

REPORT

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Oban SOBC Design Consenting

Client: Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd.

Reference: PC7002-RHD-CL-ZZ-RP-GE-0201

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Royal HaskoningDHV has been commissioned by Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd. (herein referred to as 'CMAL') to carry out an updated Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the area surrounding Oban ferry terminal (National Grid Reference NM 85675 29843) (herein referred to as 'the Site'), ahead of their linkspan redevelopment works.

The purpose of this PEA is to inform CMAL of the potential ecological receptors and constraints present within the Site, as well as those in close proximity to the Site that may be affected by proposed improvements to infrastructure. Identification of such ecological factors will allow for the development of appropriate avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures where needed, and for these to be incorporated into the proposed development. Additionally, the PEA identifies where further data collection on specific receptors may be needed.

1.2 Site description

Oban ferry terminal is located on the west coast of Scotland and provides major ferry links to the Isle of Mull, Colonsay, Coll, Isle of Tiree, Isle of Lismore, Barra and South Uist. The Site is home to Scotland's busiest port and is surrounded by the town of Oban to the east, with Oban Bay and the Sound of Kerrera to the west. The wider surrounding landscape comprises urban dwellings and pockets of semi natural habitats including woodlands.

The Site location and area surveyed as part of this PEA is shown in **Figure 1** (in **Appendix B**).

1.3 Policy and legislation

This report has been compiled with reference to the following relevant national and local nature conservation legislation, planning policy from which the protection of sites, habitats and species is derived in Scotland:

- The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004;
- The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act 2011;
- The Environment Act 2021;
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended);
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992;
- Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended);
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR);
- National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4);
- The Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL);
- Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2015 - 2020; and
- Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2016 - 2021.

Further details of the above policy and legislation are set out in **Appendix A**.

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk study

A desk study was carried out to identify potentially relevant nature conservation sites and notable habitats or species that could be affected by the proposed works. The data sources and extents considered are summarised in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Data used for the desk study.

Data source	Dataset(s)	Extents considered
Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) (Defra, 2025)	Statutory designated sites	Within and up to 2 km of the Site for all receptors.
SiteLink (NatureScot, 2025)		
Argyll Biological Records Centre (ABRC) Data	- Protected and notable species - Non-statutory designated sites	Within and up to 2 km of the Site, extended to 5 km for bird and bat species.
Habitat Map of Scotland (NatureScot, 2015)	Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL) habitats	Within and up to 2 km of the Site for all receptors.

2.2 Field survey

The field survey was conducted on 27 March 2025, covering the extents shown in **Figure 1** (in **Appendix B**) and adjacent accessible areas. The PEA field survey followed the CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, and comprised the following components:

- UKHab habitat survey:** A baseline habitat survey of the Site was carried out using the UK Habitat Classification System (UKHab, UKHab Ltd., 2023). UKHab is a hierarchal system which comprises five-levels of primary habitat, as well as a list of secondary codes that allow the recording of additional information linked to primary habitats. For the purposes of this survey, all habitats were classified to a minimum of primary habitat Level 4, to ensure detailed habitat descriptions were collected. Abundance of plant species in each habitat within the survey area has also been recorded using the DAFOR scale, where D (Dominant) = 51 – 100% abundance, A (Abundant) = 31 – 50%, F (Frequent) = 16 – 30%, O (Occasional) = 6 – 15%; and R (Rare) = 1 – 5%.
- Protected and notable species:** Any field signs, sightings or suitable habitat for protected and notable species were also recorded during the survey of the Site, in order to inform potential future ecological opportunities or constraints of the project. Invasive non-native species were also recorded where seen.

Weather conditions during the survey were sub-optimal, being overcast with light showers and having temperature highs of 10°C. The timing of the survey was outside of the optimal season for botanical surveys (April – September), nevertheless, identification of plants to species level and accurate habitat classification was still possible.

2.3 Limitations

The field survey only identified species and habitats observed during the survey period. There is potential that species present on the Site would not have been observed during the field survey and therefore not recorded.

In addition, areas of different habitats are dependent on data collected during the survey and transferred to Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The accuracy of these is approximate and would need to be verified by measurements on the Site where required for design or construction.

The field survey conducted does not provide an exhaustive list of species present on the Site, however, enough information to classify habitats present was captured.

When considering the objective of the survey, the habitats present and the surrounding areas, it is considered that these constraints would not have a major impact on the findings of this report.

2.4 Technical competence

The field survey was led by Beth Millwater BSc (Hons) MSc, a terrestrial ecologist at Royal HaskoningDHV with four years' experience as a professional ecologist. Beth has experience leading and carrying out a variety of ecological surveys and reports on a range of different project sizes. Beth was supported in the field by Amelia Parvin-Graham BSc (Hons), an environmental consultant at Royal HaskoningDHV with over a year of experience as a professional ecologist and experience delivering a variety of ecological surveys and reports. Beth is a qualifying member of CIEEM and Amelia a graduate member of IEMA. Both are therefore aware of the respective codes of professional conduct (CIEEM, 2024; IEMA, 2018) and adhered to them during the survey.

For quality assurance, this report was reviewed from a technical perspective by Leonardo Gubert PhD CIEEM CEnv, a principal terrestrial ecologist at Royal HaskoningDHV with 24 years' experience as a professional ecologist.

3 Results

3.1 Desk study

3.1.1 Designated sites

Details of designated sites for nature conservation within 2 km of the Site are presented in **Table 3.1**. The location and extent of the designated sites in relation to the Site are shown in **Figure 2** (in **Appendix B**).

Table 3.1 Statutory and non-statutory designated sites within 2 km of the Site.

Site name	Designation	Proximity to Site	Reason for designation
International and national statutory designated sites			
Inner Hebrides and the Minches	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	0.71 km	The Inner Hebrides and the Minches SAC is designated for the Annex II species harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> .
Loch Sunart to the Sound of Jura	Marine Protected Area (MPA)	0.71 km	The Loch Sunart to the Sound of Jura MPA is designated for the protection of the common skate <i>Dipturus batis</i> .
Local and non-statutory designated sites			
15 sites	Ancient woodland	0.10 km west (to the nearest site of ancient woodland)	Ancient woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded, at least since 1750. Although there is no legislation specifically protecting ancient woodland, there are several policies in place that consider ancient woodland a highly valuable and irreplaceable habitat type (including the Planning Policy on Ancient Woodland and Scottish Government's policy on control of woodland removal) (NatureScot, 2023).
14 sites	Tree Preservation Orders	0.43 km west (to the nearest site – 'Land at Gallanach Road')	Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) are served by local planning authorities to protect individual and groups of trees which are considered of sufficient merit to warrant formal protection either for their contribution to the setting of the landscape/built environment or where the tree itself is considered to be of interest either as an example of its species or of local/historic interest (Argyll and Bute Council, N.D.).
The Dog Stone	Geological Conservation Review Site	1.45 km north	The Dog Stone demonstrates key features relating to the geomorphology and dating of the Main Rock Platform, one of the most distinctive Quaternary shorelines in western Scotland (Gray, 2007)
Knapdale/Melfort	Area of Panoramic Quality and Local Landscape Area	1.41 km northwest	Areas of Panoramic Quality (APQs) in Oban were designated in the Argyll and Bute adopted Local Development Plan 2015. These are areas of regional importance in terms of their landscape quality (Argyll and Bute Council, 2017).

