



Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Lairdmannoch Energy Park

Technical Appendix 6-8: NVC Survey (Western Access Track) (Additional Information)

Lairdmannoch Energy Park Limited

wind2

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1. Overview

- 1.1.1. In May 2025, Lairdmannoch Energy Park Limited (the 'Applicant') submitted a planning application (Ref. No: ECU00004900) to the ECU under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 and for deemed planning permission under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 for the construction and operation of Lairdmannoch Energy Park (the 'Proposed Development').
- 1.1.2. The application included an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (the '2025 EIA Report'), prepared in accordance with the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations').
- 1.1.3. NatureScot provided the following comments in its response dated 18 August 2025:

"The report states that no survey has been undertaken along the proposed western access route but that this does not alter the findings of the EIAR. Nevertheless, there is a clearly potential for impacts to protected species due to construction and ongoing access. The route should therefore be subject to the same prescriptions for preconstruction survey as for the rest of the site and if necessary appropriate mitigation introduced. We note in section 6.6.3 the intention to maintain a 15-mph speed restriction for construction vehicles. This should be rigidly enforced across the whole site to minimise risk to protected species."

- 1.1.4. This Technical Appendix supports **AI Chapter 6: Ecology** and responds to the NatureScot consultee comments.
- 1.1.5. The revised Chapter and Technical Appendix (TA) form part of the supporting documentation submitted with the Additional Information (AI) Report.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1. The site for the Proposed Development is located 7 km north-east of Gatehouse of Fleet and 10 km west of Castle Douglas in Dumfries and Galloway (the 'Proposed Development Site') and lies entirely within the planning authority area of Dumfries and Galloway Council.
- 1.2.2. The scope of construction works for the Proposed Development has been revised, requiring further surveys to be conducted on a new access track in the south-west of the Site.

1.3 Objectives

- 1.3.1. The purpose of this report is to:
 - outline the survey methodology of the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) survey;
 - present information on the NVC communities recorded within the boundary and appropriate buffer area of the new access track and their conservation status;
 - evaluate the ecological importance of the surveyed NVC communities in respect of their status as listed in Annex I of the European Habitats Directive and their Scottish Biodiversity List status; and
 - identify sensitive habitats present based on SEPA (2024) guidance, and to establish whether any Priority Peatlands and/or Ground Water Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs) are present that may be negatively affected by the Proposed Development.

2. Methodology

2.1 NVC Survey Methods

- 2.1.1. The NVC survey was carried out by two surveyors on the 5 and 6 August 2025.
- 2.1.2. The NVC communities within the survey boundary were mapped by eye and classified according to Rodwell (1998a, 1998b, 2000, 2003). The floristics of the main NVC communities were recorded using 2 m by 2 m quadrat samples to aid vegetation type classification. Woodland quadrats were adapted to the size of the community and were preferentially 10 m by 10 m for assessment of the tree canopy and 2m by 2m for the ground flora.
- 2.1.3. Higher plant nomenclature follows that of Stace (2024), and bryophyte nomenclature follows that of Hill et al. (2008).

2.2 Limitations

- 2.2.1. The survey was conducted in early August, and was therefore conducted at an appropriate time of year in terms of seasonality for plants. Grasses, moss and other non-perennial plants were in good condition allowing for proper identification. Weather conditions during the survey were clear and sunny with good visibility.

3. Results

3.1.1. The survey recorded vegetation communities that are considered to be of potential conservation interest or potential GWDTEs. Where these communities were floristically distinct, they were assigned into corresponding sub-communities. NVC communities of particular interest recorded during the survey were:

- Grasslands and tall herb community U5; and
- Woodland W17.

3.2 NVC Communities

OV27b *Epilobium (Chamaenerion) angustifolium* community, *Urtica dioica*-*Cirsium arvense* sub-community

- 3.2.1. This community is most often situated on waste ground, railway embankments and roadside ditches – as is the case on this Site. It is dominated by rosebay willow herb *Chamaenerion angustifolium*, with other pioneering young tree species such as *Salix spp.* or fast-growing plants and grasses as it often occurs on ground which has been recently disturbed (Rodwell, 2000).
- 3.2.2. The examples of this community on Site predominantly contained bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* as well as rosebay willow herb. There was also an abundance of common waste ground grasses and species such as common bent grass *Agrostis capillaris* and cock's-foot grass *Dactylis glomerata*. Young trees were also occasionally present, including goat willow *Salix caprea*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea* and silver birch *Betula pendula*. Some bramble *Rubus fruticosus* scrub was also present, though not dominant.

