



BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

St Fergus Gas 132/11 kV Substation

Aberdeenshire

11.09.2019 (Version 2)

PREFACE

This document is a report of ecological services carried out by the company.

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REVISION AND SIGN OFF

ISSUE DATE	AUTHORS	CHECKED BY	SIGNED OFF	VERSION	CHANGE REFERENCE
09.08.19	David Lovett	Iain MacKenzie Becky Osborn	Becky Osborn	1	
11.09.19	David Lovett Iain Mackenzie	Sarah Moore	Becky Osborn	2	Amended following ERM & SHE Transmission comments

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Direct Ecology Ltd. was commissioned by ERM, to carry out ornithological survey work near to the St Fergus Gas Terminal, Aberdeenshire, in relation to proposals for a new sub-station and associated cabling works adjacent to the gas terminal.

Breeding bird surveys were undertaken in April to June 2019. The site has a typical assemblage of farmland, grassland and woodland birds. No species of particular note were recorded breeding on site. Common raptors including buzzard and sparrowhawk were seen, with sparrowhawk a possible breeder on site. Wader activity was limited to birds flying over the site, with an active oystercatcher nest recorded outwith the survey area, within the St Fergus Gas Terminal compound. Several red list Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) were recorded, including curlew, grey wagtail, herring gull, linnet, mistle thrush, skylark, song thrush, starling and yellowhammer.

A full account of species recorded and their breeding statuses on site is provided.

The report details all recommendations. The following is a summary of key recommendations:

- To ensure compliance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), if works take place within the bird nesting season, a suitably qualified and experienced person should check all areas of habitat for nesting birds immediately before vegetation is cleared or trees felled, and before any demolition works start. The nesting bird season (which is weather and species dependent) generally extends between March/April and August/September inclusive. If birds were found to be nesting, any works that may affect them would have to be delayed until the young have fledged and the nest has been abandoned naturally.
- An emergency procedure should be in place should an active nest site be encountered during operations. All work should cease in the area immediately and a suitably experienced ecologist should be consulted to determine any mitigation requirements i.e. suitable set-backs or buffer zones, and consultation with statutory bodies or licence applications if required.
- In the event that works do not commence within 18 months of the final survey visit, then update surveys should be undertaken.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

This report presents the results of breeding bird surveys undertaken adjacent to the St Fergus Gas Terminal, Aberdeenshire. The survey work was commissioned by ERM on behalf of Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission (SHE Transmission) to inform proposals for a new sub-station complex, associated cabling, access tracks and the temporary re-alignment of an overhead powerline line. The works are adjacent to the gas terminal.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed sub-station complex is located approximately 2 km north of St. Fergus, a village that lies a mile from the North Sea coast and three miles north-west of Peterhead. The complex (hereafter referred to as “the site”) is located on an area of land to the east of the St Fergus Gas Terminal (Figure 1). The site is centred at approximately NK 08744 53899. The site and its surrounds comprise mixed farmland, woodland and hedgerows. The A90 road is immediately to the east of the site and the St Fergus Gas Terminal, including the existing sub-station, is beyond this.

1.3 RELEVANT LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This assessment has taken into account relevant legislation, guidance and policy including:

- EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC;
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended);
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Amendment Scotland Regulations 2007;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- Nature Conservation Scotland Act 2004 (as amended);
- The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011;
- Planning for Natural Heritage: Planning Advice Note 60 (2000);
- The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017; and
- Scottish Planning Policy (2014).

Full details are provided in Appendix 2.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK STUDY

A desk study was undertaken to determine the presence of any protected or notable bird species recorded within a radius of 2 km of the site. Designated sites for birds, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Protection Areas (SPA), within 5km of the site were also assessed. Only protected species records within the last 10 years have been included. The following were consulted:

- Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) Interactive Information Service (SiteLink)¹; and
- National Biodiversity Network Interactive².

2.2 BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

An assessment was made of the suitability of habitats on and surrounding the site for nesting and foraging birds.

Three breeding bird survey visits were undertaken during summer 2019. Recording methodology was based on a scaled down Common Birds Census (CBC) (refer to SNH, 2017; Gilbert *et al.*, 1998), including the use of standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species and behaviour codes. All birds seen or heard were recorded.

The breeding bird survey area comprised the site plus a buffer of 250 m surrounding this. On each visit, all areas, apart from the section to the east of the A90, were walked to within at least 100 m. No surveying was undertaken in adverse weather conditions, e.g. high wind, precipitation, low cloud.

All species encountered were mapped onto a suitably scaled field map for each visit. Analysis of the field maps, where relevant, was undertaken in order to produce a list of breeding birds in the survey area and a map of bird locations. This involved grouping multiple registrations of species into territories, to give a final map of breeding bird territories on the site. Birds were put into the following three categories of breeding - confirmed, probable and possible - based on the following criteria:

Possible breeder

- Observed in suitable nesting habitat
- Singing male

Probable breeder

- Pair in suitable nesting habitat
- Permanent territory
- Courtship and display
- Visiting probable nest site
- Agitated behaviour
- Nest building or excavating nest-hole

Confirmed breeder

- Distraction display or injury feigning
- Used nest or eggshells found from this season

¹ <https://sitelink.nature.scot/home>

² <https://data.nbn.org.uk/imt/#4-22.245,41.789,15.635,64.840>

- Recently fledged young or downy young
- Adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating occupied nest
- Adults carrying faecal sac or food for young
- Nest containing eggs
- Nest with young seen or heard

Birds flying over the site, or summering non-breeders, or migrants, were assessed to be non-breeders.

