

Moray Council Natural Capital and Carbon Sequestration Study



moray
council

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1. Executive Summary

Moray Council has a statutory duty under the Climate Change Act (2009) to sustainably adapt to climate change and reduce carbon emissions, working towards local and national net zero targets. Increasing the level of carbon sequestered within existing landholdings is an important and necessary measure to achieve these aspirations, and to reduce the costs associated with external carbon offsetting.

This study, based on research funded by the Scottish Government's Just Transition Fund 2022, assessed the potential for carbon sequestration on the Council's landholdings. The study found that up to 1,340.8 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) per year could be sequestered on 132.9 hectares of land, worth £271,483 per annum. This can be achieved by planting trees and shrubs, and by enhancing grassland. Where land has an existing use, it is recommended that any interventions should be designed to complement this.

In addition to environmental benefits, this work has the potential to deliver several economic and social benefits including job creation, improved public health and social cohesion, and enhanced tourism, recreation and educational opportunities.

To maximise the impact of these opportunities, it is essential that the actions recommended within this study are aligned with existing and upcoming environmental strategies, and that it is implemented as part of a multi-benefit, place-based approach with the community and other relevant partners.

2. Introduction

Moray Council is committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2030. This is a challenging but pertinent aspiration, as climate change is one of the most pressing issues facing future generations. Underpinning this need for action is a statutory duty upon the Council to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate in the most sustainable manner.

One way that the Council can move towards net zero emissions is by increasing carbon sequestration within its own landholdings. Carbon sequestration is the process of locking carbon dioxide from the atmosphere back into the land. It can be achieved through a variety of methods, such as planting trees, restoring wetlands, and changing land use practices.

Initial research into carbon sequestration opportunities on Moray Council owned land was funded by the Scottish Government's Just Transition Fund 2022 and carried out by LUC. This was used to underpin the methodology and list of potential sites discussed in this study.

This study assesses the potential for carbon sequestration on the Council's landholdings. It uses geographical information system (GIS) analysis to identify areas of Council-owned land with potential for enhanced carbon sequestration. Key stakeholders from council services were consulted and their observations incorporated into the findings.

The study recommends appropriate strategic interventions and outlines any associated co-benefits. Follow-up work required to progress the strategic outcomes is highlighted, so that action may then be taken in line with the Council's climate change plans.

3. Approach

The approach to identifying the baseline carbon sequestration value and potential carbon sequestration value for council landholdings involved the following steps:

1. **Data cleaning:** Cleaning of the data to provide a single set of council assets on which to base the calculations of carbon sequestration potential. This involved removing any duplicate or inaccurate data, as well as merging different datasets into a single master dataset.
2. **Identification of carbon sequestration values:** Identification of carbon sequestration values applicable to the Ordnance Survey MasterMap (OSMM) land cover types. This was done by reviewing the current literature, drawing on the experience of the project team, and conducting a series of expert interviews.
3. **Exclusion of manmade and hard surfaces:** Manmade and hard surfaces were excluded from the analysis, as they do not have a significant carbon sequestration value. This was done by using a combination of GIS and manual methods.
4. **Identification of biodiversity considerations:** The biodiversity considerations that influence the suitability of OSMM land cover types to change were then identified. This included factors such as the presence of protected species and habitats, the potential for habitat fragmentation, and the impact of climate change.
5. **Consultation with Moray Council service representatives:** Moray Council service representatives were consulted to identify other constraints to implementing change, such as ownership type and property type. This was done through a series of workshops and interviews. Further sites were added/removed as appropriate.
6. **Development of scenarios for change:** Scenarios for change were then developed, based on the different constraints and considerations identified.
7. **Development of an action plan and recommendations for next steps:** Finally, an action plan was developed with recommendations for next steps.

3.1 Data limitations

The data on ownership type and property type held by the Council is not always up to date or readily accessible. This is due to property ownerships changing frequently, or records kept manually rather than digitally.

3.2 Biodiversity considerations

The land holding types (excluding hard surfaces and manmade) were evaluated, taking into account biodiversity considerations for Moray, and classified into three categories:

- **Suitable for change:** These land cover types are not subject to any significant constraints and can be changed without impacting biodiversity.
- **Variable:** These land cover types may be suitable for change, but there are some potential constraints that need to be considered. These constraints may include the presence of protected species, the potential for habitat fragmentation, or the impact of climate change.
- **Unsuitable:** These land cover types are not suitable for change due to significant biodiversity constraints. These constraints may include the presence of important species/habitats, or the potential for significant habitat loss.