OV23 *Lolium perenne*-*Dactylis glomerata* community

- 3.2.3. The OV23 community is present on flatter ground along the side of the access track where rosebay willow herb was far less frequently seen. This community also has a greater dominance of rye grasses and a lack of tree saplings.
- 3.2.4. Within the quadrats surveyed on site there was an abundance of red clover *Trifolium pratense* and cock's-foot grass as well as ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, which is typical of this community (Rodwell, 2000). Common dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* was also present. The examples of this habitat on Site also contained scattered amounts of bramble scrub and so may have bordered on the W24 *Rubus fruticosus*-*Holcus lanatus* underscrub community in some examples.

U5d *Nardus stricta*-*Galium saxatile* grassland, *Calluna vulgaris*-*Danthonia decumbens* sub-community

- 3.2.5. *Nardus stricta*-*Galium saxatile* grassland is characterised mainly by the presence of matgrass *Nardus stricta*, and heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*. Often matgrass becomes dominant, growing in dense tufts. In examples where matgrass is not dominant (as in the quadrats surveyed here), other grass species such as purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* and common bent may be present, as well as sparse *Juncus spp.* rush growth in wetter areas (Rodwell, 1998a).
- 3.2.6. This particular example of this community was in a hilly area where a spruce forestry plantation had been harvested some time ago. While there were some decomposing tree stumps and loose branches, the area had largely been reclaimed by upland and some heathland species. The damp, acidic and peaty soil which previously contained a forestry plantation is also the typical soil conditions for the U5 community. Species more characteristic of the *Calluna vulgaris*-*Danthonia decumbens* sub-community include its namesake common heather, which was observed in all quadrats taken,

in varying proportions; the sub-community is also likely to feature common bent grass, red-stemmed feathermoss *Pleurozium schreberei* and bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* (Rodwell, 1998a) which were all recorded in one or more survey quadrats of this community. Due to the recent change in community type due to the felling of the plantation, and close proximity to the roadside, some fast-colonising species such as bracken and bramble are also present here in small amounts; particularly at the lower sections of the slope.

H10 *Calluna vulgaris*-*Erica cinerea* heath

- 3.2.7. The examples of this community recorded on site was closer to the typical sub-community H10, which has a greater abundance of common heather and purple moor-grass, in addition to the presence of tormentil *Potentilla erecta* (Rodwell, 1998b). There is also an abundance of red-stemmed feathermoss and glittering wood-moss *Hylocomium splendens*, which is typical to this habitat (Elkington, et al., 2002). Generally, this area was found to be species-poor.
- 3.2.8. This would be considered as a poor-quality example of this community, as there were numerous species present which are more common in waste ground, embankments or grassland habitats such as meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, grey willow saplings and bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*. This is because the area encompassing this community was fairly small, and also bordered areas of plantation forestry and roadside embankments which has caused encroachment from species within both of these habitats.

W17d *Quercus petraea*-*Betula pubescens*-*Dicranum majus* woodland, *Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus* sub-community

- 3.2.9. The dominant tree species in this communities are the sessile oak and downy birch *Betula pubescens*, usually in a fairly even mix. The canopy is often uniform despite the usual differences in growth heights for both of the primary tree species, and other tree species are uncommon (Hall et al., 2004). Bilberry is also fairly common here (Rodwell, 2003).
- 3.2.10. This community was found with mainly Downy and silver birch *Betula pendula*, as well as a smaller amount of hardier tree species such as rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* and common hazel *Corylus avellana*; this is typical of the W17d sub-community which suggests a more obvious thicket of varying tree scrubs (Rodwell, 2003). Lanky moss, red-stemmed feathermoss and glittering wood-moss were also recorded, and are signifiers of the W17d sub-community. Some bryophytes were also recorded, such as common haircap moss *Polytrichum commune* and red bog-moss *Sphagnum capillifolium* which may be a result of particularly waterlogged sections within quadrats.

3.3 Other Habitats

- 3.3.1. Large sections within the survey area and buffer were in sitka spruce *Picea sitchensis* plantation and are therefore not necessarily an NVC community. Other plant species observed in these areas included a ubiquitous coverage of glittering wood-moss and lanky moss *Rhytidiadelphus loreus* in a substantial carpet of bryophytes on the forest floor. Larger shrubs present were bell heather *Erica cinerea* and bilberry, with bracken and hard fern *Blechnum spicant* also present.
- 3.3.2. Other areas of woodland which did not fit into a specific NVC community were also present on Site, in particular, sections of Scots pine forest. This, despite being less densely planted or intensive as spruce or other conifer plantation is still counted as plantation forestry and therefore not an NVC community. Ground level species recorded here were: a large coverage of bracken; wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, nettles *Urtica dioica*, common selfheal *Prunella vulgaris* and glittering wood-moss.