2.2.1 BIRD SURVEY LIMITATIONS

The survey was limited to the daytime. No nocturnal survey for owls or other crepuscular or nocturnal species was undertaken. No species-specific raptor surveys were undertaken, although all raptors observed during the breeding bird surveys were recorded. A wintering bird survey was not undertaken.

It was not possible for surveyors to access land east of the A90 within the existing St Fergus Gas Terminal.

2.3 SURVEY INFORMATION

All survey work and reporting was overseen by Beccy Osborn. She is an experienced ecologist and a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM) with over 19 years' ecological consultancy experience. She has an SNH bat licence, great crested newt licence, freshwater pearl mussel survey licence and badger development licence.

The breeding bird surveys were carried out by Douglas Kerr (Ornithologist, QCIEEM) and David Lovett (Consultant Ecologist, ACIEEM) (Table 1).

Table 1: Survey details

Date	Surveyor	Survey Type	Weather
17.04.2019	Douglas Kerr	Breeding bird survey 1	Rain: 0; Temp: 9; WS: 1; CC: 4.
09.05.2019	Douglas Kerr	Breeding bird survey 2	Rain: 0; Temp: 7; WS: 2-3; CC: 6.
25.06.2019	David Lovett	Breeding bird survey 3	Rain: 1; Temp: 12; WS: 2; CC: 8.
Key: Rain = 0-4 (0 = dry); Temp = Temperature (°C); WS = Wind speed - 0 (calm) to 12 (hurricane); CC = Cloud cover (in eighths)			

3 RESULTS AND EVALUATION

3.1 DESK STUDY

3.1.1 DESIGNATED SITES

There are no statutory or non-statutory designated sites within the site and survey boundary. Within 5 km of the site there are two SSSIs and one SPA (Figure 2).

The nearest designated site is Rora Moss SSSI, approximately 3.2km south-west of the site. It is the second largest lowland raised bog in Aberdeenshire with a significant area of uncut dome and associated cut-over areas. The vegetation on the primary bog is dominated by ling heather *Calluna vulgaris*, with widespread hare's-tail cottongrass *Eriophorum vaginatum* and cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and scattered patches of bog mosses, mainly *Sphagnum capillifolium*.

Loch of Strathbeg SSSI, approximately 3.5km north of the site, is designated for its breeding bird assemblage, eutrophic loch, fen meadow and lowland grassland. The Loch of Strathbeg SPA, approximately 3.8 km north, qualifies under Article 4.1 and Article 4.2 of the EU Birds Directive by supporting populations of European importance of a number of non-breeding waterfowl species and for its population of breeding sandwich tern.

3.1.2 PROTECTED OR NOTABLE SPECIES

A list of bird species held by NBN Atlas and recorded within the last 10 years within 2km of the site is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Records of bird species from NBN Atlas (all data from RSPB Bird Conservation Targeting Project)

Species	Conservation status*
Lapwing	Red listed
Yellowhammer	Red listed
Reed bunting	Red listed
Curlew	Red listed
Lesser redpoll	Red listed
Spotted flycatcher	Red listed
Grey partridge	Red listed
Tree sparrow	Red listed
Barn owl	Schedule 1
Corn bunting	Red listed
Long-eared owl	Green listed
Grasshopper warbler	Red listed

*Red listed: Included on the BoCC Red list (Eaton *et al.* (2015).
Schedule 1: Included on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

3.2 BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

Bird species recorded within the survey area and their conservation status are listed in Table 3 (conservation status is assigned according to BoCC Red, Amber or Green, as given in Eaton *et al.*, 2015). Estimated territory centres for breeding birds are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5 for red-list, amber-list and green-list species respectively.

The site has a typical assemblage of farmland, grassland and woodland birds. The common raptor species buzzard and sparrowhawk were recorded on the site, with sparrowhawk considered to possibly breed in woodland on site. Sightings of waders were limited, with curlew seen flying over the site and oystercatcher recorded breeding outwith the site boundary, within the existing St Fergus gas terminal.

Nine BoCC red-listed species were recorded during the surveys (Figure 3): of these, grey wagtail, linnet, mistle thrush, skylark, song thrush and yellowhammer were all assessed as being either probable or possible breeders on site.

Eleven BoCC amber-listed species were recorded during the surveys (Figure 4): Arctic tern, black-headed gull, bullfinch, common gull, dunnock, house martin, mallard, meadow pipit, oystercatcher, reed bunting and willow warbler. Meadow pipit and reed bunting were confirmed as breeding on site, with oystercatcher seen to be breeding off-site. Bullfinch, dunnock, mallard and willow warbler were assessed as being possible and/or probable breeders.

The remaining bird species recorded were all BoCC green listed (Figure 5). No bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive were recorded during the breeding bird survey visits.

Overall, the site is assessed as being of local value for breeding birds.

