath tree route with narrowing tunnel. Not regularly used. Probably rabbit. Second hole slightly east of first with a large entrance and burrow. Not regularly used – cob webs and ferns covering hole entrance.</p>

Target Note Number	Description
30	Black Glen: Burn in deep gullied land with steep banks which are over 10m high. Numerous ancient woodland species including red campion, herb Robert, bittersweet (<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>), hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>) and hart's-tongue fern (<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>). Trees include wych elm, beech and ash. Minimal blow of burn – culvert may be blocked; exit is clear. There are mammal tracks along fence row adjacent to gully.
31	Brockloch Burn field signs of otter were found at the Slateford Bridge which is part of the B7024. At this position 1 old and 2 recent otter spraints were found, the bridge was also thought to be a possible resting site and was thought to provide passage all year (including spate conditions).
32	<p>Rangleugh Burn reach to the west of Ladycross wood. The burn at the road bridge running to Old Trees Farm was examined and evidence of otter was again found, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two slides on the downstream (west) side of the road and one to the upstream (east) were found; • spraints on both sides, most pronounced on west with two anal jelly and a recent spraint; <p>Possible resting areas at bridge but culvert below bridge unlikely to be passable in spate flow (cylindrical pipe culvert approx 1.25m wide).</p>
33	Unnamed burn to the north of Ladycross Wood. Burn not consistently flowing when situated within field boundary and woodland. Burn could provide good resting sites but was thought sub-optimal, no field signs observed. Culverts situated at junction for West Brockloch Farm were deemed impassable (very small with no line of sight through). There were also no field signs.
34	<p>Unnamed burn south of memorial between Cargilston and Ladycross. Burn slow flowing and highly vegetated at the Cargilston end. Plant species consisted of marsh foxtail, floating sweet-grass, soft rush, black/common knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i> agg.), Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), false oat grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>). Burn is 1.75 m wide with 1 m width of water. Substrate is soft and silty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat for otter was thought sub-optimal due to the minimal burn size and flow (in places); • lack of cover, and; • reduced prey potential. <p>No water vole signs, although signs characteristic of field vole were abundantly present, such as runs, feeding platforms and faeces.</p> <p>This burn could possibly provide cover enough for a transport corridor and this is extremely likely for bats which are probably abundant within the area.</p>

Target Note Number	Description
35	Burn section at Brockloch Wood. Within the wood the burn is approx. 1 m wide and 20 cm deep, it looks likely to rise substantially. Fast flowing at 1 m/sec. Within woodland sections of waterfall would make travel by otters difficult and no signs of slides were observed. In fact no otter signs within this section of the burn were observed. Wood dominated by wych elm and beech with ash, understorey dominated by field wood rush (<i>Luzula campestris</i>), dog's mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>) opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage (<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>) common male fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>) with occasional broad buckler fern.
36	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland consisting of wych elm, hawthorne, ash, apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>), dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>), alder, sycamore and elder. Understorey species included common nettle, dog's mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), red campion, hedge woundwort (<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>).
37	Group of mature standard trees in the middle of a semi-improved grassland field. Trees may have some bat potential.

2. Bird List

*Red Listed Species. Criteria for those listed are due to the following;

- Rapid (≥50%) decline in UK population over last 25 years.

**Amber Listed Species. Criteria for those listed are due to the following;

- Moderate (25-49%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years. Or Species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

Bird Name	Schedule 1	UKBAP	Status
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		
Blue tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>		
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		*
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	*	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>		
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		**
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	*	*
House martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		**
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	*	*
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinunculus</i>		**
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		**
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	*	*
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	*	**
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	*	
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	*	*
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		
Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		*
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	*	*
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		**

Bird Name		Schedule 1	UKBAP	Status
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		*	*
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			**
Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		*	*
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>			*

Gregory, R.D. Wilkinson, N.I. Noble D.G. Robinson, J.A. Brown, A.F. Hughes, J. Procter, D.A. Gibbons, D.W. and Galbraith, C.A. (2002) *The population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man: an analysis of conservation concern 2002-2007. British Birds* 95:410-450.

3. Legislation

Species	Legislation & Status
Pipistrelle bats (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> and <i>P. pygmaeus</i>)	EPS Fully protected in Scotland by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats and Countryside) Regulations 1994. UK Priority Species Locally Important (L)BAP species
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	European protected species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive and receives protection from the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended by the nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats and Countryside) Regulations 1994. UK BAP Priority Species
Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	Fully protected in Scotland by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Nature Conservation Scotland Act 2004) and by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Locally Important LBAP species
Brown hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>)	UK Priority Species and Locally Important LBAP Species
Water vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>)	Protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Nature Conservation Act 2004). UK BAP Priority Species Locally LBAP species
Farmland Birds inc. Yellowhammer (<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>), Linnet (<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>), Reed Bunting (<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>) Skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>)	Nesting birds protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004). UK Priority Species All Red Listed Species
Wildfowl inc. Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) White Fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons</i>), Pink Footed Goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>)	Whooper Swan, Barnacle Goose and White Fronted Goose are protected under EU Birds Directive as Annex 1 birds, the other is Schedule 2 bird protected from February to August. Nesting birds protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Nature Conservation Act 2004). All Amber Listed Species

Species	Legislation & Status
Other notable birds inc. Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>), Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) and Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>)	All protected under EU Birds Directive as Annex 1 birds, All species are Schedule 1 listed birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Nesting birds protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Nature Conservation Act 2004). All Amber Listed Species apart from Black-tailed Godwit which is a Red Listed Species.