4. Evaluation

- 4.1.1. The NVC surveys were targeted to record communities of potential conservation value and/or potential groundwater dependency. An ecological assessment was carried out for potential GWDTE ecosystems NVC categories on Site as well as its classification in Annex I of the EC Habitats Directive or the Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL) (as shown in **Table 6-8-1**).

Table 6-8-1: Evaluation of Recorded NVC Communities

NVC Community	Potential Groundwater Dependence	Nature Conservation Status
OV27b <i>Epilobium</i> (<i>Chamaenerion</i>) <i>angustifolium</i> community, <i>Urtica dioica</i> - <i>Cirsium arvense</i> sub-community	None	None
OV23 <i>Lolium perenne</i> - <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> community	None	None
U5d <i>Nardus stricta</i> - <i>Galium saxatile</i> grassland	None	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe) (Annex 1) <i>Nardus stricta</i> - <i>Galium saxatile</i> grassland (SBL)
H10 <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> - <i>Erica cinerea</i> heath	None	European dry heaths (Annex I) Alpine and subalpine heaths (Annex I) Upland heathland (SBL)
W17d <i>Quercus petraea</i> - <i>Betula pubescens</i> - <i>Dicranum majus</i> woodland	None	Western acidic oak woodland (Annex I) Caledonian forest (Annex I) Upland birchwoods (SBL)

