



Wintering Bird Survey

Stranraer Marina

April 2025

Final Report

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Fairhurst

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Field Investigations and Data

Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work. Where any data supplied by the client or from other sources have been used it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by EcoNorth Ltd for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party.

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1. Summary

EcoNorth Ltd. was commissioned by Fairhurst to undertake a wintering bird survey of land at Stranraer Marina in Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. The survey, comprising 10 no. visits, was undertaken by John Thompson, between November 2023 - October 2024 with data collected in each month of the winter period (October to March). Given the nature of the site, surveys were based on applying the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) methodology using a look see method focussed on waders and wildfowl associated with surrounding wetland sites. Surveys were undertaken as a minimum at both low tide and high tide, where possible mid tide counts have also been included to examine bird distribution patterns throughout the tide.

The Client is proposing to upgrade the harbour, involve dredging the harbour basin, installation of new pontoons, and enlarging of the breakwater at the harbour entrance; this report is designed to highlight key ornithological constraints and assesses the potential impacts upon the ornithological interests of the site.

A desk study completed prior to the field visit highlighted the presence of no statutory and one non-statutory site within 2km of the site boundary, Loch Ryan Important Bird Area (IBA) which overlaps the site boundary. The study also identified the presence of the following species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Whooper Swan, Red Kite, Fieldfare, Brambling, Scaup, Long-tailed Duck, Slavonian Grebe, Osprey, Merlin, Peregrine, Whimbrel, Black-tailed Godwit, Greenshank, Kingfisher, Redwing, Red-throated Diver, Black-throated Diver, White-tailed Eagle, Velvet Scoter, Common Scoter, Little Ringed Plover, Black Tern, Little Gull, Mediterranean Gull, Roseate Gull, Ruff, Great Northern Diver, Snow Bunting, and Black Redstart, within 2km of the site boundary.

The marina itself is used by a range of species throughout the winter period. The most regular and abundant use was by Black Headed Gull and Oystercatcher both of which both fed on intertidal areas and roosted on rock armour to the east of the marina area. Redshank were also recorded roosting and feeding in similar areas also in notable numbers which comprise a significant proportion of Loch Ryan populations, similarly notable groups of turnstone were also recorded occasionally with small numbers present occasionally. Herring Gull were also frequent loafing and feeding within the marina.

Wildfowl Little Grebe (8), Red Throated Diver (2) were both recorded actively feeding in the Marina over the winter period with higher numbers feeding in the open waters of Loch Ryan a group of 26 Red-breasted Merganser were also recorded in the Marina on one occasion. A single Slavonian Grebe was recorded within the Marina as were small numbers of Goldeneye, Great Crested Grebe, Mallard and Mute Swan. Cprmrant and Sag were also present in small numbers within the Marina.

The wider study area supported good numbers of a diverse range of species. Oystercatcher were the most abundant wader species typically most abundant to the east of the marina at low tide but with notable roosts forming along with Redshank and Black-Headed gull forming to the east of the rail line into the ferry terminal structure outside the marina. Dunlin and Ringed plover formed roosts on the former ferry terminal features. A range of wildfowl were also present in significant numbers including Eider, Scaup, Red Breasted Merganser, Mute Swan, Wigeon and Goldeneye were recorded.

Across the winter period a mix of Black Guillemot, Razorbill and common Guillemot were also recorded in the study area with Black Guillemot frequently close to breeding areas around the marina / former ferry terminal.



Based on an outline description of proposed works the document identifies a range of potential impacts at construction stage. Following the identification of potential impacts, a range of potential control measures are identified to avoid or reduce potential effects where necessary mitigation measures will be refined throughout the EIA process for the proposed development.

2. Introduction

2.1 Background

EcoNorth Ltd was commissioned by Fairhurst (henceforth referred to as The Client) to undertake a wintering bird survey of land at Stranraer Marina, in Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland (central grid reference NX 05977 61103). The client proposes to upgrade the harbour, which will involve dredging the harbour basin, installation of new pontoons to accommodate further vessel berths, and enlarging of the breakwater at the harbour entrance. The survey was designed to determine range and numbers of species present on site, to inform the feasibility of the proposal and highlight any ornithological constraints.

This report:

- Sets out the results of the survey.
- Analyses the site's value for nature conservation.
- Suggests avoidance, mitigation and/or compensation measures required to ensure the proposals do not have an adverse impact upon biodiversity.

