
Hollandmey Renewable Energy Development
Environmental Impact Assessment Report
Technical Appendix 8.2: Terrestrial Mammals



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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This Technical Appendix has been prepared to accompany **Chapter 8: Ecology and Biodiversity** of the Hollandmey Renewable Energy Development (RED) (hereafter the 'proposed Development') Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.
- 1.1.2 It presents detailed methodologies and results of desk studies and field surveys completed to establish baseline conditions with regards to protected and notable terrestrial mammals (excluding bats), in order to inform the design and assessment of the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.3 It should be read with reference to the following specific figures, presented in **Volume 3 of the EIA Report**:
- **Figure 8.1** - Designated Sites for Nature Conservation; and,
 - **Figure 8.4** – Terrestrial Mammal Survey Plan.
- 1.1.4 The detailed methodologies and results of desk studies and field surveys completed to establish baseline conditions with regards to bat species, is considered separately in **Technical Appendix 8.3 Bats**.

1.2 Site Overview

- 1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 8 km to the south east of Dunnet Head in Caithness, Scotland. The Hamlet of Mey lies to the north of the Site.
- 1.2.2 The Site largely comprises commercial forestry plantation woodland, interspersed with areas of bog, heathland and grassland habitats, which are grazed in parts with sheep and cattle. The surrounding landscape comprises similar open ground used for rough grazing.
- 1.2.3 The Site is intersected by a number of ditches and small shallow burns together with the Link Burn and the Burn of Hollandmey, which comprise the most substantial watercourses flowing through the Site. The Phillips Mains Mire Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), designated by virtue of its blanket bog and dubh lochan interests occupies the north eastern extent of the Site.
- 1.2.4 A Phase 1 habitat plan for the Site is provided as **Figure 8.2** of the EIA Report, with further details of baseline habitat conditions within the Site provided in **Technical Appendix 8.3: Habitats and Vegetation**, presented in Volume 4 of the EIA Report.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study and Consultation

- 2.1.1 A desk study and consultation with specialist recording groups was undertaken to identify the proximity of the Site to any statutory or non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation with terrestrial mammal qualifying interests and to identify any existing records of protected and/or notable terrestrial mammals within or in close proximity to the Site. This was in order to identify any such species likely sensitivity to the proposed Development and to inform the requirements for targeted field surveys.

2.1.2 The following key sources and organisations were consulted:

- SiteLink¹;
- The Highland Biological Recording Group (HBRG);
- Saving Wildcats²; and,
- Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels³.

2.1.3 The following search areas were adopted:

- Statutory designated sites for nature conservation within 10 km of the Site;
- Non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation within 2 km of the Site; and,
- Existing records of protected and/or notable species within 2 km of the Site.

2.1.4 In addition, EIA documentation for the following adjacent windfarms, as available from The Highland Council (THC) ePlanning website, was also reviewed:

- Lochend (THC Planning Ref. 3/02682/FUL);
- Strouper (THC Planning Ref. 05/00273/FULCA);
- Slickly (THC Planning Ref. 19/05624/FUL); and,
- Lyth (THC Planning Ref. 3/01832/FUL).

2.1.5 No publicly available relevant documentation is available for the refused Tresdale Wind Farm located to the north east of the Site.

2.2 Field Surveys

2.2.1 Detailed knowledge of the presence or likely presence of protected and notable terrestrial mammal species within proximity to the Proposed Development has been derived through field survey for the following species:

- Badger *Meles meles*;
- Red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*;
- Pine marten *Martes martes*;
- Otter *Lutra lutra*;
- Water vole *Arvicola amphibius*; and,
- Wildcat *Felis silvestris*.

¹ <https://sitelink.nature.scot/home> [accessed April 2020].

² Formerly Scottish Wildcat Action (SWA).

³ <https://scottishsquirrels.org.uk/squirrel-sightings/> [accessed April 2020 and subsequently November 2020].