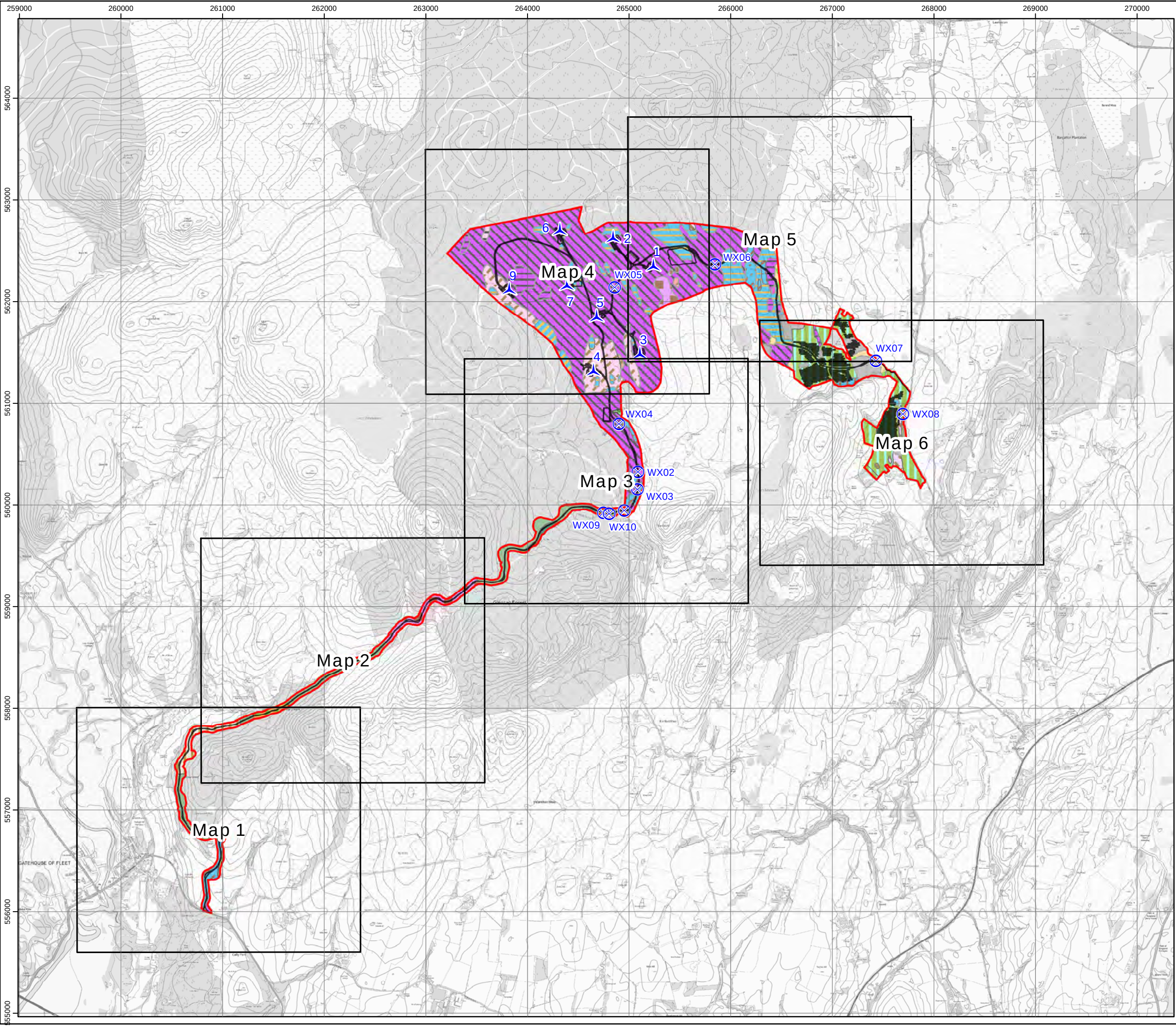
5. References

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Appendices



Appendix A. Figure



Lairdmannoch Energy Park



AI Figure 6-4
NVC results - Overview

Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed turbine location
- Proposed Infrastructure
- Watercourse crossing

NVC Habitat

- H10
- MG7
- M15a
- M15b
- M15d
- M17a
- M18a
- M23
- M23b
- M25
- M25a
- OV23
- OV27b
- S8
- S9a
- U4
- U4b
- U5d
- U20
- U20c
- W9b
- W17d
- W23
- Forestry
- Non-NVC
- Plantation Forestry - Non NVC