Table 3: Bird species recorded on, over or close to the site (BoCC red-listed species are shown in bold)

Species	BTO Code	Notes	Conservation Status (BoCC)/ Legislation
Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	AE	Non-breeding visitor to site; a group of 12 birds were seen flying over the of the site during visit 2.	BoCC Amber; SBL
Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	Three possible territories were identified in woodland to the east of the A90 and close to buildings in the south-west of the site. Two probable territories also recorded, both close to buildings near the southern boundary of the site.	BoCC Green
Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	BC	Four possible blackcap territories were identified in areas of woodland in the east of the site.	BoCC Green
Black-headed gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	BH	Non-breeding visitor to site; a group of six birds were seen flying over the of the site during visit 1.	BoCC Amber; SBL
Blue tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	BT	Five territories of blue tit were recorded, with four possible breeding locations and one probable. Four territories were associated with woodland, with one linked to hedgerows towards the centre of the site.	BoCC Green

Species	BTO Code	Notes	Conservation Status (BoCC)/ Legislation
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	BF	Two possible bullfinch territories were recorded, in areas of woodland: one to the east of the A90 and one in the south-east of the site.	BoCC Amber; SBL
Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	BZ	Buzzards were seen flying over the site during all three visits. No breeding behaviour was exhibited by the birds. It is possible they breed close by, in plantation woodland to the west of the site.	BoCC Green
Carrion crow <i>Corvus corone</i>	C.	A confirmed breeding record was made of carrion crow with an individual seen carrying nesting material during visit 1.	BoCC Green
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	A mix of three possible and three probable territories were observed in site, with birds typically associated with areas of woodland or dense scrub across the site.	BoCC Green
Coal tit <i>Periparus ater</i>	CT	A single possible territory was identified in woodland to the south-east of the site.	BoCC Green
Common gull <i>Larus canus</i>	CM	Non-breeding visitor to site; birds were seen flying over site in small groups during visits 2 and 3.	BoCC Amber
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	CU	Non-breeding visitor to site; seven birds were seen flying over site during visit 3.	BoCC Red; SBL
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	Six possible dunnock territories were identified across the site, generally associated with woodland edges or areas of dense scrub.	BoCC Amber; SBL
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	GC	A single possible goldcrest territory was identified in coniferous plantation woodland in the west of the site.	BoCC Green
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	GO	Four possible and two probable territories were recorded on site with birds seen and heard around woodland edges, gardens and areas of dense scrub.	BoCC Green
Great tit <i>Parus major</i>	GT	Three possible territories were identified, two in the south of the site close to buildings and one in the east in mixed plantation woodland.	BoCC Green
Grey heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	H.	Non-breeding visitor to site, with no suitable habitat on site. Birds were seen and flushed from presumed foraging locations in ditches on all three survey visits.	BoCC Green
Grey wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	GL	Single record from visit 3 with a bird flying over site close to the western boundary. Possible breeder on site, with the record coming from suitable habitat close to well vegetated ditch.	BoCC Red
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	HG	Non-breeding visitor to site. Birds were seen flying over the site as individuals or in pairs during visits 1 and 2.	BoCC Red; SBL
House martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	HM	Small numbers of house martin were seen foraging over arable fields to the south of the site. They are likely to breed using residential buildings outwith the site boundary.	BoCC Amber
Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i>	JD	Non-breeding visitor to site; two groups of ten and four birds were seen on the site during visits 1 and 2.	BoCC Green

Species	BTO Code	Notes	Conservation Status (BoCC)/ Legislation
Linnet <i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	LI	Five territories were recorded across the site, two possible and three probable. Three pairs of birds were seen in suitable breeding habitat during visit 2. All territories were associated with areas of dense scrub.	BoCC Red; SBL
Long-tailed tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	LT	Possible breeding on site; one record from visit three only in the south of the site close to dense scrub.	BoCC Green
Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	MG	A single record in mixed plantation woodland during visit 3 suggests possible breeding on site.	BoCC Green
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MA	Probable breeding on site, with a pair seen in a small ditch with standing water during visit 2, close to the centre of the site.	BoCC Amber
Meadow pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	MP	Observations of meadow pipit were frequent during all three visits to site, with nine territories recorded. Breeding was confirmed in two instances with recently fledged juveniles seen, as well as an adult bird carrying food to nests in semi-improved grassland. Four probable breeding areas were identified with birds being present across survey visits, with three possible breeding in areas where birds were seen once. Meadow pipits were seen across the site, typically associated with areas of open grassland.	BoCC Amber
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	M.	One record only from visit 3; possible breeding on site close to the eastern site boundary; associated with mixed plantation woodland.	BoCC Red
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	OC	A single confirmed breeding record was made of oystercatcher during the first survey visit, outside the site boundary with an adult on a nest within the St Fergus gas terminal boundary.	BoCC Amber
Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	PH	Possible breeding on site; associated with mixed plantation woodland edges, dense scrub and rough grassland across the site.	No status
Pied wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	PW	Possible breeding on site; four records of birds in suitable habitat during visits 2 and 3, associated with well vegetated ditches and horse pasture.	BoCC Green
Raven <i>Corvus corax</i>	RN	Non-breeding visitor to site; a group of four birds were seen flying over the east of the site during visit 3.	BoCC Green
Reed bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	RB	Seven potential territories were recorded across the site; two confirmed with adults taking food to nesting sites in long grass, one probable territory in the north of the site and four possible breeding sites. All were located close to field boundaries and associated dense scrub.	BoCC Amber; SBL
Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	Observed during visits 1 and 3. Possible breeding on site, with birds observed in suitable habitat along a mixed woodland edge and in dense scrub.	BoCC Green