Key Guidance

2.2.2 Survey methodologies and subsequent interpretation of results have made reference to the following key pieces of guidance:

- Standing Advice for Planning Consultations – Protected Species: Badger (NatureScot, 2020a);
- Standing Advice for Planning Consultations – Protected Species: Red squirrel (NatureScot, 2020b)
- Standing Advice for Planning Consultations – Protected Species: Pine Marten (NatureScot, 2020c);
- Standing Advice for Planning Consultations – Protected Species: Otter ((NatureScot, 2020d;
- Standing Advice for Planning Consultations – Protected Species: Water Vole (NatureScot, 2020e); and,
- Standing Advice for Planning Consultations – Protected Species: Wildcat (NatureScot, 2020f).

2.2.3 The following additional pieces of species-specific guidance and peer reviewed literature have also been referred to:

- ‘BAP Mammals Interim Guidance for Survey Methodologies, Impact Assessment and Mitigations’ (Cresswell *et al.*, 2012);
- ‘Surveying Badgers’ (Harris *et al.*, 1989);
- ‘Best Practice Badger Survey Guidance Note’ (SNH, 2018);
- ‘Monitoring the Otter. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No.10’ (Channin, 2003); and,
- ‘The Watervole Mitigation Handbook’ (Dean *et al.*, 2016).

2.3 Field Survey Methodology

2.3.1 The field survey has comprised a walkover survey of the study area to assess habitat suitability followed by a systematic search of habitat features, to record the location and distribution of field signs identifying the presence and/or potential presence of terrestrial mammal species within the study area as summarised in **Table 2.1**.

2.3.2 The survey was undertaken over three staggered visits between May and July 2020:

- 5 May 2020;
- 6 June 2020; and,
- 7 July 2020.

2.3.3 All surveys were undertaken in conditions conducive to the survey of terrestrial mammals, including normal flow conditions of on-Site watercourses.

Table 2.1: Terrestrial mammal field survey methodology summary.

Species	Survey Methodology Summary
Badger	Walkover search of suitable habitat for signs of badgers, such as footprints, hair, snuffle holes, latrines and sett entrances.
Red squirrel	Walkover search of suitable habitats for feeding remains and potential dreys.
Pine marten	Walkover search of suitable habitats for scats and potential den sites.
Otter	Walkover search of suitable habitat for spraints, paw prints, paths, slides, food remains, holts and places used for breeding and/or shelter.
Water vole	Walkover search of suitable habitats for potential burrows, runs, footprints, feeding stations and feeding remains, droppings and latrines.
Wildcat	Walkover search of suitable habitats for potential den sites, footprints, feeding remains, scratching posts and scats.

2.4 Study Area

2.4.1 The study area as shown in **Figure 8.4** of the EIA Report, has comprised all areas within the Site, extended to included areas of suitable habitats accessible by public rights of way, out to the following distances in accordance with NatureScot species specific guidance (NatureScot, 2020a, c-f:

- 50 m of the Site for water vole;
- 100 m of the Site for badger;
- 200 m of the Site for otter; and,
- 250 m of the Site for pine marten and wildcat.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

Designated Sites for Nature Conservation

3.1.1 In a review of Site link, the Site does not form part of any statutory designated site for nature conservation with cited terrestrial mammal qualifying interests. The nearest and only such site located within 10 km of the Site as shown in **Figure 8.1** of the EIA Report, comprises the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which is designated by virtue of its sensitive moorland habitats and vegetation, together with otter.

Non-statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation

3.1.2 The HBRG were consulted for the locations and citation of non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation, located within 2 km of the Site including the following:

- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Reserves;
- Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) Reserves;
- National Trust for Scotland (NTS); and
- Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).

3.1.3 There are no such sites located within 2km of the Site.

Existing Records of Protected Terrestrial Mammal Species

HBRG

3.1.4 A summary of existing records of protected terrestrial mammal species within 2 km of the Site, provided by the HBRG, is presented in **Table 3.1**.

3.1.5 Due to the extent of the search area, extending into the coastal and marine area of Gills Bay to the north east of the Site, records of protected marine mammals were also returned. The Site does not provide suitable habitats for these species, with potentially suitable coastal and marine habitats for these species considered to be sufficiently distant from the Site to preclude the potential for impacts.