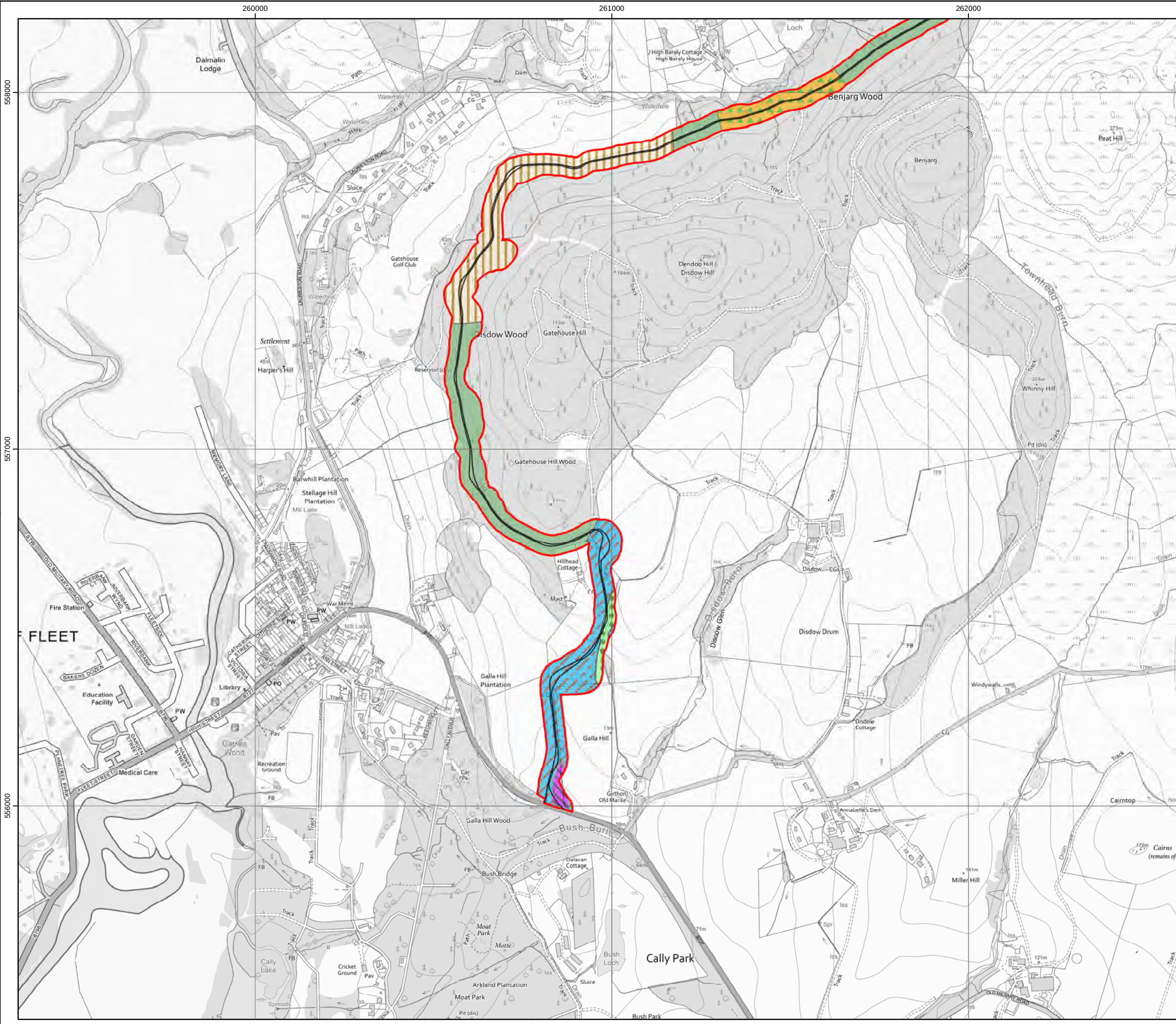


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AI Figure 6-4
NVC results - Map 1

- Key**
- Site boundary
 - Proposed Infrastructure
 - NVC Habitat**
 - M25a
 - OV27b
 - U4
 - W17d
 - Forestry
 - Plantation Forestry - Non NVC



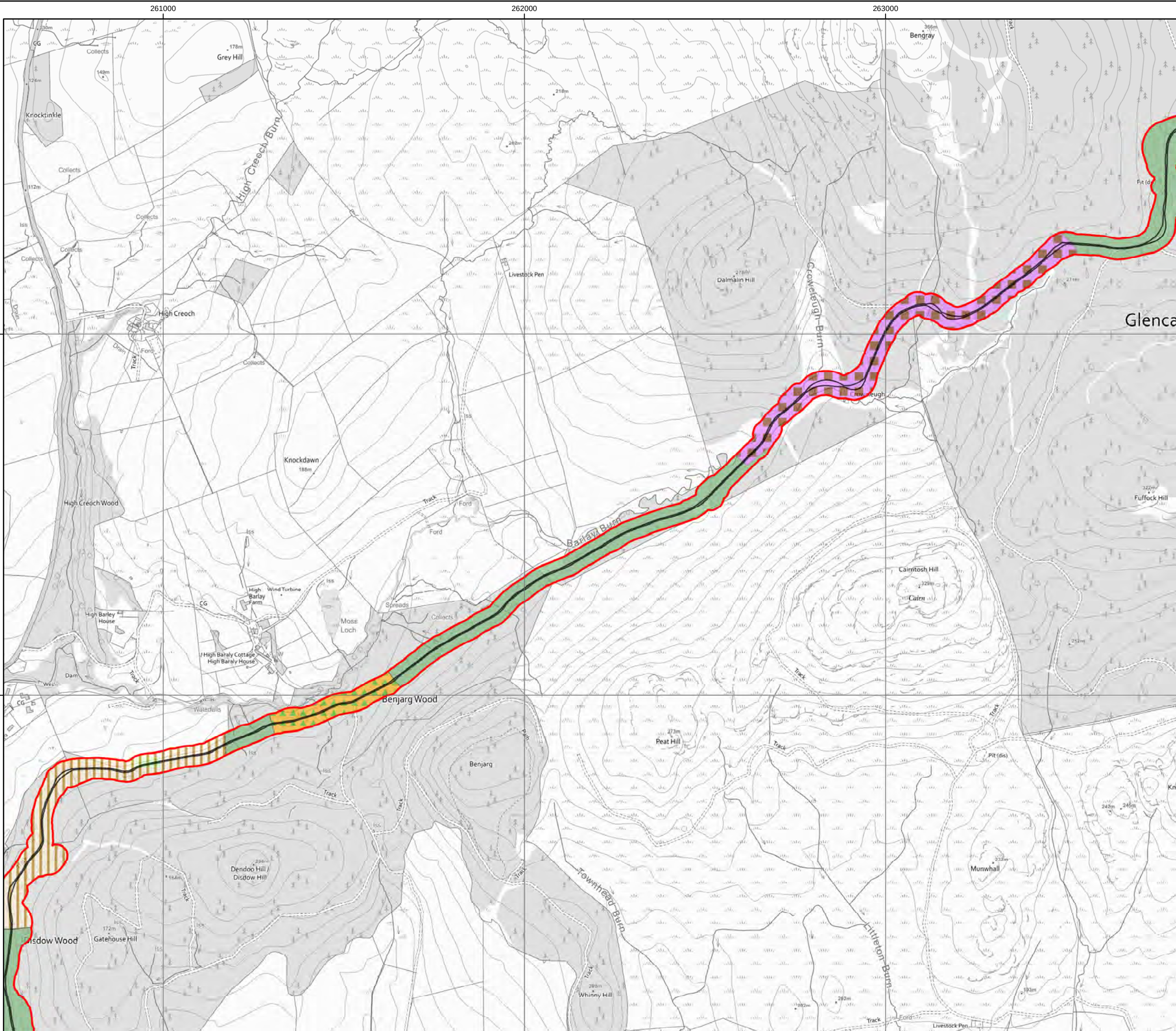
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AI Figure 6-4
NVC results - Map 2