3.1.2 Scottish Biodiversity List habitats

Habitats in the Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL) within 2 km of the Site are described in

Table 3.2. The location and extent of SBL habitats in relation to the Site are shown in **Figure 3** (in **Appendix B**). Several of the woodland SBL habitats identified below are classified as ancient woodlands, as shown in **Figure 2** (in **Appendix B**). In Scottish Planning Policy ancient woodlands are cited as an irreplaceable resource and, along with veteran trees, are of high nature conservation and landscape value and should be protected from adverse impacts resulting from development.

Table 3.2 SBL habitats within 2 km of the Site.

SBL habitat	Proximity to Site	SBL habitat description
Upland mixed ashwoods	0.30 km	Upland mixed ashwoods is defined by UKHab (2023) as “woods on base-rich soils in the north and west, in most of which Ash Fraxinus excelsior is a major species, although locally Oak Quercus spp., Birds Betula spp., Elm Ulmus spp., Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata and even Hazel Corylus avellana may be the most abundant species”.
Upland oakwood	0.47 km	Upland oakwood is defined by UKHab (2023) as “acidophilous sessile oak Quercus petraea woods, with low-branched trees and many ferns, mosses, lichens and evergreen bushes”.
Wet woodland	0.55 km	Wet woodland is defined by UKHab (2023) as “occurs on poorly drained or seasonally wet soils, usually with Alder Alnus glutinosa, Birch Betula spp. and Willows Salix spp. as the predominant tree species, but sometimes including Ash Fraxinus excelsior, Oak Quercus spp., Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris and Beech Fagus sylvatica on the drier riparian areas”.
Blanket bog	1.63 km	Blanket bog is defined by UKHab (2023) as “characterised by the presence of a deep peat deposit, formed from bog-mosses Sphagnum spp., and other peat-forming species, which is draped across large expanses of the landscape like a blanket. All but the steepest slopes are permanently waterlogged”.
Lowland heathland	0.78 km	Lowland heathland is present on Site in the form of wet heaths and dry heaths; both of which are also designated as Annex I habitats. UKHab (2023) describes lowland heathland as “a broadly open landscape on impoverished, acidic mineral and shallow peat soil, which is characterised by the presence of plants such as heathers and dwarf gorses, Crowberry Empetrum nigrum and grass species such as Bristle Bent Agrostis curtisii and Sheep’s Fescue Festuca ovina”.

3.1.3 Protected and notable species

3.1.3.1 Bats

All bat species in the UK are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5 and in Scotland are protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994, making it a criminal offence to deliberately disturb or harm bats and their roosts. The bat species recorded by ABRC within 5 km of the Site and their respective species designations and lists are detailed in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3 Protected and notable bat species with records within 5 km of the Site

Bat species	Number of records	Proximity to Site	Species designations and lists
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	3	467 m northeast	- Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) Schedule 5 - Habitat Regulations Schedule 2 - Scottish Biodiversity List - Argyll and Bute Biodiversity Action Plan (ABBAP)

3.1.3.2 Birds

All wild bird species in the UK are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird. It is also an offence intentionally take or destroy the nest or egg of any wild bird or intentionally disturb or cause harm to their nests while in use or being built. However, some species found within 5 km of the Site are afforded extra protection under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended). The Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) list also includes bird species that are of conservation priority in the UK, noting those of highest concern as ‘red list’ and those of moderate concern as ‘amber list’. The global equivalent of the BoCC list is the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, which identifies bird species worldwide that are at risk of extinction and categorises them based on their conservation status.

The bird species recorded by ABRC within 5 km of the Site and their respective species designations and lists are detailed in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 Protected and notable bird species with records within 5 km of the Site

Bird species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	5	2.79	Argyll and Bute Biodiversity Action Plan (ABBAP), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red list, Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) - Amber list, Birds Directive, Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL)
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	5	0.90	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), SBL, Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981
Black Grouse <i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	1	3.55	ABBAP, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive, SBL
Black Guillemot <i>Cephus grylle</i>	16	0.09	BoCC - Amber list, CMS
Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	42	0.25	Birds Directive
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	4	2.79	Birds Directive, CMS, BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, SBL
Black-throated Diver <i>Gavia arctica</i>	1	4.73	ABBAP, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS, SBL, WCA 1981
Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	5	0.66	SBL, WCA 1981
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	6	0.90	ABBAP, BoCC - Amber list, SBL
Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	16	0.90	CMS, CITES
Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i>	1	1.16	Birds Directive
Collared Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	12	0.58	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, Birds Directive
Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>	13	0.66	BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	3	0.33	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, CMS
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1	2.79	ABBAP, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS, SBL
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1	4.38	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, CMS
Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	3	2.79	WCA 1981
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	8	4.39	ABBAP, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, SBL
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	5	0.90	ABBAP, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive, CMS, SBL
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	12	2.38	BoCC - Amber list
Eider <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	8	2.26	IUCN Red List (post 2001), BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS,
Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i>	1	0.42	BoCC - Amber list, CMS
Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	4	3.09	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive, CMS, WCA 1981
Goosander <i>Mergus merganser</i>	3	0.53	Birds Directive, CMS