2.2 Site Context

The site is located at Stanraer marina, in Dumfries and Galloway, South West Scotland. The marina lies on the Southern edge of Loch Ryan. The town of Stranraer is an area of dense residential and commercial development, surrounded by agricultural land and woodland blocks.

Figures 1 and 2 identify the location and extent of the site.

Figure 1: Indicative Site Location

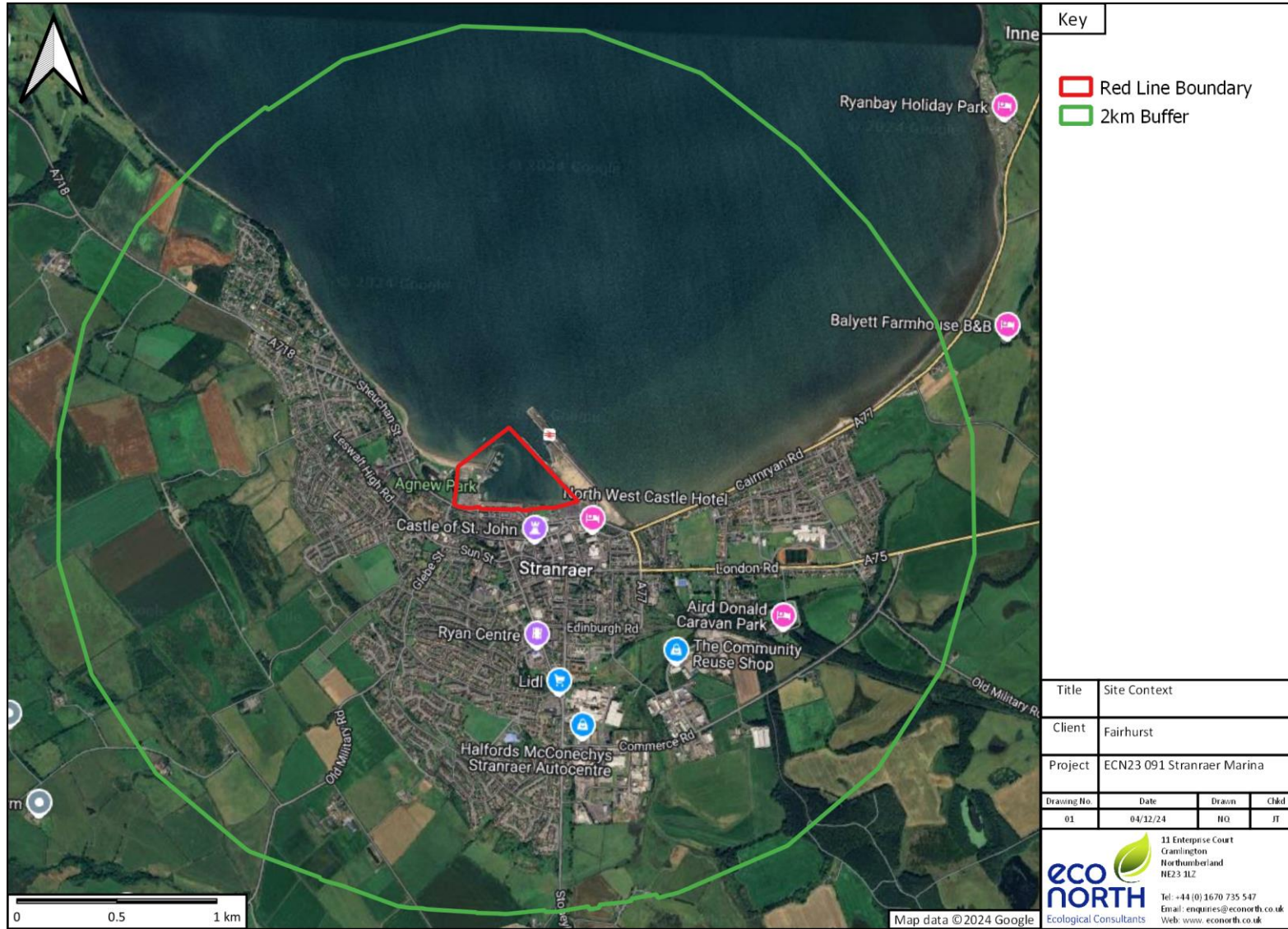


Figure 2: Indicative Site Boundary



2.3 Nature of the Proposals

It is proposed to upgrade the harbour, which will involve dredging the harbour basin, installation of new pontoons, and enlarging of the breakwater at the harbour entrance

Figure 3: Indicative Development Proposals



3. Planning Policy and Legislation

3.1 Planning Policy and Guidance

A series of national and local planning policies are in place which are designed to ensure that development works do not have an adverse impact upon biodiversity, at a site or wider level. Such policies ensure that both developers and public bodies must give due consideration to the potential effects of development works upon both ecological receptors (in line with existing wildlife legislation) and biodiversity.