- Key**
- Site boundary
 - Proposed Infrastructure
 - NVC Habitat**
 - OV27b
 - U5d
 - W17d
 - Plantation Forestry - Non NVC



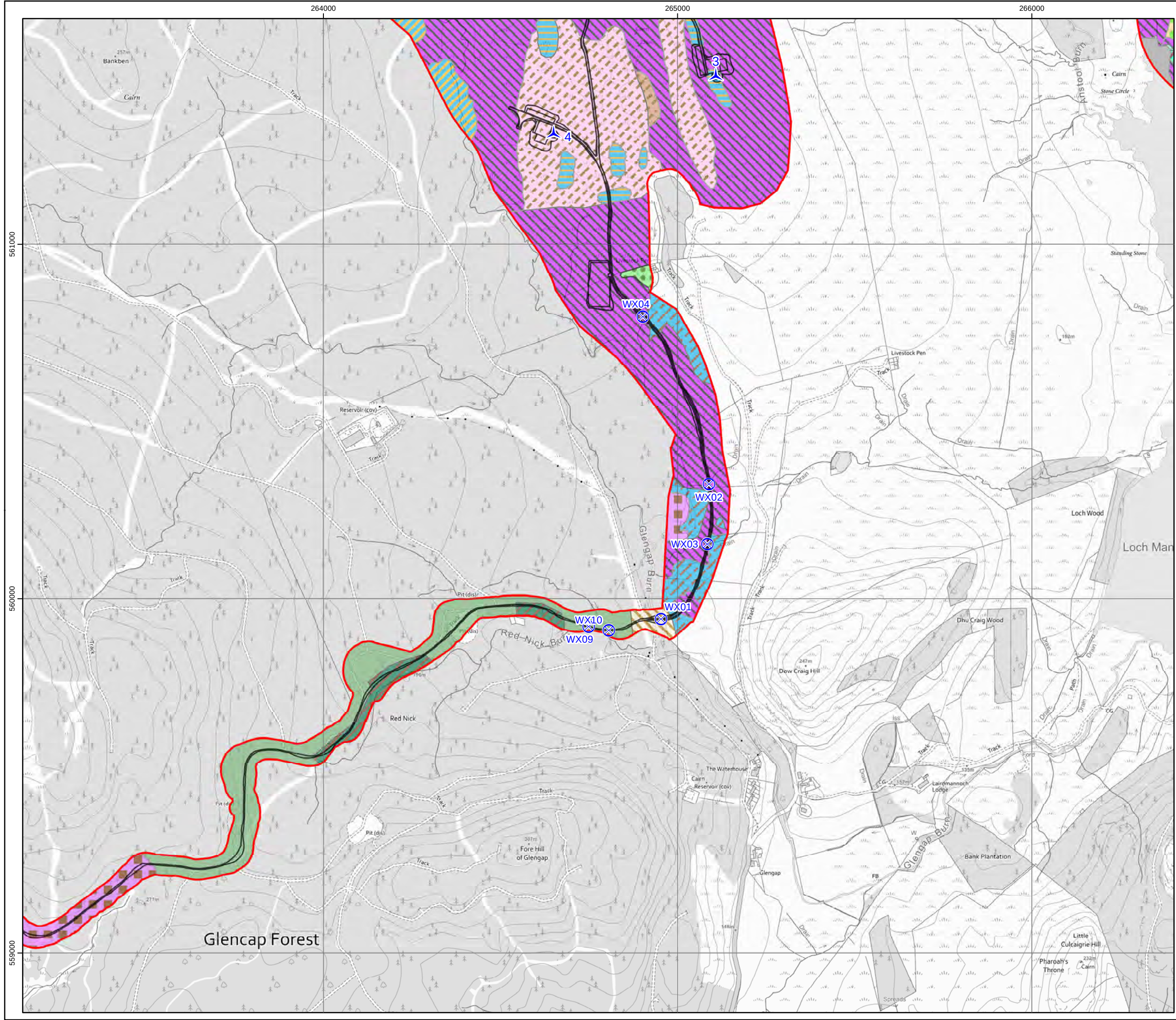
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AI Figure 6-4
NVC results - Map 3

Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed turbine location
- Proposed Infrastructure
- Watercourse crossing