3.1.6 Further details of records are presented in **Annex 1**.

Table 3.1: Existing records of protected terrestrial mammal species – HBRG (2 km).

Species	Conservation Status*	No. of Records (Date Range)	Summary
Water vole	WACA-Sch5, SBL, LBAP	16 (2005 and 2008)	Records returned from within the Site and immediate surrounding area, comprising observations of field signs including latrines, occupied burrows, latrines and tunnels in suitable habitats. Largely originating from within the Phillips Mains Mire SSSI.
Otter	HabDir-A2, HabReg-Sch2, SBL, WACA-Sch5 LBAP	3 (1998 and 2019)	Records returned included a road casualty from Skarfskerry and sightings of live individuals at the Loch of Mey and Scotland's Haven. No records of potential breeding sites or resting places were returned.

***Key to Table 3.1**

HabReg-Sch2 – listed as a European Protected Species (EPS) of animal;

WACA-Sch5 – listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed and/or ceteaca/basking shark that are not allowed to be intentionally or recklessly disturbed;

SBL – listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List and considered by the Scottish Ministers to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation; and,

LBAP – listed as a priority species within the Highland Biodiversity Action Plan (2015 – 2020).

Scottish Wildcat Action / Saving Wildcats

3.1.7 A review of wildcat sighting records, previously available on the Scottish Wildcat Action (SWA) website⁴ was undertaken in April 2020, with further consultation undertaken with Scottish Wildcat Action in July 2020.

3.1.8 Full details of consultation are provided in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Biodiversity**, of the EIA Report.

⁴ <http://www.scottishwildcataction.org/> [Accessed April 2020].

- 3.1.9 In review and further consultation no existing records of wildcat were identified within 2 km of the Site, with the nearest record comprising a plausible sighting around 23 km to the south of the Site.
- 3.1.10 The Site is also not located within or in close proximity to any Scottish Wildcat Priority Area (Littlewood, 2014).

Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels

- 3.1.11 A review of red squirrel records, available on the Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels website, was undertaken in April 2020 and subsequently in November 2020, with further consultation undertaken with Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels in July 2020.
- 3.1.12 Full details of consultation are provided in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Biodiversity**, of the EIA Report.
- 3.1.13 In review and consultation, no existing records of red squirrel are identified within 2 km of the Site, with the species range expansion considered to remain relatively restricted in this part of Caithness.
- 3.1.14 The nearest records of red squirrels submitted to Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels comprise a record of a single individual in Wick in June 2019, and a record of eight individuals from Rumster Forest in January 2019. Both records are over 18 km from the Site, with the fragmented nature of woodland habitats and predominance of open moorland habitats limiting potential opportunities for species dispersal to the Site.

Other Windfarm EIA Documentation

- 3.1.15 A summary of existing protected terrestrial mammal records identified in review of EIA documentation for the adjacent Lochend, Stroupster, Slickly and Lyth windfarms is provided in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2: Existing records of protected terrestrial mammal species – adjacent windfarm EIA documentation.

Windfarm	Summary
Lochend 3/02682/FUL	Baseline terrestrial mammal surveys undertaken in 2010 identified the presence of otter including spraints along the Link Burn within the Site and spraints and footprints at the southern shore of Loch Heilen. No signs identifying the presence or potential presence of badger, water vole, wildcat, red squirrel or pine marten were recorded during baseline surveys, but EIA documentation reports historical local records of water vole.
Stroupster 05/00273/FULCA 12/02391/FUL	Baseline surveys for rare and protected species were undertaken in 2004 and identified the presence otter, with spraints recorded along sections of the Gill Burn and Kirk Burn. Possible, but unconfirmed signs of water vole were also recorded, but no signs identifying the presence or potential presence of red squirrel, wildcat, badger, red squirrel or pine marten were recorded.
Slickly 19/05624/FUL	Baseline surveys for protected species were undertaken in 2018 and identified the presence otter, with a single spraint recorded along the Burn of Slickly. No signs identifying the presence or potential presence of water vole (only signs indicative of the presence of field vole recorded) red squirrel, wildcat, badger, red squirrel or pine marten were recorded.
Lyth 3/01832/FUL	Baseline terrestrial mammal surveys were undertaken in 2011 and 2012 and identified the presence of otter along the Burn of Reaster and water vole (feeding remains, droppings, latrines, runnels and burrows) within the upper reaches of the Burn of Slickly, Little Burn of Alterwall and Burn of Reaster and a number of unnamed

