

Inverclyde LNCS Assessment, Kilmacolm



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on behalf of
Inverclyde Council

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Starling Learning was commissioned by Inverclyde Council to carry out a Local Nature Conservation Site (LNCS) Assessment of ten sites around the village of Kilmacolm.

The non-statutory designation, Local Nature Conservation Site (LNCS), is often used by local authorities to identify sites of local importance for nature, wildlife and in some cases geology. They were previously called Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) by Inverclyde Council and are referred to by other local authorities by a variety of names including “Wildlife Site” and “Local Biodiversity Site”.

The LNCS system is used within Local Development Plans to inform planners and developers where there are important habitats, species and natural features so to avoid damage to these areas through development.

The purpose of this study is to survey and assess these ten sites to whether they meet an LNCS standard.

Introduction

Inverclyde Council published a Main Issues Report in March 2017, being the first formal stage in the preparation of a new Local Development Plan. The Main Issues Report identified a number of sites around Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village that had been suggested to the Council as suitable for housing development.

Table 1 below outlines the sites in the Kilmacolm/Quarriers Village area.

Table 1. Call for Site Submissions (from Inverclyde LDP 2017) in Kilmacolm area

| Reference | Site | Settlement |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 001 | Carsemeadow | Quarriers Village |
| 002 | North Denniston | Kilmacolm |
| 003 | Knapps Loch | Kilmacolm |
| 009 | The Police Station Field | Kilmacolm |
| 010 | The ARP Field | Kilmacolm |
| 011 | West Glen Road | Kilmacolm |
| 012 | Migdale, Finlaystone Road | Kilmacolm |
| 014 | Planetreeyetts | Kilmacolm |
| 015 | West of Quarry Drive | Kilmacolm |
| 016 | Stables Wood | Kilmacolm |

The sites had previously been assessed on various environmental criteria, but some topics such as biodiversity interest and protected species had not been fully investigated. Consultation feedback from local residents raised a number of concerns about some of these sites, including the potential wildlife or nature conservation interest. In light of this feedback Inverclyde Council decided to commission ecological surveys of the above ten of the sites to assess the existing species and habitat interest, and to make recommendations as to whether any of the sites merited consideration as designation as Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS).

The survey work was commissioned to be carried out in late September and early October 2017.

Each of the ten sites was visited and the habitats were mapped using standard JNCC Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology, and the vascular plant species were recorded for each site; at some sites adjacent habitats were also visited if considered relevant to sites habitats. Additional visits were also made to look for signs of fauna, in particular protected species, including targeted surveys for bats.

Additionally desk surveys were carried on previous survey records from any of the sites, and in particular data from the Scottish Ornithologists' Club (SOC) and the Flora of Renfrewshire (Watson, 2013) databases.

A detailed report is provided for each of the ten sites, which includes a Phase 1 map (available as GIS shape files), a set of target notes (providing information on local habitat or plant species features, or faunal observations), a summary of each site's habitat and species diversity and a summary of the nature conservation interest.

Using the data from the field surveys and any other desk survey information, the sites were assessed using criteria employed for similar assessments of LNCS in other nearby local authority areas in Scotland, in particular East Dunbartonshire, Glasgow and North Ayrshire. All of these systems employ a similar range of criteria, following those recommended by the Scottish Planning Policy and the methodology is outlined in Section 2 below.

1.2 Site description

The sites are located around the villages of Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village and are all currently within designated greenbelt.

2 LNCS site assessment methodology

2.1 Assessment Methodology

The assessment of the LNCS combined two approaches.

Method 1

The SNH Guidance on Establishing and Managing Local Nature Conservation Site Systems in Scotland (2000) providing a generic system for the conservation of LNCSs whilst enabling individual council areas to adopt area-specific approaches at the local level.

The relative values of each site are thereby assessed for the following criteria:

Rarity of habitats, diversity of species, rarity of species, habitat naturalness, habitat extent, and connectivity. More details are provided in Appendix 1.

There is an assessment based on total score.

Method 2

A second method of assessing LNCSs was also used. This method involves a scoring system and has been used by Glasgow City Council and by North Ayrshire Council. Flora and faunal groups are given a score depending on their significance both nationally and locally. The score sheet is found in Appendix 2.

Combining the two methodologies allows each of the sites to be assessed against nationally recognised criteria while also retaining the value of local information and localised species of importance. This gives a more robust view of each site.

2.2 Desktop

Prior to fieldwork, a brief desk study was carried out to investigate species, habitats and nature conservation sites in the area. This included:

- National Biodiversity Network Atlas (NBN Atlas)¹;
- Flora of Renfrewshire (Watson, 2013) databases; and
- Bird data from the Scottish Ornithologists Club, Clyde Branch

2.3 Field Survey

The habitat and botanical survey work was carried out in September 2017 by Keith Watson. A visit was also made to each site by Starling Learning staff to carry out a faunal survey of the site with a short additional evening visit for bats. Previous LNCS designations were based mainly on habitat and botanical information, however for this survey it was agreed that adding faunal records would provide a more robust assessment of the wildlife value of the site. The lateness of the survey means that the breeding season for birds has been missed and surveying in spring would provide many more bird records for each site. Records from the Scottish Ornithologists Club, Clyde branch have supplemented the fieldwork records. The survey has covered the immediate boundary of each site but also a wider area of adjacent semi-natural habitats where accessible.

The report includes the following:

- Habitat descriptions of each site;
- Phase 1 style habitat maps (shown on Figures 1 to 10);
- Details of the fauna recorded at each site;
- Appendices 1 and 2 – further details on methodologies
- Appendix 3 – Species lists
- Appendix 4 – detailed target notes for each site;
- Confidential Annex containing sensitive information.

3 Survey Results

3.1. Site 1 Carsemeadow

Grid Reference: NS 36494 66530

Dates of survey: 21/09/2017

Introduction

The site, to the south of the original Quarriers Village, consists of two agriculturally improved pasture fields separated by a tree-lined avenue with housing. It is situated on a low ridge in the northern half, with a gentle slope down the southern field to poorly draining ground below, and an old track (partially inundated).

¹

<https://nbn.org.uk/news/nbn-atlas-now-live/>

The site is surrounded by houses to the east and west (with fences or hedges to the margins), by a road in the north (marked by an old stone wall) and to the south there is large area of rush-dominated marsh.

The farmland was shown as being improved in the 1992 Inverclyde survey. Apart from new housing at the old hospital site, conditions appear to be similar. Interestingly the southern rush pasture (outside the boundary) was shown as improved grassland.

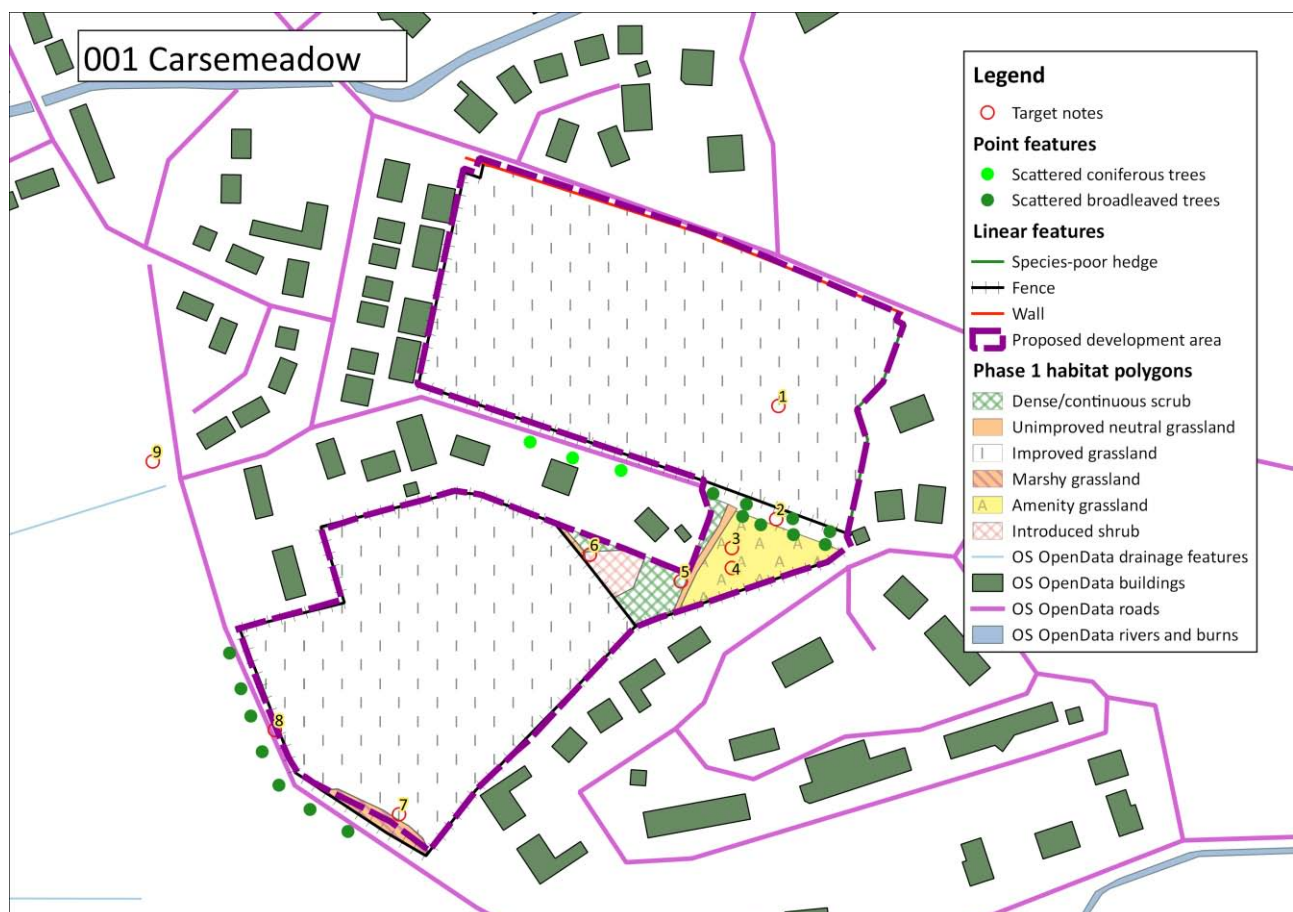
The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, target notes, species lists for the vascular plants and additional notes on other groups and fauna.

Habitat Summary

The northern field comprises improved grassland (NVC MG6-MG7) with much Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*), Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) and perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) with common meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*); other species appear limited but include common mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*), cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) and occasional tufts of soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*). The southern field is similar, appearing to have less perennial rye-grass, plus more dandelion (*Taraxacum* spp.), white clover (*Trifolium repens*) and broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*).

There is a very small inundation marsh (NVC M23b-S22) in the southeast with soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*) and tufted hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), with to the centre grassy swamp supporting flote-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) with bog stitchwort (*Stellaria alsine*) and some duckweed (*Lemna minor*).

Figure 1. Carsemeadow habitat map



Species Diversity

The core fields support low diversity improved pasture and there are few features that encourage wildlife diversity.

Flora

The core fields support a very poor sward diversity, but overall the varied margins (mainly in the southern half) help to increase the overall total (100 species were recorded on the current visit), but most are only present in small numbers.

Fauna

Birds

The open fields have breeding birds with Skylark *Alauda arvensis* and the adjacent trees provide habitat for woodland bird species. Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, Tawny Owl *Strix aluco* and Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* have been recorded hunting over these fields (Clyde Birds records) with bats foraging along boundary and avenue trees, some of which have roost potential. These and species recorded on the day of the visit and their conservation status are outlined in Table 2 below

Table 2. Bird species of Carsemeadow

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|---|--|--|
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | One bird hunting over site. | |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Small flock present | |
| Collared Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | Single birds or pairs occasional around margins and in the vicinity. | |
| Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> | Clyde Birds record, hunt over the fields. | Schedule 1 Scottish Biodiversity list |
| Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i> | Clyde Birds record, hunt over the fields. | Amber listed |
| Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | Clyde Birds record, hunt over the fields. | Amber listed Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | One bird recorded on site. | |
| Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> | Small numbers of birds present on the site. | |
| Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i> | Small groups flying over and foraging on the site. | |
| Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | Small groups and individuals occasionally flying over. | |
| Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i> | Several birds present. | |
| Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | One feeding in woodland edge. | |
| Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Clyde Birds record, nest in fields | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Occasional in tree-lined avenues, rough margins and hedgerows. | |
| Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Small flock feeding in fields. | Red listed |
| Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i> | Small numbers along tree-lines, hedgerows and rough margins. | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | One bird recorded in adjacent woodland. | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Small numbers of birds in marginal habitats. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> | One recorded in woodland | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> | Small flock in adjacent garden. | Priority species, UK BAP Red listed |
| Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | Three birds recorded feeding in the fields. | Amber listed |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Small groups or single birds occasionally flying over or perched in boundary trees or hedge-lines and in adjacent gardens. | |
| Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | Small groups or single birds flying over. | |

Mammals

Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* bats and a *Myotis* bat were recorded feeding along various linear features with mature trees. No roosts were located however some trees along the southern boundary have moderate potential for bat roosts. Mole hills *Talpa europaea* were found in the small area of scrub between the two fields.

No evidence of Otter *Lutra lutra* was recorded on site; however this species is using the adjacent Gotter Water where a spraint was found on stones.

The status of the faunal groups is outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|--|---|--|
| Bats (<i>Pipistrellus</i> and <i>Myotis</i> species) | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Soprano Pipistrelle and a <i>Myotis</i> bat were recorded foraging along tree lines. Moderate potential for roosting bats. |
| Otter | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Spraint on adjacent Gotter Water. |
| Mole | | Molehills present in scrubby area between main fields. |

Nature Conservation Interest

The site is of very low nature conservation value due to its long history of agricultural improvement and management. Some mature trees and local scrub provide some resource for wildlife, and there is some species diversity about the southern track, but here the water level is increasing causing tree dieback. The fields also provide foraging habitat for owls and raptors and bats hunt along the tree lines.

3.2 Site 2 North Denniston, Kilmacolm

Grid reference: NS 36092 68727

Date: 21/09/2017

Introduction

The site is located on the southern edge of Kilmacolm, between the main road and the NC65 cyclepath

which is recognised as a wildlife corridor. Open agricultural land occurs to the margins, apart from the residential houses on the north-eastern margin.

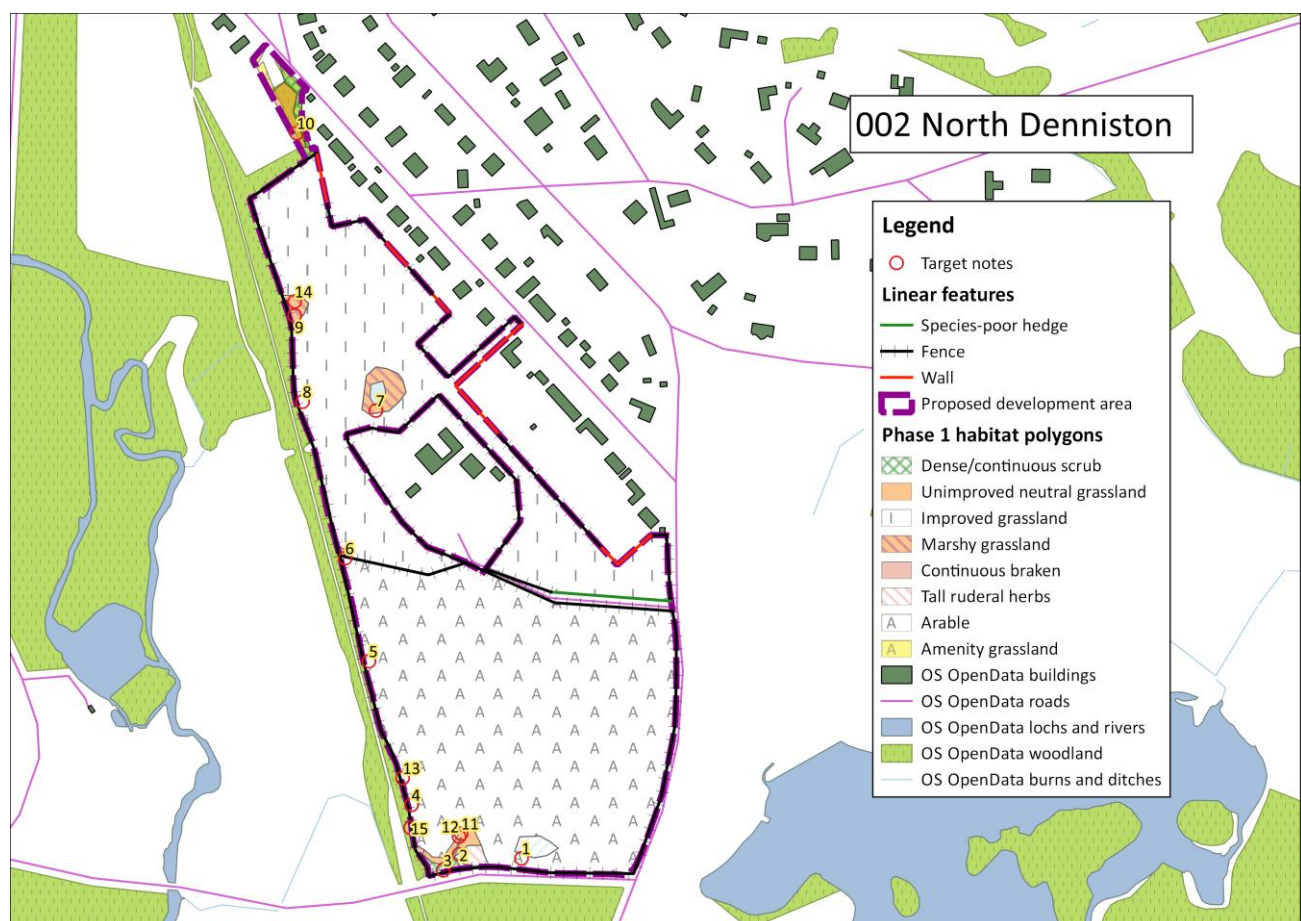
The southern field was shown as improved grassland in the 1992 Inverclyde survey, but the northern part of the site appears to be unmapped. The small section of burn in the south was coded as neutral grassland but not target noted (although a note near here refers to the value of the roadside verge).

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, including target notes and species lists for the vascular plants with notes on other groups and fauna.

Habitat Summary

The southern field has been sown with ley pasture, and the northern field is well improved, neither supporting any herb diversity. There are a few small marshy areas with soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*): two below the disused railway embankment, and a large one near the former farm. There are some very small marsh elements, relic unimproved grassland and scrub in the extreme south.

Figure 2. North Denniston habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

The two core grasslands support very few species and there are only a few small features that encourage wildlife diversity. The small wetlands and the relic habitats in the extreme south serve to raise the species total (87 species recorded on current visit, boosted a little by species at the cycleway margin). No species of local rarity were recorded, although a few uncommon species occur in the small wetland features (and grassland in extreme southwest) as noted in the target notes.

Fauna

Birds

The southern field has breeding Skylark and is used seasonally by mixed goose flocks with both Canada Goose *Branta canadensis* and Greylag Goose *Anser anser* and a Common Gull flock *Larus canus*.

Table 4. Bird species of North Denniston

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|--|---|--|
| Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i> | Flock seasonally uses southern field. (Liz Parsons, Alan Wood (pers. comm)) | Amber listed |
| Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i> | Flock seasonally uses southern field. (Liz Parsons, Alan Wood (pers. comm)) | |
| Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | One bird on present, likely to breed. | Amber listed |
| Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i> | Flock seasonally uses southern field. | Amber listed |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Flying over. | |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | Flying over site. | |
| Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i> | Flock of c85 feeding in field. | |
| Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> | Flying over. | |
| Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | Small flock present. | |
| Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i> | Flying over. | |
| Great Tit <i>Parus major</i> | Feeding in adjacent cycle track embankment. | |
| Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Clyde Birds record, nest in fields | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | In adjacent woodland, tall herb, scrub and hedgerows. | |
| Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Flock of 66 birds feeding in northern field. | Red listed |
| Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i> | Several birds present on adjacent woodland and garden habitats and lower SW corner of site. | |
| Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | One recorded in adjacent woodland and scrub in southern corner of site. | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Common along the woodland edge. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> | One recorded on adjacent embankment. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i> | Flying over. | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|

Mammals

Otter was recorded using the southern edge of the site; a spraint and slide were recorded at the small watercourse. Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus* lie-ups, tracks and droppings were found in the relic unimproved grassland area. Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded feeding along the adjacent embankment of the cycle track. Some trees along that embankment and in neighbouring gardens have moderate potential for bat roosts. Mole hills were occasional along the field margins and in adjacent ground. Wild Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* is found extensively along the adjacent cycle track embankment where there are many holes. The animals come onto the site to forage.

Table 5. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Bats (<i>Pipistrellus</i> species) | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Foraging bats, moderate roost potential |
| Otter | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Spraint and slide recorded in south of site. No protected structures recorded within development site. |
| Roe Deer | Scottish Biodiversity List | Roe Deer lie-ups on site at southern end. |
| Wild Rabbit | | There are several holes in the adjacent cycle track embankment with some foraging taking place in the rough margins of the field. |
| Mole | | Molehills recorded in margin of field and in adjacent area to the north of the site. |
| Common Frog | | Likely to use small wetland areas in site. |

Nature Conservation Interest

The vast majority of the site is of very low nature conservation value due to its long history of agricultural improvement.

Most of the small features, which include some locally diverse wetland elements, and some old grassland species, are of value to fauna (e.g. Otter, Roe Deer and various birds), and are close to the disused railway embankment (cycleway), which is an important local wildlife corridor (and has denser scrub than in 1992, developing into scrub woodland). There is some potential interest for farmland birds, with breeding Skylark, and geese and gull flocks use the lower field.

3.3 Site 3 Knapps Loch, Kilmacolm

Grid reference: NS 36586 68770

Date: 21/09/2017

Introduction

The site comprises the pasture land to the north of Knapps Loch, a designated LNCS. It is situated on the southeastern margin of Kilmacolm. There are similar pastures to the south of Knapps Loch but to the east there is hilly ground with rough pasture, bracken and conifer plantations.

The fields were shown as being semi-improved species poor or neutral grassland in the 1992 Inverclyde survey, with pockets of scrub. Two target notes describe the sward, which seem to be more diverse than the

situation now; black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) is noted as being widespread and harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*) reported at both. In the southeast the large marsh on the loch margin is shown, with mention of some of the fen elements that still occur.

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, including target notes and species lists for the vascular plants with notes on other groups and fauna.

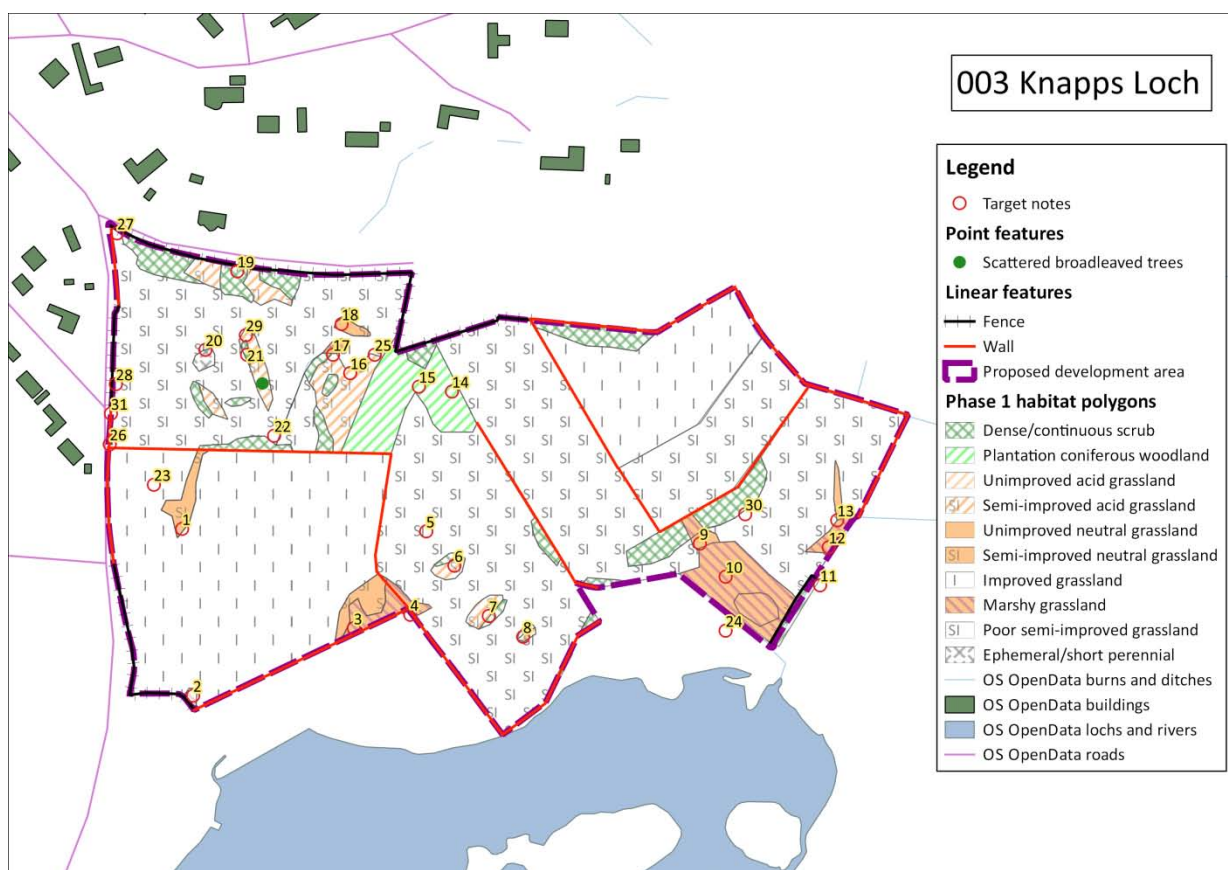
Habitat Summary

The pastures appear to have become more improved over the last 25 years (although on some ridges there are less improved areas) with a fairly uniform cover of short-grazed grasses such as Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) with much crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) or more local perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and frequent common meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*); herbs such common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) are rare and seemingly much reduced since 1992.