3.3 Stakeholder workshops

Stakeholder workshops were held with representatives from different council services to identify key opportunities and constraints for future change on sites. The workshop participants shared their knowledge and expertise on a range of topics, including:

- The council's strategic priorities for climate change and biodiversity
- The current state of the council's assets
- The potential for change on sites
- The challenges and barriers to change

The workshop discussions helped to identify a number of key opportunities and constraints for future change on sites, and these were used in the development of the study findings.

3.4 Carbon sequestration values

The assigned carbon sequestration values are based on values identified in current literature. The values are expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per hectare per year (tCO₂e/ha/yr).

4. Potential interventions

Moray Council's large and diverse landholdings present two valuable opportunities for carbon sequestration. These are tree and shrub planting and grassland enhancement.

Opportunities for such interventions exist across the council area, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Location of potential carbon sequestration projects within Moray Council landholdings.

4.1 Tree and shrub planting

Tree and shrub planting is a well-established method of carbon sequestration. Trees and shrubs absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as they grow, and store this carbon for many years. Planting of trees and shrubs on suitable pockets of council land offers the greatest potential level of carbon sequestration.

This type of intervention affords wider environmental benefits including improved air quality, reduced noise pollution and enhanced biodiversity. Green spaces have been found to improve overall quality of life by providing a sense of place, promoting recreation, physical activity and reducing stress.

Significant consideration should be given to planting the right tree/shrub in the right place. This will determine how well the species grows and ensure that it sequesters an optimal level of carbon during its lifetime.

4.2 Grassland enhancement

Grasslands store a lot of carbon in the soil, referred to as soil organic carbon (SOC). The more plant diversity that there is in a grassland, the more SOC it can store. This is because different plants have different root systems, which help to break down organic matter and lock carbon in the soil.

Grassland can be enhanced through rewilding and the creation of wildflower growing spaces. This type of intervention will be particularly relevant in smaller areas of land, such as verges, or where larger-scale planting is unsuitable. There are many examples of such areas across Moray already.



Figure 2. Tyock Burn, Elgin.

There are several different types of enhanced grassland, each with its own unique characteristics, some of which already exist in Moray:

- **Short flowering lawn:** Created by replacing a traditional monoculture grass lawn with a seed mix or wildflower turves that favour low-growing and ground-hugging species. These species require less mowing than amenity grass, so they can help to reduce the amount of maintenance required.
- **Wet meadow:** Found in areas with damp or wet conditions that may periodically flood. Meadow species can thrive in these conditions as long as the water flow does not improve the nutrient-poor soil.
- **Hedgerow border:** Created by planting a seed mix specifically for hedgerows. These mixes can tolerate a degree of shading and can help to supplement the range of wildflowers already present in the hedgerow.

- **Woodland and shrub understorey:** Seeding or planting wildflowers in the understorey of a woodland or scrubland. This can help to enhance the existing ground cover and provide a more diverse habitat for wildlife.
- **Verges:** Involves planting wildflowers along roadsides and paths. This can help to reduce the amount of mowing required and can also provide a more attractive and wildlife-friendly alternative to traditional grass verges.
- **Pollinator meadow:** Created using a seed mix that favours high-nectar value species. These species are attractive to pollinators, such as bees and butterflies. Pollinator meadows can help to improve pollination rates and boost biodiversity.
- **Beetle bank:** A low mound that is seeded with tussock-forming native grasses. Beetle banks are cut irregularly to provide important overwintering habitat for invertebrates, small mammals, and reptiles.



Figure 3. Clovenside cemetery, Forres.



Figure 4. Lossiemouth seafront, Lossiemouth.

4.3 Carbon sequestration potential

The study found that a total of 132.9 hectares of Moray Council landholdings are suitable for change to increase carbon sequestration. The total carbon sequestration value of this land is currently 70.5 tCO₂e per year.

The potential carbon sequestration value of these landholdings, once changed, is significant. It is estimated that the maximum carbon sequestration value achievable is 1340.8 tCO₂e per year. This is based on an assumption that all land suitable for change is subject to change.