Windfarm	Summary
	<p>watercourses and ditches to the south of Loch Heilen.</p> <p>No signs identifying the presence or potential presence of badger, red squirrel, wildcat, red squirrel or pine marten were recorded.</p>

3.2 Existing Records of Additional Mammal Species

3.2.1 The request to HBRG also returned records of the following common and widespread species:

- Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (see **Annex 1**);
- Field vole *Microtus agrestis*;
- Bank vole *Myodes glareolus*;
- Brown hare *Lepus europaeus* (see **Annex 1**);
- Stoat *Mustela ermine*;
- Weasel *Mustela nivalis*;
- Roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*; and,
- European mole *Talpa europaea*.

3.2.2 Such species are considered likely to be widespread within suitable habitats of the Site and/or those within the immediate and wider surrounding area.

3.3 Field Survey

3.3.1 This section should be read with reference to **Figure 8.4** of the EIA Report, and photographic plates presented in **Annex 2**.

Badger

3.3.2 No signs indicative of the presence of badgers were recorded during field surveys.

3.3.3 Plantation woodland habitats, drier grassland and field boundaries of the Site, do provide some suitable sett-building and foraging opportunities for badger. Wetter heathland and blanket bog habitats within and around the peripheries of the Site do however, present poor opportunities for the species. No existing local records are identified, with the species distribution in the Caithness area is understood to be relatively limited, as such future territory establishment within the Site is considered unlikely.

Red squirrel

3.3.4 No signs indicative of the presence of red squirrel, including feeding signs or possible dreys, were recorded during field surveys.

3.3.5 The species known distribution and expansion into the Caithness area is understood to remain relatively restricted and no existing local records of red squirrel are identified. The woodland habitats within the Site do provide suitable foraging and drey buildings opportunities for red squirrel however, the predominance by coniferous managed Sitka spruce *Picea sitchensis* crops is less

favourable for the species than mixed native woodlands, which provide a more plentiful and reliable food supply.

- 3.3.6 The surrounding of the Site by extensive areas of open moorland and the relatively fragmented nature of woodland habitats within the local landscape, provides few opportunities for species dispersal into the Site.

Pine marten

- 3.3.7 No signs indicative of the presence of pine marten, were recorded during field surveys.
- 3.3.8 The woodland habitats of the Site do provide some opportunities for the establishment of den sites, with pockets of moorland and grassland habitats also providing a mix of habitat interest and the species known to utilise open habitats to some degree, at least for foraging and commuting.
- 3.3.9 The predominantly wet nature of moorland habitats present within the Site, notably blanket bog is however, generally suboptimal for pine marten, reducing the potential for species of establishment within the Site.
- 3.3.10 No existing local records are identified.

Otter

- 3.3.11 Evidence of otter activity recorded within the study area, comprised two spraints recorded at locations on the Link Burn and Burn of Hollandmey as shown in **Figure 8.4** of the EIA Report, and summarised in **Table 3.3**.
- 3.3.12 Both spraints were not considered to be recent and no potential holt sites or resting places were recorded. The limited extent of signs recorded suggests a relatively low and perhaps only occasional level of Site use by the species.
- 3.3.13 Watercourses within and intersecting the Site do provide suitable commuting opportunities for otter, but are considered to provide relatively poor foraging opportunities due to their low importance for fish species (see **Technical Appendix 8.4: Fish Habitat Survey**, presented in **Volume 4** of the EIA Report). The dubh lochans within the Phillips Mains Mire SSSI, in the north eastern extent of the Site are however likely to provide increased foraging interest for otter, particularly for amphibians.
- 3.3.14 Due to the proximity of the Site to the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SAC, it is considered that otters using the watercourses within the Site form part of the SAC population (currently assessed as Unfavourable Declining⁵). Suitable habitats for otter are however extensive within the SAC and within the surrounding wider area and for which use by local otter populations is identified from existing records.