3.1.1 *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2014)*

The SPP outlines the Scottish Government’s national planning policies for the development and use of land and operation of the planning system. It is designed to ensure consistency in the application of policies, while taking into account variations in local circumstances across Scotland. Local authorities must take the principles detailed in the document into account when assessing planning applications and appeals, as well as during the production of their own development plans. Paragraphs 193-218 deal with ‘Valuing the Natural Environment’. Further details are provided on the Scottish Government’s website (<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/00453827.pdf>).

3.1.2 *Habitats and Species of Principal Importance / Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)*

The UK BAP was published in 1994 to guide national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity. BAPs were designed to ensure the conservation and re-establishment of natural habitats, and that measures were implemented to aid the conservation and enhancement of habitats and species of local importance, the latter through the development of Local BAPs. The UK BAP was succeeded by the ‘UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework’ in 2012, however, the lists of species and habitats of conservation importance are still considered a valuable tool for identifying features of local and national conservation concern. As such, the potential presence of both Local and UK BAP habitats and species were considered throughout the surveys and assessment.

Species and habitats formerly identified and included within UK BAPs are typically also those which are which the Scottish Ministers consider to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland. Such species are identified on the Scottish Biodiversity List SBL as part of the Nature Conservation Scotland Act (2004). Such species and habitats need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions.

3.1.3 *Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)*

The Birds of Conservation Concern Partnership, which includes bodies such as the RSPB, have published a colour-coded list of UK bird species based on their level of conservation importance/concern at a national level. Originally published by the RSPB in 2002, the list was updated in 2021 to reflect changes in conservation and population status which had occurred in the interim (Eaton *et al.* 2021). Those species of highest concern are included on the Red List and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Globally threatened.
- Historical population decline during 1800-1995.
- Rapid contraction of the UK breeding range (50% or more during the last 25 years).
- Rapid decline in the UK breeding population (50% or more during the past 25 years).

The Amber List covers species of moderate conservation concern, which meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Historical population decline during 1800-1995, but now recovering, with the population size having more than doubled over the last 25 years.
- Moderate (25-49%) decline in the UK breeding population over the last 25 years.
- Moderate (25-49%) contraction of the UK breeding range over the last 25 years.
- Moderate (25-49%) decline in the UK non-breeding population over the last 25 years.
- Species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe (SPEC = Species of European Conservation Concern).
- Five-year mean of 1-300 breeding pairs in the UK.
- 50% or more of the UK breeding population in 10 or fewer sites, but not rare breeders.
- 20% or more of European breeding population in the UK.
- 20% or more of the NW European (wildfowl), East Atlantic Flyway (waders) or European (others) non-breeding populations in the UK.

Those species included on the Green List are of lowest conservation concern, there currently being no identified threat to the species' population status.

3.2 Legislation

A range of legislation is in place to ensure that habitats and species of conservation importance are protected from both direct and indirect harm. Key legislation relating to birds includes:

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.
- The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (The Bern Convention).
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

An overview of the above legislation is provided in Appendix A.

With the exception of some species listed on Schedule 2, the majority of bird species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- Take, damage or destroy any nest which is in use or being built.
- Take, damage or destroy the eggs of any such bird.

Additional protection against disturbance at the nest is also afforded to any bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act.

4. Methodology

4.1 Desk Study

Contextual information was gathered as part of a desk study undertaken prior to the start of field surveys. Such information can identify protected or notable species which may occur on the proposed development site or in the local area, as well as identifying statutory and non-statutory ecological sites which may have the potential to be affected by the proposals. Species records and the location of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites designated for their ornithological interest within a minimum of 2km of the survey site were obtained from the Environmental Records and Information Centre for the North East (ERIC North East), the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), and from the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (www.magic.gov.uk).

It should be noted that an absence of records is likely to reflect an absence of survey data and cannot be taken as confirmation that a particular species is not present in the site or surrounding area.