The most common property types with suitable land for change are parks/playing fields (excluding sports pitches), primary and secondary schools (excluding sports pitches), and cemeteries. These property types account for 86% of the total area of land suitable for change. These sites have multiple uses, so any intervention will only affect part of the area and will be designed to work well with the intended use of the site.

Table 1. Breakdown of current and potential carbon sequestration values within Moray Council landholdings by property type. Economic values attributed from BEIS.

Property type	Total area of habitat suitable for change (hectares)	Current carbon sequestration value (tCO ₂ e)	Potential carbon sequestration value (tCO ₂ e)	Annual economic value of potential carbon sequestration (2023 prices)
Agricultural	11.7	4.6	88.3	22,252
Car park	0.5	0	3.8	958
Cemeteries (10% of area)	3.9	1.6	29.4	7,409
Country park	21.8	8.6	164.6	41,479
Day centre	0.7	0.3	5.3	1,336
Depot	0.6	0.2	4.5	1,134
Harbour	1.9	0.7	14.3	3,604
Park/playing field (excluding sports pitches)	83	33.2	626.7	157,928
Play area	3.4	1.4	25.7	6,476
Primary and secondary school (excluding sports pitches)	33.9	13.5	255.9	64,487
Recycling/refuse tip	8.7	3.2	65.7	16,556
Sites (general)	7.5	3.0	56.6	14,263
Total	132.9	70.5	1340.8	£271,483

There are several statutory duties and policy drivers which support interventions in these areas, and these are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. Relevant statutory duties and policy drivers.

<p>Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</p>	<p>A statutory obligation on all public bodies to act to deliver on the national climate change targets, with 3 key duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions ● Adaptation: To help Moray adapt to the changing climate ● Sustainability: To act in a sustainable manner.
<p>National Planning Framework 4</p>	<p>Gives significant consideration to carbon, climate change and biodiversity by incorporating the national climate change targets into the local planning system to promote sustainable development.</p>
<p>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</p>	<p>A statutory duty on all public bodies in Scotland to further the conservation of biodiversity. Aims to protect and conserve biodiversity and natural habitats. Local authorities must consider biodiversity in their decision-making processes and promote the conservation of local habitats and species.</p>
<p>Nature Networks Framework</p>	<p>Scotland's public bodies have a statutory duty to facilitate the creation of Nature Networks and strengthen connections between them. This will help to deliver the Biodiversity Duties and support improved ecological connectivity.</p>
<p>Learning for Sustainability Action Plan</p>	<p>All school buildings, grounds, and policies should support Learning for Sustainability. Young people have an entitlement to outdoor learning. Improving school grounds for biodiversity and carbon sequestration will help schools deliver 'inspirational, relevant, and impactful learning related to sustainability'</p>
<p>Curriculum for Excellence through Outdoor Learning</p>	<p>Local authorities must "consider how to make the best use of school grounds and the outdoor spaces as an integral part of the learning environment ensuring that landscape design is at a par with building design".</p>
<p>Scotland's Learning Estate Strategy</p>	<p>This strategy states that "outdoor learning and the use of outdoor learning environments should be maximised".</p>
<p>Climate Ready School Grounds</p>	<p>Having Climate Ready School Grounds in Scotland will support efforts to meet the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scottish Learning Estates Investment Programme and Learning Estates Action Plan ● Learning for Sustainability ● Climate Ready Scotland 2019-2024 ● United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child <p>School grounds cover a significant area of land and were not designed with climate impacts in mind. Children are vulnerable to extreme weather and the cooling and sheltering effect of vegetation and trees is important.</p>

5. Recommendations and next steps

The opportunities discussed in this study would be most effectively implemented through the place-based Local Development Plan. To maximise potential impact, it is essential that these strategies are aligned and that they are implemented in collaboration with community councils and stakeholders across the Council. This will ensure that all relevant perspectives are considered and that the implemented opportunities are aligned with the Council's overall goals for carbon reduction, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. This strategic alignment would enable a place-based approach to reducing carbon, enhancing biodiversity, improving accessibility, and promoting the green economy.

Such an aligned strategy could form the basis for a multi-year funding bid to the North East Just Transition Fund and other potential funding sources including carbon finance and other socio-economic funding. Identification of funding sources for the potential land cover changes should be undertaken, including deadlines for applications and key requirements. This will need to be prioritised in order to secure funding to implement change within the next available planting season.