Bird species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>	2	2.06	ABBAP, BoCC - Red list, SBL
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	5	0.52	Birds Directive, BoCC - Amber list, CMS, IUCN Red list
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	1	2.12	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	7	3.88	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, CMS
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	4	2.20	BoCC - Amber list, IUCN Red list
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	7	0.66	BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS, WCA 1981
Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2	0.56	ABBAP, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive, CMS, CITES, SBL, WCA 1981
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	21	1.22	ABBAP, Birds Directive, CMS, SBL, BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list
Hooded Crow <i>Corvus cornix</i>	47	2.20	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, SBL
House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	4	0.33	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	16	2.47	BoCC - Red list, SBL
Iceland Gull <i>Larus glaucoideus</i>	1	0.39	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, CMS
Jackdaw <i>Coloeus monedula</i>	6	0.23	Birds Directive
Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1	0.47	Birds Directive
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	4.07	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, CMS, CITES, SBL
Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	1	0.09	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, CMS, OSPAR
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2	0.67	ABBAP, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive, CMS, SBL
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	2	0.35	Birds Directive, BoCC - Amber list, CMS, IUCN Red list, SBL
Lesser Redpoll <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	3	1.05	SBL
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	1	3.09	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, SBL
Little Auk <i>Alle alle</i>	1	4.99	CMS
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	8	3.76	CMS
Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i>	4	4.44	CITES
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	12	0.66	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS
Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	10	4.99	BoCC - Amber list
Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2	0.90	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive
Moorhen	4	0.66	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS

Bird species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	3	0.90	Birds Directive, CMS
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	0.23	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS, CITES, SBL, WCA 1981
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	22	4.52	BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	4	0.66	ABBAP, Birds Directive, CMS, CITES, SBL, WCA 1981
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	10	0.41	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS
Redstart <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1	2.79	ABBAP, BoCC - Amber list
Red-throated Diver <i>Gavia stellata</i>	3	1.71	ABBAP, Birds Directive, CMS, SBL, WCA 1981
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	2	4.73	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, SBL, WCA 1981
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2	0.67	ABBAP, BoCC - Amber list, SBL
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	9	0.90	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, CMS
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	1	0.09	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive
Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	3	4.73	BoCC - Amber list
Shag <i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	7	3.30	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list
Siskin <i>Spinus spinus</i>	7	0.67	SBL
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2	2.77	ABBAP, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive, SBL
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	2.26	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	9	0.37	ABBAP, Birds Directive, BoCC - Amber list, SBL
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	7	0.96	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, CMS, CITES
Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2	4.51	ABBAP, BoCC - Red list, CMS, SBL
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1	3.03	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	3	2.77	ABBAP, BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, SBL
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	3	2.20	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, CITES
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	6	0.66	Birds Directive, CMS
Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	2	4.73	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, CMS
Twite <i>Linaria flavirostris</i>	1	1.13	ABBAP, BoCC - Red list
Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	10	0.66	BoCC - Amber list
Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	1	3.47	BoCC - Red list, IUCN Red list

Bird species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	2.96	ABBAP, IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive CMS, CITES, SBL, WCA 1981
Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i>	2	2.06	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Amber list, Birds Directive, CMS
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	25	0.23	BoCC - Amber list
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	2	2.27	IUCN Red list, BoCC - Red list, Birds Directive, CMS, SBL
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	7	0.66	Birds Directive, BoCC - Amber list
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	35	2.06	BoCC - Amber list

3.1.3.3 Invertebrates

Certain invertebrate species are listed under the SBL and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), to highlight them as a conservation priority. The invertebrate species recorded by ABRC within 2 km of the Site and their respective species designations and lists are detailed in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5 Protected and notable invertebrate species with records within 2 km of the Site.

Invertebrate species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary <i>Boloria selene</i>	1	1.56	IUCN Red list, SBL
Small Heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	2	1.55	
Grayling <i>Hipparchia semele</i>	1	2.65	
Knot Grass Moth <i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	1	1.96	SBL
Garden Tiger <i>Arctia caja</i>	2	1.97	
Broom Moth <i>Ceramica pisi</i>	1	1.78	
Small Square-spot <i>Diarsia rubi</i>	2	1.72	
Small Phoenix <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	6	0.63	
Crescent <i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	2	1.72	
Oblique Carpet <i>Orthonama vittata</i>	1	1.57	
White Ermine <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	2	1.57	
Buff Ermine <i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	5	0.63	
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	1	1.72	
Native oyster <i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	1.08	

3.1.3.4 Amphibians

All amphibians native to the UK are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Amphibian species are recorded by ABRC within 2 km of the Site and their respective species designations and lists are detailed in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6: Protected or notable amphibians within 2 km of the Site

Species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
Common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>	3	1.10	WCA 1981
Common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>	5	0.53	WCA 1981, SBL

3.1.3.5 Reptiles

All reptiles native to the UK are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Reptile species are recorded by ABRC within 2 km of the Site and their respective species designations and lists are detailed in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: Protected or notable reptiles within 2 km of the Site

Species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
Slow worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i>	1	1.37	WCA 1981, SBL

3.1.3.6 Higher plants

Select higher plant species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994. The SBL and IUCN red list also list more species of plants which are a conservation priority. The higher plant species recorded by ABRC within 2 km of the Site and their respective species designations and lists are detailed in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Protected and notable higher plant species with records within 2 km of the Site.

Higher plant species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	25	0.68	WCA 1981 (Schedule 8)
Mossy saxifrage <i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i>	1	3.19	IUCN Red list, SBL
Greater butterfly-orchid <i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	1	1.61	IUCN Red list, SBL
Corn spurrey <i>Sprengelia arvensis</i>	3	1.83	IUCN Red list

3.1.3.7 Terrestrial mammals

Some terrestrial mammal species are afforded full legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Others are noted for being a conservation concern and are listed on the SBL, IUCN Red list, or CITES list. These protected or otherwise notable terrestrial mammal species recorded by ABRC within 2 km of the Site and their respective species designations and lists are detailed in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Protected and notable terrestrial mammal species with records within 2 km of the Site.

Terrestrial mammal species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
Western hedgehog <i>Eurhinaceus europaeus</i>	2	1.29	IUCN Red list, SBL
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	5	0.68	ABBAP, WCA 1981 (Schedule 5), CITES
Red squirrel <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	18	1.29	ABBAP IUCN Red list, SBL, WCA 1981 (Schedule 5)

3.1.3.8 Marine mammals

Some species of marine mammal are afforded full legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994. Those considered a conservation concern are listed on the SBL, CMS, IUCN Red list, or CITES list. These protected or otherwise notable marine mammal species recorded by ABRC within 2 km of the Site and their respective species designations and lists are detailed in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: Protected and notable marine mammal species with records within 2 km of the Site.

Marine mammal species	Number of records	Proximity to Site (km)	Species designations and lists
Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	1	2.64	Habitat Regulations (Schedule 4), CMS
Sperm whale <i>Physeter catodon</i>	2 (likely the same individual as it was observed in the same location in the same 2-day period)	0.68	SBL, IUCN Red list, WCA 1981, (Schedule 5), CITES

3.1.4 Invasive non-native species

Several invasive non-native species of plants and animals are listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this Act, it is an offence to intentionally plant or release such species into the wild as they pose a threat to native wildlife. Additionally, if encountered during a development, Schedule 9 species need to be managed, and their spread prevented.