Species	BTO Code	Notes	Conservation Status (BoCC)/ Legislation
Sedge warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobanus</i>	SW	Five territories were recorded with birds seen during visits 2 and 3. Three possible, two probable and one confirmed breeding locations were identified, with a family group of adult and juvenile birds seen close to the Black Water in the centre of the site. All sedge warbler sightings came from close to well-vegetated ditches.	BoCC Green
Siskin <i>Carduelis spinus</i>	SK	Non-breeding visitor to site; two siskin were seen flying over mixed plantation woodland during visit 1.	BoCC Green; SBL
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.	Six territories were identified across the site, two possible and three probable, with birds seen during all three survey visits. Birds were seen above open areas of grassland.	BoCC Red; SBL
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	ST	A single possible territory was found during visit 1 in mixed plantation woodland towards the east of the site.	BoCC Red; SBL
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	SH	A female bird was observed flying at a woodland edge, east of the centre of the site. This species is considered a possible breeder.	BoCC Green
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SG	Starling were seen flying close to the southern boundary of the site; two birds during visit 2 and a single bird during visit 3. The birds seen did not exhibit any breeding behaviour and are unlikely to breed on site.	BoCC Red; SBL
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	SL	Swallows were seen flying and foraging above the grassland across the site during visits 2 and 3. No active nests were observed on site, although old, disused nests were noted in a concrete structure to the north of the site. It is considered likely that swallows breed in buildings along the southern boundary of the site.	BoCC Green
Whitethroat <i>Sylvia communis</i>	WH	Three possible whitethroat territories were recorded, two in mixed plantation woodland to the west of the A90 and one in scrub to the north of the site. All were associated with woodland edge habitat.	BoCC Green
Willow warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	WW	A common bird on site with 10 territories across the site (six possible and four probable). Willow warbler were recorded along woodland edges across the site during all survey visits.	BoCC Amber
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	Woodpigeon were observed in large numbers flying above the site, but only one possible breeding location was identified during visit 2, in coniferous plantation woodland in the north-west of the site.	BoCC Green
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	A common bird across the site with 16 territories recorded (ten probable and six possible). Wrens were associated with dense scrub along field boundaries and woodland edges.	BoCC Green
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Y.	Yellowhammer were common across the site with 15 territory recordings (eight possible and seven probable). Yellowhammer were recorded along dense scrub field boundaries, hedgerows and woodland edges.	BoCC Red; SBL
Key: BoCC: Birds of Conservation Concern (Eaton <i>et al.</i> , 2015) SBL: Scottish Biodiversity List (2012)			

4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is proposed that SHE Transmission will replace two transformers from the existing St Fergus Gas Sub-station with a new sub-station as there is insufficient space within the existing area to facilitate the replacement on site. The new location is west of the A90, whilst the existing site is immediately to the east. The site and its surrounds comprise a mix of arable land, semi-improved neutral grassland, marshy grassland, mixed plantation woodland, numerous watercourses and a pond (ERM 2018).

4.2 DESIGNATED SITES

Rora Moss SSSI is located approximately 3km south-west of the site. The proposed development will have no impacts on this site due to the distance between the SSSI and the site.

Loch of Strathbeg SSSI/SPA is located at least 3.5 km north of the site. The proposed development will have no direct impacts on this site due to the distance between locations. None of the bird species for which the SSSI and SPA is designated were recorded during the breeding bird survey visits. The non-breeding bird interest of the SSSI and SPA will be unaffected by the minimal loss of habitat associated with the proposed development.

4.3 BIRDS

The range of habitats on site, including rough semi-improved grassland, marshy grassland, various woodland types and dense scrub offer nesting and foraging opportunities for a variety of bird species (ERM 2018). The proposed plans will result in the permanent loss of a small area of semi-improved and marshy grassland, which could potentially provide nesting and foraging habitat for red-listed species including curlew, grey wagtail, herring gull, linnet, mistle thrush, skylark, song thrush, starling and yellowhammer, as well as the amber-listed species black-headed gull, bullfinch, common gull, dunnoek, house martin, mallard, meadow pipit, oystercatcher, reed bunting and willow warbler. However, this habitat loss is not predicted to adversely affect local populations of any species.

4.3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

- To ensure compliance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), if works take place within the bird nesting season, a suitably qualified and experienced person should check all areas of habitat for nesting birds immediately before vegetation is cleared or trees felled, and before demolition works start. The nesting bird season (which is weather and species dependent) generally extends between March/April and August/September inclusive. If birds were found to be nesting, any works that may affect them would have to be delayed until the young have fledged and the nest has been abandoned naturally.

4.4 ADDITIONAL GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- All workers should receive a 'toolbox' talk, during which contractors will be informed of any issues with regard to protected species on site. This will ensure that all site workers are inducted in relation to the ecological requirements on the site.

- An emergency procedure should be in place should any protected species or their resting site (e.g. active bird nest, bat roost) be encountered during operations. All work should cease in the area immediately and a suitably experienced ecologist should be consulted to determine any mitigation requirements i.e. suitable set-backs or buffer zones, and consultation with statutory bodies or licence applications if required.
- Should other species be encountered during works which do not receive enhanced statutory protection, a suitably experienced ecologist should be consulted.
- In the event that works do not commence within 18 months of the final survey visit, then update surveys should be undertaken.

5 REFERENCES

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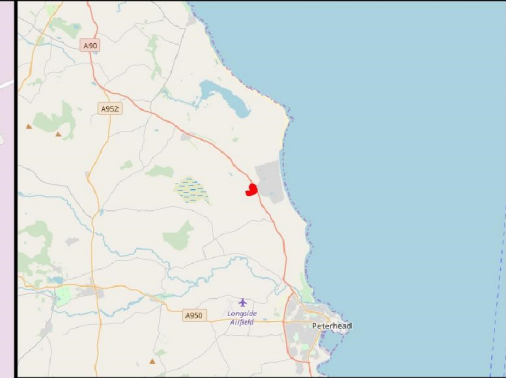
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SNH (2017) *Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore wind farms*. March 2017. SNH, Battleby.