Table 3 summarises the steps that should be taken to progress the aspirations of this study.

Table 3.

	Lead	Requirements	Funding
Development of a business case, including economic appraisal of potential jobs and skills opportunities	?		
Secure funding from external sources and combine work with other delivery mechanisms	?		
Ecological appraisal of all priority sites	?		
Development of site specific proposals Community consultation/information sharing	?		
Development of an implementation programme	?		
Implementation and review	?		

5.1 Ecological appraisal of all priority sites

The potential list of sites (Appendix 1) should be subject to a preliminary ecological appraisal by a suitability qualified ecologist. Initially, this may be conducted by means of a site sample including a selection of land types. This will allow any ecological constraints to be identified, including the presence of habitats or species which would be impacted by future changes to land cover or management.

5.2 Development of site specific proposals

Following ecological appraisal, any amendments to the priority list of sites can be made and site specific proposals developed. These should include:

- Biodiversity considerations including habitat connectivity to enhance the habitat network and influence on species choice;
- Planting layout and design including impacts on key views and safety and sight lines for users of access routes;
- Opportunity to incorporate new access routes;
- Identification of areas where planting is likely to be retained in the long term and investment in higher sequestering habitats including tree planting may be justified; and
- Short term low cost management changes on any areas of land suitable for change but identified as unsuitable for planting.

- Community consultation/information sharing:

- Identify opportunities for communities to participate in and fully benefit from enhancements;
- Engage with communities about the best way to progress projects. This could be aligned with the LDP engagement process;
- Consultation materials should be prepared to help communicate to the public the likely upcoming changes to council assets. This communication should set out the reasoning behind the change and benefits from the proposed land cover change.

5.3 Development of an implementation programme

Based on the findings from ecological appraisal, sites should be prioritised, any timescales for community consultation should be programmed in, alongside key dates for funding applications. Where appropriate community involvement in implementation should be sought to support awareness, understanding and ownership of the change.

5.4 Implementation and review

Implementation should be carried out during the next available planting season after ecological appraisal is complete. A record should be made of any key challenges or opportunities associated with implementing change in any of the sites to inform future work stages and to enable peer-learning within the public sector.

Additional Considerations

5.5 Consideration to be given to school estate

The school estate has nearly 24 hectares of land that could be suitable for change and is on the priority list. However, the stakeholder consultation found that future redevelopment or expansion of the school estate would impact on the land available for change for carbon sequestration. The Council should ensure that carbon sequestration is a consideration in future landscaping and planting requirements for new school development, and that all potential school estate sites are included within the list of priority sites.

5.6 Handling of lower priority sites

Building on any key learning points from the approach to implementing change at the priority sites, all remaining areas identified as having land cover suitable for change should be prioritised. There should then be a second round of ecological appraisal, site prioritisation, community consultation and implementation.

The following property types are considered to be lower priority for immediate action, as they require more nuanced approaches:

- **Cemeteries:** A sensitive approach is required to identify areas within cemeteries where changes can be made while still maintaining the functionality of the sites for burial purposes.
- **Council owned development sites:** The likely timescale before future development on these sites will need to be considered, as well as how the change in land cover will be reflected in carbon sequestration values when the site is cleared for development.

- **Land around council housing:** These are smaller parcels of land which will require close community engagement prior to progressing enhancements.
- **Leased in land:** This includes parts of Findhorn Bay Nature Reserve, two primary schools, Nether Dallachy Landfill site, a park/playing field, and a play area.
- **Leased out sites:** Only two priority areas are leased out. One of these is greater than 1 hectare, which is 3.32 hectares at Newtyle landfill site in Forres. The Council could review the lease end date for this site and identify any opportunity for future change.
- **Common good land:** A total of 28 hectares of common good land is identified as suitable for enhancement. Approximately 23.5 hectares of this land, spread across ten sites, is greater than 1 hectare. Common good land property types include parks/playing fields, agricultural land, country park, development site, play area, sites, and a depot. If any proposed improvements would lead to change of use of common good land then this would be subject to a statutory public consultation under S104 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 to ensure community support for the proposals.
- **Public trust land:** A total of 21 hectares of land suitable for change is public trust land across three sites, all parks/playing fields. The Council should develop and consult on an appropriate justification for the use of public trust land for carbon sequestration purposes.