4.2 Field Survey

4.2.1 Wintering Bird Surveys

Given the nature of the site and nature of the interest features of relevant designated sites, surveys were based on the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) methodology as set out by the British Trust for Ornithology (2017). Surveys covered the red line boundary to identify species which may be affected by the construction works and/or habitat changes on the site. The site was walked so that all areas of the site and surrounding buffer could be viewed, and bird use recorded.

All target species associated with WeBS methodology including wading birds, wildfowl, gulls and, where relevant, raptors were recorded and plotted on suitably scaled plans following identification and census by experienced ornithologists. While the method was focused on wetland habitats and species, any other notable species outside the typical scope of WeBS were also recorded.

Surveys included a survey of species within the site within 2 hours of both low tide and high tide in the wintering months between November 2023 and October 2024. Following consultation feedback on the scope of surveys mid tide surveys were also included to extend the surveys to comprise a ‘through the tide count’



TTTC approach presenting data for low, mid and high tide periods where possible mid tide counts were included from February 2024 onwards.

4.2.2 Survey Conditions and Personnel

The wintering bird surveys were completed by Executive Director John Thompson, an experienced surveyor who has extensive experience of completing overwintering bird surveys in coastal habitats such as those found on site.

Table 1 shows details of, including weather conditions during the surveys.

Table 1: Survey Conditions

Date	Survey Times	Survey (Low/ Mid/ High)	Tide	Precipitation	Temp. (°C)	Cloud Cover (Oktas)	Wind (Beaufort Scale)	Visibility
09.11.23	14:15 - 17:00	Low	Low @ 15:09	Nil	7	0	1	Good
10.11.23	08:15 – 11:35	High	High @ 10:11	Nil	4	1	1	Good
14.12.23	12:30 – 15:30	High	High @ 12:43	Nil	9	7	3-4	Good
15.12.23	07:50 – 10:15	Low	Low @ 06:45	Nil	9	2	3	Good
11.01.24	14:30 – 17:30	High	Low @ 17:30	Nil	6	7	1-2	Good
12.01.24	10:00 – 13:00	High	High @ 12:24	Nil	7	8	1	Good
08.02.24	13:30 – 16:30	Low	Low @ 16:30	Heavy snow	2	8	5-6	Good
09.02.24	08:30 – 11:30	High	High @ 11:22	Nil	4	6	6	Good
07.03.24	15:15 – 16:30	Low	Low @ 15:22	Nil	6-7	2	4	Good
07.03.24	16:40 – 18:30	Mid	Low @ 15:22	Nil	6-7	2	4	Good
08.03.24	10:15 – 12:40	High	High @ 10:15	Nil	6	3	3-4	Good
23.10.24	11:15 – 13:00	Low	Low @10:44	Nil	12-14	2	S 3	Good
23.10.24	14:00 - 15:15	Mid	Low @10:44 / High @16:46	Nil	14	3-4	SW 3	Good
23.10.24	16:00-17:30	High	High @16:46	Nil	14	8	SW 2-2	Good

Any constraints or limitations to the survey are discussed in Section 6.1.



4.3 Assessment

The value of the site, as determined through the breeding bird surveys, was based on the criteria published by the Chartered the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) in 2016 (<http://www.cieem.net/ecia-guidelines-terrestrial->). Each feature was classified as being as one of the following levels of value:

- International.
- National.
- Regional/County.
- City/District/Borough.
- Local.
- Low.

Examples of different ecological features meeting each of these criteria are outlined in Appendix B.

5. Baseline Conditions

5.1 Desk Study

5.1.1 Designated Sites

Table 2 shows those sites designated for their ornithological importance identified through the desk study as lying within 2km of the site boundary. Figure 2 shows their location.

Table 2: Designated Ornithological Sites within 2km

Designated Site	Distance & Direction from Site	Reasons for Designation
Loch Ryan Important Bird Area (IBA)	Overlaps Site	A large, shallow sea loch at the western end of Dumfries and Galloway, which supports the only commercial native oysterbeds in Scotland. The IBA supports important numbers of wintering waterbirds. See: https://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/loch-ryan-iba-united-kingdom Notably the fact sheet cites the important population of Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> .