ABRC held a historical record of 10 Schedule 9 plant species within 2 km of the Site:

- Entire-leaved Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster integrifolius*;
- Himalayan Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster simonsii*;
- Montbretia (*C. aurea* x *pottsii*) *Crocasmia* x *crocasmiflora*;
- Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*;
- Shallon *Gaultheria shallon*;
- Indian Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*;
- Garden Yellow-archangel *Lamium galeobdolon* subsp. *argentatum*;
- American Skunk-cabbage *Lysichiton americanum*;
- Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum*; and
- Salmonberry *Rubus spectabilis*.

ABRC held no historical records of invasive non-native species of animal listed under the WCA Schedule 9 within 2 km of the Site.

3.2 Field survey

3.2.1 Habitats

Only one habitat type associated with urban development (UK Hab: urban; other developed land) was recorded within the Site during the field survey. The secondary habitat codes are summarised below in **Table 3.11** and

Table 3.12, and their location and extent are shown in **Figure 4** (in **Appendix B**). Details of each habitat are provided in the following sections.

Table 3.11 Habitats present on Site.

Habitat	UKHab primary code	UKHab secondary code	Area (ha)	SBL habitat
Urban	U1b6 – Other developed land	None (boat slipway and ferry terminal)	1.11	No
		804 – Car park	1.12	No
		800 - Road	0.39	No
		528 – Walking or cycling route	0.70	No

Table 3.12 Baseline habitat descriptions

Habitat	Description	Photo reference (Appendix B)
Urban	The entire Site is comprised of urban habitats: boat slipway, ferry terminal, car park, road, and a walkway for access to the ferry terminal. The urban habitats are all classified as developed land with sealed surfaces, meaning the ground consists of soil covered by impervious materials due to urban development and infrastructure construction.	All photos in Appendix C

3.2.2 Protected and notable species

Field signs of protected and notable species encountered during the field survey of the Site are detailed in **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.13 Protected and notable species field sign observations

Protected and notable species	Species lists and designations	Field notes	Target note reference (Appendix C)
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	• ABBAP • Birds Directive • CMS • SBL • BoCC - Red list • IUCN Red list	10-15 herring gulls were observed on Site, three of which (two adults and one juvenile) were seen foraging.	TN2
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	• BoCC - Amber list • Birds Directive • CMS	Two oystercatchers were observed on the sea.	No photo

No field signs of any other protected and notable species were observed during the field survey. Suitable habitat for select protected and notable species additional to those mentioned above were present, as summarised below in **Table 3.14**.

Table 3.14 Protected and notable species habitat suitability.

Protected and notable species	Habitat types	Notes on suitability
Nesting gulls	Urban	Several buildings with flat roofs, including a walkway tunnel (see photo 4 in Appendix C), were observed within the Site. These surfaces are suitable for nesting gull species, such as common gull <i>Larus canus</i> and herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> , the latter of which were observed on Site.

4 Conclusions and recommendations

No direct impacts are expected on designated sites, SBL habitats, or protected and notable species (other than nesting birds). There is low potential, due to the coastal location of the Site and observed bird activity, that birds could be impacted by the development. Based on the findings of this PEA, some species and habitat specific mitigation measures are suggested due to the potential for such ecological receptors to be directly impacted by the proposed works as set out in **Table 4-1**.

4.1 Mitigation recommendations

All works should follow the mitigation hierarchy set out by CIEEM (2018) in their Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment In the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. The hierarchy is as follows, starting with avoidance and as a last option use enhancement as mitigation:

- **Avoidance:** Seek options that avoid harm to ecological features;
- **Mitigation:** Negative effects should be avoided or minimised through mitigation measures, either through the design of the project or subsequent measures that can be guaranteed – for example, through a condition or planning obligation;
- **Compensation:** Where there are significant residual negative ecological effects despite the mitigation proposed, these should be offset by appropriate compensatory measures; and
- **Enhancement:** Seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity over and above requirements for avoidance, mitigation or compensation.

Table 4-1 Mitigation and further survey recommendations

Ecological receptor	Mitigation measures
All wildlife	Any demolition works should be carried out in a precautionary manner in relation to all wildlife present on Site. Any animals encountered should be allowed to move off of their own accord if disturbed, or, in the case of hedgehogs, be carefully moved to a safe location away from the works, if necessary. If works are to be undertaken outside daylight hours, a sensitive lighting scheme should be implemented to avoid indirect disturbance to foraging birds and small mammals that may be using the Site. Any excavations created on Site should have a ramp installed at the end of each workday to allow for any nocturnal wildlife that may become trapped in the excavation to escape. A suitable ramp would have adequate grip, be at least 30 cm wide and set at an angle of no greater than 45°.
SBL habitats	In order to maintain the condition of nearby SBL habitats, works should follow the mitigation hierarchy as set out by CIEEM (2018). Following the mitigation hierarchy ensures potential impacts on SBL habitats are recognised early in development and can be addressed appropriately and proportionally. Best practice guidance should be followed to remove or reduce potential impacts of dust, siltation and sedimentation on surrounding habitats.
Nesting birds	Any proposed works should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive, weather dependent) to avoid physical disturbance, as well as noise, vibration, and light impacts on nesting birds within or in close proximity to the Site. If works are required on structures with nesting bird potential within the nesting bird season, then a competent person or designated Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW) should check the area

Ecological receptor	Mitigation measures
	for nesting birds a maximum of 48 hours prior to the commencement of works. Any active nests and their associated vegetation must remain until young birds have left the nest. Any construction works should aim.
Fish	Best practice, such as Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) and SEPA's Engineering in the Water Environment guidance, should be followed to avoid effects on fish during the works. This will include prevention of pollution and sedimentation.
INNS	Spread of invasive non-native species could be potentially harmful to native species of plants and animals in the local area implying that any invasive non-native species encountered during construction to be managed appropriately. For example, for invasive non-native plant species this could include: • Chemical control; • Manual/mechanical control such as pulling or digging out live, dead or dying plants; • Burying plants (other than Japanese knotweed); and • Disposing of contaminated soil and plants off Site at suitable locations such as approved waste sites. A pre-works walkover should be conducted to identify any invasive non-native species present on Site. If invasive non-native species are found, an Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP) should be produced prior to any construction, detailing measures to be implemented to avoid the risk of spreading invasive non-native species as part of the operations.
Marine mammals	Several notable marine mammal species migrate or are more active at night, therefore works should avoid night working where possible. Seal species are active throughout the day but will likely be deterred from the area temporarily during works due to noise and will therefore not require additional mitigation. Any noise and vibration caused by the works should be avoided or minimise as far as practicable. Since the proposed works are temporary in nature, it is anticipated that any noise and vibration will not be long term, and such species should remain in the area post-development. If a marine mammal is encountered in close proximity to the works, works should cease until the animal has moved out of the area
Otter	During construction, machinery should be checked at the start of the working day to ensure no otters or any other animals are resting underneath. All excavations left open overnight include an escape ramp with adequate grip, at least 30 cm wide and set at an angle of no greater than 45°. A toolbox talk should be provided to contractors by an ECoW prior to works to explain what to do if an otter is encountered on Site. If an active otter holt is discovered in close proximity of the works, a NatureScot licence will be required.
Invertebrates	In order to maintain the condition of habitats associated with protected and notable invertebrate species, works should follow the mitigation hierarchy as set out by CIEEM (2018). Following the mitigation hierarchy ensures potential impacts on potentially valuable invertebrate habitats are recognised early in development and can be addressed appropriately and proportionally. Best practice guidance should be followed to remove or reduce potential impacts of dust, siltation and sedimentation on surrounding habitats.