Appendix 1: List of potential sites

Reference	Habitat area (ha)	Ward	Type	Community	Address
02/01024/ASS	10.22	Elgin City North	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Cooper Park, King Street, Elgin
M/AL/R/15/LON	9.48	Heldon	Agricultural	Alves	Land N of Alves, Alves
03/01245/ASS	8.03	Forres	Parks / Playing Field	Forres	Grant Park, High Street, Forres
02/00303/ASS	6.75	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Refuse Tip	Innes	Kirkhill Landfill Site, Elgin
02/01071/ASS	4.97	Speyside Glenlivet	Country Park	Speyside	Speyside Way Aberlour
03/01248/ASS	4.96	Elgin City North	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Deanshaugh Fields, Lesmurdie Road, Elgin
12/01712/ASS	3.73	Elgin City North	Sites (General)	Elgin	Site Of, Chanonry Industrial Estate, Elgin, IV30 6ND
03/01309/ASS	2.92	Forres	Parks / Playing Field	Forres	Playing Field, St Leonards Road, Forres
03/01243/ASS	2.78	Keith And Cullen	Parks / Playing Field	Keith	Fife Park Fife Street Keith
11/01678/ASS	2.76	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Parks / Playing Field	Innes	Playing Field, Lhanbryde Village Hall, Robertson Road, Lhanbryde IV30 8QQ
21/01937/ASS	2.74	Heldon And Laich	Secondary School	Lossiemouth	Lossiemouth High School Coularbank Road Lossiemouth Moray IV31 6JU
03/01275/ASS	2.70	Elgin City North	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Park Brodie Drive Elgin

Reference	Habitat area (ha)	Ward	Type	Community	Address
17/01872/ASS	2.40	Forres	Agricultural	Forres	Pumping Station Adjacent A96 Findhorn/Pilmuir Forres
03/01242/ASS	2.38	Keith And Cullen	Parks / Playing Field	Keith	St Rufus Park, Seafield Avenue, Keith
02/00228/ASS	2.32	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Country Park	Heldon	Country Park, Millbuies
02/00437/ASS	2.18	Forres	Secondary School	Forres	Forres Academy, Burdtyard Road, Forres IV36 1FG
03/01342/ASS	2.13	Keith And Cullen	Parks / Playing Field	Portknockie	McLeod Park, Portknockie
03/01239/ASS	2.04	Buckie	Parks / Playing Field	Buckie & District	Merson Park, Barhill Road, Buckie
08/01611/ASS	1.97	Elgin City South	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Football Pitches, Thornhill Road, Elgin
03/01246/ASS	1.73	Speyside Glenlivet	Parks / Playing Field	Speyside	May Park, Rothes AB38 7AG
02/00461/ASS	1.68	Forres	Primary School	Forres	Applegrove Primary School, Orchard Road, Forres IV36 1PJ
02/00489/ASS	1.67	Speyside Glenlivet	Primary School	Dufftown & District	Mortlach Primary School, York Street, Dufftown AB55 4AU
02/00443/ASS	1.65	Keith And Cullen	Primary School	Cullen & Deskford	Cullen Primary School, Old Church Road, Cullen AB56 4UZ
03/01345/ASS	1.65	Keith And Cullen	Parks / Playing Field	Strathisla	King George V Playing Field, Rothiemay

Reference	Habitat area (ha)	Ward	Type	Community	Address
02/01158/ASS	1.58	Speyside Glenlivet	Parks / Playing Field	Speyside	Alice Littler Park, Broomfield Square, Aberlour
03/01324/ASS	1.52	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Parks / Playing Field	Innes	Playing Field, Glenesk Road, Lhanbryde
19/01906/ASS	1.38	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Primary School	Innes	Linkwood Primary School Thistle Drive Elgin Moray IV30 8AS
02/00476/ASS	1.37	Heldon And Laich	Primary School	Lossiemouth	Hythehill Primary School, Hythehill, Lossiemouth IV31 6RF
02/00984/ASS	1.29	Buckie	Parks / Playing Field	Buckie & District	Buckpool Harbour Park, Buckpool, Buckie
02/00480/ASS	1.26	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Primary School	Innes	Mosstodloch Primary School, Garmouth Road, Mosstodloch IV32 7JB
02/00453/ASS	1.23	Elgin City North	Primary School	Elgin	Seafield Primary School, Deanshaugh Terrace, Elgin IV30 4ES
02/00347/ASS	1.17	Buckie	Parks / Playing Field	Buckie & District	Ian Johnston Park, Midmar Street, Buckie
02/00478/ASS	1.16	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Primary School	Innes	Lhanbryde Primary School, Garmouth Road, Lhanbryde IV30 8PD
02/00445/ASS	1.12	Buckie	Primary School	Buckie & District	Millbank Primary School, McWilliam Crescent, Buckie AB56 1LU