Table 3.3: Terrestrial mammal survey Target Notes (TNs) – Otter.

Target Note (Figure 8.4 Ref)	Grid Reference	Description	Photographic Plate
LL1	ND 28175 69079	Otter spraint along burn (not recent).	A
LL2	ND 28992 69776	Single otter spraint (not recent).	B

⁵ <https://sitelink.nature.scot/site/8218> [Accessed November 2020].

Water vole

- 3.3.15 Evidence of water vole activity recorded within the study area, included characteristic droppings, latrines, and clipped vegetation as shown in **Figure 8.4** of the EIA Report and summarised in **Table 3.4**. Small mammal runs were also recorded along the banks of a number of unmarked ditches and watercourse sections and which are characteristic of water vole, but also bank vole, and for which additional signs of presence were also noted within the study area.
- 3.3.16 The known presence of water vole within and adjacent to the Site is identified through existing records obtained from HBRG, and from EIA documentation for the nearby Lochend and Lyth windfarms.
- 3.3.17 The majority of ditches and watercourses sections within the Site are choked with a poor diversity of bank side vegetation (see **Technical Appendix 8.4: Fish Habitat Survey** of the EIA Report), often with poorly defined water channels and limited shallow flows, which is generally considered suboptimal for water vole (Dean *et al.*, 2016). Water voles will however utilise sub-optimal habitats, to disperse through their environments in order to establish new territories in more favourable habitats.
- 3.3.18 The more permanent dubh lochans of the Phillips Mains Mire SSSI located within the Site, where a number of existing local species records originate from are likely to provide more stable habitat features for the species and support a more diverse cover of emergent vegetation and plant, invertebrate and amphibian food sources.
- 3.3.19 Overall whilst signs confirming the presence of the species within the Site were recorded, these were relatively restricted to a small number of ditch and watercourse sections and suggest that such features are most likely to be in use for commuting and dispersal by the species.

Table 3.4: Terrestrial mammal survey Target Notes (TNs) – Water vole.

Target Note (Figure 8.4 Ref)	Grid Reference	Description	Photographic Plate
AA1	ND 30903 70784	Several signs of water vole activity around these pools including runs out of the water, droppings and characteristic clipped vegetation.	-
AA2	ND 30524 70819	Water vole signs including runs, characteristic dropping and clipped vegetation, at another large pool.	-
AA3	ND 30082 70796	Runs, characteristic droppings (and latrine) and clipped vegetation.	C
AA4	ND 28261 70172	Runs, characteristic droppings (and latrine) and clipped vegetation.	D
AA5	ND 28812 71526	Runs, characteristic droppings and clipped vegetation.	E
AA6	ND 28964 67859	Runs, characteristic droppings and clipped vegetation.	-
AA7	ND 30171 68785	Small mammal runs and clipped feeding remains in unmarked ditch, possibly bank or water vole.	-
AA8	ND 30069 68352	Water vole latrine and runs found.	-
AA9	ND 29627 69369	Water vole latrine and runs found on burn.	-

Wildcat

- 3.3.20 No signs indicative of the presence of wildcat were recorded during field surveys
- 3.3.21 Plantation woodland habitats that predominate the Site are generally considered to provide suboptimal habitats for wildcat, with more favourable habitats provided by mosaics of deciduous woodland, scrub and grasslands and which are absent from the local surrounding area. No existing local records are identified and the species presence is considered highly unlikely.

4 SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 Terrestrial mammal surveys have identified evidence of otter and water vole activity within the Site, but habitats present are largely considered to be suboptimal and most likely providing dispersing and commuting opportunities for both species through the wider area.
- 4.1.2 Suitable habitats for otter and water vole are considered to be extensively available locally, with local records relatively widespread.
- 4.1.3 No evidence of badger, pine marten, wildcat or red squirrel was recorded and no existing records for these species are identified locally, suggesting their likely absence.