APPENDIX 1 – FIGURES



Legend

-  Sub-Station Proposed Location
-  250m Buffer

Originator:
Direct Ecology Ltd
Unit 1, Block 2
Duckburn Industrial Estate
Dunblane
FK15 0EW



Project: St. Fergus Gas

Title: Site Location

File: 2019-07-15 St Fergus Gas Site Location

Figure: 1

Date: 2019-09-11

Drawn by: DL

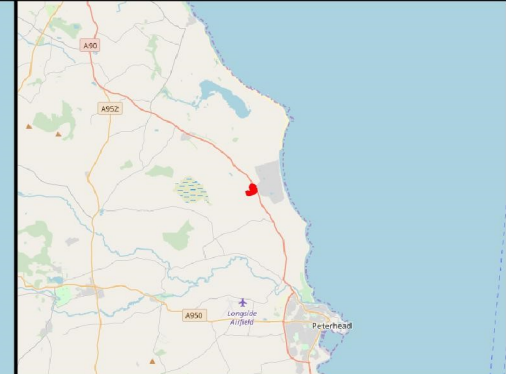
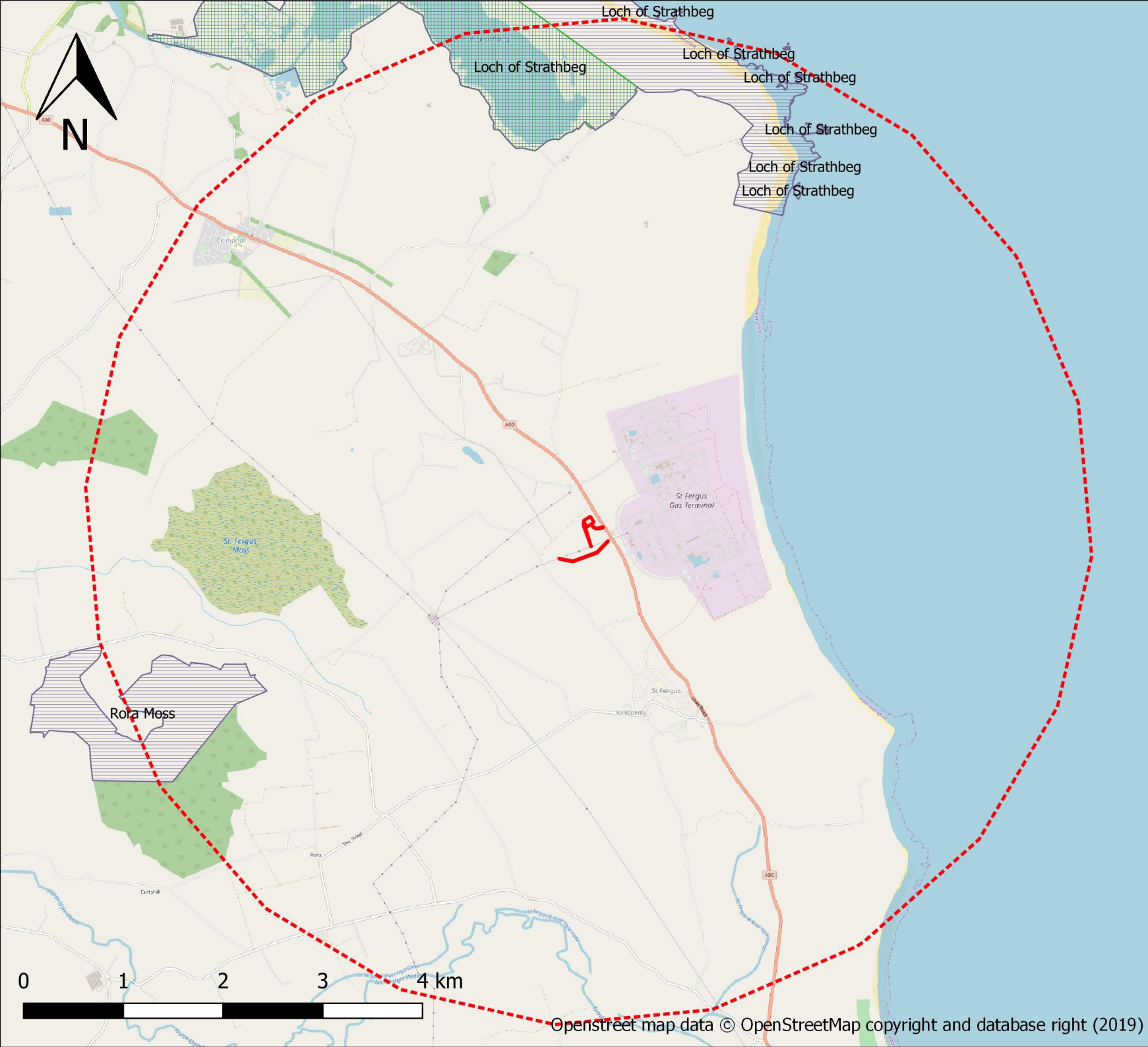
Checked by: RLO