European (species): A European protected species has strict legal protection and international conservation status, being listed in Annexes IIa and IVa of the EC Directive (92/43) The Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, which is transposed into UK law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats and Countryside) Regulations 1994 (Schedule 2 Regulation 38).

European (habitats): Sites designated as SPAs under the Birds Directive and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under The Habitats Directive (1992) make up the 'Natura 2000 Network' of protected sites transposed into UK law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats and Countryside) Regulations 1994.

Wildlife & Countryside Act: Species or Habitat (SSSIs) protected by The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (NCSA). This includes:

- Schedule 1 birds protected by special penalties at all times
- Schedule 2 contains a list of birds which may be killed or taken including quarry species which may be taken outside the close season
- Schedule 5 lists species which are protected to varying levels of the following, these include; intentional killing, injury, taking, possession or control, destruction of animal dwelling/shelter, selling or owning.
- Schedule 5 of the Act prohibits the intentional killing, injuring or taking of any wild bird and the taking, damaging or destroying of the nest (while the nest is in use or being built) or eggs.

Conservation (Natural Habitats and Countryside) Regulations 1994: These regulations are commonly known as the 'Habitats Regulations'. Under these Regulations it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to:

- deliberately capture or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species;
- deliberately disturb any such animal;
- deliberately take or destroy eggs of any such wild animal;
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any such wild animal;

- deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy a wild plant of a European protected species;
- keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead wild animal or plant of a European protected species, or any part of, or anything derived from such as wild animal or plant.

Badgers Act: Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992) as amended by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004. It is an offence to knowingly cause, permit or interfere with a badger sett either intentionally or recklessly

UK/L BAP: UK or Local Biodiversity Action Plan. This Plan implements the Government's commitment to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It identifies priority habitats or species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994). The UK BAP sets out a programme of action to conserve and enhance biological diversity throughout the UK, and Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) integrate these measures at the local or regional level.

4. Survey Times

Species	Survey Timing											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bats – summer roost/activity survey												
Winter roost survey												
Badgers												
Breeding Birds												
Wintering Birds												
Great Crested Newts												
Water Voles												
Otters												
Vascular Plants												
Woodland Flora												
Grassland Flora												

	Optimal survey time
	Sub-optimal survey time

5.

Consultees and Responses

Stakeholder	Summary of Reply	Corresponding Action
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)	Informed of lack of data regarding protected species within corridor and confirmed that no designated sites were present.	Recommended survey for Otters, Badgers and Bats, which will be done as part of the Stage 3 Assessment.
Scottish Badgers	Location of the closest badger RTA, which is located close to the proposed Broomknowes junction.	
Scottish Wildlife Trust	<p>Locations of four provisional Wildlife Sites within the vicinity of Maybole which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mochrum Hill NS 267101 – a volcanic hill with a variety of plant and mammal communities; ▪ Mochrum Loch NS 270092 – a species-rich upland loch, with adjoining mire and wet heath. Site includes uncommon plant species and a good variety of breeding and wintering birds; ▪ Rangleugh Burns NS 260114 – a steep-sided valley with long-established semi-natural woodland, important for breeding mammals and birds; ▪ Garryhorn Burn NS 275136 – a wooded valley, a lowland extension of the upland Carrick Hills Provisional Wildlife Site. ▪ Of these sites only Mochrum Loch was located within a 2km radius of any of the proposed routes. Information on some species within sites given, mostly regarding birds. 	
Scottish Ornithologists Club	Species of breeding bird using areas within 2km of Maybole are given. Including UKBAP and Schedule 1 birds. Such as linnet and barn owl (See earlier in this Appendix).	Requested further information regarding winter birds and migratory species

Stakeholder	Summary of Reply	Corresponding Action
Scottish Ornithologists Club	Blairbowie pond regularly used by wintering wildfowl and waders including >400 Greylag geese, whooper swan, widgeon, teal and lapwing. Most important feature of this pond is the available grazing and stubble fields in the surrounding area.	Requested 2005 Ayrshire bird report
Scottish Ornithologists Club	Ayrshire bird/ butterfly report given. Gives full details of all annual bird counts throughout Ayrshire	
Otter Recorder	Three otter RTAs within the Maybole area (See Appendix A). All RTAs are located close to the Smithston Bridge Junction.	
Ayr Biodiversity Officer	No Response	
Scottish Mammal Society	Nothing of concern within the area	
Scottish Bats	Records of 6 species from Ayrshire and roosts of Pipistelle sp. and long-eared bats (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>) from within county.	Given new contact for Ayrshire bat group who has been contacted.

Dates of Consultation

Consultee	Date
SWT	20/09/06
Scottish Bats	27/11/06
Scottish Badgers	11/09/06
Mammal Society	27/11/06
SNH	02/11/06
Scottish Ornithologists Club	22/09/06, 05/10/06 and 13/10/06
Rosemary Green	: 09/10/06