The ridges may have a few herbs, indicative of former acid or neutral grassland (NVC U4-MG5), but in general the species diversity appears low and any populations are low; most of the ridges also support scattered or dense gorse scrub (subject to being periodically cleared) (NVC W23).

Marshy vegetation is represented by a few mostly soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*) dominated hollows or depressions (NVC M23b) – rarely sharp-flowered rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*) (NVC M23a). There can be, usually with some herb diversity but stock has access and can cause poaching. There are some wetter zones with flote-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) or bottle sedge (*Carex rostrata*). The large rush dominated marsh in the southwest has a little more diversity, but lacks a number of the species of local interest found in the adjacent fen mire next to the loch.

Figure 3. Knapps Loch habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

The grasslands are fairly uniform with a low species diversity and the most ridges or the rush dominated hollows are of limited species richness. However together the latter help to increase the overall total (107 species on current visit), but most are only present in small numbers; species include common bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), eyebright (*Euphrasia* sp.) and meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) – in the south a small ridge supports acid grassland bryophytes include *Hylocomium splendens*.

The rush pasture near the loch supports a few fen species such as ragged-robin (*Silene flos-cuculi*) and square-stemmed St Johns-wort (*Hypericum tetrapterum*), and there is marsh cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*) in the central wetland (at the wall junctions) and here also a little marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and a patch of bog pondweed (*Potamogeton polygonifolius*). By the drain in the north there is a small patch of ivy-leaved water crowfoot (*Ranunculus hederaceus*).

A small stand of the invasive Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica* occurs along the western boundary of the site.

Fauna

Birds

The site has breeding Skylark and the large areas of Soft Rush provide a potential breeding habitat for other marshland species. Barn Owl has been recorded hunting over these fields (all Clyde Birds records). These and species recorded on the day of the visit are outlined in Table 6 below

Table 6. Bird species of Knapps Loch

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | One bird hunting over site. | |
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | One bird hunting over site. | |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Small numbers flying over and foraging on site. Likely to breed in scrub and woodland areas. | |
| Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> | Hunt over site, Clyde Birds record. | Schedule 1 Scottish Biodiversity list |
| Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i> | Hunt over site, Clyde Birds record. | Amber listed |
| Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | Hunt over site, Clyde Birds record. | Amber listed Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i> | Small flocks flying over and feeding on the site. | |
| Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> | Small numbers flying over site and perching in scrub and woodland. Likely to breed in scrubby woodland. | |
| Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | Small flocks and groups flying over and foraging on the site. | |
| Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i> | Small groups and single birds occasionally flying over or foraging on the site. Likely to breed in scrub or woodland areas. | |
| Blue Tit | Small numbers feeding in in scrub and woodland. | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | | |
| Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Clyde Birds record, nest in fields | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | Clyde Bird records, breeding in wet areas. | |
| Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i> | Clyde Bird records, breeding in wet areas. | Priority species, UK BAP Red listed |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | In adjacent woodland and hedgerows. | |
| Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Small flock feeding in fields. | Red listed |
| Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i> | Small numbers recorded flying over or perching in scrub or trees. | |
| Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Small numbers recorded flying over or perching in scrub or trees. | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | Flock of 30 birds. | Red listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Common along the woodland edge. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> | One recorded in hedgerow. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | Small flock feeding in the fields. | Amber listed |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Singles and small groups occasional in scrub and trees or flying over site. | |
| Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | Small numbers present on site. | |

Mammals

An old disused Badger *Meles meles* sett was recorded. Other holes and several mammal paths, scrapings, diggings and droppings were found variously throughout the site, none clearly attributable to Badger, but some clearly attributable to Fox *Vulpes vulpes* or to Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. There are many active Rabbit holes along the edges of the site. Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* bats were recorded feeding along the edge of the plantation woodland in the north of the site and around scrubby trees at the main road.

Other faunal species

The various wet areas in the field provide good potential Frog *Rana temporaria* habitat. Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta* butterflies were recorded on site.

Table 7. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Bats (<i>Pipistrellus</i>) | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Foraging Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded. No roosts recorded. From what DG/DL could see the trees in the conifer plantation didn't look very good for roosts |
| Badger | Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | Former Badger sett and possible Badger hole but no clear evidence found of Badger currently using the site. |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| Fox | | Fox droppings found in one location. Several mammal tracks are likely attributable to Fox. |
| Rabbit | | Several holes in use around site margins. |
| Roe Deer | Scottish Biodiversity List | Roe Deer on site |
| Red Admiral | | Several recorded feeding. |

Nature Conservation Interest

The majority of the site is of low nature conservation value as the dominating pastures are mostly improved and heavily grazed. There is some potential in the local ridges and slopes but most of these appear to be of limited diversity. Herb indicators of old meadows or acid grassland seem rare or absent (although the short grazed turf may result in some species being overlooked) and past surveys or recording in this area don't indicate any significant species. Some of ridges and marginal areas support scrub that provides some shelter for wildlife, notably in the north and close the marsh by the loch.

Of the grasslands, only the field in the extreme northwest offers a cluster of features that have some local interest and potential; other grassy ridges are very small and isolated. There is evidence of badger activity, but no active sett, and also foraging by bats at the northern edge.

The marshy areas support a few species of interest, but are on the whole small and isolated. There is more diversity and scale in the southeast but this area is best viewed as a continuation (and buffer) of the loch's marginal fen, which is of very high quality with a number of species of local interest. Continued periodic grazing is likely to be an important management tool here.

3.4 Site 9 The Police Station Field and Milton Wood

Grid reference: NS 35430 69153

Date: 28/09/2017

Introduction

The site, located slightly west of the centre of Kilmacolm, comprises two differing habitats: the central Milton Wood and two areas of pastures: one on its east side and a longer one on the Gryfe Water north bank. Residential housing occurs to the northern edge and the east side (but where the disused railway forms the actual boundary); to the south is the Gryfe Water with open pastures and more estate woodland. The woodland is very well-used by the local community.

The Milton Wood is coded as semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, reflecting its long-established origins, in 1992 Inverclyde survey. It is also shown in the Scottish Semi-Natural Woodland Inventory, but not in the Ancient Woodland Inventory. There are several target notes for the woodland that describe local sections of canopy and ground cover. The open fields were shown as being semi-improved neutral grassland, or as species poor (the latter for the section along the Gryfe, and the southern part of the fields east of the woodland - near former Sewage Works). There are a few target notes but they do not indicate the presence of any particular grassland species of note.

Only one of the current three marshy zones along the river margins are shown, one with a target note which lists several marsh herbs. The large wetland in the extreme west is shown and a target note lists several marsh elements still present (but no mention of the now dominant meadowsweet, indicating a recent lack of grazing).

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, including target notes and species lists for the vascular plants with notes on other groups and fauna.

Habitat Summary

The woodland supports a mostly immature broad-leaved woodland canopy, with older trees more marginal or scattered but there are also several old large stumps. Sycamore is very common, often dominating, with birch (frequent pendulous) with beech and rowan; oak and ash appear scarce and there a few relic conifers (Scots pine and Norway spruce). Understorey scrub is frequent and reflects the main trees with additionally elm, holly, elder and locally dense rhododendron; grey willow occurs in wetter depressions. The woodland is presumably influenced by past policy type planting, and is best classed as a more acidic type of oak woodland (NVC W10e) with local area of increased birch (NVC W11)

The ground is fairly uniform, but limited, throughout, with some variation reflecting the undulating topography (series of ridges). Broad buckler-fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*) is often abundant indicating slightly acidic soils and heavy shade, associates include wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), tufted hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), dog-violet (*Viola riviniana*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) and mosses include much *Kindbergia praelonga*, plus more local *Atrichum undulatum*, *Thuidium tamariscinum* and *Polytrichum* spp. There are several shaded areas with much bare ground and a few exotics also occur; Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum x hybridum*) is local. There appear to be few ancient woodland indicator species (the time of the current survey is not easy for observation, but earlier surveys and species lists don't indicate their presence); one exception is sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*), which was noted at two places.

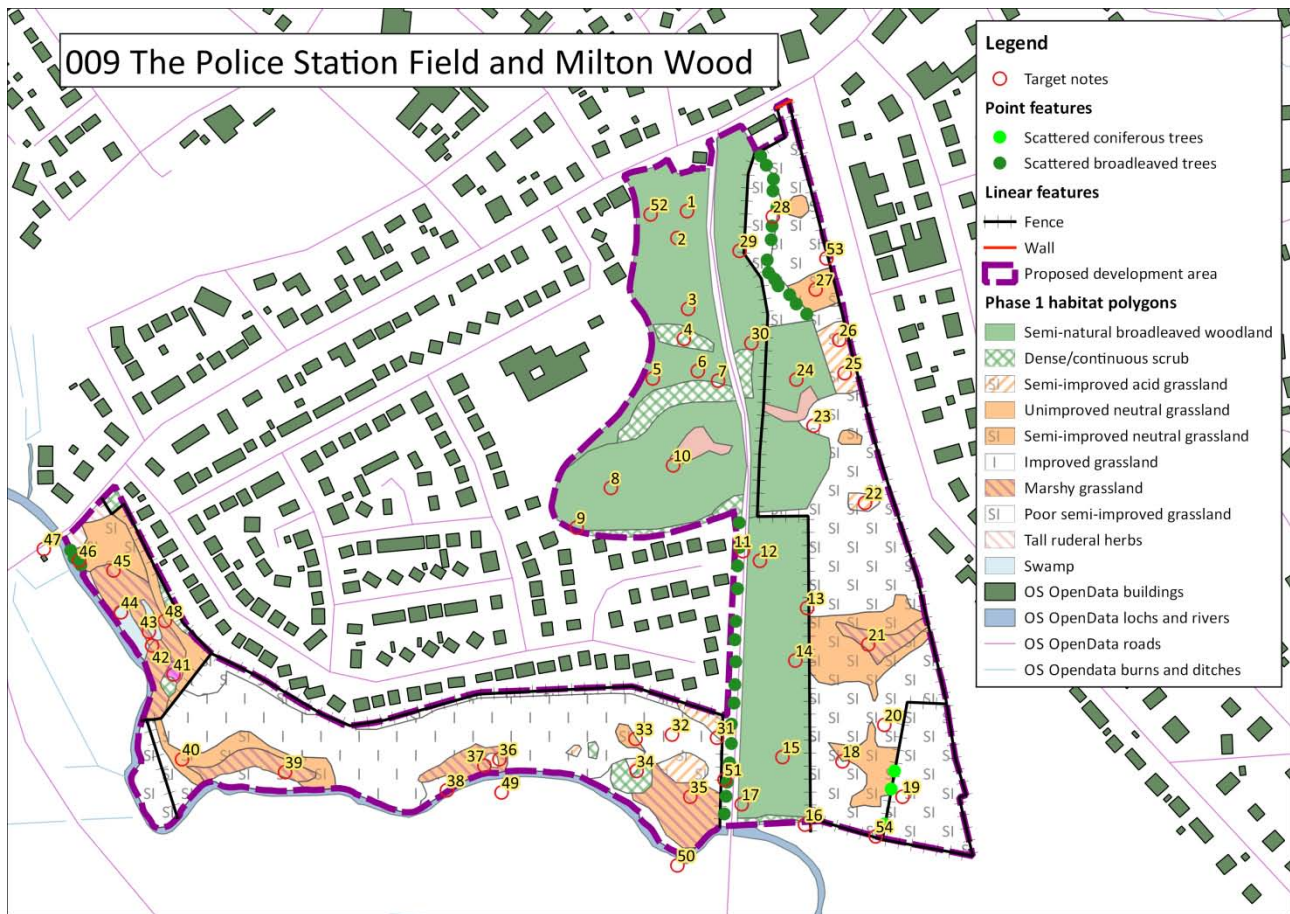
There are a couple of marshy depressions in the woodland NVC W7-W1), some with grey willow (coded as scrub to help distinguish), where the flora differs with tufted hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*), marsh bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), and locally bottle sedge (*Carex rostrata*); mosses include *Calliergonella cuspidata* and some *Calliergon cordifolium*, *Sphagnum squarrosum* and *Sphagnum denticulatum*.

The pastures appear to have become more improved over the last 25 years, but a few ridges have suffered less (NVC MG6-U4b). The improved or species-poor semi-improved areas support short-grazed grasses such as Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*), Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and frequent common meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*). The ridges may have several herbs indicative of former acid, or neutral, grassland (see target notes for species), and some rock exposures support English stonecrop (*Sedum anglicum*) with various mosses and lichens (some *Cladonia* spp.)

Marshy vegetation is represented by a few mostly soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*) dominated hollows or depressions (NVC M23b). These are all poached and grazed by stock but the large stands by the Gryfe are much more diverse with some tall herbs such as meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and yellow-flag (*Iris pseudacorus*), and sometimes wetter zones with flote-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) or bottle sedge (*Carex rostrata*). In the far west, by the Gryfe, is large area of ungrazed wetland supporting stands of meadowsweet (NVC M27) and reed canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) (NVC M28); of note here are water sedge (*Carex aquatilis*) and hemlock water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) and small area of fen-like marsh

with marsh cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*) and of note a couple of large tussocks of the locally rare greater tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*).

Figure 4. The Police Station Field and Milton Wood habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

The site is large and supports a diversity of habitats, which help to produce a high species total, which, with recent recording data, in total supports an impressive array of species. In total the combined area supports over 150 species with the woodland area and eastern pastures totalling 123 species, and the open riverbanks with 56 species; a few other species have been recorded on earlier visits. The woodland diversity however is quite low, notably through the absence of many old woodland indicators (or present in seemingly low numbers); the sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*) being one of the main exceptions; there are a few non-natives helping to lift the species total. Earlier surveys in the woods have revealed a few other woodland species e.g. wood sedge (*Carex sylvatica*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*), lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*) and water avens (*Geum rivale*); more species have been noted by the Gryfe banks including alternate-leaved golden-saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium alternifolium*), dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) and rare colourful exotic purple toothwort (*Lathraea clandestina*).

By contrast the wetlands support many typical marsh or swamp elements and are of note for several locally uncommon species such as water sedge (*Carex aquatilis*), hemlock water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) and the greater tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata*).

The grasslands have suffered from agricultural improvement but a few indicators of unimproved grassland persist locally, but in low numbers, such as common bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), mouse-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*) and even some blaeberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); previously the local rarity bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) was recorded to the south of the burn.

Fauna

Birds

There are a variety of bird habitats including the River Gryfe, scrub and woodland and a wide variety of species were noted on the survey.

Table 8. Bird species of The Police Station Field

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|--|--|--|
| Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | Single bird flying along river, disturbed from margins. | |
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | One bird flying over and perching in trees. | |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Small groups and single birds flying over. | |
| Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i> | Breeding, Clyde Birds record. | Amber listed |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | Single bird flying over site, perching in trees. | |
| Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> | Small numbers foraging on site. | |
| Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i> | Small flock flying over. | |
| Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | Small flocks and single birds flying over. | |
| Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i> | Single birds and pairs occasionally flying over or perched in trees. | |
| Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i> | Small numbers occasional heard calling or seen feeding in trees. | |
| Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | Feeding in woodland along River Gryfe in scrub and in trees often in mixed flocks with other tits. | |
| Great Tit <i>Parus major</i> | Feeding in woodland along River Gryfe and throughout the site. | |
| Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | Feeding in woodland along River Gryfe. | |
| Coal Tit <i>Parus ater</i> | Foraging in trees and scrub along river, often in mixed flocks with other tits. | |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Occasional in tall vegetation, trees and scrub on site. | |
| Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Small flocks flying over the site. | Red listed |
| Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i> | Small numbers occasional in trees and scrub. | |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Several birds singing and foraging on site. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> | Occasional in scrub. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| Grey Wagtail | One bird flew over the site and on to the banks of the | Red listed |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | Gryfe Water. | |
| Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i> | Several birds feeding in fields. | |
| Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | Small flock feeding in the fields. | Amber listed |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Occasional in adjacent woodland and scrubby trees. | |
| Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | One bird calling in adjacent scrub along cycle track. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | Small groups flying over and foraging in tall vegetation. | |
| Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | Small flock feeding on site. | Red listed |
| Lesser Redpoll <i>Acanthis cabaret</i> | Small groups flying over. | Red listed Priority species, UK BAP |

Mammals

A few old spraints along the river indicate light use of the site by Otter. There was evidence of Badger using the site at various locations (diggings in grass and in cow dung) along the edge of the cyclepath but no sett was found. A Roe Deer buck was recorded on site and deer dung and lie ups in long grass adjacent to the river were found. Bats were recorded feeding along the surface of the river and along the edges of the watercourse and woodland. The species were Soprano Pipistrelle and Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*. Some features of the site were thought to provide potential for bat roosts: Ivy-covered trees and an old tree stump. A small building on adjacent ground might also support bat roosts. Molehills were found at one location. Rabbit, Grey Squirrel and Field vole *Microtus agrestis* were all recorded.

Other faunal species

The various wet areas in the field provide good potential Frog *Rana temporaria* habitat.

The status of the faunal groups is outlined in Table 9 below.

Table 9. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|--|---|--|
| Bats (<i>Pipistrellus</i> and <i>Myotis</i>) | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Records are for foraging Soprano Pipistrelle and Daubenton's bat. Not sure about roost potential of trees: we did not walk very far from the bridge. Bridge itself might have roost potential. At two locations within the site there are potential bat roost features, and one other is found close to the site boundary. |
| Otter | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Old spraints indicate use of the site by Otter. No protected structures were recorded within development site. |
| Badger | Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | Badger foraging on site. |
| Roe Deer | Scottish Biodiversity List | Roe Deer on site |
| Rabbit | | Present on site. |
| Grey Squirrel | | Recorded on site. |
| Field Vole | | Recorded on site. |
| Mole | | Present on site. |

Nature Conservation Interest

The site is large and varied with a substantial area of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, which although lacking several ancient woodland indicators (including old native trees) still represents a valuable habitat of nature conservation interest, and as this is Core Path 46 has a considerable value to the local community. The bulk of the pasture present at the site is of low interest due past agricultural improvements, but they do complement the woodland, and a few ridges or depressions support some species diversity and relics of unimproved grasslands. The wetlands along the Gryfe are of note for their species diversity and include some elements of swamp, sedge mire and tall herb fen.

The woodland area is already part of the Duchal Wood LNCS.

3.5 Site 10 The ARP Field, Kilmacolm

Grid reference: NS 34686 69239

Date: 21/09/2017

Introduction

The site is situated to southwestern fringe of Kilmacolm, on the west side of the hedge-lined Lochwinnoch Road. The northern edge adjoins the Gryfe Water, where it is low-lying but rises to the south. It is surrounded by improved pasture fields, with a few small dwellings to the margins. The important wildlife site at Mill Dam is to the northern edge.

The land was shown as being improved or arable in the 1992 Inverclyde survey, with none of the wetland (or ridge) features, currently present, noted.

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, including target notes, species lists for the vascular plants and notes on other groups and fauna.

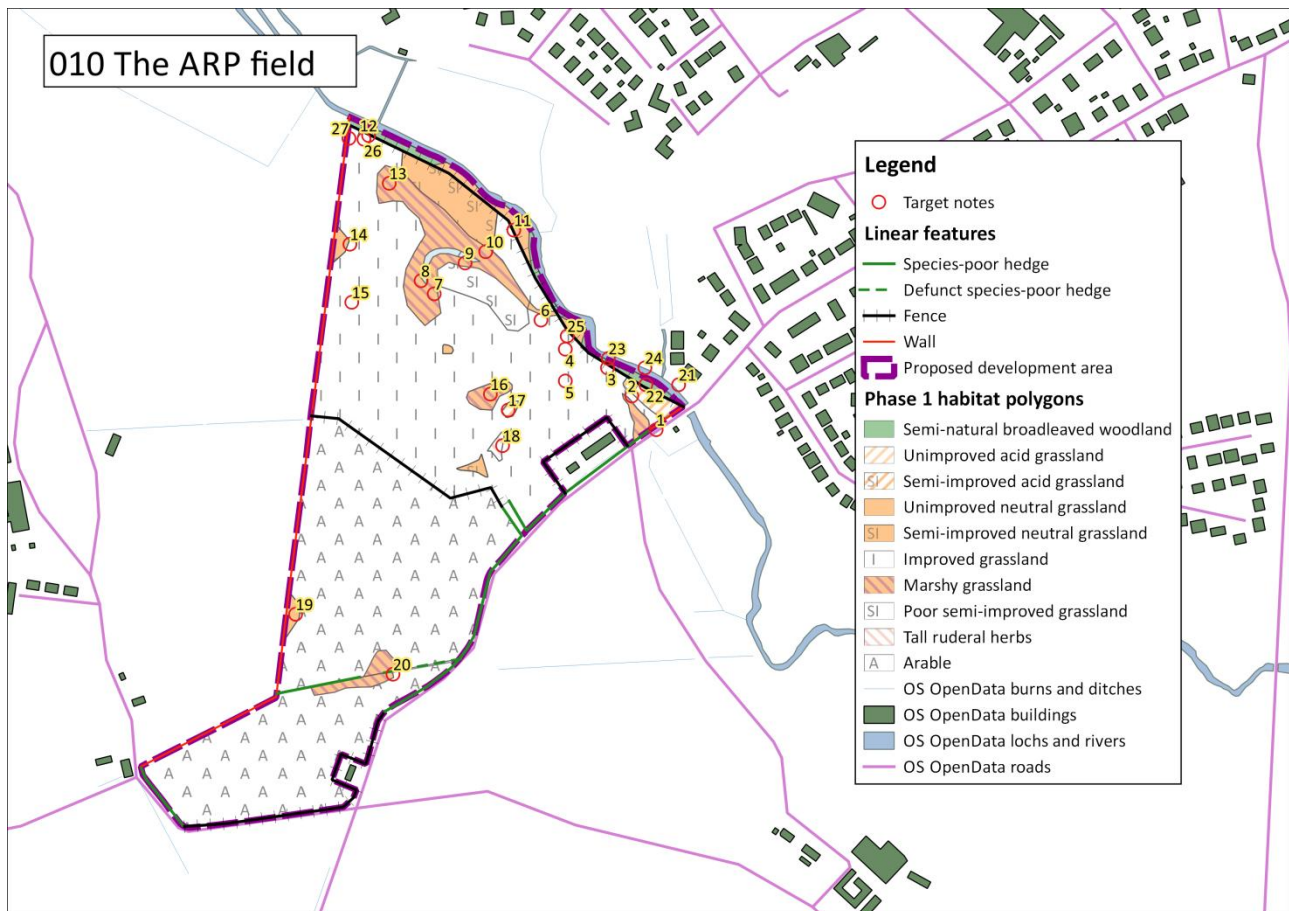
Habitat Summary

The raised southern fields are well improved, former arable and currently sown lay pastures or hay fields. The northern fields have undulating ground with some small ridges and several lower-lying areas, some of which support marshy vegetation. The grassland is quite uniform and improved (NVC MG6) with much Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) plus Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) and much crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) but little perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) obvious; herbs are few except for frequent common meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*).

A few ridges support relics of former less improved grassland (NVC U4-MG5) with various herbs such as cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*) and common bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), though these mostly present sparingly.