5.1.2 Protected and Notable Species

A range of protected and notable bird species were identified through the desk study as having been recorded within 2km of the site boundary within the last 10 years. This includes following species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus*, Red Kite *Milvus milvus*, Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*, Scaup *Aythya marila*, Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*, Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus*, Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*, Merlin *Falco columbarius*, Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*, Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*, Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*, Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*, White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*, Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*, Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*, Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*, Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*, Little Gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus*, Mediterranean Gull *Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus*, Roseate Gull *Sterna dougallii*, Ruff *Calidris pugnax*, Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer*, Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*, and Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*.

Further information is provided in Appendix C.

5.1.3 WeBS Data

A 5-year tabulated synopsis of WeBS data was also requested from the BTO for the relevant survey sector of the site (BTO survey sector Loch Ryan 71491), to support the bird survey efforts completed to date.

Table 3 displays the 5-Year Monthly Average Counts Per Species (figures in parentheses give number of complete and incomplete counts upon which the average is based). Records for 2020/2021 are limited in extent due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and therefore some data may be missing in these years.

Table 3: 5-Year Monthly Average Counts Per Species at Loch Ryan (Figure in parentheses give number of complete and incomplete counts upon which the average is based)

Species	Scientific Name	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicia</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	1 (3,0)	10 (3,0)	16 (3,0)	24 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Greylag Goose (Icelandic)	<i>Anser anser</i>	2 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	1 (3,0)	0 (3,0)	5 (3,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (5,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	13 (3,0)	NC	8 (2,0)	32 (3,0)	25 (3,0)	24 (4,0)	13 (1,0)	5 (1,0)	2 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	3 (3,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (3,0)	1 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	6 (3,0)	7 (4,0)	4 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	28 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (5,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	82 (2,0)	628 (3,0)	1203 (3,0)	896 (3,0)	474 (1,0)	254 (1,0)	138 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	27 (3,0)	NC	39 (2,0)	78 (3,0)	89 (3,0)	113 (3,0)	84 (1,0)	67 (1,0)	30 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	3 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	17 (2,0)	46 (3,0)	267 (3,0)	557 (3,0)	631 (1,0)	100 (1,0)	200 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (5,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	1475 (3,0)	NC	952 (2,0)	615 (3,0)	768 (3,0)	391 (4,0)	273 (1,0)	206 (1,0)	146 (0,1)	NC	NC	NC
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	4 (2,0)	29 (3,0)	90 (3,0)	21 (4,0)	0 (1,0)	61 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	2 (3,0)	2 (4,0)	1 (1,0)	5 (1,0)	6 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	137 (3,0)	182 (4,0)	131 (1,0)	68 (1,0)	18 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	27 (3,0)	NC	43 (2,0)	30 (3,0)	88 (3,0)	57 (4,0)	60 (1,0)	51 (1,0)	30 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	2 (2,0)	10 (3,0)	26 (3,0)	22 (4,0)	15 (1,0)	15 (1,0)	2 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	1 (3,0)	1 (4,0)	0 (1,0)	1 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (5,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	45 (3,0)	NC	196 (2,0)	156 (3,0)	88 (3,0)	37 (4,0)	9 (1,0)	22 (1,0)	5 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	3 (2,0)	5 (3,0)	16 (3,0)	10 (4,0)	7 (1,0)	7 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (1,0)	1 (1,0)	1 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	4 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	2 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	3 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	28 (4,0)	22 (3,0)	31 (4,0)	30 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC

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Species	Scientific Name	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	35 (3,0)	NC	16 (2,0)	52 (3,0)	17 (3,0)	12 (4,0)	7 (1,0)	3 (1,0)	14 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	634 (2,0)	NC	290 (2,0)	600 (3,0)	609 (3,0)	471 (3,0)	545 (1,0)	627 (1,0)	323 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	52 (2,0)	NC	2 (2,0)	269 (3,0)	434 (3,0)	346 (3,0)	60 (1,0)	166 (1,0)	56 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	3 (2,0)	NC	90 (2,0)	270 (3,0)	547 (3,0)	138 (4,0)	0 (1,0)	90 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	1 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	19 (2,0)	NC	1 (2,0)	24 (3,0)	42 (3,0)	57 (3,0)	57 (1,0)	23 (1,0)	34 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	48 (3,0)	NC	28 (2,0)	143 (3,0)	124 (3,0)	206 (3,0)	397 (1,0)	123 (1,0)	49 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	5 (2,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	2 (4,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	6 (2,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	38 (3,0)	48 (3,0)	61 (3,0)	110 (1,0)	8 (1,0)	39 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	4 (2,0)	NC	72 (2,0)	26 (3,0)	28 (3,0)	18 (3,0)	9 (1,0)	20 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	2 (2,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (5,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	5 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	4 (3,0)	190 (3,0)	223 (3,0)	194 (1,0)	86 (1,0)	25 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	0 (3,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	1 (3,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	0 (2,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (4,0)	0 (5,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	67 (2,0)	NC	44 (2,0)	93 (3,0)	126 (3,0)	60 (3,0)	85 (1,0)	57 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	0 (2,0)	NC	0 (2,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (3,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)	NC	NC	NC
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>		NC		1 (1,0)	1 (1,0)	0 (0,1)				NC	NC	NC
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		NC		4 (1,0)	4 (1,0)	1 (0,1)				NC	NC	NC
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	225 (2,0)	NC	2 (1,0)	2 (0,1)		0 (2,0)				NC	NC	NC
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	1 (3,0)	NC	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)		0 (2,0)				NC	NC	NC
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	49 (2,0)	NC	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)		0 (2,0)				NC	NC	NC
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	19 (2,0)	NC	0 (1,0)	0 (1,0)		0 (2,0)				NC	NC	NC