NVC Habitat

- H10
- M15b
- M15d
- M25a
- OV23
- S8
- S9a
- U4
- U5d
- U20
- U20c
- W23
- Forestry
- Non-NVC
- Plantation Forestry - Non NVC

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CONSULTING

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Metres



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AI Figure 6-4
NVC results - Map 4

Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed turbine location
- Proposed Infrastructure
- Watercourse crossing

NVC Habitat

- M15a
- M15b
- M15d
- M17a
- M23
- M25
- M25a
- U4
- U5d
- U20
- U20c
- Forestry



0 250 500
Metres

N

Scale @ A3:
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AI Figure 6-4
NVC results - Map 5

Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed turbine location
- Proposed Infrastructure
- Watercourse crossing

NVC Habitat

- MG7
- M15a
- M15b
- M15d
- M18a
- M23
- M25
- M25a
- S8
- S9a
- U4
- U4b
- U5d
- U20
- W23
- Non-NVC

atmos
CONSULTING

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Metres

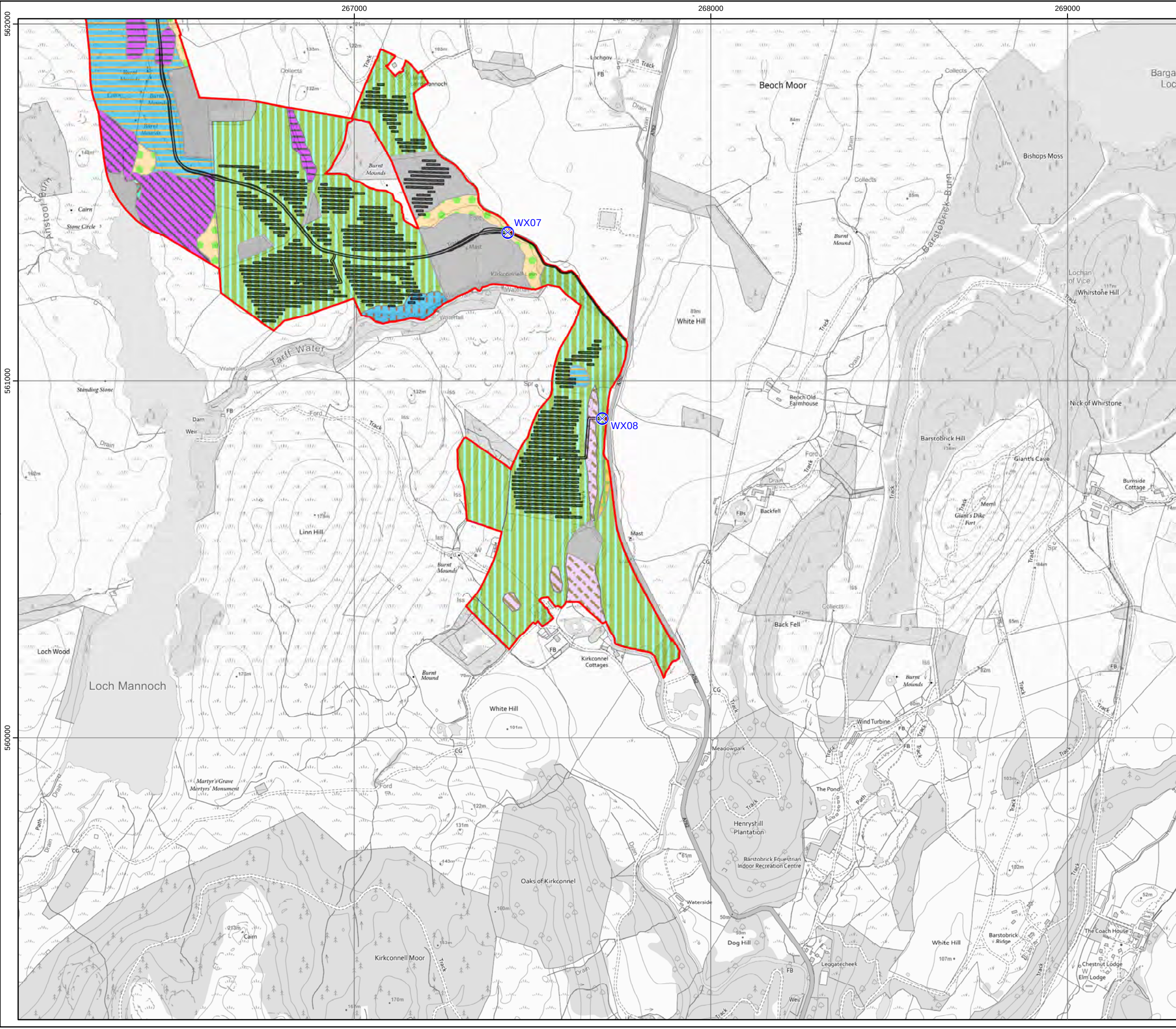


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Lairdmannoch Energy Park



AI Figure 6-4
NVC results - Map 6

Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed Infrastructure
- Watercourse crossing