Marshy vegetation is represented in hollows or depressions by stands dominated by soft rush (*Juncus effusus* (NVC M23b), usually with some herb diversity but stock have access and can poach the margins. Several have deeper water to the centre supporting grassy swamp (NVC S22) usually with flote-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*); the larger area in the north supports some species diversity with spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*), spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*) and bottle sedge (*Carex rostrata*).

Figure 5. The ARP Field habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

The southern grasslands have very few species and the majority of the northern fields have a limited diversity, but the low ridges with relic herbs of acid or neutral grassland help to raise the overall total (104 species were recorded during current visit), but most are only present in small numbers e.g. cat's-ear (*Hypochoeris radicata*), tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), mouse-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*) and common bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). The wetlands, particularly the larger northern one support a range of marshy species including spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) and bottle sedge (*Carex rostrata*).

Old woodland elements occur along the riverbanks including dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), wood avens (*Geum rivale*) and greater woodrush (*Luzula sylvatica*); the local rarity globeflower (*Trollius europaeus*) is known from the north side.

Fauna

Birds

The site has breeding Skylark and the large areas of Soft Rush provide a breeding habitat for Grasshopper Warbler Reed Bunting and Sedge Warbler. Barn Owl has been recorded hunting over these fields (all Clyde Birds records). These and species recorded on the day of the visit are outlined in Table 10 below.

Table 10. Bird species of The ARP Field

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|--|--|--|
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | One adult and one juvenile hunting over site. | |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Small flock feeding in field | |
| Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> | Clyde Birds record, hunt over the fields. | Schedule 1 Scottish Biodiversity list |
| Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i> | One singing in woodland beside Gryfe Water | Amber listed |
| Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | One flew over, hunting in the area. | Amber listed Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i> | Small flock feeding in field. | |
| Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | Flock feeding in field. | |
| Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i> | Occasional records. | |
| Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | Feeding in woodland along River Gryfe, mixed flock with Great Tits and Long-tailed Tits. | |
| Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Clyde Birds record, nest in fields | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Great Tit <i>Parus major</i> | Feeding in woodland along River Gryfe. | |
| Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | Feeding in woodland along River Gryfe. | |
| Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | Clyde Bird records, breeding in wet areas. | |
| Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i> | Clyde Bird records, breeding in wet areas. | Priority species, UK BAP Red listed |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | In adjacent woodland and hedgerows. | |
| Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Flock of c. 80 birds feeding in fields. | Red listed |
| Dipper <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> | Flew up the Gryfe Water. | Amber listed |
| Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i> | One in woodland, one in hedgerow. | |
| Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Two recorded in adjacent woodland. | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | Three birds feeding in fields. | Red listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Common along the woodland edge. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> | One recorded in hedgerow. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> | Small flock near bridge, in hedgerow. | Priority species, UK BAP Red listed |
| Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | One bird flew over the site and on to the banks of the Gryfe Water. | Red listed |
| Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i> | Several birds feeding in fields. | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | Small flock feeding in the fields. | Amber listed |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Occasional birds in adjacent woodland. | |
| Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | One bird calling in adjacent woodland. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | Two birds in hedgerow. | |
| Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | | Amber listed Scottish Biodiversity List |

Mammals

Regular use by Otter was recorded on the directly adjacent Gryfe Water. Evidence of Badger using the site was recorded in the field directly adjacent to the river and in the centre of the site. No sett was located; however the adjacent Balrossie looks to have potential for a sett. A Roe Deer buck was recorded on site and deer dung and lie ups in long grass adjacent to the river were found. Bats were recorded feeding along the edge of the watercourse and woodland, species were Soprano Pipistrelle and Mole hills were occasional, Fox dung was recorded in the field adjacent to the river. Field Vole signs were common.

Other faunal species

The various wet areas in the field provide good potential Frog *Rana temporaria* habitat. The status of the faunal groups is outlined in Table 11 below.

Table 11. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Bats (Pipistrelle species) | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | No roosts recorded. Records are for foraging pipistrelle species. Adjacent trees along the Gryfe Water with moderate potential for roosting bats. |
| Otter | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | No protected structures or Otter evidence recorded within development site. |
| Badger | Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | Badger foraging on site. |
| Roe Deer | Scottish Biodiversity List | Roe Deer on site |

Nature Conservation Interest

The vast majority of the site is of very low nature conservation value due to its long history of agricultural improvement. The northern field supports a few grassland ridges of increased diversity with some species-rich grassland relics, but no species of significant local rarity were noted. The larger rush pasture in the north is of interest and contains a good range of wetland species; the small area of rock exposure and drain in the extreme east (Pacemuir Bridge) also represents a compact area of high species diversity. The riverbanks are of interest, currently ungrazed (presumably were grazed in the past) and support a narrow fringe of semi-natural woodland and some open tall grass and herbs. The riverbanks are of note for providing Otter habitat and Badger, and foraging for bats including Daubenton's.

The northern section is of added potential due to its proximity to the narrow Gryfe Water corridor, and the Mill Dam LNCS to the north.

3.6 Site 11 West Glen, Kilmacolm

Grid reference: NS 36560 70279

Date: 25/09/2017

Introduction

The site is an area of improved pasture on the northeastern fringe of Kilmacolm, on the West Glen Road. Residential housing occurs to the north and west with open farmland to the east and south. On the western boundary is an area of scrubby mixed plantation, along a small burn route, and there are open pines to the north roadside wall. In the south there are some rocky ridges that until very recently supported thick gorse scrub; a further feature is a small wetland in a shallow basin.

The fields were previously shown as being improved grassland in the 1992 Inverclyde survey, with the plantations and large patches of scrub noted, but the wetland is not marked.

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, target notes, species lists for the vascular plants and notes on other groups and fauna.

Habitat Summary

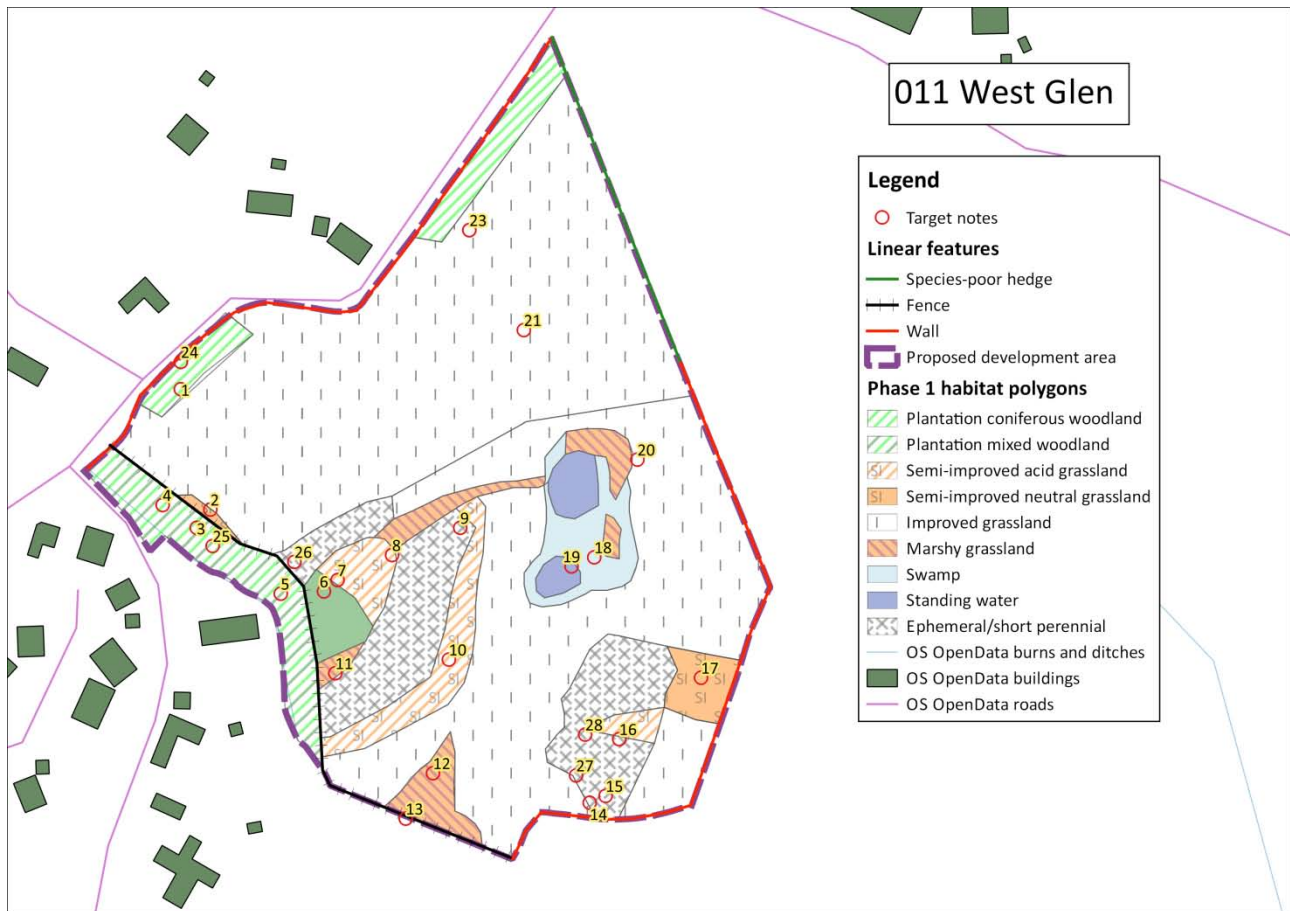
The main pastures have remained improved of the last 25 years and support a low diversity sward with a limited number of herbs that indicate former meadow (NVC MG6). Of the short-grazed grasses Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) are common, with perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), and seemingly less frequent common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) and red fescue (*Festuca rubra*); herbs can be frequent but limited in diversity and some indicate enrichment but poor drainage: meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) are common with white clover (*Trifolium repens*), plus locally oval sedge (*Carex leporina*), some short rushes (*Juncus* spp.), self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and the moss *Calliergonella cuspidata*.

On the ridges and associated slopes there can be a little more diversity with some elements of acidic bent-fescue grassland (U4), again often poorly draining with some sedges indicating mire transitions (NVC M6). The picture is a little complicated by the scrub removal, as it is likely some acidic grassland is recovering following clearance (although the recently cleared areas are distinct due to the open sward and mixture of mosses, foxglove and young gorse seedlings – and piles of scrub!). There are some exposures with English stonecrop (*Sedum anglicum*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) plus a range of mosses and some lichens.

There are a few local depressions with grazed and poached soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*) marsh. These grade to wetter Yorkshire-fog pasture (NVC MG10) but locally there are some mire elements (NVC M23b) such as cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*), bog stitchwort (*Stellaria alsine*), common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), willowherbs (*Epilobium* spp.), marsh thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), with very locally, creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), flote-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) or bottle sedge (*Carex rostrata*). Of note is the small basin wetland, which consists to two areas of open water, the southern with a much pondweed (presumably *Potamogeton natans* – but not possible to access), surrounded by a quaking mat of flote-grass swamp (NVC S22), grading to more varied small sweet-grass (*Glyceria declinata*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*) and creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*); of note are small patches of nodding bur-marigold (*Bidens cernua* var. *radiata*).

The scrubby plantation on the western margin supports a few areas of wet woodland (NVC W1 or W7) with various marshy species present, but also several exotics (herbs and trees), some presumably planted.

Figure 6. West Glen habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

In total the site supports a fair range of species mostly reflecting grasslands or wetland vegetation (122 species were recorded during the current visit). The total number is helped by the relict areas of acid grassland and some indicators of better quality mire, but the latter species are only present sparingly or indeed rarely.

The pastures are fairly uniform with an overall low species diversity although the margins of the ridges, and actual rocks, support a few more species, but in low numbers e.g. heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*), heath rush (*Juncus squarrosus*), devil's-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*) and green-ribbed sedge (*Carex binervis*); two flushed areas support sedges (*Carex* spp.) and small amounts of whorled caraway (*Carum verticillatum*).

The wetter areas include a few locally uncommon species such as marsh speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*), marsh cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*) and bog pondweed (*Potamogeton polygonifolius*). Of most note is the small population of nodding bur-marigold (*Bidens cernua* var. *radiata*), which is known from nearby Glen Moss SSSI but otherwise has very few local or regional records.

Fauna

Table 12. Bird species of West Glen

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|--|---|--|
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | Two birds hunting over site. | |
| Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | One flew over, hunting in the area. | Amber listed Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | Likely to breed and feed in wetland habitat on site. | |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Small numbers flying over and perching in trees. | |
| Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i> | One bird was recorded singing in western woodland during bat survey. | Amber listed |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | Evidence of foraging on the site and possible territorial significance. | |
| Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | Clyde Bird records, breeding in wet areas. | |
| Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i> | Clyde Bird records, breeding in wet areas | Priority species, UK BAP Red listed |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Occasional in woodland, hedgerows and tall vegetation. | |
| Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Small flock feeding in fields. | Red listed |
| Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | Two birds feeding in fields. | Red listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Common along the woodland edge. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | Small flock feeding in the fields. | Amber listed |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Occasional birds in woodland or flying over. | |
| Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | Small number of birds heard calling on site. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | Small numbers flying over occasionally and perching in woodland areas. | |
| Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | Clyde Bird records, breeding in wet areas. | Amber listed Scottish Biodiversity List |

Mammals

Possible use of the site by Otter is suggested by Common Toad *Bufo bufo* prey remains found in the south of the site. There were mammal tracks in the western part of the site. No clear evidence of Badger using the site was found. Field Vole runs were abundant in the western part of the site. Bats were recorded feeding along woodland edge and above the surface of the open water. Species were Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*. An unidentified bat was seen flying over the surface of one of the ponds, possibly a *Myotis* species.

Mole hills were found in the eastern part of the site.

Table 13. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bats (<i>Pipistrellus</i> and <i>Plecotus</i> species) | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Records are for foraging pipistrelle species and Brown Long-eared Bat. |
| Otter | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Prey remains of Common Toad were found that may indicate use of the site for foraging by Otter. No protected structures were found. |
| Badger | Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | No clear evidence of Badger foraging on site. |
| Mole | | Molehills found in the eastern part of the site. |
| Field Vole | | Runs abundant in the western part of the site. |
| Wild Rabbit | | Rabbit warren in the south of the site. |
| Roe Deer | Scottish Biodiversity List | Roe Deer on site |
| Common Toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> | | Remains found on site. The wetland areas are likely to support amphibians. |
| Common Frog <i>Rana temporaria</i> | | The wetland areas are likely to support amphibians. |

Nature Conservation Interest

The northern pasture and the pine plantations are of very low nature conservation value being well improved and heavily grazed. The same is true for much of the southern field but here the presence of the rocky ridges and the wetlands produce an area of local nature conservation interest, although again species of note are very sparsely represented. The marginal scrubby plantation adds some additional diversity. There is some value in the species diversity at the site and a couple of species (the nodding bur-marigold and whorled caraway) are of local and regional importance.

However in isolation the habitats lack the scale and quality to be an important nature conservation site, although the proximity to Glen Moss SSSI and Overton Grassland LNCS and its associate quality habitats could help the viability of the southern section, which with positive management could be of some value and represent a buffer or extension to the main wetland.

The recent removal of the dense scrub will have been destructive of potential invertebrate and bird breeding habitat, but there may be some compensation in acid grassland recovery, which has suffered due to the improvement treatments.

3.7 Site 12 Migdale, Kilmacolm

Grid reference: NS 35887 70943

Date: 25/09/2017

Introduction

The site is a small area of grassland on a steep embankment at the extreme northern tip of Kilmacolm. Open pasture land occurs to the north and west. The site is bounded to the west and south by hedgerow or trees, with an old stone wall in the north, where there is some scrub and a few trees. The grassland has been recently cut for hay.

The field was previously shown as being species poor semi-improved grassland in the 1992 Inverclyde survey, with note of the scrub hedgerow and trees.

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, target notes, species lists for the vascular plants and notes on other groups and fauna.

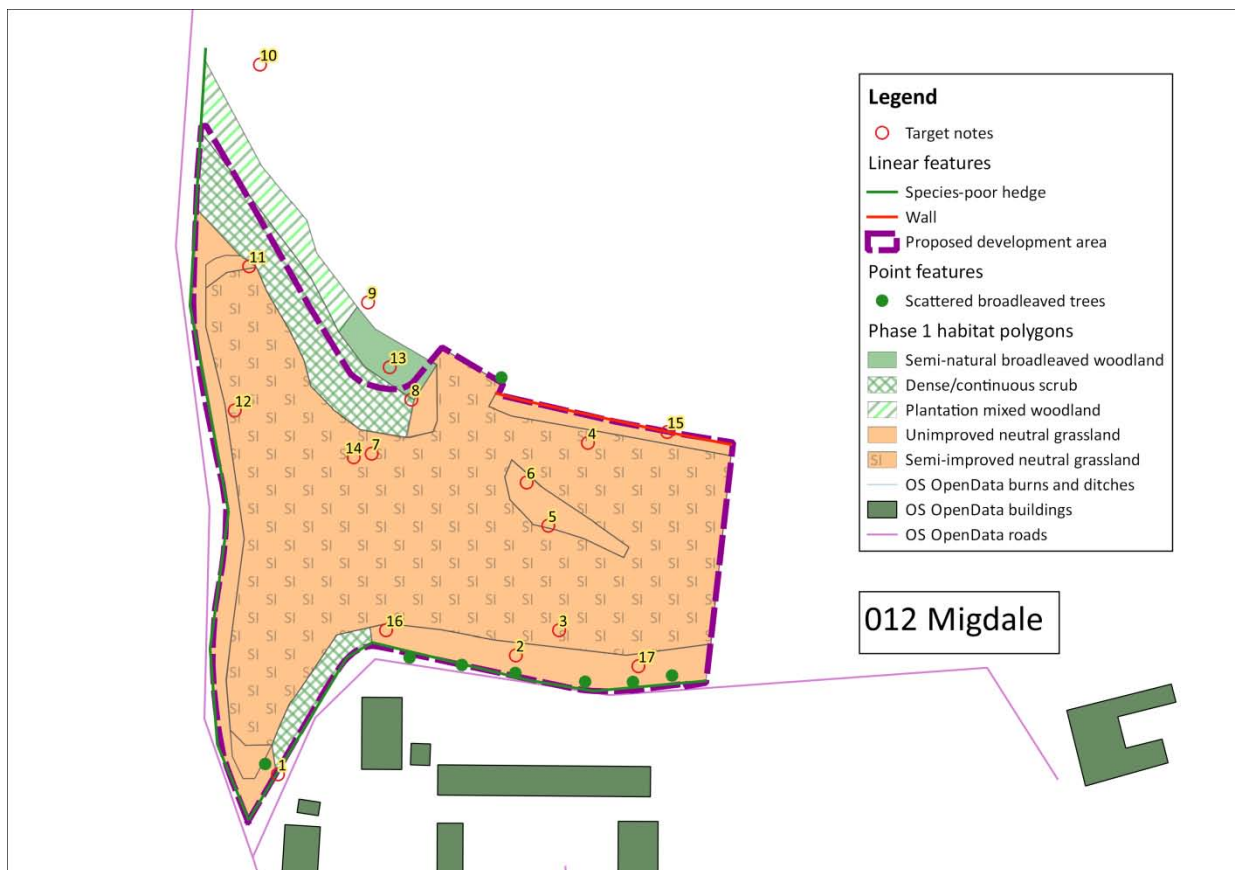
Habitat Summary

The core area of the site is the hay meadow on the steep slope. It is a little difficult to assess due to very recent cutting but it appears to have received some improvement treatment (and was considered improved 25 years ago) although there is some herb diversity indicating lower enrichment than more intensively improved pastures or leys; perhaps it has been less intensively managed in recent years allowing some recovery? It has been coded as semi-improved and perhaps best considered intermediate between NVC MG6 and NVC MG5. The grasses appear to be mainly Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) and some cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*). Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) is seemingly rare. Herbs are well represented but mostly common species such as meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*), with more local cat's-ear (*Hypochoeris radicata*) and yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*). These latter species are more obvious to the margins, which have escaped the recent cut (and thus may be misleading if truly scarce from the core field).

To the field margin there are wide strips of uncut grass (NVC MG1), becoming rank with tall herbs and bramble scrub developing (NVC W24). Along the north edge there are some elements of unimproved, slightly acidic grassland (NVC U4).

There is one large patch of gorse scrub on the northwestern embankment (NVC W23), where the plantation is a little more semi-natural with oak and small area of bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) plus foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) and wood sage (*Teucrium scorodonia*)

Figure 7. 012 Migdale habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

The site is small and comprised mostly of a limited diversity herb meadow, but the overall species total is increased by the marginal habitats notably along the northern edge where there is a steep embankment. The presence of cat's-ear (*Hypochoeris radicata*) and yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) indicates relic unimproved grassland but other species appear absent. The presence of field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*) is potentially highly significant; it is very rare in west Scotland and only modern records are from presumed seed mixes. It was known from local meadows last century and was reported from Kilmacolm in 1933 (in Lee's Clydesdale Flora).

Fauna

Birds

Very few species were recorded during the survey; however the site has potential for various breeding farmland and woodland species.

Table 14. Bird species of Migdale

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|---|--|--|
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | One bird hunting over site. | |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Small flock feeding in field flew over. | |
| Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | Small numbers flying over and foraging in trees and scrub. | |
| Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i> | One bird foraging on tree in site. | |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Several birds foraging in woodland, tall vegetation hedgerows. | |
| Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i> | Occasional bird in scrub and hedgerows. | |
| Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Two recorded in adjacent woodland. | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Several birds along the woodland edge and hedgerow. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> | One recorded in hedgerow. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Occasional birds in woodland and scrub or flying over. | |

Mammals

See Confidential Annex. Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded feeding along the woodland strip on the north edge of the site. They are also likely to feed along the avenue of trees leading to old hall. Fox was recorded using the site. Peacock *Aglais io* and Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta* butterflies were recorded.

Table 15. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Bats (Pipistrelle species) | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | Soprano pipistrelle bats recorded foraging along edge of woodland strip. Likely to feed along tree-lined avenue leading to Old Hall. Those trees, some ivy-covered, have high |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| | | potential for bat roosts. |
| Otter | Habitats Regulations Schedule 2 UK BAP | No protected structures or otter evidence recorded within development site. |
| | | |
| Rabbit | | Warren in south east corner of site. |
| Fox | | Signs of fox using site. |
| Roe Deer | Scottish Biodiversity List | Roe Deer on site |
| Red Admiral butterfly | | Recorded flying over site. |
| Peacock butterfly | | Recorded flying over site. |

Nature Conservation Interest

The site overall is of limited current nature conservation value due in part to its small size, and overall lack of high quality habitats. The grasslands are of some interest, and perhaps more potential, as they are relatively unimproved and represent a lowland remnant of a once more widespread habitat; the presence of *Knautia arvensis*, if unsown (which seems unlikely) is of considerable high interest. The wide field margins and scrub and trees are good examples of peripheral farmland features that are encouraged for the promotion of biodiversity.

3.8 Site 14 Planetreeyetts, Kilmacolm

Grid reference: NS 35741 70834

Date: 27/09/2017

Introduction

The site is located on the northern fringe of Kilmacolm, with residential development to the southern and eastern boundaries; to the north and west is agricultural pasture, although there is also a large wetland in the northwest. The majority of the site consists of a large area of improved pasture, with marsh and some trees (or woodland) to the western side.

There is a large wetland area (basin mire) adjacent to the northwestern boundary, which adjoins to a ridge of acid grass and gorse scrub, which in turn is linked to a strip of coarse marshy grassland running parallel to the sites western marsh. This area has been surveyed since it is important to assess these areas along with the marshes on the current site (and contiguous West Quarry). The Spring Wood above the wetland was also briefly visited.

The large main pasture was shown as being improved grassland in the 1992 Inverclyde survey, with a few areas of tree or plantation to the west side; curiously the marshy area in the west, including the long established basin fen are not shown (the area is not coded at all).

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, including target notes and species lists for the vascular plants with notes on other groups and fauna.

Habitat Summary

The main pasture has been agriculturally improved and is currently short grazed by horses (NVC MG6). It has a fairly uniform of short-grazed grasses such as Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*), Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and red fescue

(*Festuca rubra*), with usually much meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*); locally there can be some self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*). The occasional rocky ridge supports some additional herbs including English stonecrop (*Sedum anglicum*) with mosses and lichens (NVC U1), and there are acid grassland elements (NVC U4) in the extreme southwest and at drier parts of the western margin marshes.

The narrower western side of the site by contrast supports a very diverse marsh mostly dominated by sharp-flowered rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*) (NVC M23a); associates include greater bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus pedunculatus*), marsh bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*) short-fruited willowherb (*Epilobium obscurum*), and marsh thistle (*Cirsium palustre*). In the extreme south there are more acidic mire indicators (NVC M6), such as carnation sedge (*Carex panicea*), star sedge (*Carex echinata*) and devil's-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), and below various fen mire species (NVC M9b or M27) including bottle sedge (*Carex rostrata*), marsh cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*), bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgare*). There is also an area of willow carr with the locally uncommon purple osier (*Salix purpurea*) and bay willow (*Salix pentandra*).