5.2 Field Survey

5.2.1 *Wintering Bird Surveys*

Table 4 sets out the results of the overwintering bird surveys (October 2024 – March 2025). The location of bird usage by species is presented in Appendix C.

Text summaries of the survey results for key species and interest features are also presented below.

Table 4: Wintering bird survey results

Species	October						November				December				January				February						March							
	Low tide		Mid Tide		High Tide		Low Tide		High Tide		Low Tide		High Tide		Low Tide		High Tide		Low tide		Mid Tide		High Tide		Low tide		Mid Tide		High Tide			
	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer		
Bar-tailed Godwit								1																								
Black Guillemot												1	1	1			2	4			1							3			1	1
Black-headed Gull	1	5		22	8	96	31	34	2	16		8	1	17	31	112	2	12	4	40	7	7	8	15	41	41	8	8	22	22		
Black-throated Diver								1																								
Common Gull								3								4									4	4						
Common Scoter												14	1				2	1			3				1							
Cormorant					1	4	5	7		9	1	6	3				2													1	1	
Curlew								1				2			1	2				4	3						2					
Dunlin				4		15								20				35													48	
Eider												7					1	7			1	1	4	11	4	8			1	14		
Fulmar											3	3																				
Goldeneye		1							1	1	2	4			1	1		1								4						
Great-crested Grebe		3		5		2		8	1	1		1	3		5		2									1				1		
Greater Black-backed Gull						6																										

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Species	October						November				December				January				February						March									
	Low tide		Mid Tide		High Tide		Low Tide		High Tide		Low Tide		High Tide		Low Tide		High Tide		Low tide		Mid Tide		High Tide		Low tide		Mid Tide		High Tide					
	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer	Marina	500m Buffer				
Grey Heron							2	4					2	2	7		2	5		3														
Guillemot		12		6						6												6			6	6	6					1		
Herring Gull					18	56	5	77	3	38	4	16			33		15	73		14	6	105	5	5	5	5	21	40	6	6	4	53		
Knot																									7	7								
Little Egret									1	1								4	4															
Little Grebe							3	3	5	5	1	1					2	2	2	8	8	4	4	3	4									
Long-tailed Duck															2																			
Mallard				3								16		16				23		14		8	2	2			7							
Mandarin Duck																																1		
Mute Swan						3						8		7				6		8		4	2	2	6	6		2						
Oystercatcher		16	5	72	35	95	12	31	5	81	18	63	29	78	12	465	9	170	11	252	13	13	22	52	17	36	14	14	47	167				
Razorbill								2																										
Red-breasted Merganser		25		21		12			1	16	1	11	2	3			3	11			1	1	57		31	32								
Redshank										76	21	107	33	57	3	73	27	53	5	6				57						70	71			
Red-throated Diver							1	2	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	2	27	4						3			8	8						
Ringed Plover		15		53		75		8		106		40		70		14		45					2	2							2			
Scaup	2											47		40							1	1			1	1		70			1	55		
Shag		17		1		5	1	17		27		1	1	1		1	1			1	1									2	2			
Shelduck																13																		
Slavonian Grebe																							1	1										
Turnstone				4					7	7	10	10	9	9				7		1	5				20	2	4			2	2			
Twite							15	15														11												

Species-Specific Details

Waders

Waders were regularly recorded utilising a range of high tide roosting features, including the rock armour, break water, old ferry terminal, and Stranraer west beach. Waders were also recorded loafing and feeding on the mudflats at low tide. The distribution of bird species recorded are illustrated in Figures D1 – 14 Appendix D.