Scale: 1:5000

Rev: 1

0 100 200 300 400 m





Legend

- Sub-Station Proposed Location
- 5km Buffer
- SSSI
- SPA

Originator:
 Direct Ecology Ltd
 Unit 1, Block 2
 Duckburn Industrial Estate
 Dunblane
 FK15 0EW



Project: St. Fergus Gas

Title: St. Fergus Gas Designated Sites Map

File: 2019-07-15 St Fergus Gas Designated Sites Map

Figure: 2

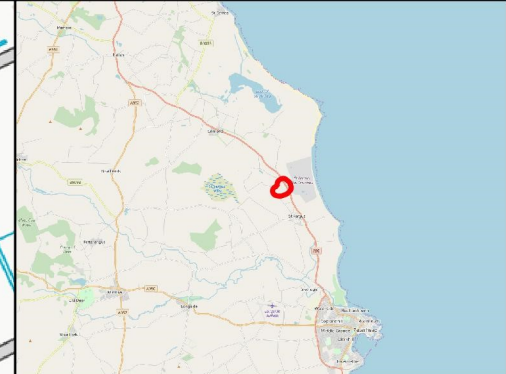
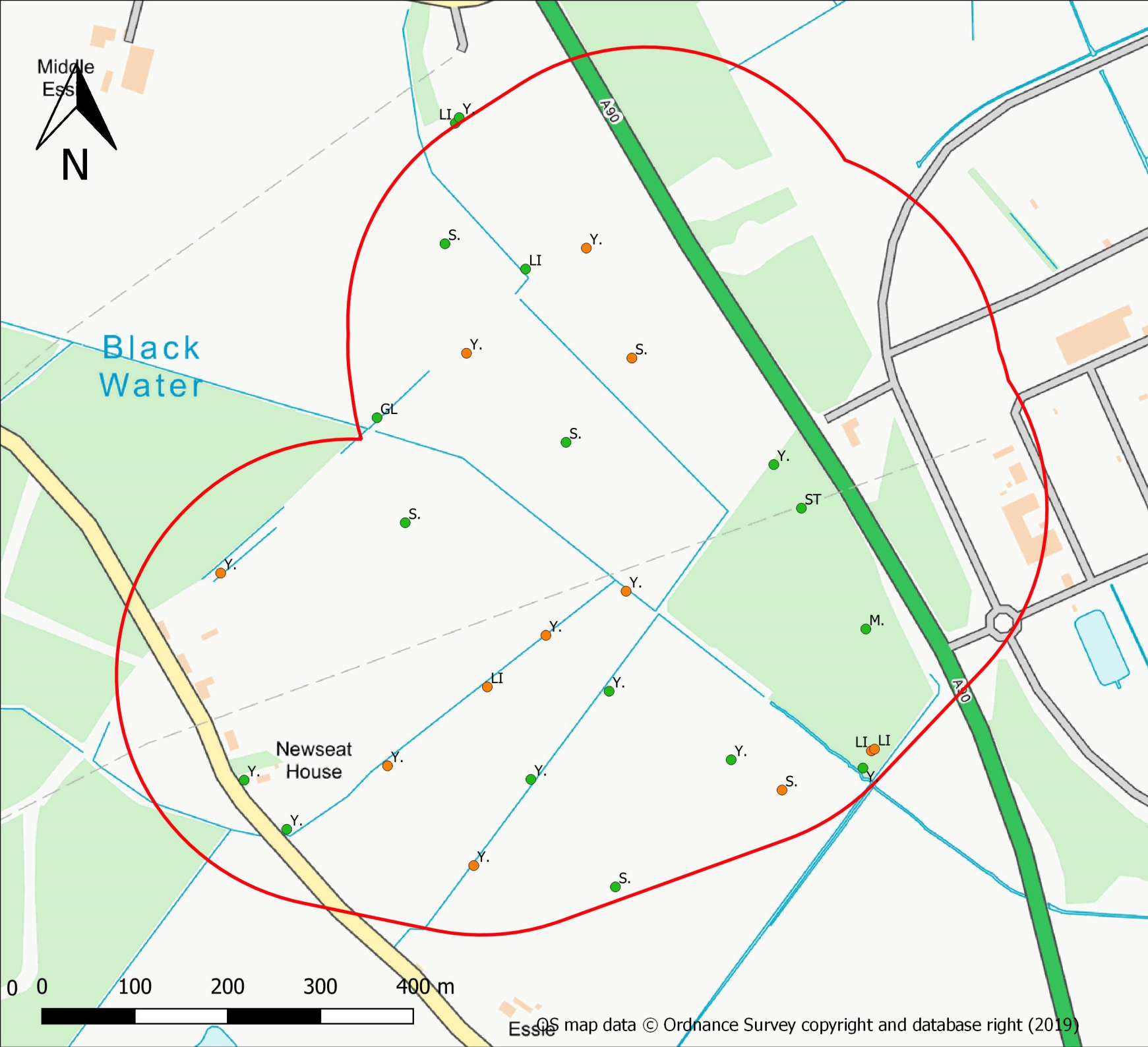
Date: 2019-09-11

Drawn by: DL

Checked by: RLO

Scale: 1:50000

Rev: 1



Legend

- 250m Buffer
- St Fergus Red Listed Bird Species
 - Confirmed Breeding Territory
 - Probable Breeding Territory
 - Possible Breeding Territory

Originator:
 Direct Ecology Ltd
 Unit 1, Block 2
 Duckburn Industrial Estate
 Dunblane
 FK15 0EW