On the western boundary there is row of broad-leaved trees, following an old stone wall; which is broader in the southwest along an embankment; in the centre there are is a ridge with two types of grazed woodland (one of birch, the other mixed) but both over an acid grassland cover (NVC W11). There is also a small patch of gorse scrub (NVC W23). In the southwest is a low ridge with a margin of old broad-leaved trees (coded as plantation) with acid grassland elements (NVC U4).

The northwestern basin mire is of special note and of very high species interest (NVC M9b). It supports a diverse fen mire habitat with various sedges and herbs over a bryophyte layer, although the latter has been affected by recent rain. Stock has access and grazed the more accessible margins. Bottle sedge (*Carex rostrata*) is common with a range of other species such as marsh cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*), bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgare*), ragged-robin (*Silene flos-cuculi*), marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), and local lesser-tussock sedge (*Carex diandra*) and white sedge (*Carex canescens*); the bryophyte layer includes *Calliergon cordifolium*, *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*, *Plagiomnium ellipticum* and some *Marchantia polymorpha* (no *Sphagnum* noted).

Figure 8. 014 Planetreeyetts habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

The bulk of the eastern section of the site comprises a rather uniform low diversity grassland, contrasted with the more diverse marsh on the western side. In total over 100 species were recorded during the current visit; 40 species were noted in the brief visit to the fen. Together with other marginal land there is a good total of species recorded, several of local rarity, and a good array of mire species many being indicators of a less enriched water table: lesser-tussock sedge (*Carex diandra*), bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgare*), white sedge (*Carex canescens*), whorled caraway (*Carum verticillatum*) and the bay and purple willows.

Fauna

Birds

The site has a variety of bird habitats including mature hedgerows, woodland and marsh. There is a directly adjacent marsh with good potential for breeding marsh species. There is a rookery in the trees adjacent to the farm.

Table 16. Bird species of Planetreeyetts

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | Single bird flying over site. | |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Small groups flying over and feeding in field | |
| Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> | There is good foraging habitat for Barn Owl in the site and also in the adjacent 15 West of Quarry Drive. The | Schedule 1 Scottish Biodiversity list |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | buildings at Planetreeyetts Farm might possibly support nesting Barn Owl. Barn Owls have been recorded hunting (Clyde Birds). | |
| Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i> | Small flocks flying over and feeding in field. | |
| Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | The trees around Planetree Yetts farm support a rookery. | |
| Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | Small number of birds flying over the site. | |
| Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i> | Breeding in wetland (Clyde Birds) | Priority species, UK BAP Red listed |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Common in hedges, woodland and tall vegetation. | |
| Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Small flock feeding in fields. | Red listed |
| Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Two recorded woodland. | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | Small feeding on site. | Red listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Common along the woodland edge and in hedgerows. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> | One recorded in hedgerow. | Priority species, UK BAP Amber listed |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Occasional birds in hedgerow and woodland. | |
| Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | Small group of birds flying over and perched in scrub. | |

Mammals

There was much evidence of Field Vole. Roe deer lie-ups and dung were found in several places. Several paths and diggings in the fields suggest Badger activity. Soprano pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared bats were recorded using the site. Several large mature trees were identified to have potential for roosting sites for bats and the site has much good woodland or hedgerow edge foraging habitat for them.

Other faunal species

Wetland habitat in the northeast corner is likely to support Frog *Rana temporaria* habitat.

A Peacock butterfly *Aglais io* was noted during survey.

Table 17. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Badger | Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | Badger foraging on site. |
| Bats (<i>Pipistrellus</i> and <i>Plecotus</i>) | | Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared bats were recorded during survey. There is good foraging habitat within the site and potential roost sites. |
| Roe Deer | Scottish Biodiversity List | Lie-ups and droppings in several places. |
| Field Vole | | Vole runs. |
| Frog | | Recorded by local residents. |
| Peacock butterfly | | Recorded flying over site. |

Nature Conservation Interest

The eastern part of the site is of low nature conservation value as the pasture has long been improved and is heavily grazed. The western side by contrast is of high interest, notably the area of fen and carr in the extreme south. If this section is considered along with the marsh within the West Quarry survey area and acid grassland north to the large basin mire, then a block of high nature conservation value is formed. Several bat species have been recorded and there is good roost potential in both trees and the building.

3.9 Site 15 West Quarry, Kilmacolm

Grid reference: NS 35450 70566

Date: 28/09/2017

Introduction

The site chiefly comprises open grassland on the northwest fringe of Kilmacolm. To the north is the cemetery with pasture and some woodland beyond. Residential houses occur to the south and west, with further farmland in the southwest. There is an old quarry in the west, recently reopened, and above an area of rough marshy grassland and scrub; in the extreme east is a similar appearing area. The latter is contiguous with the Planetreeyetts site, and there is a small strip of pasture and marsh that is excluded from both, but is here mapped with notes.

The fields were shown as being improved in the 1992 Inverclyde survey, with hedgerows and stone walls (most now non-functional) and some trees; the marshy area above the quarry was coded as improved and the no other marshes are noted (including the areas to the east by Planetreeyetts).

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, target notes, species lists for the vascular plants and notes on other groups and fauna.

Habitat Summary

The grasslands adjacent to the cemetery have been ploughed and reseeded with well-improved lay grass (cut for silage or hay). The central two fields in the south are on undulating ground and are only occasionally grazed, resulting in fairly coarse sward developing, but presumably due to low intensity management recently there may be some reversion to a more diverse meadow flora (MG6 to NVC MG5). This is mainly represented on a series of low ridges (presumably shallower soil), although there is much intergradation, to areas of more enriched turf; the latter can be locally flushed with much Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) – occasional smooth lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla glabra*) and greater bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus pedunculatus*).

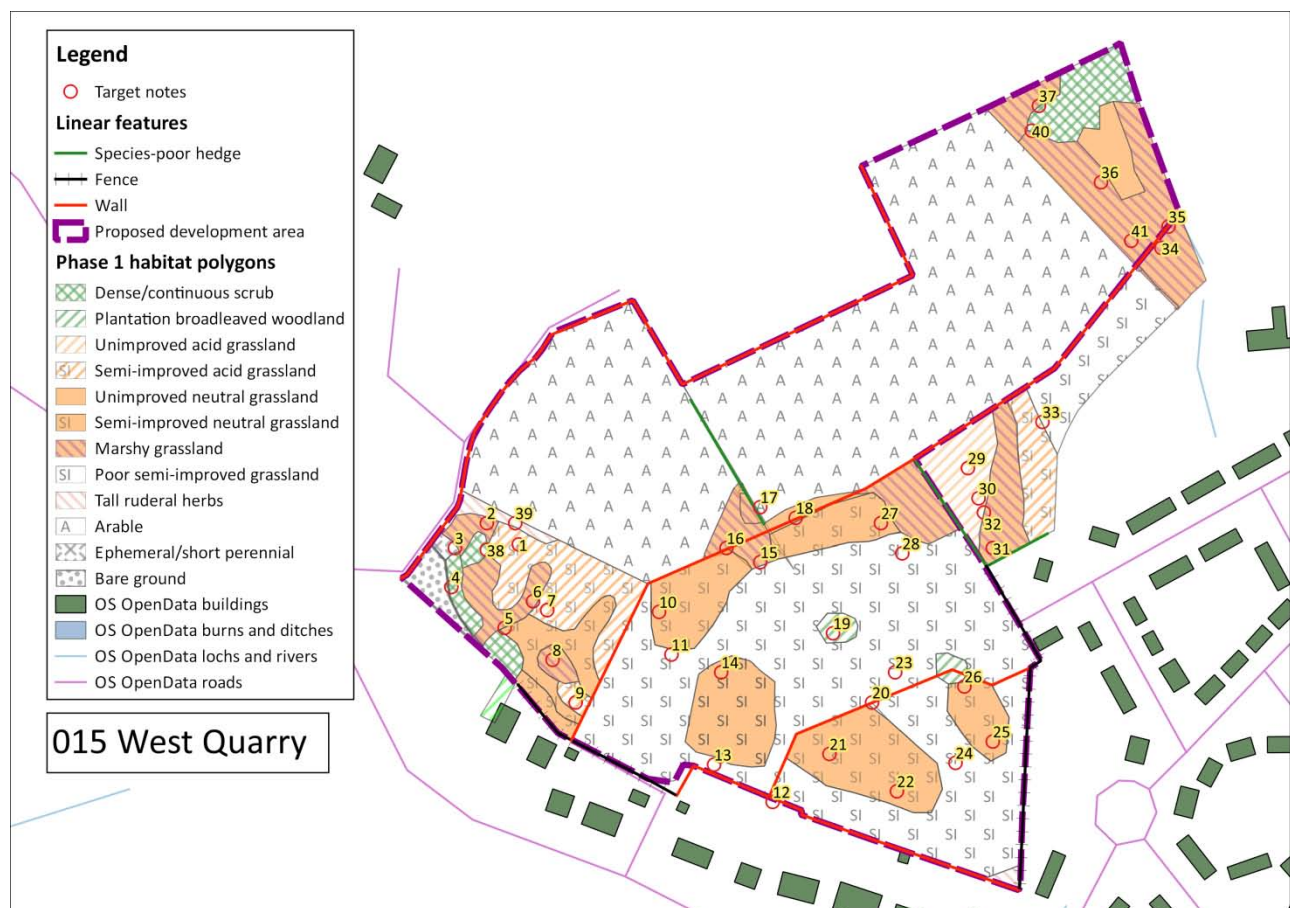
The more diverse ridges are shown on the habitat map (indicative only, as difficult to be precise) and generally support more red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) plus there is some crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) and sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*); the herb diversity and frequency is higher (i.e. towards NVC MG5) and typically includes much meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and occasional knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), plus rarely germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), devil's-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), common spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*) and greater butterfly-orchid

(*Platanthera chlorantha*).

To the pasture margins there are some poorly draining marshy zones, most with soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*) but with varied associates including some short sedges (*Carex* spp.) and orchids (*Dactylorhiza* spp.). In the east (outside the survey boundary) there is species-rich flushed grassland that in addition to supporting various sedges also has a very large population of the local speciality whorled caraway (*Carum verticillatum*).

In the extreme west and also extreme east (adjacent to Planetreeyetts) are two area of similar ungrazed marshy grassland, both formerly drained and grazed, with a coarse sward (NVC M23a or NVC MG10) with much sharp-flowered rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*) and tufted hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), plus locally meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) (NVC M27); these flushes can support a few small relic mire elements (NVC M6) and even a few tufts of purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) (NVC M25); and there are some coarse, ungrazed acid grassland species present in the drier turf. There are also some patches of gorse or bramble scrub (NVC W23 or W24).

Figure 9. 015 West Quarry habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

The site consists of somewhat improved, or formerly so, grasslands, with some marshy areas, which limits the overall species diversity. However there are some relics of old meadow species persisting (perhaps recovering) on the low ridges, and about the marginal walls, which together with marsh elements help to

increase the overall total (127 species); however many of the species are only present in small numbers. The total includes some records from a previous visit in 2011 and some verification of field observation of vegetative plants from photographs provided by local residents.

The grassland elements include indicators of old meadows e.g. yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), devil's-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), eyebright (*Euphrasia* sp.), lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*) and of note a few spikes of greater butterfly-orchid (*Platanthera chlorantha*), common spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*) and northern marsh-orchid (*Dactylorhiza purpurella*).

Wetland elements are similarly species frequent in relict marshes locally, but include some mire elements (i.e. indicators of low nutrient enrichment) such as marsh cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*), purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and various sedges (*Carex* spp.); at the extreme western boundary is a small patch of ivy-leaved water crowfoot (*Ranunculus hederaceus*). Also of note is the occurrence of whorled caraway (*Carum verticillatum*).

Fauna

Birds

Table 18. Bird species of West Quarry

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|---|---|--|
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | One bird flying over site. | |
| Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> | Recorded hunting (Clyde Birds). | Schedule 1 Scottish Biodiversity list |
| Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i> | One recorded singing in woodland during the bat survey. | Amber listed |
| Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> | One bird alarming in hedge. | |
| Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | One bird calling from hedge. | |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Occasional in scrubby habitat and tall vegetation. | |
| Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Song Thrush 'anvil' found. | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Common along the woodland edge. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Occasional birds calling from hedges. | |
| Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | One bird calling. | |

Mammals

There was much evidence of Field Vole. Signs of feeding and many runs were noted. A Badger track was recorded in the northeastern corner and other tracks occur that were not clearly attributable to any species. No bats were recorded using the site.

Other faunal species

Wetland habitat in the northeast corner is likely to support amphibians.

A Water Cricket *Velia caprai* was noted in the wetland. A Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta* butterfly was recorded during survey.

Table 19. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Badger | Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | Badger path near boundary with adjacent Planetreeyetts. |
| Field Vole | | Vole runs abundant. |
| Water Cricket | | In the wetland. |
| Red Admiral butterfly | | Recorded flying over site. |

Nature Conservation Interest

The site consists primarily of recent or past improved pasture which has resulted in a loss of species diversity, and is thus of limited nature conservation value. There is some additional diversity provided by the western and eastern marshes and there are two other marshy areas to the margins of the fields, which together support a good range of wetland species. Of particular note is whorled caraway, which although frequent in this part of (old) Renfrewshire is quite rare in Scotland overall; a few other mire elements are also of note.

However there is a good range of species found in the grasslands, including a number of increasingly rare old meadow plants, although many of the latter are found in low numbers. The grasslands support several areas (mostly low ridges) where there are relics of former unimproved lowland meadows, a habitat that is variously quoted as having undergone a decline of more than 95% over the last 60 years or so. The diversity lacks a number of characteristic indicators of high quality meadow (or are present in very low numbers). However the presence of butterfly-orchid is of note and it is a (wider) Renfrewshire LBAP species.

In isolation the fields may not meet LNCS criteria on purely vegetation quality or rare or notable species. There is some merit in its lowland location (i.e. most lowland grasslands have been lost or damaged) and its value to the local community as an experience of nature. The marshy areas add value but lack high quality features (as found at nearby Planetreeyetts).

3.10 Site 16 Stable Wood, Kilmacolm

Grid reference: NS 34857 70804

Date: 28/09/2017

Introduction

The site is a small area of woodland, scrub and tall herb vegetation occurring at the site of the former Auchenbothie House. It is located on the sloping western side, extending down to the road. New housing has been constructed in the upper section. Access is difficult to some areas due to private housing, and the vegetation at these places is somewhat mixed and often difficult to code or map (e.g. mosaics of scrub and relic planting, tall herbs and also garden areas). The habitat map includes some of these areas outside the precise survey boundary.

The southern part of the site was shown as broad-leaved plantation in the 1992 Inverclyde survey (although the base OS map used shows it as a conifer plantation), but the northwestern part (to both sides of the entrance track) is shown as semi-improved neutral grassland, with some scattered trees or scrub. A target note describes the area to the north of the old entrance as “Mature silver birch and beech; badly undergrazed”; to the south of the entrance is a longer target note which notes wet tussocky grassland as well as birches and beech in the wooded part. A rather long target note described the habitat mosaic about the derelict house (before the new build and scrub expansion) with mention of some open habitat.

The following report includes general descriptions of the habitats present, including target notes and species lists for the vascular plants with notes on other groups and fauna.

Habitat Summary

The site is mostly wooded comprising some mixed planting near the housing (including various exotic shrubs), mature policy type trees mainly beech or sycamore (some lining tracks or boundaries) and younger semi-natural woodland. The latter consists of mostly immature sycamore with birch and beech over much broad buckler-fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*) with more local bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), dog-violet (*Viola riviniana*), male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*), rare bluebell (presumed to be *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and mosses include much *Kindbergia praelonga*.

There is much scrub elsewhere at the site, notably about the old walled garden and other ruins, where there are stands of tall herbs or dense bramble plus regenerating scrub (willow, birch, sycamore etc.).

Grassland is absent except for narrowly along the now informal path along the entrance track and there is some mown amenity grassland along the roadside.

Figure 10. 016 Stable Wood habitat map



Species Diversity

Flora

The site supports a limited range of species, but the total is increased by the various marginal habitats including the weedy elements by the roadside (107 species were recorded during the current visit, but this includes marginal area outside survey boundary). The woodlands are immature, acidic and with few old woodland indicators in the immediate survey area.

The small pool supports a few wetland species including exotics such as skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*) and the highly invasive swamp stonecrop (*Crassula helmsii*). Other troublesome invasives include much rhododendron below the housing.

The roadside strip (outside the survey boundary) supports a small population of the local rarity field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), first reported in 1998, and at one of only two known sites in the old county of Renfrewshire; it has always appeared to be rare in the county, although being small it is likely to be overlooked.

Fauna

Birds

A mature woodland with the potential to hold a good selection of nesting woodland bird species.

Table 20. Bird species of Stable Wood

| Species | Description | Conservation Status |
|--|--|--|
| Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | One bird hunting over site. | |
| Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> | One bird flying over site. | |
| Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Small numbers flying over and perched in trees. | |
| Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i> | One singing in woodland during bat survey. | Amber listed |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | One bird flying over and perching in trees. | |
| Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i> | Occasional birds foraging in trees. | |
| Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | Small groups and occasional individuals foraging in trees. | |
| Great Tit <i>Parus major</i> | Feeding in woodland. | |
| Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Occasional in woodland and tall vegetation. | |
| Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | One bird flying through trees. | Priority species, UK BAP Scottish Biodiversity List Red-listed |
| Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | Common along the woodland edge and in scrub. | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i> | Small group flying over site. | |
| Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Occasional birds calling from woodland edge and scrub. | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

Mammals

Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared bats were recorded using the site. There are several old outbuildings, mature trees and standing deadwood that have potential for supporting bat roosts. In the west of the site a combination of scattered mature trees within more open grasslands and scrub gives habitat suitable for the Noctule bat *Nyctalis noctula*, though none were detected during survey. There was evidence of Fox, Grey Squirrel and Roe Deer using the wood.

Table 21. Conservation status of faunal species

| Species/Groups | Nature Conservation Evaluation | Comments |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Bats (<i>Pipistrellus</i> and <i>Plecotus</i>) | | Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared bats were recorded during bat survey. Old buildings, mature and dead trees provide much roosting potential. |
| Grey Squirrel | | One animal observed on tree. |
| Roe Deer | Scottish Biodiversity List | One animal seen in woodland. |
| Fox | | Fox droppings found. |

Nature Conservation Interest

See Confidential Annex. The strict survey site alone is small and of limited nature conservation interest at the county level, the site is of value for bats, both foraging and as potential roost trees. The wider woodlands are mostly immature but with a developing canopy, which includes much sycamore, but there are indications of a potential oak-birch type woodland (NVC W11) developing (with management intervention). The latter occurs to the south and east at the old Auchenbothie Wood, where there are bluebells and some oak, although in general the diversity even there is apparently limited (but there is little recent survey data). The narrow roadside woodland areas could be considered as part of a larger semi-natural woodland extending from the Auchenbothie Wood (part of a larger woodland LNCS) in the north; any further developments here could provide a stimulus for more sympathetic woodland management.

4. Nature Conservation Interest and Assessments

4.1 Nature Conservation Summary

The results from the field surveys, supported by other available records and baseline data from the 1992 Inverclyde Habitat Survey, have been used to assess the ten sites for their existing nature conservation interest, and in particular whether the sites could qualify for designation as an LNCS.

Nine of the sites are situated on the urban fringes of Kilmacolm, four large sites to the south, four smaller ones to the north and one in the northwest; an outlier site occurs on the southern fringe of the Quarriers Village. All but one of the sites has been subject to a long history of agricultural usage. In a number of cases that accounts for the majority of the land surveyed. Over the last 60 years or so the intensity of agricultural management has increased resulting in often severe changes to the land, usually to the detriment of any natural or semi-natural habitat present. Wetlands have been drained or enriched by nutrient run-off, woodlands felled, grazed or planted with non native trees and grasslands heavily fertilised, over-grazed or ploughed and reseeded.

As a result of the many years of agricultural improvement the open grasslands, which comprise the bulk of the land use at most sites, is now of a low nature conservation interest. This view is supported by the Inverclyde Survey in 1992, which showed most of the sites to be improved 25 years ago, but for a few (e.g. Knapps Loch and by the Gryfe Water – Milton Wood site) there appears to be have been an increase in intensification of agricultural treatment (mainly enrichment and heavy grazing) in more recent times.

At several of the sites there are a few low ridges that still support some species indicative of former less improved grasslands. Two sites (Migdale and West Quarry) do support some relatively unimproved grassland. Migdale is relatively small site, and difficult to assess fully due to a very recent and short hay cut. Its overall herb diversity seems to be quite low but there is one species recorded which appears to be of high local interest. West Quarry supports a few species that are indicators of old grassland, but only locally, and often in low numbers. This conservation interest may reflect some recovery due to currently less intensive management but there is equally some concern over a current lack of a sympathetic grazing regime.

At most sites the habitat, and plant diversity, interest is now mostly centred on a few small marginal habitats, usually scrubby ridges or marshy hollows too difficult to drain and to which stock have limited access (although some light grazing is likely beneficial). The scrub can be a valuable resource for fauna utilising the rest of the site and neighbouring land. It provides shelter and foraging opportunities for mammals, birds and invertebrates and can support Badger setts and offer nesting habitat for important songbirds such as Linnet, Song Thrush and Yellowhammer.

The often marginal marsh or related wetlands can support a good range of typical wetland species, and include some uncommon or rare species as at the Police Station Field (by the Gryfe Water), West Glen, Knapps Loch (margin), the ARP Field (north end), West Quarry and Planetreeyetts sites. Planetreeyetts is of considerable interest due to the adjacent relic basin mire. The marsh habitat can support significant songbirds such as reed bunting, sedge warbler and grasshopper warbler, and amphibians which can also provide foraging opportunities for Otter.

Mature semi-natural woodland is not well represented at most of the survey sites but forms a major part of the Police Station Field site (i.e. Milton Wood – part of an existing LNCS) and of Stables Wood. At neither site can the woodland be described as ancient, but they are long established and semi-natural (mainly), but both lack a number of floristic indicators of ancient woodlands. Local trees or scrub provide some additional diversity at several other sites (e.g. Planetreeyetts, West Glen, Knapps Loch and Migdale). At Planetreeyetts there is very small area of diverse willow carr (wet woodland). Woodland and scrub give important shelter, breeding and foraging opportunities for all faunal groups. Badger setts most often are located in woodland and various species of bat use crevices, cracks and holes in older trees for roosting and sometimes as breeding nurseries. Active Badger setts were found and trees with features suitable for roosting by bats were identified during the faunal survey visits.

4.2 Site Assessments and Recommendations

Site Assessments and Recommendations

The assessment scores of the ten sites using Method 1 - the SNH (ED) methodology (Appendix 1) are shown in Table 22. The table shows all the 10 sites scored by each criterion. There is always a degree of caution needed over scoring but local knowledge of habitat and species in the local area has allowed from some

measure of confidence and robustness in the data. It should also be noted that many of the larger sites have large areas of relatively limited interest but there are local areas of higher interest, which can be diluted by the scale of the site; their location as marginal features adjacent to other nearby habitats or occurrence in local clusters can give weight to their value.

Table 22. Scoring Using Method 1.

| Site | Carse | ND | Knapp | Police St Fld | ARP | West | Mig | Stable | WQ | Plane |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 001 | 002 | 003 | 009 | 010 | 011 | 012 | 016 | 014 | 015 |
| Rarity of Habitats | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Diversity of Species | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Rarity of Species | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Habitat Naturalness | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Habitat Extent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Connectivity | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 13 |

Using the scoring system of the methodology (0 to 19) it can be seen that none of the sites are in the category of “in a very poor condition” and considered too low to qualify as an individual LNCS. However three of the sites, Carsemeadow, North Denniston and the ARP Field are considered to be in poor condition. Seven of the sites score high enough to be considered as to be in moderate to good condition (one of these is already an LNCS), Knapps, the Police Station Field, West Glen Road , Migdale, Stables Wood, West Quarry Road, Stable Wood and Planetreeyetts.

The scoring using Method 2, used by Glasgow and North Ayrshire Councils, is shown below in Table 24. The sites scoring lowest, below 400 are Carsemeadow, North Denniston, the ARP Field, West Glen Road, Stables Wood and West Quarry Road. Migdale scored between 400 and 500, the Knapps and the Police Station Field scoring over 500 and Planetreeyetts scoring the highest with 840.

Table 23 combines both methods.