When implementing the recommendations outlined above in **Table 4-1**, including the presence of an ECoW, the proposed works will be delivered in accordance with nature legislation and policy, as well as without significant ecological concern.

4.2 Ecological opportunities

Ecological opportunities on Site are limited due to the need for the ferry terminal to maintain its functionality however could include:

- Urban habitat interventions could be carried out on areas of developed land such as green roof installation and placement of ground level planters;

- Living sea walls could be created on the existing sea wall present at the ferry terminal, comprising the installation of concrete panels or artificial rock pools designed to mimic natural crevices and features of natural coastlines which benefit diverse groups of marine organisms; and
- Due to the suitability for nesting birds adjacent to the Site, bird boxes could be installed at locations such as buildings. Similarly, bat boxes could also be installed on buildings to increase roosting opportunities on Site, which are currently not present. If carried out, the placement of both bat and bird boxes should be carefully considered, incorporating factors such as connectivity to the surrounding landscape, height, shelter and target species.

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Appendix A – Policy and Legislation

Legislation

The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004

This Act provides the legislative components for nature and biodiversity conservation within Scotland. The Act also locates the conservation of biodiversity and of Scotland's natural environment within a wider UK, European and global context. In relation to biodiversity in particular, it requires public bodies and officeholders to consider the effect of their actions at a local, regional, national and international level. Section 1 of the Act places a statutory duty on all public bodies in Scotland to further the conservation of biodiversity, this is known as 'Biodiversity Duty'. The Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL) is a list of animals, plants and habitats considered to be of principal importance for biodiversity in Scotland. By identifying the species and habitats that are of the highest priority for biodiversity conservation, the SBL helps public bodies apply their Biodiversity Duty.

The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act 2011

The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 (WANE Act) outlines that every public body in Scotland is required to produce a publicly available report, on compliance with the Biodiversity Duty. This must be completed once every three years.

The Environment Act 2021

The Environment Act 2021 acts as a framework for environmental protections in the UK following the UK's exit from the EU. It provides the UK Government with powers to set new binding targets, including for air quality, water, biodiversity, and waste reduction. The Act also established a new environmental watchdog, the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP), which will hold the Government and other public bodies to account and ensure that environmental laws are complied with. As part of the Act, all planning permissions granted in England (with a few exemptions) will have to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG) from February 2024.

The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)

The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) (also known as the Habitats Regulations) transposed into UK law the land and marine aspects of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and elements of the Wild Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC) (known as the Nature Directives). The Habitats Regulations were amended in 2019 to retain the provision of the Regulations following the UK's exit from European Union (EU).

These regulations provide protection for specific habitats listed in Annex I and specific species in Annex II of the Habitats Directive. They set out the decision-making procedures for the protection of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which, following the 2019 amendment, now form the UK's National Site Network. Under the Habitats Regulations it is an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, injure, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) was enacted to implement the Birds Directive and Bern Convention in Great Britain but has been amended and supplemented over the intervening decades. It contains four parts and 17 schedules which cover:

- Part 1: Wildlife – the protection of birds, animals, plants and measures to prevent the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife;
- Part 2: Nature conservation – the countryside and National Parks (including the designation of protected areas);
- Part 3: Public rights of way; and
- Part 4: Miscellaneous provisions of the act.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) the country nature conservation bodies have a duty to notify any area of land which is 'of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features'. These sites are known as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) makes it a criminal offence to:

Intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird;

- To take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built;
- To take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;
- To intentionally kill, injure or take any animal listed in Schedule 5 of the act and protects occupied and unoccupied places used for shelter or protection by such animals;
- To intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8 of the Act; or
- To plant or otherwise cause to grow any non-native, invasive species listed under Part 2 of Schedule 9 of the Act.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is an offence under the Act to:

- Wilfully taking, injuring or killing a badger;
- Cruelty to a badger;
- Intentional or reckless interference with a badger sett;
- Sale or possession of a badger; and
- Marking or ringing of a badger.

Interfering with a badger sett includes:

- Damaging or destroying a sett or any part of it;
- Obstructing access to a sett;
- Disturbing a badger while it is in a sett; and
- Causing or allowing a dog to enter a badger sett.

Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended)

The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (known as CAR) regulate certain activities in Scotland that could affect its water environment. The regulations cover rivers, lochs, transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters groundwater, and groundwater dependant wetlands. To carry out activities near or in waterbodies, a CAR license may be required depending on the nature of the works.

Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004

This Act sets out a series of measures which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland. In doing so, the Act provides the legislative components for nature and biodiversity conservation within Scotland. The Act also locates the conservation of biodiversity and of Scotland's natural environment within a wider UK, European and global context. In relation to biodiversity in particular, it requires public bodies and officeholders to consider the effect of their actions at a local, regional, national and international level. Section 1 of the Act places a statutory duty on all public bodies in Scotland to further the conservation of biodiversity, this is known as 'Biodiversity Duty'. By ensuring Biodiversity Duties are fulfilled, the act facilitates the following wider outcomes are achieved:

- Ensuring compliance with the legislation and helping Scotland to meet its national and international biodiversity targets;
- Helping Scotland address biodiversity loss and the climate emergency, and contributing to a Green Recovery and a Net Zero future;
- Improving your image and demonstrating you are working in a socially responsible and ethical way by, safeguarding biodiversity and environmental assets for future generations; and
- Contributing to sustainable development and the quality of life in Scotland.

Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011

The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 (WANE Act) outlines that every public body in Scotland is required to produce a publicly available report, on compliance with the Biodiversity Duty. This must be completed once every three years. Such reporting should include:

Your public body, its role and purpose, including any particular environmental responsibilities;

- Any actions your organisation has undertaken alone or as part of a partnership to benefit biodiversity directly or achieve wider outcomes for nature and people;
- Mainstreaming Biodiversity - any steps your organisation has taken to incorporate biodiversity measures into its wider policies;
- Nature based solutions and climate change – any steps to support the contribution biodiversity can make to build resilience and mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- Public Engagement and workforce development – including education and engaging with communities, young people and the public; and

- Research and monitoring – actions to increase understanding of nature and biodiversity both internally and externally and to measure the impacts of the actions you have.

Policy and guidance

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)

NPF4 is a long-term plan looking to 2045 that guides spatial development, sets out national planning policies, designates national developments and highlights regional spatial priorities. Policy 3 of the NPF4 supports development that helps to secure positive effects for biodiversity. The Policy states that development proposals should seek to “*conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity, including nature networks so they are in a demonstrably better state than without intervention*”.

Research has since been carried out by the Scottish Government regarding the implementation of NPF4, Policy 3 (Scottish Government, 2023). The findings state that the Defra Biodiversity Metric could be adapted for planning and development use in Scotland.

Scottish Biodiversity List

The Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL) is a list of animals, plants and habitats that Scottish Ministers consider to be of Principal Importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland (NatureScot, 2020). Habitats and species in this list are noted where appropriate herein.

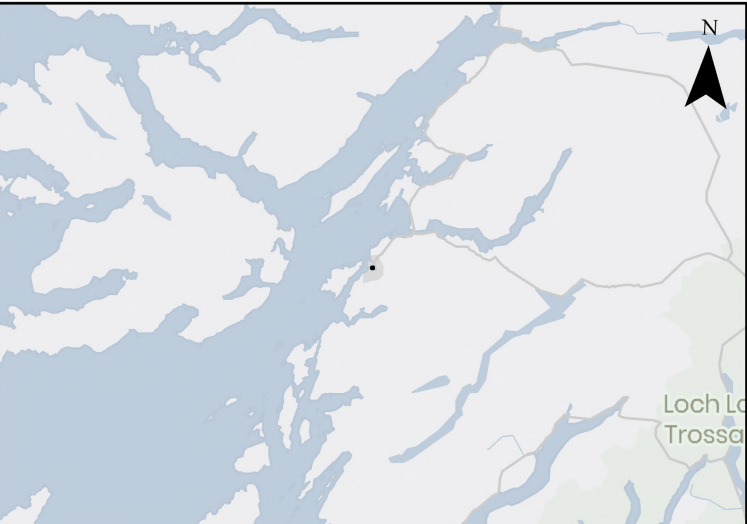
Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2015 – 2020

The Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) outlines over 70 priority conservation projects to assess, maintain, and enhance various habitats and species. These projects, already funded and resourced, are organised into Ecosystem Work Programmes (Freshwater, Marine and Coastal, Lowland and Farmland, Woodland, Upland, and Built Environment) to foster integration and partnership. Each programme details the projects, outputs, schedules, targets, and partners. The LBAP focuses on habitats and species from the UK and Scottish Biodiversity Lists, including some of local importance, all of which are under threat and in decline.

Argyll and Bute Biodiversity Duty Action Plan 2016 – 2021

The Argyll and Bute Biodiversity Duty Action Plan outlines the council's activities to meet their Biodiversity Statutory Duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and contribute to the Scottish Government's Biodiversity Triannual Reporting under the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011. It details how they fulfil these obligations using allocated budgets or in-situ resources at no cost. The council's biodiversity duty involves connecting people with and managing habitats and species, as well as protecting specific sites. This is achieved through various management and maintenance plans, including property and estate, roadside verges, graveyards, school grounds, planning and development, economic development, and community and staff engagement. The action plan helps gather information for the triannual report required by the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act.

Appendix B – Figures



Legend
[Red outline] Site Boundary

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Contains data from OS Zoomstack, World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft

Client: Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd.	Project: Oban 1 SOBC Design Consenting
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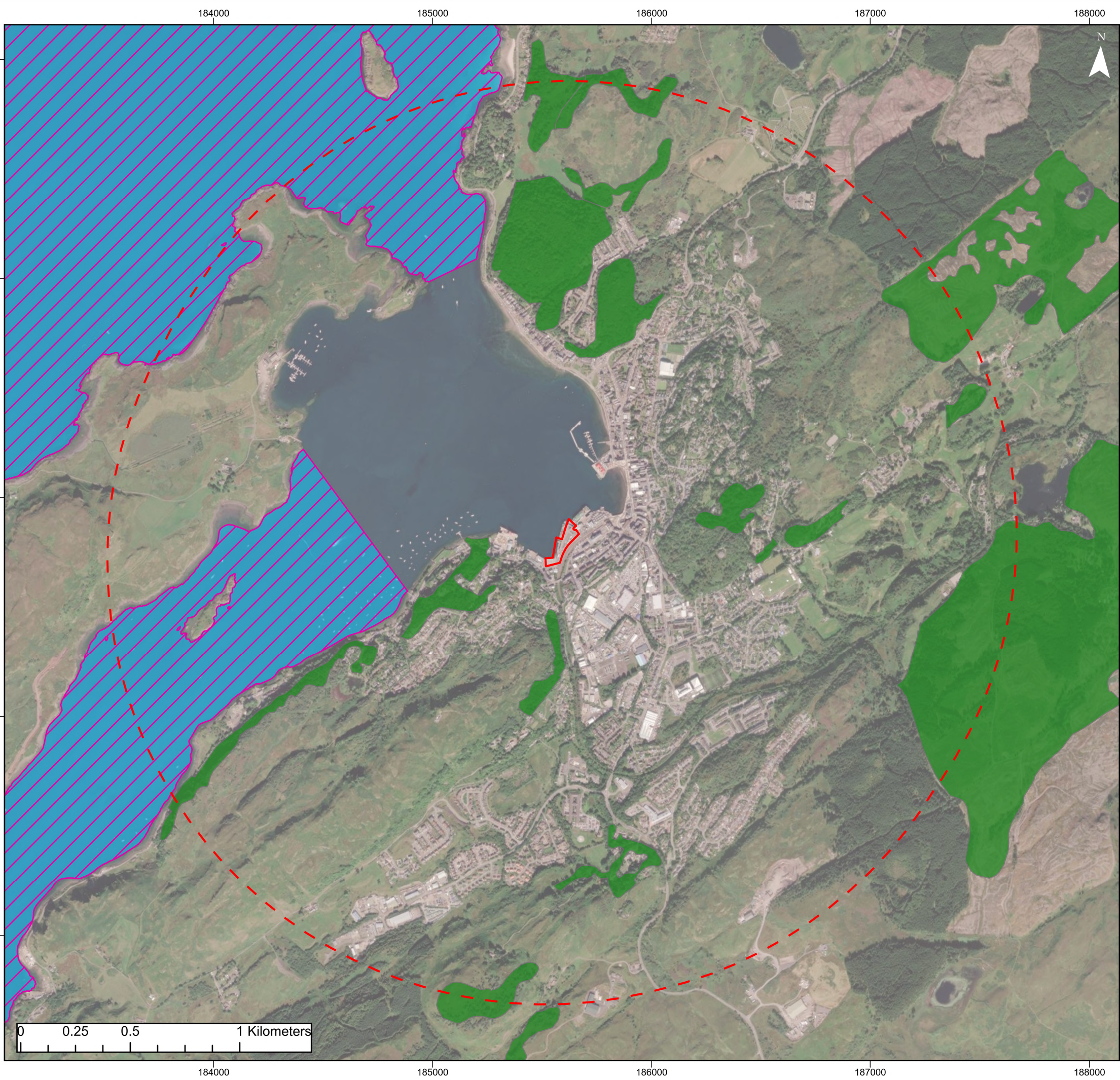
Title:
**Figure 1 -
Site Location**