Reference	Habitat area (ha)	Ward	Type	Community	Address
03/01321/ASS	1.09	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Parks / Playing Field	Innes	Park Beach Road Kingston
02/01150/ASS	1.09	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Parks / Playing Field	Innes	Stynie Park, Stynie Road, Mosstodloch
02/00455/ASS	1.08	Elgin City South	Primary School	Elgin	Greenwards Primary School, Edgar Road, Elgin IV30 6UQ
03/01258/ASS	1.08	Buckie	Parks / Playing Field	Buckie & District	Portessie Playing Field, School Road, Buckie
02/00466/ASS	1.07	Forres	Primary School	Forres	Pilmuir Primary School, Pilmuir Road, Forres IV36 1HD
03/01315/ASS	1.07	Keith And Cullen	Parks / Playing Field	Keith	Cuthil Park, Keith
02/00450/ASS	1.05	Elgin City North	Primary School	Elgin	Bishopmill Primary School Morrision Road Elgin IV30 4DY
02/01034/ASS	1.04	Speyside Glenlivet	Primary School	Glenlivet	Tomintoul Primary School, Main Street, Tomintoul AB37 9HA
02/00464/ASS	0.98	Forres	Primary School	Findhorn & Kinloss	Kinloss Primary School, Main Road, Kinloss IV36 3SX
03/01277/ASS	0.97	Elgin City South	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Ladyhill Monument Gardens High Street Elgin
02/00349/ASS	0.95	Buckie	Parks / Playing Field	Buckie & District	Rose Garden, Queen Street, Buckie
03/01255/ASS	0.95	Buckie	Parks / Playing Field	Buckie & District	Burn Of Buckie, Burnside Court, Buckie

Reference	Habitat area (ha)	Ward	Type	Community	Address
02/00457/ASS	0.89	Elgin City South	Primary School	Elgin	New Elgin Primary School, Bezack Street, Elgin IV30 6DP
02/01063/ASS	0.85	Heldon And Laich	Parks / Playing Field	Heldon	Woodland Park, Brumley Brae, Elgin
02/00038/ASS	0.85	Keith And Cullen	Agricultural	Keith	Field East Of Strathmill Distillery, Keith
03/01274/ASS	0.78	Elgin City South	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Bilbohall Park, Elgin
02/00458/ASS	0.78	Heldon And Laich	Primary School	Heldon	Alves Primary School, Main Road, Alves, Elgin IV30 8UR
03/01320/ASS	0.78	Keith And Cullen	Parks / Playing Field	Keith	Horse Market Leas, Dunnyduff Road, Keith
02/00444/ASS	0.76	Buckie	Primary School	Findochty & District	Findochty Primary School, Burnside Street, Findochty AB56 4QW
03/01337/ASS	0.75	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Parks / Playing Field	Innes	Playing Field Stynie Park Stynie Road Mosstodloch
03/01329/ASS	0.74	Heldon And Laich	Parks / Playing Field	Lossiemouth	James Square Park, Queen Street, Lossiemouth
02/00463/ASS	0.73	Forres	Primary School	Dyke Landward	Dyke Primary School, Dyke, Forres IV36 2TF
03/01290/ASS	0.70	Buckie	Parks / Playing Field	Findochty & District	Playing Field, Castle Street, Findochty
02/00472/ASS	0.66	Keith And Cullen	Primary School	Strathisla	Rothiemay Primary School, Main Street, Rothiemay AB54 7LT