Table 23. Total scores Method 1 and Method 2.

| Site | Carse | ND | Knapps | Police St Fld | ARP | West | Mig | Stable | WQ | PlaneTY |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 001 | 002 | 003 | 009 | 010 | 011 | 012 | 016 | 014 | 015 |
| Method 1 Totals | 6 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 13 |
| Method 2 Totals | 340 | 160 | 500 | 600 | 340 | 350 | 440 | 340 | 380 | 840 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Sand-based habitat of any size with a bonus 50 for >1ha | 50-100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open Water of any size with a bonus 50 for >1ha and bonus of 100 for >10ha | 50-100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| River or Stream (Water Course) wider than 2m and longer than 100m | 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rock Exposure more than or equal to 500 sq m | 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saltmarsh/Mudflat of any size with bonus 100 for >1ha | 100-200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | Carse | ND | Knapps | Police St Fld | ARP | West | Mig | Stable | WQ | Plane |
| Continuity with a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). | 20 | | | | | | 20 | | | | |
| Any site in public, NGO or similar ownership which has outstanding potential to achieve, through effective conservation management, LNCS quality. | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is used formally for environmental education. | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is used by the local community. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | 20 | 20 |
| Within a wildlife corridor or linked to other LNCSs. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Total | | 340 | 160 | 500 | 600 | 340 | 350 | 440 | 340 | 380 | 840 |

4.3 Potential LNCSs

Using the two scoring methods above, there are still difficulties in deciding on thresholds and therefore which sites should have LNCS designation and those that should not. In all of them there were areas with great wildlife interest but also with sections of very low value. They also had adjacent areas with wildlife interest. Therefore the following section proposes altering the boundaries of the ten sites by including adjacent areas of wildlife interest and therefore suggests potential areas for designation as LNCSs.

The site at the Quarriers Village (Carsemeadow) and four of the sites on the fringe of Kilmacolm (North Denniston, Knapps Loch and the ARP Field, and in the northeast West Glen) are largely intensively managed agricultural land, which diminishes their potential as wildlife site designation, but there is some marginal interest at several, notably local wetlands, grassy ridges or scrub patches.

001 Carsemeadow has very little habitat or floristic interest but the site is of value as foraging for bats, related to boundary trees, some of which have roost potential. This site struggles to meet the criteria for LNCS designation.

002 North Denniston is intensively managed and thus of low habitat or botanical interest, unless changes in management were to be introduced, that could encourage breeding birds (such as Skylark) or wintering geese flocks this site too struggles to meet LNCS criteria. There are only a few small or marginal features noted, which provide some floristic interest and potential for fauna.

003 Knapps Loch is largely pasture but appears to have lost some of the interest previously noted, but some local ridges and wetter hollows retain some interest. The northern field, which supports a cluster of less intensively managed habitats, but of limited quality, could benefit from more sympathetic management, but it does not merit any designation in isolation and in its current condition as it is isolated. However it has value for foraging bats and Badgers. However, it is proposed that the southern wetland and adjacent scrubby ridges section is included and becomes part of the Knapps Loch LNCS. The proposed new LNCS boundary for Knapps Loch is shown on Figure 11.

010 ARP field is largely intensively managed grassland with very little botanical or habitat interest, although there could be potential for farmland birds with more sympathetic management. However the small section in the north supports some wetland interest and a few areas of less improved grassland, which given its proximity to the Gryfe Water (and adjacent LNCS at Mill Dam), provide a strong case for inclusion as part of a Gryfe Water corridor site, or perhaps as part of a broader Mill Dam LNCS. It would also make sense to extend this to the south and include the area adjacent to the Gryfe that is within the **009 Police Station Field** survey area. Some of the less diverse pasture away from the immediate Gryfe corridor and similar pasture to the east of the woodland, except for the high ridge grazed birch woodland and adjacent relatively unimproved grassland in the centre of this strip are of low nature conservation interest. The proposed LNCS boundary is shown on Figure 12.

009 Police Station Field survey site supports a substantial area of well developed woodland, but also includes a section of the Gryfe Water habitat corridor, producing a combined site of high interest. It is suggested this remains part of the existing Duchal Wood LNCS.

011 West Glen has large areas of low diversity pasture but there is a cluster of habitats in the southern portion which help to increase the overall species diversity and the proximity to Glen Moss enhances the site's potential, but again sympathetic management is needed. However it is hard to justify any designation given its current condition, but any development here should try to retain and enhance the interest of the southern section. The southern section could perhaps become an extension of the existing Overton Grassland LNCS (although divided by an area of woodland). There is some conservation value in its proximity to Glen Moss SSSI and this should be acknowledged. However this site has not been proposed as an LNCS.

016 Stables Wood is small and somewhat mixed site, but with little evidence of it being old woodland. In isolation it does not merit consideration, but it is contiguous with woodlands linked to the Auchenbothie Wood LNCS. There is good bat foraging habitat and potential roost trees. Therefore there is potential for retention of parts and sympathetic woodland management during any developments. It is proposed it becomes part of the existing Auchenbothie Burn/Windmill Wood/Auchenbothie Wood LNCS. It is also proposed that the adjacent Craigmarloch Marsh is included within this boundary. This sedge bed, rushy area and marshy fields have breeding Water Rail, Reed Bunting, Sedge Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler and Lapwing. When flooded in winter Whooper Swans and other wildfowl have been recorded using it. The proposed LNCS boundary is shown on Figure 13.

To the northern edge of Kilmacolm there are three sites (roughly contiguous) which have been agriculturally managed but in parts at least have been less intensively managed and retain some features of interest.

012 Migdale is a very small site on sloping ground, which is hard to score highly in isolation. It does have some indicators of relatively unimproved lowland meadow, which is now a very rare sight locally (or nationally), and there is one species record (field scabious) that is of high local significance. There is also the presence of an active Badger sett plus foraging for bats and potential roosts in the adjacent mature trees. It would be preferable to reassess this site in early summer but any future interest will be dependent on continuous sympathetic agricultural management. Any development in this area should take into account the active Badger sett.

015 Planetreeyetts includes a large low diversity, horse grazed pasture field along its eastern half, and the immediate land by the buildings is of low interest; these can be excluded from any site designation. However the marsh along its western boundary has considerable interest. This marsh is contiguous with a marshy strip (with some scrub and grassland) surveyed as part of the West Quarry site. The Planetreeyetts and West Quarry sites are closely linked and to some extent complicated by adjacent contiguous land (broad strip field) that is not included within either site boundary (but is target noted), but is integral to assessing the nature conservation interest at both sites.

This mire adjacent to the site ('Spring Mire') is of very high quality, and part of a suite of such mires that are a feature of this part of the old county of Renfrewshire (e.g. Glen Moss, Shovelboard, Lawfield Dam and Dargarvel Glen – most of which are designated as SSSIs). It is a basin mire and when combined with the marshes included in parts of both of the two contiguous survey sites constitutes a site worthy of designation as an LNCS. The marshy strip extends slightly into a 'broad strip field' that is excluded from both surveys. At the western end of this strip field is a flushed slope of high diversity, but it is isolated by improved and poached pasture in the middle section of the field. It is recommended that the wetland areas have LNCS designation and the proposed site is shown on Figure 14.

014 The West Quarry site in isolation scored relatively low, in part due to a lack of fauna data. However it does have some localised features of conservation value but they occupy a small area relative to the large amounts of arable (ploughed) ground and more improved pasture within the site boundary. The large arable area in the north is of very little value for conservation but there is some interest in the relic area of (semi-improved) meadow grassland in the south east and this area has considerable potential for the restoration of a more diverse lowland meadow. Lowland meadow is a UK BAP priority habitat and its decline in the UK is well documented. Some species rich grasslands persist in Inverclyde but many are more acidic pastures and few are of the more neutral lowland type. Several relic lowland meadow species have survived, including the nationally rare and endangered greater butterfly-orchid and whorled caraway, a species with a very local distribution in Scotland. The site represents one of high potential for the restoration of a flower-rich meadow as it supports a reservoir of old grassland indicator species and the soil ecology will be more amenable to restoration contrasted with other sites used in grassland creation projects. The meadow relics along with the scrub and marshy grassland would be of value for local people who already appreciate the site and use it often.

It is proposed that a small wetland section of West Quarry is included in the proposed LNCS (at Planetreeyetts) shown on Figure 14. The potential for enhancement has not been raised at any of the other sites, however it is of some significance at this site. With restoration efforts, and longer term sympathetic management, the core areas of relic grassland, and the adjacent marshy areas, could be considered as extensions to the proposed LNCS site comprising the western side of Planetreeyetts.

Figure 11. Proposed Knapps Loch LNCS (extended Knapps Loch SINC 20)

The purple line shows the survey area and the red line shows the proposed LNCS.

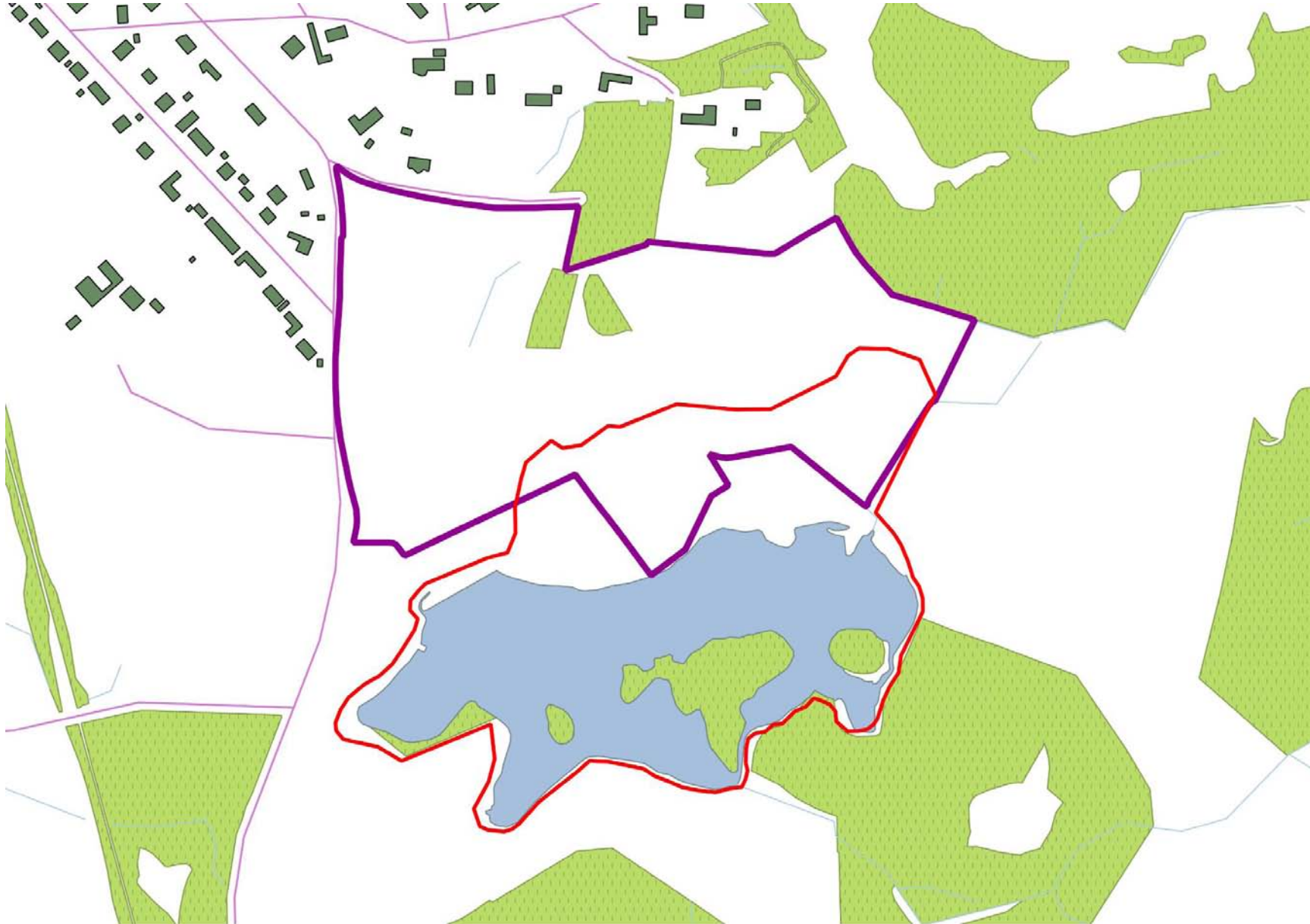


Figure 12. Proposed ARP/Police Station Field/Gryfe LNCS



Figure 13. Proposed Burn/Windmill Wood/Auchenbothie Wood/Stables Wood/Craigmarloch Marsh LNCS



Figure 14. Proposed Planetreeyetts/Migdale/West Quarry Road LNCS



Appendix 1

Method 1 for LNCS Scoring

Habitat rarity. This factor refers to the rarity of a habitat within the national and local context.

Species diversity. This factor refers to the number of different species found on a site. A comparative assessment should be made of the number of species recorded against what might be expected to occur within the habitats present in that area.

Rarity of species

This is a measure determining species that are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the national or local context. These classifications are partly based on UKBAP, Scottish BAP and LBAPs. Whilst these lists do not determine rarity per se they recognise species that are either in decline or else of conservation concern. A scoring system is used for this element, where:

No rarities = 0

A few local rarities = 1

Many local rarities = 2

Nationally rare species present = 3

Habitat naturalness

This is a measure of the degree of current or historic human intervention. Unimproved habitats are generally rare in Scotland, although appreciation should be given to habitats such as quarries or bings, where habitats would not exist without the intervention of human activities. A scoring system exists for this element, although the case for wholly or partially artificial habitats can be made, where they represent rare habitats of local importance.

Wholly artificial = 0

Partially natural = 1

Mainly natural = 2

Known to be natural or semi-natural = 3

Habitat extent

This is a measure of the amount of habitat on the site relative to the total present in the local area. This allows the relative importance of the LNCS to be judged against similar habitats elsewhere in the locale. A scoring system is applied to this measure, taking a lead from the SNH guidance rather than the SWT criteria:

Less than 1% of this type of habitat in the local area = 0

1-4% of this type of habitat in the local area = 1

5-19% of this type or habitat in the local area = 2

>20% of this type of habitat in the local area = 3

Connectivity

This is a measure of the physical links between broadly similar habitats on the site and in the surrounding area. This measure allows the assessment for potential new links to be formed through off-site management to improve the connectivity. A scoring system is proposed for this element:

Unconnected to similar habitats with no potential to create links to habitats within 1km = 0

Unconnected to similar habitat with potential to create links to habitats within 1km = 1

Limited connection to similar habitat with no potential to create additional links to unconnected habitats within 1km = 2

Extensive connection to similar habitat within 1km or forming a key part of important network = 4

Assessment based on total score

Scoring 0/19 to 5/19: The site is in very poor condition and should no longer be classified as an LNCS. Alternatively, it may represent an important open space that could be managed for the benefit of the community. Such sites may be open spaces within inner cities that can be planted for community woodlands, or as wild flower meadows. Whilst these are likely to represent wholly artificial habitats for the foreseeable future, naturalisation may eventually lead to them becoming valuable islands for wildlife in the wider landscape.

Scoring 6/19 to 8/19: If the site is:

- seriously vulnerable to known threats,
- represents significant amenity or educational value, or
- if the site does or potentially could link similar habitats to create a mosaic of similarly vulnerable habitat.

The site is assessed to be in poor condition but should be subject to management to increase the condition of the site.

Scoring 9/19 to 15/19: The site is assessed to be in moderate or good condition, but should be subject to ongoing management where this is required to conserve the condition or improve it.

Scoring 16/19 or higher: The site is in very good condition. Management prescriptions may be considered to conserve the condition of the site, and it should be protected from negative impacts that may occur from neighbouring land use.

Appendix 2**Method 2 for LNCS Scoring- the Glasgow and North Ayrshire Method**

| | Plants | Points | Score |
|----|--|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | At least one nationally scarce/rare plant species | 100 | |
| 2 | At least two Inverclyde rarities | 50 each | |
| 3 | At least five plants uncommon in Inverclyde | 20 each | |
| 4 | An outstanding (e.g. the largest known) population of any one of the above species | 100 | |
| 5 | Mostly open habitats or mosaics - A species list of 150 or more vascular plants | 100 | |
| 6 | Mostly woodland - A species list of 100 or more vascular plants | 100 | |
| 7 | Site with nationally scarce/rare lower plants, lichen or fungi | 100 | |
| 8 | Site with locally important populations of lower plants, lichen or fungi | 100 | |
| | Invertebrates | | |
| 9 | At least one nationally rare/scarce invertebrate | 100 | |
| 10 | At least two locally rare invertebrate species | 50 each | |
| 11 | An outstanding example of an invertebrate community (e.g. 200 <i>Lepidoptera</i> , outstanding population of a locally uncommon species or significant list of invertebrates from any group - expert opinion acceptable) | 100 | |
| 12 | At least four locally uncommon butterfly/moth (<i>Lepidoptera</i>) species | 25 each | |
| 13 | At least ten butterfly species (including migrants), at least seven of which regularly breed | 100 | |
| | Vertebrates | | |
| 14 | At least one nationally rare/scarce fish species (Schedule 5 of Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981) | 100 | |
| 15 | At least one locally rare fish species or UK BAP Priority Species | 100 | |
| 16 | A community of seven or more freshwater fish species | 100 | |
| 17 | All four species of breeding amphibian (frog, toad, palmate newt, smooth newt) | 25 each | |
| 18 | An outstanding (e.g. the largest known) population of any amphibian species | 100 | |
| 19 | Any species of reptile | 100 | |
| 20 | Any Schedule 1 bird species breeding or using site as part of its breeding territory | 100 | |
| 21 | At least two breeding Red List Bird species | 50 each | |
| 22 | At least five non-breeding Red List Bird species | 20 each | |
| 23 | At least ten Amber List Bird species | 50 | |
| 24 | At least 5% of the known Inverclyde Area breeding or non-breeding population of any bird species | 100 | |
| 25 | At least 10% of the known Inverclyde breeding or non-breeding population of any bird species | 100 | |
| 26 | A site list of 70 or more bird species | 100 | |
| 27 | An outstanding example (in terms of diversity or density) of any bird community | 100 | |
| 28 | At least one nationally rare/scarce mammal (Schedule 5 of Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981) | 100 | |
| | A protected structure of a mammal that is not Schedule 5 e.g. Badger sett | 50 | |
| 29 | An outstanding population of any mammal species | 100 | |

| | Habitats | | |
|----|---|---------|--|
| 30 | Ancient or Long Established Woodland, as per official inventory, >1 hectare with a bonus 50 if the wood is actually semi-natural | 50-100 | |
| 31 | Wet (Carr) Woodland (>1 hectare) | 100 | |
| 32 | Mature and bushy Hedgerows (>200 metre) | 100 | |
| 33 | Unimproved / Species Rich Grassland (>0.5 hectare) | 100 | |
| 34 | Dwarf Shrub Heath (>0.25 hectare) | 100 | |
| 35 | Fen, Marsh or Swamp (>0.25 hectare) | 100 | |
| 36 | Peat bog (>1ha) | 100 | |
| 37 | Sand-based habitat of any size with a bonus 50 for >1ha | 50-100 | |
| 38 | Open Water of any size with a bonus 50 for >1ha and bonus of 100 for >10ha | 50-100 | |
| 39 | River or Stream (Water Course) wider than 2m and longer than 100m | 100 | |
| 40 | Rock Exposure more than or equal to 500 sq m | 100 | |
| 41 | Saltmarsh/Mudflat of any size with bonus 100 for >1ha | 100-200 | |
| | Miscellaneous | | |
| 42 | Continuity with a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). | 20 | |
| 43 | Any site in public, NGO or similar ownership which has outstanding potential to achieve, through effective conservation management, LNCS quality. | 20 | |
| 44 | Is used formally for environmental education. | 20 | |
| 45 | Is used by the local community. | 20 | |
| 46 | Within a wildlife corridor and linked to other LNCSs. | 20 | |
| | Total | | |

Appendix 3 Species Plant Lists

Species list for 001 Carsemeadow

| Species Name | Common name |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> | Sneezewort |
| <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | Ground-elder |
| <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | Horse-chestnut |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | Wild Angelica |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass |
| <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | Cow Parsley |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Aster novi-belgii</i> | Confused Michaelmas-daisy |
| <i>Atriplex prostrata</i> | Spear-leaved Orache |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Callitriche stagnalis sens. lat.</i> | Common Water-starwort |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | Cuckooflower |
| <i>Carex rostrata</i> | Bottle Sedge |
| <i>Carpinus betulus</i> | Hornbeam |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Common Knapweed |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | Sticky Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiiflora</i> | Montbretia (C. aurea x pottsii) |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cock's-foot |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair-grass |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove |
| <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> | Broad Buckler-fern |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Male-fern |
| <i>Elytrigia repens agg.</i> | Couch-grass |
| <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> | American Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | Broad-leaved Willowherb |
| <i>Equisetum arvense</i> | Field Horsetail |
| <i>Festuca rubra agg.</i> | Red Fescue |
| <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> | Meadowsweet |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers |
| <i>Galium palustre</i> | Marsh-bedstraw |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i> | Herb-Robert |
| <i>Geranium x oxonianum</i> | Druce's Crane's-bill |
| <i>Geum urbanum</i> | Wood Avens |
| <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> | Floating Sweet-grass |
| <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> | Marsh Cudweed |
| <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | Hogweed |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire-fog |
| <i>Holcus mollis</i> | Creeping Soft-grass |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow Iris |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed Rush |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i> | Garden Yellow-archangel |
| <i>Lamium maculatum</i> | Spotted Dead-nettle |
| <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> | Meadow Vetchling |
| <i>Lemna minor</i> | Common Duckweed |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Perennial Rye-grass |
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil |
| <i>Malus sylvestris</i> | Crab Apple |
| <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> | Pineappleweed |
| <i>Meconopsis cambrica</i> | Welsh Poppy |
| <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> | Redshank |
| <i>Phleum pratense sens. lat.</i> | Timothy |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scots Pine |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain |
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Greater Plantain |
| <i>Poa annua</i> | Annual Meadow-grass |
| <i>Poa trivialis</i> | Rough Meadow-grass |
| <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> | Polypody |
| <i>Potentilla anserina</i> | Silverweed |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Selfheal |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Meadow Buttercup |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup |
| <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> | Rhododendron |
| <i>Rosa caesia subsp. vosagiaca</i> | Glaucous Dog-rose |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | Bramble |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Raspberry |
| <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Common Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curled Dock |
| <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Broad-leaved Dock |
| <i>Sagina procumbens</i> | Procumbent Pearlwort |
| <i>Salix caprea</i> | Goat Willow |
| <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> | Common Figwort |
| <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Common Ragwort |
| <i>Silene dioica</i> | Red Campion |
| <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | Bittersweet |
| <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> | Perennial Sow-thistle |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> | Prickly Sow-thistle |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan |
| <i>Stellaria alsine</i> | Bog Stitchwort |
| <i>Stellaria graminea</i> | Lesser Stitchwort |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | Common Chickweed |
| <i>Taraxacum agg.</i> | Dandelion |
| <i>Tilia x europaea</i> | Lime |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Red Clover |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover |
| <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | Scentless Mayweed |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Common Nettle |
| <i>Veronica arvensis</i> | Wall Speedwell |
| <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> | Thyme-leaved Speedwell |
| <i>Vicia cracca</i> | Tufted Vetch |

Species list for 002 North Denniston

| Species Name | Common name |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Alnus incana</i> | Grey Alder |
| <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> | Marsh Foxtail |
| <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | Wild Angelica |
| <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | Cow Parsley |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady-fern |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Callitriche stagnalis sens. lat.</i> | Common Water-starwort |
| <i>Calystegia silvatica</i> | Large Bindweed |
| <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> | Harebell |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | Cuckooflower |
| <i>Carex rostrata</i> | Bottle Sedge |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Common Knapweed |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | Sticky Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair-grass |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove |
| <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> | Common Spike-rush |
| <i>Elytrigia repens agg.</i> | Couch-grass |
| <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> | American Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | Broad-leaved Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> | Short-fruited Willowherb |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | Beech |
| <i>Festuca rubra agg.</i> | Red Fescue |
| <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> | Meadowsweet |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers |
| <i>Galium palustre</i> | Marsh-bedstraw |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i> | Herb-Robert |
| <i>Glyceria declinata</i> | Small Sweet-grass |
| <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> | Floating Sweet-grass |
| <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> | Marsh Cudweed |
| <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | Hogweed |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire-fog |
| <i>Holcus mollis</i> | Creeping Soft-grass |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Cat's-ear |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow Iris |
| <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed Rush |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> | Meadow Vetchling |
| <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> | Meadow Vetchling |
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil |

Mentha aquatica
Montia fontana
Myosotis scorpioides
Nasturtium officinale agg.
Oenanthe crocata
Persicaria hydropiper
Persicaria maculosa
Phleum pratense
Plantago lanceolata
Plantago major
Potentilla anserina
Potentilla erecta
Pteridium aquilinum
Quercus robur
Ranunculus acris
Rosa caesia subsp. *vosagiaca*
Rubus fruticosus agg.
Rubus idaeus
Rumex acetosa
Salix caprea
Salix cinerea subsp. *oleifolia*
Senecio jacobaea
Silene dioica
Solanum dulcamara
Sorbus aucuparia
Sparganium erectum
Stellaria alsine
Stellaria graminea
Succisa pratensis
Taraxacum agg.
Trifolium dubium
Trifolium pratense
Trifolium repens
Ulex europaeus
Urtica dioica
Veronica chamaedrys
Vicia cracca

Water Mint
Blinks
Water Forget-me-not
Water-cress
Hemlock Water-dropwort
Water-pepper
Redshank
Timothy
Ribwort Plantain
Greater Plantain
Silverweed
Tormentil
Bracken
Pedunculate Oak
Meadow Buttercup
Glaucous Dog-rose
Bramble
Raspberry
Common Sorrel
Goat Willow
Rusty Willow
Common Ragwort
Red Campion
Bittersweet
Rowan
Branched Bur-reed
Bog Stitchwort
Lesser Stitchwort
Devil's-bit Scabious
Dandelion
Lesser Trefoil
Red Clover
White Clover
Gorse
Common Nettle
Germander Speedwell
Tufted Vetch

Species list for 003 Knapps Loch

| Species Name | Common name |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> | Smooth Lady's-mantle |
| <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | Wild Angelica |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady-fern |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Callitriche stagnalis sens. lat.</i> | Common Water-starwort |
| <i>Caltha palustris</i> | Marsh-marigold |
| <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> | Harebell |
| <i>Cardamine flexuosa</i> | Wavy Bitter-cress |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | Cuckooflower |
| <i>Carex rostrata</i> | Bottle Sedge |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Common Knapweed |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | Sticky Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | Marsh Thistle |
| <i>Comarum palustre</i> | Marsh Cinquefoil |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i> | Montbretia (C. aurea x pottsii) |
| <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | Crested Dog's-tail |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cock's-foot |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair-grass |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove |
| <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> | Broad Buckler-fern |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Male-fern |
| <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> | American Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> | Short-fruited Willowherb |
| <i>Euphrasia agg.</i> | Eyebright |
| <i>Fallopia japonica</i> | Japanese Knotweed |
| <i>Festuca rubra agg.</i> | Red Fescue |
| <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> | Meadowsweet |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash |
| <i>Galium palustre</i> | Marsh-bedstraw |
| <i>Galium verum</i> | Lady's Bedstraw |
| <i>Glyceria declinata</i> | Small Sweet-grass |
| <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> | Floating Sweet-grass |
| <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> | Marsh Cudweed |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire-fog |
| <i>Holcus mollis</i> | Creeping Soft-grass |
| <i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i> | Square-stalked St John's-wort |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Cat's-ear |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow Iris |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> | Sharp-flowered Rush |
| <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed Rush |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> | Meadow Vetchling |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Perennial Rye-grass |
| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | Common Bird's-foot-trefoil |
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil |
| <i>Luzula campestris</i> | Field Wood-rush |
| <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> | Pineappleweed |
| <i>Mentha aquatica</i> | Water Mint |
| <i>Myosotis laxa</i> | Tufted Forget-me-not |
| <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> | Water Forget-me-not |
| <i>Nasturtium x sterile</i> | N. officinale x microphyllum |
| <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> | Hemlock Water-dropwort |
| <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> | Redshank |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scots Pine |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain |
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Greater Plantain |
| <i>Poa annua</i> | Annual Meadow-grass |
| <i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> | Bog Pondweed |
| <i>Potentilla anserina</i> | Silverweed |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Selfheal |
| <i>Prunus avium</i> | Wild Cherry |
| <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | Blackthorn |
| <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | Bracken |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Meadow Buttercup |
| <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> | Lesser Spearwort |
| <i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i> | Ivy-leaved Crowfoot |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | Bramble |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Raspberry |
| <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Common Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Sheep's Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curled Dock |
| <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Broad-leaved Dock |
| <i>Sagina procumbens</i> | Procumbent Pearlwort |
| <i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i> | Rusty Willow |
| <i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> | Tall Fescue |
| <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> | Marsh Ragwort |
| <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Common Ragwort |
| <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> | Ragged-Robin |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan |
| <i>Stellaria alsine</i> | Bog Stitchwort |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | Common Chickweed |
| <i>Taraxacum agg.</i> | Dandelion |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Gorse |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Common Nettle |
| <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> | Brooklime |
| <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> | Germander Speedwell |
| <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> | Thyme-leaved Speedwell |

Species list for 009 Police Station Field and Milton Wood

| Species Name | Common name |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> | Sneezewort |
| <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | Ground-elder |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Ajuga reptans</i> | Bugle |
| <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | Alder |
| <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | Wild Angelica |
| <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | Cow Parsley |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady-fern |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Caltha palustris</i> | Marsh-marigold |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | Cuckooflower |
| <i>Carex aquatilis</i> | Water Sedge |
| <i>Carex paniculata</i> | Greater Tussock-sedge |
| <i>Carex rostrata</i> | Bottle Sedge |
| <i>Centaurea montana</i> | Perennial Cornflower |
| <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> | Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | Marsh Thistle |
| <i>Comarum palustre</i> | Marsh Cinquefoil |
| <i>Crocsmia paniculata</i> | Aunt-Eliza |
| <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiiflora</i> | Montbretia (C. aurea x pottsii) |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair-grass |
| <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> | Short-fruited Willowherb |
| <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> | Water Horsetail |
| <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> | Meadowsweet |
| <i>Galium palustre</i> | Marsh-bedstraw |
| <i>Geranium pratense</i> | Meadow Crane's-bill |
| <i>Glyceria declinata</i> | Small Sweet-grass |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow Iris |
| <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> | Sharp-flowered Rush |
| <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Lemna minor</i> | Common Duckweed |
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil |
| <i>Malus sylvestris</i> | Crab Apple |
| <i>Mentha aquatica</i> | Water Mint |
| <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> | Water Forget-me-not |
| <i>Nasturtium x sterile</i> | N. officinale x microphyllum |
| <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> | Hemlock Water-dropwort |
| <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> | Water-pepper |
| <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | Reed Canary-grass |
| <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> | Mouse-ear-hawkweed |
| <i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i> | Rusty Willow |
| <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> | Marsh Ragwort |
| <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> | Ragged-Robin |
| <i>Stachys palustris</i> | Marsh Woundwort |
| <i>Stellaria alsine</i> | Bog Stitchwort |

Inverclyde LNCS Assessment, Kilmacolm 2017

Stellaria graminea

Symphoricarpos x chenaultii

Trifolium repens

Urtica dioica

Valeriana officinalis

Lesser Stitchwort

Pink Snowberry

White Clover

Common Nettle

Common Valerian

Species list for 010 The ARP Field

| Species Name | Common name |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> | Sneezewort |
| <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | Ground-elder |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> | Smooth Lady's-mantle |
| <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | Alder |
| <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> | Marsh Foxtail |
| <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | Wild Angelica |
| <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | Cow Parsley |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady-fern |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> | Harebell |
| <i>Cardamine flexuosa</i> | Wavy Bitter-cress |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | Cuckooflower |
| <i>Carex rostrata</i> | Bottle Sedge |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Common Knapweed |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | Sticky Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> | Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | Marsh Thistle |
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Hazel |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | Crested Dog's-tail |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cock's-foot |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove |
| <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> | Broad Buckler-fern |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Male-fern |
| <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> | Common Spike-rush |
| <i>Elytrigia repens</i> agg. | Couch-grass |
| <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> | American Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> | Short-fruited Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium palustre</i> | Marsh Willowherb |
| <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> | Water Horsetail |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Cat's-ear |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow Iris |
| <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> | Sharp-flowered Rush |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Lapsana communis</i> | Nipplewort |
| <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> | Meadow Vetchling |
| <i>Lemna minor</i> | Common Duckweed |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Perennial Rye-grass |
| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | Common Bird's-foot-trefoil |

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil |
| <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> | Pineappleweed |
| <i>Mentha x verticillata</i> | Whorled Mint |
| <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> | Dog's Mercury |
| <i>Mimulus agg.</i> | Monkeyflower |
| <i>Montia fontana</i> | Blinks |
| <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> | Water Forget-me-not |
| <i>Nasturtium officinale agg.</i> | Water-cress |
| <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> | Redshank |
| <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | Reed Canary-grass |
| <i>Phleum pratense</i> | Timothy |
| <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> | Mouse-ear-hawkweed |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain |
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Greater Plantain |
| <i>Poa annua</i> | Annual Meadow-grass |
| <i>Poa trivialis</i> | Rough Meadow-grass |
| <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | Knotgrass |
| <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> | Polypody |
| <i>Potentilla erecta</i> | Tormentil |
| <i>Quercus robur</i> | Pedunculate Oak |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Meadow Buttercup |
| <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> | Lesser Spearwort |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | Bramble |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Raspberry |
| <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Common Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Sheep's Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Broad-leaved Dock |
| <i>Sagina procumbens</i> | Procumbent Pearlwort |
| <i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i> | Rusty Willow |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Elder |
| <i>Scorzoneroide autumnalis</i> | Autumn Hawkbit |
| <i>Sedum anglicum</i> | English Stonecrop |
| <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Common Ragwort |
| <i>Silene dioica</i> | Red Campion |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> | Prickly Sow-thistle |
| <i>Sparganium erectum</i> | Branched Bur-reed |
| <i>Spergula arvensis</i> | Corn Spurrey |
| <i>Spiraea x pseudosalicifolia</i> | Confused Bridewort |
| <i>Stachys palustris</i> | Marsh Woundwort |
| <i>Stellaria alsine</i> | Bog Stitchwort |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | Common Chickweed |
| <i>Taraxacum agg.</i> | Dandelion |
| <i>Torilis japonica</i> | Upright Hedge-parsley |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Red Clover |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover |
| <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | Scentless Mayweed |
| <i>Ulmus glabra</i> | Wych Elm |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Common Nettle |
| <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | Common Valerian |
| <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> | Germander Speedwell |
| <i>Vicia cracca</i> | Tufted Vetch |

Species list for 011 West Glen Road

| Species Name | Common name |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> | Sneezewort |
| <i>Agrostis canina</i> | Velvet Bent |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | Wild Angelica |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady-fern |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Betula pubescens</i> | Downy Birch |
| <i>Bidens cernua</i> var. <i>radiata</i> | Nodding Bur-marigold |
| <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> sens. lat. | Common Water-starwort |
| <i>Caltha palustris</i> | Marsh-marigold |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | Cuckooflower |
| <i>Carex binervis</i> | Green-ribbed Sedge |
| <i>Carex leporina</i> | Oval Sedge |
| <i>Carex nigra</i> | Common Sedge |
| <i>Carex panicea</i> | Carnation Sedge |
| <i>Carex pendula</i> | Pendulous Sedge |
| <i>Carex rostrata</i> | Bottle Sedge |
| <i>Carum verticillatum</i> | Whorled Caraway |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Common Knapweed |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | Sticky Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Comarum palustre</i> | Marsh Cinquefoil |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiiflora</i> | Montbretia (C. aurea x pottsii) |
| <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | Crested Dog's-tail |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cock's-foot |
| <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> | Heath-grass |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair-grass |
| <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> | Wavy Hair-grass |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove |
| <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> | Broad Buckler-fern |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | Broad-leaved Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> | Short-fruited Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium palustre</i> | Marsh Willowherb |
| <i>Equisetum arvense</i> | Field Horsetail |
| <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> | Water Horsetail |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | Beech |
| <i>Festuca ovina</i> agg. | Sheep's-fescue |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> agg. | Red Fescue |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash |
| <i>Galium palustre</i> | Marsh-bedstraw |

Galium saxatile
Gaultheria mucronata
Geranium x oxonianum
Glyceria declinata
Glyceria fluitans
Gnaphalium uliginosum
Hedera helix agg.
Holcus lanatus
Holcus mollis
Ilex aquifolium
Iris pseudacorus
Juncus acutiflorus
Juncus articulatus
Juncus bufonius
Juncus effusus
Juncus squarrosus
Lathyrus pratensis
Lemna minor
Lolium perenne
Lotus pedunculatus
Lythrum salicaria
Mentha aquatica
Montia fontana subsp. *fontana*
Myrrhis odorata
Nasturtium x sterile
Persicaria maculosa
Phalaris arundinacea
Plantago lanceolata
Plantago major
Poa annua
Poa trivialis
Polygonatum x hybridum
Potamogeton natans
Potamogeton polygonifolius
Potentilla erecta
Prunella vulgaris
Ranunculus acris
Ranunculus repens
Rhododendron ponticum
Rubus fruticosus agg.
Rubus idaeus
Rumex acetosa
Rumex acetosella
Rumex crispus
Rumex longifolius
Rumex obtusifolius
Salix cinerea subsp. *oleifolia*
Sambucus nigra
Scrophularia nodosa
Sedum anglicum
Senecio jacobaea
Sorbus aucuparia
Sparganium erectum

Heath Bedstraw
Prickly Heath
Druce's Crane's-bill
Small Sweet-grass
Floating Sweet-grass
Marsh Cudweed
Ivy
Yorkshire-fog
Creeping Soft-grass
Holly
Yellow Iris
Sharp-flowered Rush
Jointed Rush
Toad Rush
Soft-rush
Heath Rush
Meadow Vetchling
Common Duckweed
Perennial Rye-grass
Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
Purple-loosestrife
Water Mint
Blinks
Sweet Cicely
N. officinale x *microphyllum*
Redshank
Reed Canary-grass
Ribwort Plantain
Greater Plantain
Annual Meadow-grass
Rough Meadow-grass
Garden Solomon's-seal
Broad-leaved Pondweed
Bog Pondweed
Tormentil
Selfheal
Meadow Buttercup
Creeping Buttercup
Rhododendron
Bramble
Raspberry
Common Sorrel
Sheep's Sorrel
Curled Dock
Northern Dock
Broad-leaved Dock
Rusty Willow
Elder
Common Figwort
English Stonecrop
Common Ragwort
Rowan
Branched Bur-reed

Inverclyde LNCS Assessment, Kilmacolm 2017

Spiraea x pseudosalicifolia
Stachys palustris
Stellaria alsine
Succisa pratensis
Taraxacum agg.
Trifolium pratense
Trifolium repens
Tussilago farfara
Ulex europaeus
Urtica dioica
Veronica scutellata
Veronica serpyllifolia

Confused Bridewort
Marsh Woundwort
Bog Stitchwort
Devil's-bit Scabious
Dandelion
Red Clover
White Clover
Colt's-foot
Gorse
Common Nettle
Marsh Speedwell
Thyme-leaved Speedwell

Species list for 012 Migdale

| Species Name | Common name |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | Ground-elder |
| <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | Horse-chestnut |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> | Smooth Lady's-mantle |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass |
| <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | Cow Parsley |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Common Knapweed |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | Crested Dog's-tail |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cock's-foot |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove |
| <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> | Broad Buckler-fern |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Male-fern |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | Broad-leaved Willowherb |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | Beech |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> agg. | Red Fescue |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers |
| <i>Galium saxatile</i> | Heath Bedstraw |
| <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | Hogweed |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire-fog |
| <i>Holcus mollis</i> | Creeping Soft-grass |
| <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> | Bluebell |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Cat's-ear |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Knautia arvensis</i> | Field Scabious |
| <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> | Wild Privet |
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain |
| <i>Poa pratensis</i> sens. lat. | Smooth Meadow-grass |
| <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> | Polypody |
| <i>Potentilla erecta</i> | Tormentil |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Selfheal |
| <i>Quercus robur</i> | Pedunculate Oak |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Meadow Buttercup |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup |
| <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> | Yellow-rattle |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. | Bramble |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Raspberry |
| <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Common Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Sheep's Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Broad-leaved Dock |

Inverclyde LNCS Assessment, Kilmacolm 2017

Sedum anglicum
Senecio jacobaea
Sorbus aucuparia
Stellaria graminea
Taraxacum agg.
Teucrium scorodonia
Tilia x europaea
Trifolium repens
Ulex europaeus
Urtica dioica
Veronica chamaedrys

English Stonecrop
Common Ragwort
Rowan
Lesser Stitchwort
Dandelion
Wood Sage
Lime
White Clover
Gorse
Common Nettle
Germander Speedwell

Species list for 014 West Quarry

| Species Name | Common name |
|---|--------------------------|
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> | Sneezewort |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Agrostis vinealis</i> | Brown Bent |
| <i>Aira praecox</i> | Early Hair-grass |
| <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> | Smooth Lady's-mantle |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> | Wall-rue |
| <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>quadrivalens</i> | Maidenhair Spleenwort |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady-fern |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Blechnum spicant</i> | Hard-fern |
| <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> | Harebell |
| <i>Cardamine flexuosa</i> | Wavy Bitter-cress |
| <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> | Hairy Bitter-cress |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | Cuckooflower |
| <i>Carex demissa</i> | Common Yellow-sedge |
| <i>Carex echinata</i> | Star Sedge |
| <i>Carex leporina</i> | Oval Sedge |
| <i>Carex nigra</i> | Common Sedge |
| <i>Carex panicea</i> | Carnation Sedge |
| <i>Carum verticillatum</i> | Whorled Caraway |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Common Knapweed |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | Sticky Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | Marsh Thistle |
| <i>Comarum palustre</i> | Marsh Cinquefoil |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> | Ivy-leaved Toadflax |
| <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | Crested Dog's-tail |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Broom |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cock's-foot |
| <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> | Common Spotted-orchid |
| <i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i> | Northern Marsh-orchid |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair-grass |
| <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> | Wavy Hair-grass |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove |
| <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> | Broad Buckler-fern |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Male-fern |
| <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> | American Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> | Great Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | Broad-leaved Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> | Short-fruited Willowherb |
| <i>Euphrasia</i> agg. | Eyebright |

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| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | Beech |
| <i>Festuca ovina</i> agg. | Sheep's-fescue |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> agg. | Red Fescue |
| <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> | Meadowsweet |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash |
| <i>Galanthus nivalis</i> | Snowdrop |
| <i>Galeopsis bifida</i> | Bifid Hemp-nettle |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers |
| <i>Galium palustre</i> | Marsh-bedstraw |
| <i>Galium saxatile</i> | Heath Bedstraw |
| <i>Galium verum</i> | Lady's Bedstraw |
| <i>Glyceria declinata</i> | Small Sweet-grass |
| <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> | Marsh Cudweed |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | Common Ivy |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire-fog |
| <i>Holcus mollis</i> | Creeping Soft-grass |
| <i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i> | Hybrid Bluebell |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Cat's-ear |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |
| <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> | Sharp-flowered Rush |
| <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed Rush |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> | Meadow Vetchling |
| <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> | Common Toadflax |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Perennial Rye-grass |
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil |
| <i>Mentha aquatica</i> | Water Mint |
| <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> | Monkeyflower |
| <i>Molinia caerulea</i> | Purple Moor-grass |
| <i>Odontites vernus</i> | Red Bartsia |
| <i>Phleum pratense</i> | Timothy |
| <i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i> subsp. <i>carpathicola</i> | Fox-and-cubs |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain |
| <i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> | Greater Butterfly-orchid |
| <i>Poa annua</i> | Annual Meadow-grass |
| <i>Poa humilis</i> | Spreading Meadow-grass |
| <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg. | Knotgrass |
| <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> | Polypody |
| <i>Potentilla anserina</i> | Silverweed |
| <i>Potentilla erecta</i> | Tormentil |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Selfheal |
| <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | Bracken |
| <i>Quercus robur</i> | Pedunculate Oak |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Meadow Buttercup |
| <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> | Lesser Spearwort |
| <i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i> | Ivy-leaved Crowfoot |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup |
| <i>Rosa caesia</i> subsp. <i>vosagiaca</i> | Glaucous Dog-rose |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. | Bramble |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Raspberry |
| <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Common Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Sheep's Sorrel |

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| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curled Dock |
| <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Broad-leaved Dock |
| <i>Sagina procumbens</i> | Procumbent Pearlwort |
| <i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i> | Rusty Willow |
| <i>Salix purpurea</i> | Purple Willow |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Elder |
| <i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i> | Autumn Hawkbit |
| <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> | Common Figwort |
| <i>Sedum anglicum</i> | English Stonecrop |
| <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> | Marsh Ragwort |
| <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Common Ragwort |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> | Prickly Sow-thistle |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan |
| <i>Stachys palustris</i> | Marsh Woundwort |
| <i>Stellaria alsine</i> | Bog Stitchwort |
| <i>Succisa pratensis</i> | Devil's-bit Scabious |
| <i>Taraxacum</i> agg. | Dandelion |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Red Clover |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Gorse |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Common Nettle |
| <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> | Bilberry |
| <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> | Brooklime |
| <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> | Germander Speedwell |
| <i>Vicia cracca</i> | Tufted Vetch |
| <i>Viola riviniana</i> | Common Dog-violet |

Species list for 015 Planetreeyetts

| Species Name | Common name |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Agrostis canina</i> | Velvet Bent |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> | Smooth Lady's-mantle |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady-fern |
| <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> | Harebell |
| <i>Cardamine flexuosa</i> | Wavy Bitter-cress |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | Cuckooflower |
| <i>Carex canescens</i> | White Sedge |
| <i>Carex demissa</i> | Common Yellow-sedge |
| <i>Carex echinata</i> | Star Sedge |
| <i>Carex leporina</i> | Oval Sedge |
| <i>Carex nigra</i> | Common Sedge |
| <i>Carex panicea</i> | Carnation Sedge |
| <i>Carex rostrata</i> | Bottle Sedge |
| <i>Carum verticillatum</i> | Whorled Caraway |
| <i>Centaurea montana</i> | Perennial Cornflower |
| <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | Marsh Thistle |
| <i>Claytonia sibirica</i> | Pink Purslane |
| <i>Comarum palustre</i> | Marsh Cinquefoil |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | Crested Dog's-tail |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair-grass |
| <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> | Short-fruited Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium palustre</i> | Marsh Willowherb |
| <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> | Water Horsetail |
| <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> | Common Cottongrass |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | Beech |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> agg. | Red Fescue |
| <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> | Meadowsweet |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash |
| <i>Galium palustre</i> | Marsh-bedstraw |
| <i>Geum urbanum</i> | Wood Avens |
| <i>Glyceria declinata</i> | Small Sweet-grass |
| <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> | Floating Sweet-grass |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire-fog |
| <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> | Marsh Pennywort |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Cat's-ear |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |
| <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> | Sharp-flowered Rush |
| <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed Rush |
| <i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> | Compact Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i> | Garden Yellow-archangel |
| <i>Lapsana communis</i> | Nipplewort |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Perennial Rye-grass |
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil |

Mentha aquatica
Menyanthes trifoliata
Myosotis scorpioides
Odontites vernus
Pedicularis palustris
Persicaria maculosa
Plantago lanceolata
Plantago major
Poa pratensis sens. lat.
Potamogeton polygonifolius
Potentilla anserina
Potentilla erecta
Prunella vulgaris
Ranunculus acris
Ranunculus flammula
Ranunculus repens
Rhinanthus minor
Rosa caesia subsp. vosagiaca
Rubus fruticosus agg.
Rumex acetosa
Rumex acetosella
Rumex obtusifolius
Salix alba
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia
Salix pentandra
Salix purpurea
Sedum anglicum
Senecio jacobaea
Silene flos-cuculi
Sorbus aucuparia
Stellaria alsine
Stellaria graminea
Succisa pratensis
Trifolium repens
Urtica dioica
Veronica beccabunga
Veronica serpyllifolia
Viola palustris

Water Mint
Bogbean
Water Forget-me-not
Red Bartsia
Marsh Lousewort
Redshank
Ribwort Plantain
Greater Plantain
Smooth Meadow-grass
Bog Pondweed
Silverweed
Tormentil
Selfheal
Meadow Buttercup
Lesser Spearwort
Creeping Buttercup
Yellow-rattle
Glaucous Dog-rose
Bramble
Common Sorrel
Sheep's Sorrel
Broad-leaved Dock
White Willow
Rusty Willow
Bay Willow
Purple Willow
English Stonecrop
Common Ragwort
Ragged-Robin
Rowan
Bog Stitchwort
Lesser Stitchwort
Devil's-bit Scabious
White Clover
Common Nettle
Brooklime
Thyme-leaved Speedwell
Marsh Violet