NVC Habitat

- MG7
- M23
- M23b
- M25
- M25a
- S8
- S9a
- U4b
- U20
- W9b
- W23
- Non-NVC



0 250 500
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Appendix B. Quadrat Data

- 5.1.1. Tables for sampled vegetation in each community are shown over the following pages. The Domin value is based on the percentage cover of each species within the 2 x 2 m quadrat as in the following table.

% cover	DOMIN value
91 – 100	10
76 – 90	9
51 – 75	8
34 – 50	7
26 – 33	6
11 – 25	5
4 – 10	4
< 4 many	3
< 4 several	2
< 4 few	1

	OV27b	OV27b
Quadrat No.	1	2
Easting	260758	260755
Northing	557793	557799
Species	DOMIN	DOMIN
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	8	8
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	6	5
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		6
<i>Salix cinerea</i>		5
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	4	4
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	4	4
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	4	4
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	4	4
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	4	4
<i>Salix caprea</i>	1	4
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>		4
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	4	
<i>Bedula pendula</i>	2	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>		2
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>		1
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	1	

	W17d
Quadrat No.	3
Easting	261368
Northing	557937
Species	DOMIN
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	8
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	7
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	7
<i>Betula pendula</i>	7
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	6
<i>Pleurozium schreberei</i>	5
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	5
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	5
<i>Rhytidiaelphus loreus</i>	5
<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>	4
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	4
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	4
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	2
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	1

	H18a / pine plantation
Quadrat No.	4
Easting	261659
Northing	558064
Species	DOMIN
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	10
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	9
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	5
<i>Rhytidiaelphus loreus</i>	5
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	4
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	4
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	4
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	4
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	2

	W10d / Scots pine forestry
Quadrat No.	5
Easting	261961
Northing	558274
Species	DOMIN
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	9
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	8
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	7
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	6
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	4
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	4
<i>Betula pendula</i>	4
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	4
<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	4
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	2

	OV23
Quadrat No.	6
Easting	264915
Northing	559947
Species	DOMIN
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	7
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	7
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	7
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	5
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	4
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	4
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	4
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	4
<i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>	4

	H10
Quadrat No.	7
Easting	264205
Northing	559795
Species	DOMIN
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	8
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	7
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	6
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	6
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	5
<i>Pleurozium schreberei</i>	5
<i>Daucus carota</i>	4
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	4
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	4

	U5d	U5d
Quadrat No.	8	9
Easting	263327	263301
Northing	559141	559154
Species	DOMIN	DOMIN
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	5	7
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	4	7
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	4	7
<i>Pleurozium schreberei</i>	6	4
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	6	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	5	5
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	5	5
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	5	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	4	4
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	4	4
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	4	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>		4
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	4	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>		4
<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	1	
<i>Picea stichensis</i>	1	

Appendix C. List of Recorded Species

Scientific Name	Common Name
Trees	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile oak
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
Shrubs and Heather	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Common heather
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Common broom
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell heather
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Common gorse
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
Rushes	
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush
Herbs and Grasses	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent grass
<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	Silver hairgrass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat-grass
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard fern
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willow-herb
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot grass
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath bedstraw
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Common nipplewort
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot trefoil
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor-grass
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat-grass
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping woodsorrel
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Common self-heal
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle
Lichens	
<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	Reindeer lichen
Bryophytes	
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	Glittering wood-moss
<i>Pleurozium schreberei</i>	Red-stemmed feathermoss
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Common haircap moss
<i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>	Lanky moss
<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>	Red bogmoss

Appendix D. NVC Quadrats Locations and Photographs

Quadrat Photographs and Co-Ordinates



Quadrat Photographs and Co-Ordinates



Quadrat Photographs and Co-Ordinates



Quadrat Photographs and Co-Ordinates



Quadrat Photographs and Co-Ordinates



Lairdmannoch
Quadrat 8
Habitat U5d
E: 263327, N: 559141
06.08.2025

Quadrat Photographs and Co-Ordinates



Lairdmannoch
Quadrat 9
Habitat U5d
E: 263301; N: 559154
06.08.2025