Reference	Habitat area (ha)	Ward	Type	Community	Address
03/01279/ASS	0.65	Elgin City South	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Mart Park, New Elgin Road, Elgin
02/00488/ASS	0.60	Speyside Glenlivet	Primary School	Speyside	Knockando Primary School, Knockando AB38 7RY
10/01654/ASS	0.59	Buckie	Agricultural	Buckie & District	Land At Barhill Cemetery, Barhill Road, Buckie
03/01340/ASS	0.58	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Parks / Playing Field	Lennox	Playing Field, Station Road, Portgordon
02/00479/ASS	0.56	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Primary School	Lennox	Milnes Primary School, High Street, Fochabers IV32 7ER
03/01347/ASS	0.56	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Parks / Playing Field	Innes	Playing Field, Main Street, Urquhart
03/01276/ASS	0.54	Elgin City North	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Playing Field, Hamilton Crescent, Elgin
03/01298/ASS	0.52	Forres	Parks / Playing Field	Forres	Mosset Park, Gordon Street, Forres
03/01297/ASS	0.5	Forres	Parks / Playing Field	Forres	Fleurs Park, Fleurs Place, Forres
03/01299/ASS	0.46	Forres	Parks / Playing Field	Forres	Market Green, Forres
03/01266/ASS	0.41	Speyside Glenlivet	Parks / Playing Field	Strathisla	Drummuir Park, Drummuir
12/01701/ASS	0.4	Keith And Cullen	Primary School	Keith	Keith Primary School, School Road, Keith AB55 5GS
03/01280/ASS	0.39	Elgin City North	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Brewery Park, King Street, Elgin

Reference	Habitat area (ha)	Ward	Type	Community	Address
03/01237/ASS	0.38	Heldon And Laich	Parks / Playing Field	Lossiemouth	Station Park, Pitgaveny Street, Lossiemouth
02/00483/ASS	0.37	Speyside Glenlivet	Primary School	Speyside	Craigellachie Primary School, John Street, Craigellachie AB38 9SW
02/00452/ASS	0.36	Elgin City South	Primary School	Elgin	West End Primary School, Mayne Road, Elgin IV30 1PA
02/00465/ASS	0.36	Forres	Primary School	Finderne	Logie Primary School, Dunphail IV36 2QG
02/00487/ASS	0.35	Speyside Glenlivet	Primary School	Glenlivet	Inveravon Primary School, Ballindalloch AB37 9BA
03/01314/ASS	0.34	Keith And Cullen	Parks / Playing Field	Keith	Scotsraig Gardens, St Rufus Park, Seafield Avenue, Keith
03/01295/ASS	0.33	Forres	Parks / Playing Field	Forres	Califer Park, Califer Road, Forres
03/01278/ASS	0.3	Elgin City North	Parks / Playing Field	Elgin	Playing Field, Newmill Road, Elgin
03/01327/ASS	0.28	Heldon And Laich	Parks / Playing Field	Lossiemouth	Playing Field, Commerce Street, Lossiemouth
02/00447/ASS	0.27	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Primary School	Lennox	Portgordon Primary School Richmond Terrace Portgordon AB56 5RA
05/01493/ASS	0.27	Forres	Parks / Playing Field	Forres	Scotties Park, Bridge Street, Forres

Reference	Habitat area (ha)	Ward	Type	Community	Address
03/01328/ASS	0.27	Heldon And Laich	Parks / Playing Field	Lossiemouth	Former Quarry Site Dean Terrace Lossiemouth
03/01233/ASS	0.25	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Parks / Playing Field	Lennox	Bi Centennial Park, High Street, Fochabers
03/01300/ASS	0.25	Forres	Parks / Playing Field	Forres	Applegrove Garden, Sanquhar Road, Forres
14/01781/ASS	0.24	Fochabers Lhanbryde	Agricultural	Heldon	Field Fogwatt Elgin
02/00485/ASS	0.18	Speyside Glenlivet	Primary School	Glenlivet	Glenlivet Primary School, Glenlivet AB37 9DA
02/00448/ASS	0.17	Keith And Cullen	Primary School	Portknockie	Portknockie Primary School King Edward Terrace Portknockie AB56 4NX
02/00481/ASS	0.17	Speyside Glenlivet	Primary School	Speyside	Aberlour Primary School, Mary Avenue, Aberlour AB38 9PN
02/00490/ASS	0.15	Speyside Glenlivet	Primary School	Speyside	Roths Primary School, Green Street, Roths AB38 7BD
02/01032/ASS	0.14	Buckie	Primary School	Buckie & District	Cluny Primary School, South Pringle Street, Buckie AB56 1PX
02/00473/ASS	0.13	Keith And Cullen	Primary School	Keith	St Thomas Primary School, Chapel Street, Keith AB55 5AL