Species list for 016 Stable Wood

| Species Name | Common name |
|---|--------------------------|
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway Maple |
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Common Bent |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Ajuga reptans</i> | Bugle |
| <i>Alchemilla mollis</i> | Garden Lady's-mantle |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass |
| <i>Aphanes arvensis</i> agg. | Parsley-piert |
| <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> | Thale Cress |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat-Grass |
| <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>quadrivalens</i> | Maidenhair Spleenwort |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady-fern |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Berberis darwinii</i> | Darwin's Barberry |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Betula pubescens</i> | Downy Birch |
| <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> sens. lat. | Common Water-starwort |
| <i>Caltha palustris</i> | Marsh-marigold |
| <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> | Hairy Bitter-cress |
| <i>Carex rostrata</i> | Bottle Sedge |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Common Knapweed |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | Sticky Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Claytonia sibirica</i> | Pink Purslane |
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Hazel |
| <i>Crassula helmsii</i> | New Zealand Pigmyweed |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | Crested Dog's-tail |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cock's-foot |
| <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | Tufted Hair-grass |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | Foxglove |
| <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> | Broad Buckler-fern |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Male-fern |
| <i>Epilobium montanum</i> | Broad-leaved Willowherb |
| <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> | Short-fruited Willowherb |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | Beech |
| <i>Fallopia japonica</i> | Japanese Knotweed |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> agg. | Red Fescue |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash |
| <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> agg. | Common Hemp-nettle |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i> | Herb-Robert |
| <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | Ground-ivy |
| <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> | Floating Sweet-grass |
| <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> | Marsh Cudweed |
| <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | Hogweed |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire-fog |

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Holcus mollis</i> | Creeping Soft-grass |
| <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> | Bluebell |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow Iris |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft-rush |
| <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Slender Rush |
| <i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i> | Garden Yellow-archangel |
| <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | Red Dead-nettle |
| <i>Lemna minor</i> | Common Duckweed |
| <i>Lysichiton americanus</i> | American Skunk-cabbage |
| <i>Montia fontana</i> | Blinks |
| <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> | Field Forget-me-not |
| <i>Myosotis discolor</i> | Changing Forget-me-not |
| <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> | Wood-sorrel |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain |
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Greater Plantain |
| <i>Poa annua</i> | Annual Meadow-grass |
| <i>Polygonatum x hybridum</i> | Garden Solomon's-seal |
| <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | Knotgrass |
| <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> | Polypody |
| <i>Potentilla anserina</i> | Silverweed |
| <i>Primula vulgaris</i> | Primrose |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Selfheal |
| <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | Bracken |
| <i>Quercus robur</i> | Pedunculate Oak |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Meadow Buttercup |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup |
| <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> | Rhododendron |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> | Bramble |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Raspberry |
| <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Common Sorrel |
| <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Broad-leaved Dock |
| <i>Sagina procumbens</i> | Procumbent Pearlwort |
| <i>Salix caprea</i> | Goat Willow |
| <i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i> | Rusty Willow |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Elder |
| <i>Scorzoneroide autumnalis</i> | Autumn Hawkbit |
| <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> | Common Figwort |
| <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Common Ragwort |
| <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | Groundsel |
| <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> | Field Madder |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> | Prickly Sow-thistle |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan |
| <i>Stachys sylvatica</i> | Hedge Woundwort |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | Common Chickweed |
| <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | Snowberry |
| <i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i> | Russian Comfrey |
| <i>Taraxacum agg.</i> | Dandelion |
| <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> | Wood Sage |
| <i>Trifolium dubium</i> | Lesser Trefoil |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Gorse |
| <i>Ulmus glabra</i> | Wych Elm |

Inverclyde LNCS Assessment, Kilmacolm 2017

Urtica dioica

Veronica arvensis

Vicia cracca

Viola riviniana

Common Nettle

Wall Speedwell

Tufted Vetch

Common Dog-violet

Appendix 4. Target Notes

Site 1 Carsemeadow Target notes

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | 36521 | 66604 | Small hollow but with a similar appearing improved sward (much <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i>). |
| 2 | 36520 | 66553 | Avenue with pines to the west and sycamores to both sides in the east (the latter with a good cover of mosses and some polypody fern). Soprano pipistrelle bats recorded feeding along sycamores. |
| 3 | 36500 | 66540 | Margins with scrub of crab apple and rhododendron and rough grassland, some herb diversity but also encroaching tall herbs (rosebay willowherb, nettle and cow parsley). |
| 4 | 36500 | 66531 | Amenity grassland with some limited herbs (rare <i>Centaurea nigra</i> and <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>) and some moss (<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>). |
| 5 | 36477 | 66525 | Scrub with mature willow over dumped chippings and grass clippings; ridge by the housing with birch, rowan, dense rhododendron, with <i>Holcus</i> spp., <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> and <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> . Mole hills here and on western margins of scrub. |
| 6 | 36436 | 66537 | Rocky ridge (over the fence) with some older birch and ash, with a grassy cover plus <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , ferns and stands of Michaelmas daisy and rosebay willowherb. |
| 7 | 36350 | 66420 | Bottom of pasture field poorly draining with <i>Juncus effusus</i> and <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , and swampy to the centre with <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> with <i>Stellaria alsine</i> and some <i>Lemna minor</i> . |
| 8 | 36294 | 66458 | Old road to southern margin lined by horse chestnut (die-back) and some limes (felled) with a small stretch of hedgerow scrub. The track is poorly draining in places (flooded in east). Extensive rushy pasture to the south. Soprano pipistrelle bats recorded here. |
| | | | Target Note from Faunal Surveys |
| 9 | 36517 | 66557 | One pass recorded of a <i>Myotis</i> bat along field boundary. |
| | | | |

Site 2 North Denniston Target Notes

| | | | |
|----|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | 36131 | 68451 | Inundation hollow with some <i>Juncus effusus</i> but mostly <i>Glyceria declinata</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Juncus bufonius</i> , <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> , and small patch of <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> . |
| 2 | 36068 | 68455 | Short section of burn (old bridge) with <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> and <i>Mentha aquatica</i> ; <i>Nasturtium x sterilis</i> to bed. |
| 3 | 36052 | 68439 | Burn bank with relic unimproved grassland (but ungrazed) with <i>Festuca rubra</i> and <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Potentilla erecta</i> and <i>Achillea millefolium</i> ; increasing scrub (gorse, broom, tall herbs and some bracken). |
| 4 | 36020 | 68505 | Disused railway embankment with mature scrub woodland (willow, grey alder and hawthorn) with stands of tall herbs (<i>Rubus idaeus</i> , <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> and <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> – and locally frequent <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>). |
| 5 | 35977 | 68650 | Mature scrub to railway bank (rowan and ash) with rough grass and nettle to field (fence) edge. |
| 6 | 35953 | 68754 | Poorly draining fence corner below railway embankment (much <i>Fragaria vesca</i>); <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> frequent with <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> and <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> . |
| 7 | 35984 | 68903 | Large inundation wetland (not possible to access due to high water) with <i>Juncus effusus</i> marsh and to the centre swamp with <i>Carex rostrata</i> , <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> and <i>Sparganium erectum</i> |
| 8 | 35910 | 68912 | Raised area but with a less improved grass cover (but low herb diversity) |
| 9 | 35902 | 68999 | Marshy area in hollow (but some past dumping); <i>Juncus effusus</i> with <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i> and the moss <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> and rare <i>Polytrichum commune</i> . |
| 10 | 35904 | 69183 | Short, occasional mown grass to side of fenced off sports pitch; some <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> ; also sandy area with <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> and <i>Trifolium pratense</i> . |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| 11 | 36070 | 68476 | Roe deer lie-ups in tall grassland. |
| 12 | 36068 | 68473 | Otter spraint on old stonework and otter slide into watercourse. |
| 13 | 36011 | 68532 | Molehills in field margin and rabbit tracks leading out from cycle track embankment. |
| 14 | 35902 | 69013 | Marshy low-lying ground drainage inflow; some open water, likely to be used by amphibians. |
| 15 | 36019 | 68482 | Several Soprano Pipistrelle bats recorded foraging along cycle track embankment. |

Site 3 Knapps Loch Target Notes

| | | | |
|----|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | 36350 | 68732 | Slightly marshy grassland (fed from drain above) with some <i>Juncus effusus</i> . |
| 2 | 36359 | 68596 | Disturbed hollow with dock and thistle |
| 3 | 36490 | 68651 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> dominated marsh about wall junctions (and spreading into pasture) with limited associates (<i>Cardamine</i> spp., <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>) |
| 4 | 36536 | 68662 | Drain by wall with some herb richness: <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> , <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> , <i>Caltha palustris</i> , <i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> and <i>Comarum palustre</i> . |
| 5 | 36549 | 68730 | Improved pasture with <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> plus <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> and <i>Festuca rubra</i> plus <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Trifolium repens</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and the moss <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i> . |
| 6 | 36572 | 68702 | Ridge of less unimproved grass plus gorse (and single rowan); herb poor grass but frequent mosses (<i>Hylocomium splendens</i> , <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i> , <i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i> and <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>) indicating acid grassland precursor. |
| 7 | 36600 | 68661 | Similar ridge (also single rowan) but less moss. |
| 8 | 36628 | 68644 | Small ridge with gorse and <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> . |
| 9 | 36772 | 68720 | Flush down otherwise impenetrable gorse embankment; <i>Juncus effusus</i> with <i>Cirsium palustre</i> plus docken and thistle; below wet grass with <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> , <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> and <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> . |
| 10 | 36793 | 68693 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> dominated marsh with <i>Epilobium</i> spp., <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> , and occasional <i>Mentha aquatica</i> , <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Myosotis laxa</i> , <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> , <i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i> , <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> and <i>Brachythecium rivulare</i> . |
| 11 | 36870 | 68686 | Fenced off drain with much <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , planted with willows. |
| 12 | 36877 | 68717 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> marsh with to centre near burn a stand of <i>Carex rostrata</i> , plus <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , <i>Epilobium</i> spp and <i>Galium palustre</i> . |
| 13 | 36884 | 68739 | Inflow flush with <i>Glyceria declinata</i> , <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> and <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> . |
| 14 | 36570 | 68844 | Scots pine plantation with some marginal cherry, grazed and poached with a grassy cover (<i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i>) |
| 15 | 36543 | 68848 | Similar grassy pine (and cherry) plantation, separated by poached depression. |
| 16 | 36487 | 68859 | Low, undulating ridges with scattered gorse (some bramble and foxglove) but otherwise a low herb diversity pasture with short grazed <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> and <i>Ranunculus</i> spp. |
| 17 | 36473 | 68874 | Top of drain with small marshy hollow (<i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i> and <i>Myosotis laxa</i>) |
| 18 | 36480 | 68899 | Steep slope with some relic short-grazed herb diversity, some indicating less acidic conditions: <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> , <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> and <i>Euphrasia</i> sp. |
| 19 | 36395 | 68942 | Ridge with gorse plus local hawthorn, rowan, sycamore and blackthorn plus bramble, foxglove and rare bracken. Grass less improved but limited herbs noted. |
| 20 | 36369 | 68878 | Curious poached bare area with a few low herbs (<i>Bellis perennis</i> , <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> , <i>Persicaria maculata</i> , <i>Poa annua</i> , <i>Cerastium glomerata</i> , <i>Sagina procumbens</i>) and the moss <i>Bryum argenteum</i> . |

| | | | |
|----|-------|-------|--|
| 21 | 36403 | 68874 | Low ridges slightly less improved but short grazed and seemingly herb poor; patchy gorse with bramble and foxglove. |
| 22 | 36425 | 68808 | Scrub near drain with thick blackthorn plus hawthorn, rowan and gorse; small patch of <i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i> by drain. |
| 23 | 36327 | 68768 | Improved pasture with <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> and <i>Ranunculus</i> spp. |
| 24 | 36793 | 68649 | Fen margin to loch briefly visited, and obviously much more diverse; <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> , <i>Carex rostrata</i> , <i>C. panicea</i> , <i>Comarum palustre</i> , <i>Pedicularis palustris</i> , <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> , <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> and bryophytes include <i>Calliergon cordifolium</i> , <i>Sphagnum subsecundum</i> , <i>S. teres</i> and <i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i> . Loch margin with some <i>Lysimachia thyrsoiflora</i> . |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| 25 | 36507 | 68874 | Several Soprano Pipistrelle passes recorded along edge of conifer plantation. |
| 26 | 36291 | 68801 | One Soprano Pipistrelle pass recorded along boundary with main road. |
| 27 | 36297 | 68973 | Old Badger hole, no longer in use, and rabbit warren. |
| 28 | 36296 | 68850 | Rabbit warren |
| 29 | 36402 | 68890 | Abundant Waxcap mushrooms. |
| 30 | 36809 | 68744 | Several mammal paths. |
| 31 | 36292 | 68826 | Small patch of Japanese Knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i> |
| | | | |

Site 9 Police Station Field and Milton Wood Target Notes

| | | | |
|----|-------|-------|---|
| 1 | 35568 | 69634 | Low ridge dominated by sycamore (mostly immature) and rare rowan, ash and oak; some old stumps. Regeneration by elm, ash and holly; ground cover mostly <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> with ivy, <i>Geum urbanum</i> , mosses (<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> and <i>Atrichum undulatum</i>), or bare. |
| 2 | 35559 | 69609 | Canopy more open, mainly sycamore with rowan, birch and elder over <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> and bramble plus <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Silene dioica</i> and occasional <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> . |
| 3 | 35569 | 69543 | Ridge dominated by immature sycamore with some beech, oak, elm, birch and ash; some old stumps. <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> dominates ground flora with <i>Geum urbanum</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> , <i>Polygonatum x hybridum</i> or bare soil. |
| 4 | 35565 | 69515 | Damper area and local shaded pool with <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i> and the mosses <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> and <i>Sphagnum auriculatum</i> ? |
| 5 | 35536 | 69478 | Path edge with populations of non-native <i>Valeriana pyrenaicum</i> and <i>Tolmeia menziesii</i> |
| 6 | 35578 | 69485 | Ridge with sycamore and birch over <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> , <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and mosses (<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> , <i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i> and <i>Polytrichum commune</i>). |
| 7 | 35597 | 69476 | Marshy depression with <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> , <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Carex rostrata</i> , <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> , <i>Ribes nigrum</i> and some <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> . |
| 8 | 35497 | 69376 | Ridge with mature sycamore (some oak, pine, beech and rowan) over <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> plus <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> , <i>Silene dioica</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> , <i>Geum urbanum</i> , ivy and rare <i>Sanicula europaea</i> ; bluebell spike but likely Spanish or hybrid. |
| 9 | 35465 | 69339 | Exotic planting and dumping of garden waste to western edge. |
| 10 | 35555 | 69397 | Ridge with some open bracken areas otherwise <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> under sycamore, rowan, pine and beech. |
| 11 | 35620 | 69317 | Sycamore (plus ash) lined path (west side) with rough grass, nettle, ferns, ivy and bramble; large patch of <i>Lamium argenteum</i> to north. |
| 12 | 35636 | 69308 | Mature beech to path edge but internal wood strip with mostly younger sycamore, beech, holly and rhododendron; ground cover with <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> , <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> , <i>Polygonatum x hybridum</i> and some <i>Lamium argenteum</i> . |
| 13 | 35680 | 69264 | Shaded, muddy pool by fence; some <i>Juncus effusus</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i> . |
| 14 | 35669 | 69215 | Gentle slope with sycamore plus beech and spruce over much bare ground (local <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>). |
| 15 | 35657 | 69125 | Leveller ground with much sycamore plus ash, maple and holly and frequent rhododendron; ground flora limited and mossy with some ferns, <i>Claytonia sibirica</i> , <i>Geum urbanum</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> and <i>Polygonatum x hybridum</i> |
| 16 | 35678 | 69062 | Woodland meets riverbank with local scrubby willow carr but mostly large stands of <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> , with <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> , <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> , <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> (more so to river edge) and locally much <i>Tolmeia menziesii</i> . |

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| 17 | 35619 | 69081 | Rhododendron dense near bridge. |
| 18 | 35713 | 69121 | Lower-lying pasture locally wet and poached with <i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i> ; to east becoming more marshy with increased <i>Juncus</i> plus <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> and <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> . |
| 19 | 35769 | 69088 | Dilapidated iron fence marks of old works area, but with similar appearing improved pasture. |
| 20 | 35752 | 69155 | Flush (drain?) down gentle slope (poached rush and thistle); some local (but limited) diversity to pasture (<i>Centaurea nigra</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>). |
| 21 | 35737 | 69230 | Level or depressed area with poached wet pasture (much <i>Juncus effusus</i>); locally more definitively marshy with <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i> , <i>Juncus articulatus</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> and <i>Glyceria</i> spp. (latter nearer disused railway fence). |
| 22 | 35734 | 69362 | Rock exposures with some <i>Sedum anglicum</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i> and mosses (<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i> , <i>Racomitrium heterostichum</i> , <i>Hypnum lacunosum</i>) and lichens. Disturbed with stock feeding and nettle patches. |
| 23 | 35686 | 69434 | Edge of pasture with grazed woodland (sycamore, beech and ash) inside fence with a rock ridge (<i>Sedum anglicum</i> , <i>Galium saxatile</i> , mosses etc), and some bracken stands. |
| 24 | 35670 | 69477 | Grazed birch wood on ridge with grazed acidic grass cover with occasional fern and bramble; damper to centre plateau |
| 25 | 35715 | 69483 | Rocky ridge with some <i>Sedum anglicum</i> exposure plus mosses and lichens; grassland with <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> and <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> . |
| 26 | 35710 | 69514 | Rock edge with <i>Sedum anglicum</i> plus moss and lichens; local <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> and <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> . |
| 27 | 35688 | 69561 | Ridge with some residual herb diversity: <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> , <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> and some <i>Carex panicea</i> . |
| 28 | 35648 | 69629 | Old wall lined by various old trees (and scrub); strip of shaded but similar improved pasture adjacent to wood. |
| 29 | 35617 | 69597 | Woodland on ridge above path with much sycamore plus holly, rhododendron, elm and rare oak; <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> abundant with <i>Silene dioica</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Geum urbanum</i> , rare <i>Sanicula europaea</i> , <i>Lamium argenteum</i> , honeysuckle and ivy. |
| 30 | 35628 | 69511 | Shaded depression below path, poorly draining and swampy (some grey willow) with <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> , <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> and some <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> and <i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i> . |
| 31 | 35596 | 69143 | Raised pasture slightly improved but still herb poor (mainly <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Trifolium repens</i> with the moss <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>). |
| 32 | 35554 | 69146 | Enriched pasture with <i>Lolium perenne</i> and <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> (plus <i>Holcus</i> , <i>Agrostis</i>) with <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Trifolium repens</i> , the moss <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> and frequent dock and some rush. |
| 33 | 35520 | 69142 | Poached soft-rush dominated depression with <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i> , <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> and <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> . |

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| 34 | 35521 | 69112 | Rocky ridge surrounded by gorse fringe (with birch and broom); <i>Sedum anglicum</i> with mosses (<i>Hypnum lacunosum</i> , <i>Polytrichum piliferum</i> , <i>P. juniperinum</i> , <i>Racomitrium heterostichum</i>) and <i>Cladonia</i> lichens. |
| 35 | 35571 | 69088 | Diverse marsh near river, grazed and poached in places; <i>Juncus effusus</i> with much (short) <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> plus <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> , <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> , <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> , <i>Caltha palustris</i> , <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> , <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Stachys palustre</i> , <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> and <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> |
| 36 | 35393 | 69123 | Grassy 'island' between marshy areas with local herb diversity: <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> , <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> , <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> and <i>Festuca rubra</i> (some waxcap fungi) |
| 37 | 35379 | 69117 | Diverse marsh with <i>Juncus effusus</i> (and <i>J. acutiflorus</i>) plus <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> , <i>Mentha aquatica</i> , <i>Comarum palustre</i> , <i>Carex rostrata</i> and some <i>Calliergon cordifolium</i> |
| 38 | 35344 | 69094 | Ridge of less improved grass (some <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> and <i>Rhytidadelphus squarrosus</i>). |
| 39 | 35193 | 69111 | Rush pasture wetter and more distinctly marshy with <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> , <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> and <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> . |
| 40 | 35097 | 69123 | Poached, poorly draining rush pasture extending narrowly from fence and broadening near river; <i>Juncus effusus</i> with <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> , <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> etc. |
| 41 | 35089 | 69202 | Wetland locally more fen like with <i>Carex rostrata</i> , <i>Comarum palustre</i> , <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> , <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> and of note two large tussocks of <i>Carex paniculata</i> ; large grey willow to edge. |
| 42 | 35069 | 69229 | Mixed area of intermediate <i>Filipendula</i> – <i>Phalaris</i> marsh with some <i>Carex aquatilis</i> and <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> . |
| 43 | 35066 | 69242 | <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> in broad marshy channel, here with <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> and <i>Carex aquatilis</i> plus some <i>Nasturtium x sterilis</i> . |
| 44 | 35040 | 69260 | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> swamp extends to the riverbank (some <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> and <i>Valeriana officinalis</i>); local willow scrub. |
| 45 | 35033 | 69299 | Abrupt drop to marsh dominated by <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> ; associates include <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> , <i>Stachys palustre</i> , <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> with <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> and <i>Urtica dioica</i> nearer to riverbanks. |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| | | | |
| 46 | 35001 | 69308 | Several Soprano Pipistrelle and Daubenton's bat recorded over the surface of the river and above the riparian vegetation. |
| 47 | 34968 | 69319 | Small building with bat roost potential. No suitable cracks or fissures under bridge for potential roosts. One old otter spraint under bridge. Dogs being walked at river. |
| 48 | 35081 | 69252 | Badger path. |
| 49 | 35395 | 69092 | Old tree stump with bat roost potential. |
| 50 | 35559 | 69024 | Single old otter spraint. |

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| 51 | 35603 | 69104 | Rabbits present. |
| 52 | 35534 | 69631 | Ivy-covered trees with bat roost potential. |
| 53 | 35698 | 69590 | Evidence of foraging by Badger. |
| 54 | 35744 | 69051 | Badger path and presence of Field Vole. |

Site 10 ARP Field Target Notes

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|----|-------|-------|---|
| 1 | 34947 | 69310 | Marshy hollow with small section of outflow drain (iron stained). <i>Juncus effusus</i> with central area of <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> ; species include <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Epilobium</i> spp., <i>Stachys palustris</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> and <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> ; channel with much <i>Nasturtium x sterilis</i> . |
| 2 | 34921 | 69346 | Low rocky ridge with some exposure (<i>Sedum anglicum</i> with mosses – <i>Pogonatum urnigerum</i> , <i>Bryum alpinum</i> and <i>Racomitrium</i> spp.); some short herb diversity: <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> , <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> and frequent <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> . |
| 3 | 34895 | 69376 | Burnside with patchy alder woodland (plus hazel and rowan) and locally grey willow; associates include <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> , <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , grasses and ferns |
| 4 | 34850 | 69396 | Uniform improved pasture on undulating ground with <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> and <i>Ranunculus</i> spp; other species seem scarce. |
| 5 | 34850 | 69362 | Very small ridge with <i>Achillea millefolium</i> and <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> |
| 6 | 34824 | 69427 | Outflow channel with increased <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> . |
| 7 | 34710 | 69455 | Extensive <i>Juncus effusus</i> marsh with <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> and where wetter <i>Calliergon cordifolium</i> |
| 8 | 34696 | 69469 | Swampy central channel (very hard to access) with <i>Sparganium erectum</i> , <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> , <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> , <i>Juncus articulatus</i> and <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> . |
| 9 | 34743 | 69488 | Swampy channel continues with <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> and <i>Sparganium erectum</i> but here much <i>Carex rostrata</i> . |
| 10 | 34765 | 69500 | Northern edge of marsh drier and disturbed with stands of nettle, thistle and ragwort. |
| 11 | 34795 | 69523 | Open ground to river north of fence with much <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> and <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> plus <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Stachys palustris</i> and occasional <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> . |
| 12 | 34640 | 69624 | Burn side with increasing alder plus ash and willow, but some open areas; and large patch of bridewort. |
| 13 | 34662 | 69573 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> marsh with occasional <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Stachys palustris</i> , <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> and rare <i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i> . |
| 14 | 34620 | 69508 | Low ridge by wall with limited herb interest (some neutral pasture indicators): <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> , <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> and <i>Trifolium pratense</i> |
| 15 | 34622 | 69446 | Old wall with a few herbs (<i>Achillea millefolium</i> and <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>) and some large stones with lichens and mosses (some <i>Hedwigia stellata</i>). |
| 16 | 34770 | 69348 | Depression with <i>Juncus effusus</i> plus to centre <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> and some <i>Lemna minor</i> . |
| 17 | 34789 | 69331 | Small mound with short pasture: <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> and <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> . |
| 18 | 34783 | 69293 | Old wall and stone piles with some scrub (elder and hawthorn) and tall herbs (thistle, nettle, dock etc.). Dung pile nearby and inundation flushed grassland. |