5 REFERENCES

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- NatureScot (2020e). 'Standing Advice for Planning Consultations – Protected Species: Water Vole'. NatureScot, Inverness.
- NatureScot (2020f). 'Standing Advice for Planning Consultations – Protected Species: Wildcat'. NatureScot, Inverness.
- SNH (2018) 'Best Practice Badger Survey Guidance Note'. SNH, Inverness.

ANNEX 1: EXISTING RECORDS OF PROTECTED AND NOTABLE MAMMAL SPECIES – HBRG.

Table A1.1 overleaf provides further details of existing records of protected and notable mammal species provided by the Highland Biological Recording Group (HBRG).

The following relevant legislative protection and conservation status' assigned are to species:

- HabDir-A2 – listed on Annex 2 of the Habitats Directive as a species that is endangered and/or is of community interests and for which Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated;
- HabReg-Sch2 – listed as a European Protected Species (EPS) of animal;
- WACA-Sch5 – listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed and/or cetacea/basking shark that are not allowed to be intentionally or recklessly disturbed;
- MSA – protected under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010;
- PoS – protected under the Protection of Seals (Designation of Haul-out Sites) (Scotland) Order 2014;
- SBL – listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List and considered by the Scottish Ministers to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation; and,
- LBAP – listed as a priority species within the Highland Biodiversity Action Plan (2015 – 2020).

Table A1.1: Records of protected and notable mammal species within 2km of the Site – HBRG.

Note: no records flagged as Sensitive were provided.

Species	Conservation Status	Grid Ref.	Comments
Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	HabDir-A2 MSA PoS	ND3373	1 Count
		ND3273	3 Count
Common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i>	HabDir-A2 MSA PoS LBAP	ND315745	Present Count
		ND328730	1 Count
Common porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	HabDir-A2 HabReg-Sch2 SBL WACA-Sch5 LBAP	ND3273	15 Count
		ND3374	6 Count
Water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	WACA-Sch5 SBL LBAP	ND255736	Occupied burrows. Reference: The distribution of the Water Vole in Caithness. Caithness Biodiversity Group, report to Highland BAP.
		ND286708	Latrines in most of the more extensive reed beds.
		ND297708	Latrines and runs in reed beds beside flight pond.
		ND297708	Occupied.
		ND297703	Tunnels and fresh latrines in an area of rushes running 150m along ditch and quarry pond, also stretching width about 50m.
		ND296702	Tunnels and fresh latrines in an area of rushes running 150m along ditch and quarry pond, also stretching width about 50m.
		ND297699	Tunnels and latrines.
		ND278719	Tunnels leading to Phragmites bed.
		ND263707	Tunnels and latrines.

Species	Conservation Status	Grid Ref.	Comments
		ND279714	Latrine.
		ND270714	Latrine.
		ND313718	Latrine.
		ND313718	Latrine.
		ND308708	Latrine.
		ND303709	Latrine.
		ND277715	Latrine.
Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	SBL LBAP	ND37	Juvenile Count. Dead on road.
		ND37	Dead on Road.
		ND2851272670	1 Count of Adult
		ND2819672610	1 Count of Adult. Dead on Road.
Brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	SBL LBAP	ND302727	1 present Count
		ND255713	1 alive Count
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	HabDir-A2 HabReg-Sch2 SBL WACA-Sch5 LBAP	ND282738	Juvenile Count. Dead on road.
		ND270737	2 Count.
		ND316744	3 Count

ANNEX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES



Plate 1

Otter spraint recorded along the Link Burn.



Plate 2

Otter spraint recorded along the Burn of Hollandmey.



Plate 3

Water vole droppings, including latrine, with clipped vegetation along a mammal run.



Plate 4

Mammal run, with water vole droppings including latrine and clipped vegetation.



Plate 5

Water vole droppings.