Figure: PC7002-HAS-CL-ZZ-DR-EV-0201

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
0	18/06/2025	X	X	A3	1:1,000

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Site Boundary 2km Buffer
 - Inner Hebrides and the Minches Special Area of Conservation
 - Loch Sunart to the Sound of Jura Marine Protected Area
 - Ancient Woodland

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Title:

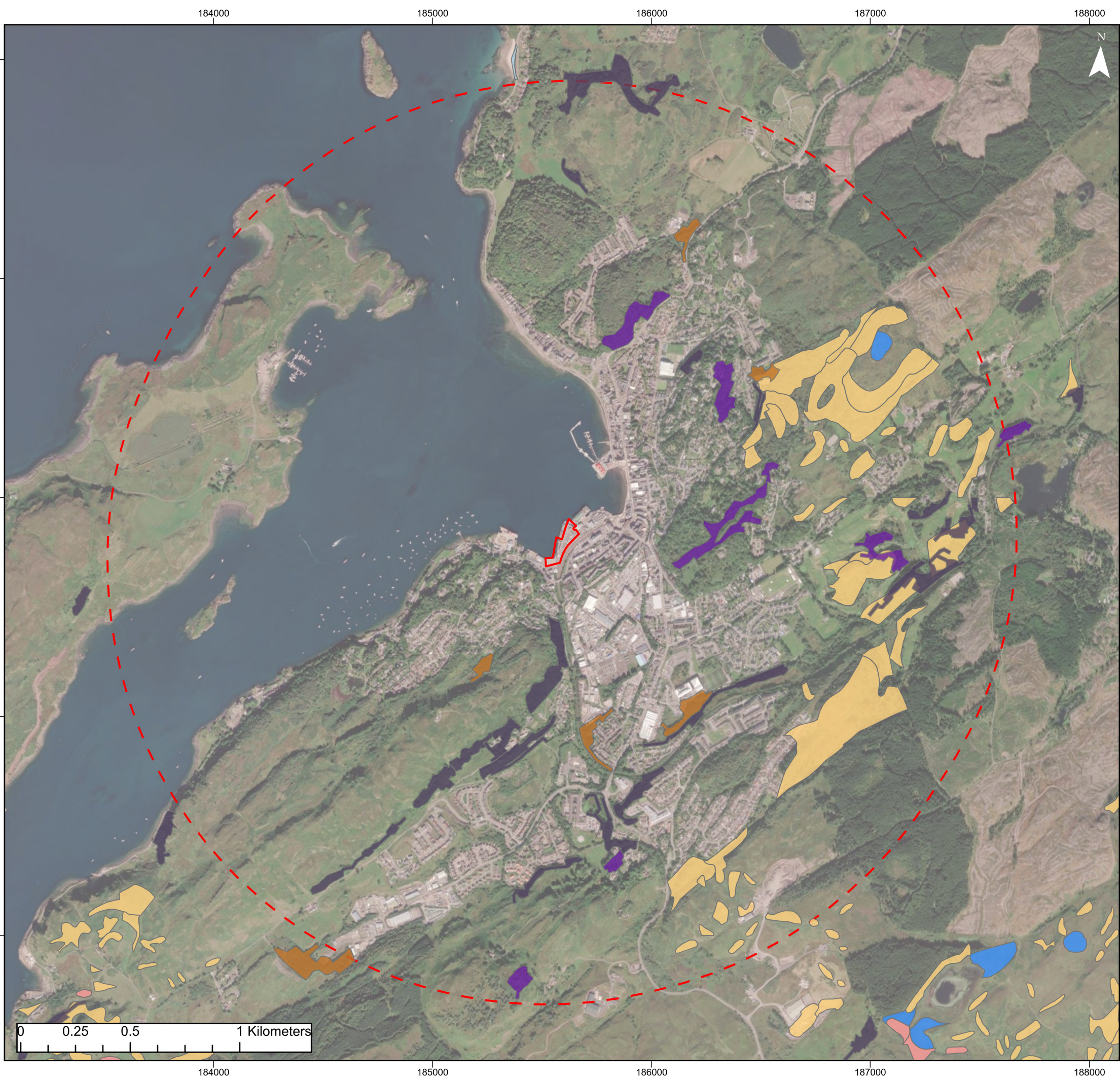
Figure 2 - Designated sites and ancient woodlands plan

Figure: PC7002-HAS-CL-ZZ-DR-EV-0202

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
0	18/06/2025	X	X	A3	1:17,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend

- Site Boundary
- Site Boundary 2km Buffer

SBL Habitats

- Blanket bog
- Coastal vegetated shingle
- Lowland Meadows
- Lowland Heathland
- Upland mixed ashwoods
- Upland oakwood
- Wet woodland