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| 19 | 34562 | 69113 | Ridge with some grass relics and some rock (rare <i>Sedum anglicum</i>), but also stone dumping. |
| 20 | 34666 | 69049 | Wet <i>Juncus effusus</i> marsh by gappy hedge, with some <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> and rare <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> and some <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> by drain. |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| 21 | 34971 | 69358 | Otter spraints on fallen willow on northern bank. |
| 22 | | | See Confidential Annex |
| 23 | 34896 | 69386 | Several Soprano Pipistrelle bats passes recorded along the riparian vegetation. |
| 24 | 34935 | 69376 | Otter lie-up under washed-out roots of Hazel bush and spraint at large bramble patch. |
| 25 | 34852 | 69410 | Badger diggings. |
| 26 | 34635 | 69620 | Badger diggings. |
| 27 | 34619 | 69621 | Badger diggings. |

Site 11 West Glen Target Notes

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| 1 | 36434 | 70320 | Open, grazed pine plantation by wall; grassy with <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , dock and nettle, |
| 2 | 36447 | 70267 | Damp field edge (<i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i>) |
| 3 | 36441 | 70259 | Mixed, scrubby plantation (spruce, birch and sycamore plus holly, willow and rhododendron); mixed ground cover but indicating damp (frequent <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and <i>Equisetum arvense</i>) with much moss (<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> , <i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i> and <i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>) and several exotics (e.g. <i>Hydrangea</i> , <i>montbretia</i> and <i>Hostas</i>). |
| 4 | 36426 | 70269 | Marshy to north with <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> , much <i>Nasturtium x sterilis</i> (in water course) and <i>Carex pendula</i> ; several fallen trees and cut brash. |
| 5 | 36478 | 70230 | Marshy conditions (more birch and willow) with <i>Juncus effusus</i> plus some <i>Comarum palustre</i> , <i>Epilobium palustre</i> , <i>Mentha aquatica</i> , <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> , <i>Carex pendula</i> and some <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ; some juniper but presumable planted. |
| 6 | 36497 | 70231 | Rocky ridge with some birch, rowan and gorse plus a poached and disturbed (and wet) acid grassland cover. Gorse, previously extensive to both sides, has been recently cleared (and piled up) – coded as ‘ephemeral’ but developing acid grassland. |
| 7 | 36503 | 70236 | Enriched, poached and poorly draining acidic grassland with some mire elements: <i>Carex nigra</i> , <i>C. panicea</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> and <i>Carum verticillatum</i> . |
| 8 | 36527 | 70247 | Marshy strip dominated by <i>Juncus effusus</i> with <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , and <i>Epilobium palustre</i> ; centre more mire-like with <i>Carex rostrata</i> , <i>Calliergon cordifolium</i> , <i>Veronica scutellata</i> , <i>Caltha palustris</i> and <i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> . |
| 9 | 36557 | 70259 | Rocky ridge (gorse cleared) with frequent <i>Sedum anglicum</i> with mosses and lichens (some <i>Peltigera</i> sp.). |
| 10 | 36552 | 70201 | Cleared gorse with <i>Holcus</i> spp., <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , mosses and young gorse seedlings. |

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| 11 | 36502 | 70195 | Small marshy flush with <i>Juncus effusus</i> and some <i>Sphagnum</i> (<i>S. inundatum</i> ?); rocky ridge to side with <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Juncus squarrosus</i> and <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> . |
| 12 | 36545 | 70151 | Small hollow with poached <i>Juncus effusus</i> marsh (<i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Epilobium palustre</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> and some dock and nettle. Wet grassland extends parallel the fence |
| 13 | 36533 | 70131 | Old plantation with beech, birch, spruce, larch and pine; locally heavily shaded plus some rhododendron and a dense bridewort patch. |
| 14 | 36614 | 70138 | Short rock face with <i>Sedum anglicum</i> and mosses (<i>Racomitrium</i> spp., <i>Polytrichum piliferum</i> , <i>Andreaea rupestris</i> , <i>Dicranum scoparium</i> and <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>). |
| 15 | 36621 | 70141 | Cleared gorse ridge with patchy <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , <i>Carex binervis</i> and <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> . |
| 16 | 36627 | 70166 | Small area of poached marshy grass, <i>Juncus effusus</i> plus <i>Agrostis canina</i> and some <i>Carum verticillatum</i> . |
| 17 | 36663 | 70193 | Level area of poached marshy pasture with frequent <i>Juncus effusus</i> plus <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i> . |
| 18 | 36616 | 70246 | Swampy fringe to pool dominated by <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> with some <i>Lemna minor</i> ; fringes with <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Glyceria declinata</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Juncus articulatus</i> . Small population of <i>Bidens cernua</i> (rayed form). |
| 19 | 36606 | 70242 | Open water (impossible to access due to high water) but well colonised by <i>Potamogeton</i> sp. (<i>P. natans</i> presumably); margins or islets of <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> (rare <i>Sparganium erectum</i>). |
| 20 | 36635 | 70289 | Northern pool margin with more <i>Juncus effusus</i> (but also much <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> swamp); associates include <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Juncus articulatus</i> , <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> and some <i>Bidens cernua</i> . |
| 21 | 36585 | 70346 | Improved but poorly draining pasture with <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , but frequent herbs (reflecting enrichment but poor drainage), <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Carex leporina</i> , <i>Juncus articulatus</i> , <i>Juncus effusus</i> (increasing), <i>Trifolium repens</i> , <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Bellis perennis</i> and the moss <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> . |
| 22 | 36561 | 70390 | Grazed pine plantation to roadside wall. |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| 23 | 36434 | 70332 | Both Common and Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared bats recorded along boundary. |
| 24 | 36448 | 70251 | Tawny Owl singing during bat survey. |
| 25 | 36484 | 70244 | Vole runs and larger mammal paths. |
| 26 | 36608 | 70150 | Rabbit warren. |
| 27 | 36612 | 70168 | Remains of Toad, possible Otter prey. |
| 28 | 36679 | 70276 | Molehills. |

Site 12 Migdale Faunal Target Notes

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|----|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | 35835 | 70868 | Corner with narrow strip of relatively unimproved grassland: <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> with <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Ranunculus acris</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> and <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> . To hedgerows coarser grass and dumping of lawn cuttings. |
| 2 | 35901 | 70901 | Broad field margins (c. 5m) with coarse grass to east, bramble to west. Marginal policy tree avenue (sycamore, lime and horse chestnut; beech and ash further east). |
| 3 | 35913 | 70908 | Pasture on slope semi-improved with some persisting herb diversity: <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Ranunculus acris</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> , and occasional <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> and <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> . |
| 4 | 35921 | 70960 | Northern edge with old broken down wall and narrow bank of short grass (rare <i>Galium saxatile</i>) but increasingly coarse; some scrub (birch, rowan, gorse and broom) and herbs include <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> and <i>Dryopteris</i> spp ferns. |
| 5 | 35910 | 70910 | Short but steep bank with uncut grass (and telegraph pole); rank above (much <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) but below some diversity (some <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> and <i>Rhinanthus minor</i>) |
| 6 | 35904 | 70949 | Northern edge of the uncut strip with a population of the locally very rare <i>Knautia arvensis</i> . |
| 7 | 35861 | 70957 | Lower slopes of embankment clothed in gorse with bramble |
| 8 | 35872 | 70972 | Rock outcrop with mature ash, sycamore and oak and below some <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> , <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> and <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> ; <i>Sedum</i> to rock with various mosses (<i>Racomitrium heterostichum</i> , <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> etc.). |
| 9 | 35860 | 70999 | Old wall becoming lost in rough grass (coarse but enriched to east side, but shorter and more acidic to west); plantation oak and sycamore and local Scots Pine. |
| 10 | 35830 | 71065 | Old wall meets roadside hedge and scrub (plus mature lime and ash). |
| 11 | 35827 | 71009 | Narrow fringe of uncut pasture, becoming rank to rear. |
| 12 | 35823 | 70969 | Narrow strip (c. 2 to 3m) of rank grass and tall herbs (dock, rosebay willowherb, raspberry and bramble); hedgerow with some diversity (beech to northern edge). |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| 13 | 35856 | 70983 | Several Soprano Pipistrelle bats recorded along the edge of underscrub and trees. |
| 14 | | | See Confidential Annex |
| 15 | 35943 | 70963 | Network of mammal paths. |
| 16 | 35865 | 70908 | Large ash tree, ivy-covered, with potential for bat roosts. |
| 17 | 35935 | 70898 | Rabbit warren under beech tree. |
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Site 14 Planetreeyetts Target Notes

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| 1 | 35430 | 70843 | Spring Wood: open canopy of sycamore, pine, larch, spruce, birch and oak over a grazed, semi-improved grassland cover, locally poached; few woodland elements noted (rare <i>Oxalis acetosella</i>). |
| 2 | 35441 | 70901 | Small valley in woodland with poached wet grassland (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i>). |
| 3 | 35494 | 70908 | Field margin with <i>Juncus effusus</i> marsh feeding fen; associates include <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> and <i>Rumex acetosa</i> |
| 4 | 35522 | 70922 | Grazed fen margin with increased <i>Juncus</i> and species such as <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> etc. |
| 5 | 35539 | 70929 | Species rich fen with much <i>Carex rostrata</i> plus <i>Comarum palustre</i> ; other species include <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> , <i>Carex nigra</i> , <i>Agrostis canina</i> , <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> , <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> , <i>Epilobium palustre</i> , <i>Hydrocotyle vulgare</i> , <i>Caltha palustris</i> , <i>Juncus articulatus</i> , <i>J. bulbosus</i> with a bryophyte layer (inundated) including <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> , <i>Calliergon cordifolium</i> , <i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i> , <i>Plagiomnium ellipticum</i> and some <i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> and <i>Climacium dendroides</i> . |
| 6 | 35583 | 70928 | Locally increased cover of <i>Juncus articulatus</i> strip (to central fence) but otherwise similar associates; some <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> . |
| 7 | 35600 | 70936 | Species rich fen continues east of old fence with similar flora; additional species include <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> , <i>Carex echinata</i> , <i>Viola palustris</i> , the moss <i>Aulacomnium palustre</i> , and some <i>Carum verticillatum</i> to margin. |
| 8 | 35576 | 70971 | Some <i>Carex diandra</i> here. |
| 9 | 35576 | 70980 | More <i>Carex diandra</i> with <i>Carex curta</i> and <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> . |
| 10 | 35569 | 71002 | To north edge <i>Juncus articulatus</i> (very tall but appears pure) cover increases; with fen elements including <i>Carex</i> spp. (some <i>C. diandra</i>) and <i>Hydrocotyle vulgare</i> . |
| 11 | 35591 | 71030 | Narrow fringe of increased <i>Juncus effusus</i> (broader to SE corner). |
| 12 | 35696 | 70974 | Improved pasture (horse grazed, very short) with <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , with much <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., and <i>Trifolium repens</i> plus local <i>Poa pratensis</i> , <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> and <i>Odontites vernus</i> . |
| 13 | 35724 | 70947 | Dung patches with coarser <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i> (low diversity) |
| 14 | 35715 | 70914 | Shallow valley with short grazed and often heavily poached poorly draining wet grassland; <i>Holcus lanatus</i> with <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , plus <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> , <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> , <i>Carex leporina</i> , and below <i>Glyceria declinata</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i> and <i>Galium palustre</i> . |
| 15 | 35755 | 70873 | Roundel with sycamore and pine (plus hawthorn, holly and rowan) over grass with <i>Claytonia sibirica</i> , nettle, ragwort and foxglove. |
| 16 | 35824 | 70824 | Improved pasture of <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Festuca rubra</i> and <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , with much <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Trifolium repens</i> plus <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Senecio</i> |

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| | | | <i>jacobaea</i> , <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> and <i>Odontites vernus</i> |
| 17 | 35811 | 70772 | Old wall with some foxglove and bramble plus <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> and the moss <i>Polytrichum commune</i> . |
| 18 | 35832 | 70775 | Rocky ridge with slightly increased herbs (<i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , and moss <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>). |
| 19 | 35807 | 70760 | Rocky exposure with <i>Sedum anglicum</i> and moss but otherwise improved pasture. |
| 20 | 35593 | 70912 | Grassy ridge with <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i> but also frequent <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> and the mosses <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i> and <i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i> , and even some <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> . |
| 21 | 35606 | 70869 | Grassland here with <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> and <i>Carex panicea</i> . |
| 22 | 35629 | 70876 | Low ridge with birch (some pendulous) over a short, grazed grassy cover; old stone wall with mature beech plus pine and lime. |
| 23 | 35657 | 70848 | Southern part of ridge with beech, pine, ash and birch over a grazed grassy ground. |
| 24 | 35718 | 70784 | Slope with <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> marsh plus <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> but increasing diverse and fen-like below. |
| 25 | 35691 | 70790 | Marshy area but shorter grazed with less <i>Juncus</i> influence and frequent <i>Carex panicea</i> , <i>C. echinata</i> , <i>C. demissa</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> and some <i>Carum verticillatum</i> . |
| 26 | 25714 | 70774 | Marshy slope becoming more fen mire below and very diverse with <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> , <i>Carex rostrata</i> , <i>Epilobium palustre</i> , <i>Comarum palustre</i> , <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> , <i>Hydrocotyle vulgare</i> , <i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> and <i>Agrostis canina</i> . |
| 27 | 35706 | 70757 | Fen becoming very wet (some swampy with <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> to hedge); species include <i>Carex echinata</i> , <i>Pedicularis palustris</i> , <i>Carex curta</i> , <i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> and the mosses <i>Sphagnum palustre</i> and <i>Philonotis fontana</i> . |
| 28 | 35704 | 70752 | Local fen carr with tall white willow and scrubby purple, grey and bay willows; ground cover as for the adjacent species rich fen with <i>Mentha aquatica</i> , <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i> . Dumping of cuttings and brash from farmyard damaging (and threatening) the vegetation). |
| 29 | 35616 | 70632 | Steep bank above old wall with oak, ash and sycamore; some acid grassland elements to the rocky ridge with <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , <i>Festuca ovina</i> , <i>Sedum anglicum</i> and good cover of moss and lichens. |
| 30 | 35639 | 70627 | Ridge top with <i>Juncus</i> flushing and acid grassland; species include <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> and <i>Carex leporina</i> . |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| 31 | 35670 | 70849 | Mature ash and beech with potential bat roost features. |
| 32 | 35698 | 70756 | Field vole signs. |
| 33 | 35728 | 70694 | Potential for roosting or nesting barn owl. |
| 34 | 35831 | 70806 | Brown Long-eared bat recorded during bat survey. |

Site 15 West Quarry Target Notes

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| 1 | 35308 | 70575 | Short, rough grass (much <i>Festuca rubra</i>) with limited herbs, mostly <i>Rumex acetosa</i> but some <i>Succisa pratensis</i> below. |
| 2 | 35290 | 70587 | Marshy area with <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> but also increasing bramble and thistle (more so to margins); associates include <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> and <i>Epilobium</i> spp. |
| 3 | 35272 | 70573 | Recently cleared area by gate with various ephemerals; |
| 4 | 35270 | 70551 | Disturbed edge with quarry spoil and removed bracken and gorse. |
| 5 | 35300 | 70528 | <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> mire to either side of the grassy ridge slope; associates include <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> and <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ; of note is small tuft of <i>Molinia caerulea</i> with <i>Succisa pratensis</i> and <i>Potentilla erecta</i> . |
| 6 | 35316 | 70543 | Flushed slope with <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Stachys palustre</i> and <i>Comarum palustre</i> . |
| 7 | 35324 | 70538 | Free draining grass (with much <i>Festuca rubra</i> , plus <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> and <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) with limited herbs but some <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> and rare <i>Galium saxatile</i> . |
| 8 | 35327 | 70510 | Marshy grassland with local <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> but much <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> on slopes. |
| 9 | 35340 | 70486 | Small acid grassland relic ridge (some <i>Festuca ovina</i> , <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Galium saxatile</i> and <i>Succisa pratensis</i>); increasing rank grass and thistle with nettle and raspberry to houses. |
| 10 | 35387 | 70537 | Low ridge with less improved pasture, herbs include <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> and <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> |
| 11 | 35394 | 70513 | Flushed and thick <i>Holcus lanatus</i> dominated pasture with <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> |
| 12 | 35451 | 70430 | Boundary stone wall with <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> and <i>A. ruta-muraria</i> , and some <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> ; margin with rank grass, tall herbs and scrub developing. |
| 13 | 35418 | 70451 | Slope with freer draining grass: increased <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , plus herbs such as <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , and local <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> and <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> . Further north <i>Holcus lanatus</i> increases with some <i>Lolium perenne</i> . |
| 14 | 35422 | 70503 | Ridge with slightly increased diversity; of note for spike of <i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> . |
| 15 | 35444 | 70565 | Poorly draining depression with rushes (some <i>Juncus articulatus</i>) plus <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Potentilla anserina</i> , <i>Carex leporina</i> , <i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i> and <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> ; of note as local short sedges (<i>Carex demissa</i> , <i>C. panicea</i> , <i>C. nigra</i>) with <i>Euphrasia</i> sp. and <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> spikes. |
| 16 | 35425 | 70573 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> mire to bottom of improved ley pasture with central <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> flush; associates include <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Epilobium obscurum</i> , <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and <i>Urtica dioica</i> . |
| 17 | 35444 | 70596 | Tall hedge with hawthorn, elder and bramble bearing much fruit. |
| 18 | 35464 | 70590 | Swamp grass strip (some sulphurous) below improved ley field: much <i>Agrostis</i> |

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| | | | stolonifera with <i>Glyceria declinata</i> mats. |
| 19 | 35485 | 70525 | Low ridge with mature lime plus sycamore and pine; some acidic grass but limited herbs (some <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>); frequent thistle in improved pasture to north slope. |
| 20 | 35507 | 70486 | Old wall with some lichen and moss cover, plus ferns and <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> ; some pasture herbs also present (much <i>Centaurea nigra</i> and <i>Achillea millefolium</i>). |
| 21 | 35483 | 70457 | Old spike of <i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> ; pasture with <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> and <i>Festuca rubra</i> plus <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> , <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> and <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> . |
| 22 | 35521 | 70436 | Pasture with a general improved sward (much <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , with <i>Festuca rubra</i> , and common herbs being <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., and <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> ; some flush elements (<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> and <i>Alchemilla glabra</i>) and very local <i>Centaurea nigra</i> or <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> . |
| 23 | 35520 | 70503 | Coarse <i>Holcus lanatus</i> – <i>Ranunculus</i> spp grassland with some <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> ; the old wall stonework with <i>Galium saxatile</i> , <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> and <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> . |
| 24 | 35554 | 70452 | Mostly low diversity grassland but with local strips of increased herbs, including some <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> and <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> . |
| 25 | 35575 | 70464 | Ridge of increased diversity; <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> (but also <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>), with <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Alchemilla glabra</i> , <i>Potentilla anserina</i> , and some local <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> and <i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> . |
| 26 | 35559 | 70495 | Low ridge with mature lime over acid grass (increasing <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) but limited herbs (some <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>). Slope below (north) with much <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> spp. and <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> |
| 27 | 35512 | 70587 | Low ridge with <i>Festuca rubra</i> and occasional <i>Centaurea nigra</i> and <i>Trifolium pratense</i> ; old wall to north with some <i>Galium saxatile</i> , <i>Blechnum spicant</i> and <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> . |
| 28 | 35524 | 70570 | Marshy corner with <i>Juncus effusus</i> (plus <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>) with <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Potentilla anserina</i> , <i>Juncus articulatus</i> , <i>Cardamine pratense</i> and some <i>Carum verticillatum</i> |
| 29 | 35561 | 70618 | Flushed grassy slope with <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Festuca rubra</i> <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> and <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> plus <i>Ranunculus acris</i> , <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Scorzonoides autumnalis</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Carex leporina</i> and frequent <i>Carum verticillatum</i> . |
| 30 | 35567 | 70601 | Lower down slope increasing <i>Juncus</i> spp., and sedges (<i>Carex panicea</i> , <i>C. echinata</i> , <i>C. demissa</i> , <i>C. leporina</i>) with much <i>Carum verticillatum</i> . |
| 31 | 35575 | 70573 | Flushing and inundation about informal path with short open vegetation with <i>Glyceria declinata</i> , <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> , <i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i> , <i>Juncus bufonius</i> , <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> with mosses <i>Pohlia wahlenbergii</i> and <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> . |
| 32 | 35570 | 70593 | Flushed grassland more distinctly marshy with flush from above, increased <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> , <i>Carex</i> spp. |
| 33 | 35603 | 70644 | Slope with increasingly improved grassland to the east above with limited herbs |

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| | | | (and frequent dock). |
| 34 | 35670 | 70742 | Eastern edge of improved pasture with grazed marshy conditions (<i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Galium palustre</i> , <i>Carex nigra</i> and <i>Carex leporina</i> ; grading westward to a more improved and poached sward |
| 35 | 35674 | 70754 | Ungrazed coarse marshy grassland with <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> , <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> , <i>Mentha aquatica</i> , <i>Comarum palustre</i> and some <i>Succisa pratensis</i> . |
| 36 | 35636 | 70779 | Upper slope flush with increased <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> but similar associates to <i>Juncus</i> below; some <i>Molinia caerulea</i> occurs below the gorse and bramble scrub fringe |
| 37 | 35601 | 70822 | Very small, relic area of <i>Molinia caerulea</i> mire (with <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i>) above gorse (and bramble scrub). |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| 38 | 35290 | 70572 | Abundant vole runs and larger mammal path leading into gorse scrub. |
| 39 | 35306 | 70587 | Abundant vole runs. |
| 40 | 35597 | 70808 | Network of Badger paths around fringes of gorse scrub. |
| 41 | 35653 | 70746 | Abundant vole runs. |

Site 16 Stable Wood Target Notes

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| 1 | 34768 | 70792 | Amenity grass strip separating scrubby embankment (gorse, beech, sycamore, birch – some recently cut) from a stony disturbed roadside embankment, with annuals, mosses and lichens. |
| 2 | 34818 | 70749 | Stony bank with small population of <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> ; some <i>Aphanes arvensis</i> agg. |
| 3 | 34924 | 70715 | Roadside wood on steep slope or outcrop with sycamore and beech over bracken, <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> , <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> and <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> . |
| 4 | 34952 | 70718 | Slope up to driveway with immature canopy of sycamore, birch and beech (some rhododendron and snowberry) over <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> , <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> , <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> , rare <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> , bramble, grasses and moss (<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>). |
| 5 | 34933 | 70732 | Mature beech and sycamore but locally very dense rhododendron (extending to gardens above) |
| 6 | 34871 | 70747 | Small ponds near wall (lined) with <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Caltha palustris</i> , <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> , <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> , <i>Lysichiton americanus</i> and the highly invasive <i>Crassula helmsii</i> . |
| 7 | 34837 | 70769 | Slopes below house with mostly ornamental planting (and much rhododendron) |
| 8 | 34790 | 70828 | Entrance track with mature sycamore and beech to sides. |

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| 9 | 34762 | 70869 | Woodland with beech, sycamore and birch with regenerating beech and elder, over <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , moss and a couple of bramble glades. |
| 10 | 34777 | 70923 | North of fence open grazed woodland with occasional older birch or beech over a grass dominated pasture cover with local bramble or nettle (and dock), |
| 11 | 34804 | 70957 | Large bramble patch with goat willow above; mature beech line below. |
| 12 | 34811 | 70919 | Old pile of stones with mature sycamore and nettle |
| 13 | 34830 | 70921 | Former walled garden (not accessed) but dense nettle with rosebay willowherb and scrub developing. |
| 14 | 34883 | 70951 | Slope with abundant rosebay willowherb plus thistle, male fern and bramble. |
| 15 | 34813 | 70868 | Grassy track route (much knapweed) but mostly rank grass with thistle and scrub developing. |
| 16 | 34999 | 70784 | Sycamore-dominated (crudely pollarded) with <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> but much bare of vegetation (local play areas). |
| 17 | 35021 | 70808 | Auchenbothie Wood southern slope with sycamore, birch and beech (plus pine, oak and holly – and below much rhododendron); ground cover with much <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> plus <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> , <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and bramble. |
| | | | Target Notes from Faunal Surveys |
| 18 | 34798 | 70826 | Tawny Owl singing during bat survey. |
| 19 | 34804 | 70893 | Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared bats recorded throughout area of grassland and surrounding scrub with scattered trees. |
| 20 | | | See Confidential Annex |
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