Project: St. Fergus Gas

Title: Breeding Red List Bird Species

File: 2019-07-12 St Fergus Gas Red List Bird Species

Figure: 3

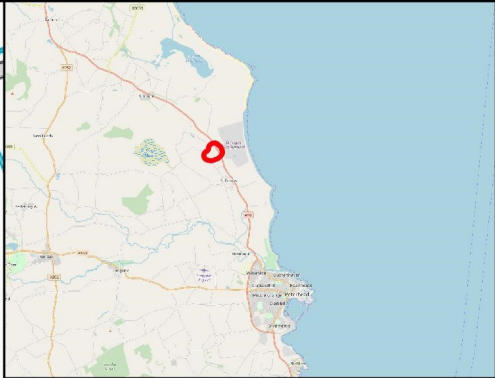
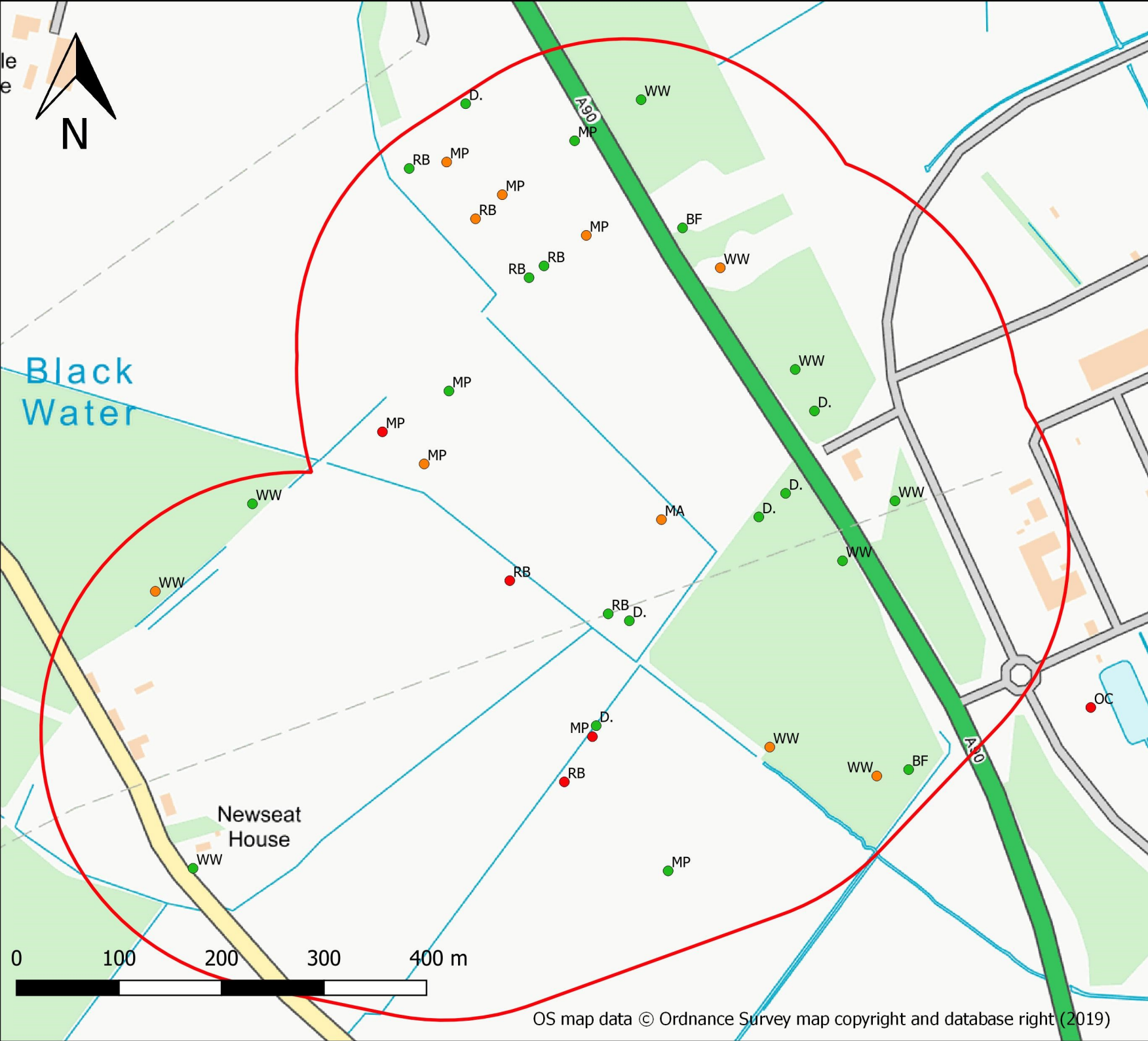
Date: 2019-09-10

Drawn by: DL

Checked by: RLO

Scale: 1:10000

Rev: 1



Legend

- 250m Buffer
- St Fergus Amber Listed Bird Species**
- Confirmed Breeding Territory
- Probable Breeding Territory
- Possible Breeding Territory

Originator:
 Direct Ecology Ltd
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Project: St. Fergus Gas