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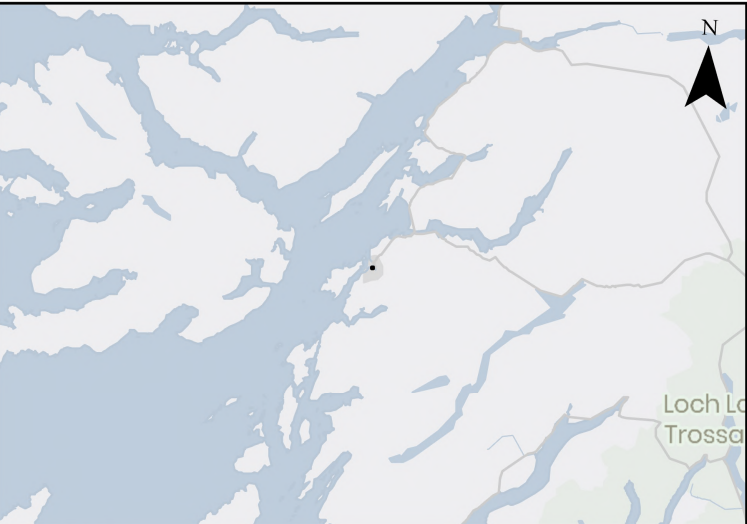
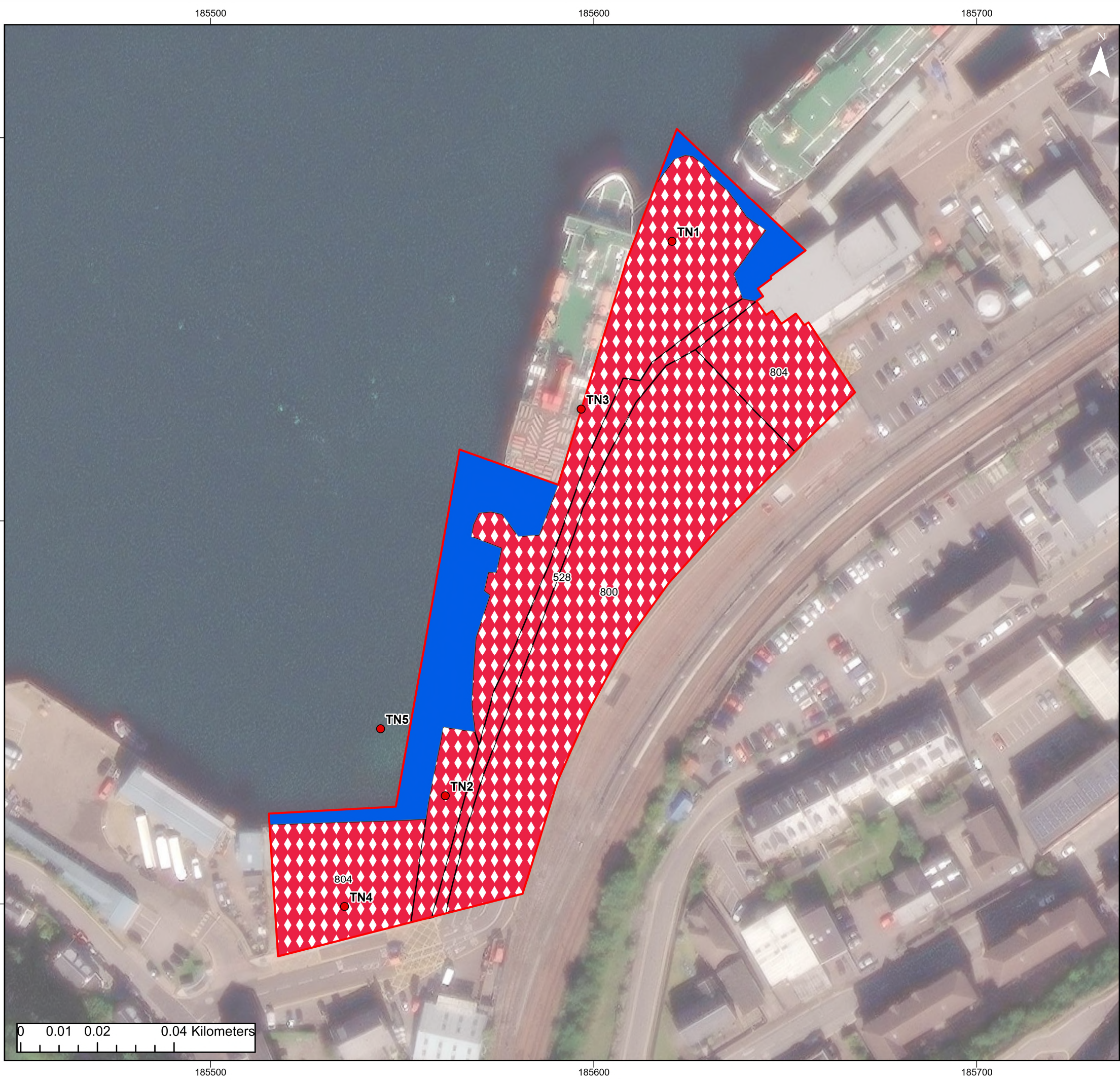
Title: Figure 3 - Scottish Biodiversity List habitats within 2km of the site

Figure: 2PC7002-HAS-CL-ZZ-DR-EV-0003

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
0	18/06/2025	X	X	A3	1:17,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend

Site Boundary

Target Note

Primary Habitat

u1b6 - Other developed land

Open sea

UKHab Secondary Codes

528 - Walking or cycling route

800 - Road

804 - Car Park

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Contains data from OS Zoomstack, World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft

Client:	Project:
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Title:

Figure 4 - UKHab baseline habitat map

Figure: PC7002-HAS-CL-ZZ-DR-EV-0204

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
0	18/06/2025	X	X	A3	1:1,000

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Appendix C – Survey Photos

Photo Reference	Photo description	Photo
1	Northern car park on Site (UKHab code: u1b6 secondary code; 804)	
2	Urban land on Site (UKHab code: u1b6)	

Photo Reference	Photo description	Photo
3	Urban land on Site (UKHab code: u1b6)	
4	Walkway tunnel with flat roof on Site provides suitable habitat for nesting gulls	

Photo Reference	Photo description	Photo
5	Road on Site (UKHab code: u1b6 secondary code; 800)	
6	Ferry terminal building immediately adjacent (on the western edge) to the survey boundary	

Photo Reference	Photo description	Photo
7	Urban land on Site (UKHab code: u1b6)	
8	Entrance to ferry slipway on Site	

Photo Reference	Photo description	Photo
9	Ferry slipway on Site	
10	Southern car park on Site (UKHab code: u1b6 secondary code; 804)	

Appendix D – Target Notes

Target note numbers	Target note description	Photos
TN1	Walkway tunnel provides suitable habitat for nesting gulls.	
TN2	Three herring gulls observed foraging (two adults and one juvenile)	
TN3	Approximately 10 herring gulls observed across the Site.	No photo
TN4	Oystercatcher heard not seen.	No photo
TN5	Two oystercatchers seen on the water.	No photo