Title: Breeding Amber List Bird Species

File: 2019-07-12 St Fergus Gas Amber List Bird Species

Figure: 4

Date: 2019-09-10

Drawn by: DL

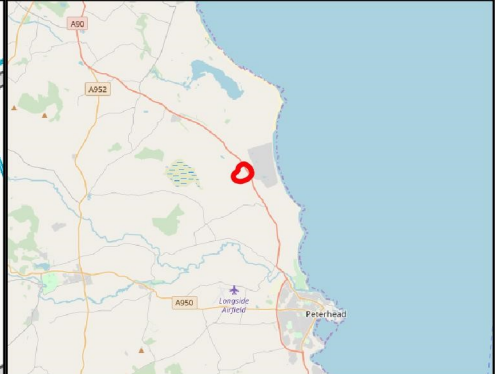
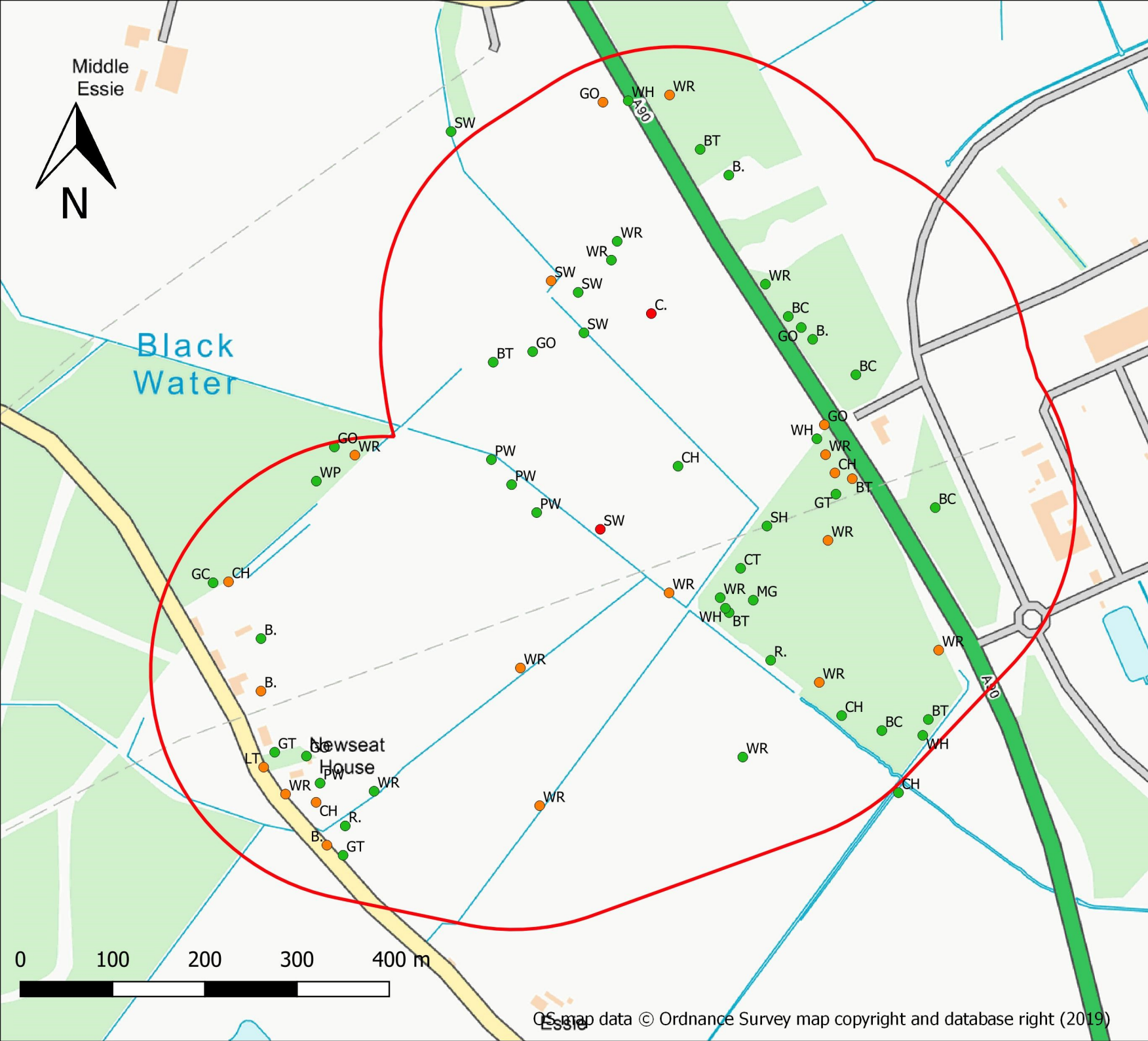
Checked by: RLO

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Rev: 1



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- ### Legend
- 250m Buffer
 - Confirmed Breeding Territory
 - Probable Breeding Territory
 - Possible Breeding Territory

Originator:
 Direct Ecology Ltd
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Project: St. Fergus Gas

Title: Breeding Green List Bird Species

File: 2019-07-12 St Fergus Gas Green List Bird Species

Figure: 5

Date: 2019-09-10

Drawn by: DL

Checked by: RLO

Scale: 1:10000

Rev: 1



APPENDIX 2 – RELEVANT LEGISLATION

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) provides wide ranging protection to species and habitats. The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 amend the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 in Scotland.

Under the WCA, all wild birds, their nests and eggs receive general protection. In addition, bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA receive enhanced protection, whereby it is an offence to disturb a Schedule 1 species while it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young. Other schedules of the WCA prohibit or allow the disturbance, destruction, killing or taking of certain species and/or their nests at certain times of the year.

EU BIRDS DIRECTIVE

Obligations under the EU Birds Directive relate both to protection of species and maintenance of their habitats. Birds on Annex 1 to the Birds Directive and regularly occurring migratory species are recognised in statute as requiring special conservation measures, including the designation of protected sites.