- Bar-tailed Godwit – One individual recorded only once in November during low tide located within the 500m buffer of the site. No Bar-tailed Godwit was recorded within the Marina, and are scarce within Loch Ryan with typically <3 recorded within WeBS counts.
- Curlew – Recorded in low numbers at low tide, with a peak count of 4 recorded within the Marina feeding in intertidal habitats at low tide. Curlew were only recorded within the Marina itself on one other occasion. Peak counts of Curlew within Loch Ryan across the winter period extend to 397 and so the peak Curlew count represents c 1% of the Loch Ryan population. Higher numbers of Curlew were recorded on intertidal habitats to the east of the Marina but outside the 500m buffer.
- Dunlin – Regularly recorded during the surveys at high tide with a peak count of 87. Dunlin were not recorded in the Marina itself however were reported roosting at High tide on the disused ferry terminal areas. Other roosting was recorded on the shore at Stranraer West Beech. Feeding was limited to mud flats east of the Marina and disused ferry terminal. These roosts comprise a significant proportion of the Loch Ryan population with peak WeBS counts of 223 reported in December.
- Knot – 7 individuals were recorded in March at low tide both in the Marina and within the 500m buffer (likely the same group), Knot were not recorded in any other month. While this is a small number of Knot, it represents a significant proportion of the Loch Ryan population (peak count of 72).
- Oystercatcher – Regularly recorded at both high and low tide across the survey period. High tide roosts include the old ferry terminal, rock armour within the Marina and west beach. The peak count of Oystercatcher within the Marina was a group of 47 in March 2024 roosting at high tide. Peak counts of feeding Oystercatcher within the Marina were at Low tide in December (18). Oystercatcher are abundant in the wider area and counts within the 500m buffer peaked at 465 at low tide in January with the majority of those feeding on mudflats to the east of the Marina and disused ferry terminal. The overall counts present in the wider area comprise a large proportion of the overall Cairnryan population (peak high tide count of 627). While the number feeding (c 3%) or roosting (<10%) within the Marina represent a smaller proportion of the Cairnryan population of the Cairnryan population.
- Redshank - Regularly recorded at both high and low tide across the survey period. High tide roosts include the old ferry terminal and the rock armour within the Marina. BTO WeBS data indicate that peak populations for Cairnryan comprise of 126 (November). Roosts located both inside the Marina

(peak 33) and to the east side of the ferry terminal / rail embankment comprise significant proportions of the Loch Ryan wintering population.

- Ringed Plover - Regularly recorded at both high and low tide across the survey period. High tide roosts include the old ferry terminal and west beach. Populations of Ringed Plover recorded during the surveys typically recorded roosting on disused ferry terminal structures exceed the BTO high tide WeBS populations for Loch Ryan, which indicates that the roost present on the structures is notable within the local context. Some roosting was also noted to the west of the Marina at Stranraer West Beach.
- Turnstone – Recorded in low numbers at both high and low tide across the survey period. High tide roosting locations include the west beach area. Small numbers were also recorded roosting on the existing breakwater at the entrance to the marina and rock armour on the east of the rail line into the ferry terminal.

Wildfowl

Scaup (peak 70) were the most abundant wildfowl recorded on site reflecting the importance of Loch Ryan for this species as noted within the Important Bird Area citation details, with Red-breasted Merganser, Wigeon, and Mallard also recorded regularly (peaking at 57, 29, and 23 respectively). Small numbers of Black Guillemot, Black-throated Diver, Common Scoter, Cormorant, Eider, Goldeneye, Great-crested Grebe, Grey Heron, Guillemot, Little Egret, Little Grebe, Long-tailed Duck, Mandarin Duck, Mute Swan, Razorbill, Red-throated Diver, Shag, Shelduck, and Slavonian Grebe were also recorded.

Of the wildfowl species described above some of the species were recorded within the Marina itself while most were associated with feeding in the open waters of Loch Ryan. Little Grebe (8), Red Throated Diver (2) were both recorded actively feeding in the Marina over the winter period with higher numbers feeding in the open waters of Loch Ryan a group of 26 Red-breasted Merganser were also recorded in the Marina on one occasion. A single Slavonian Grebe was recorded within the Marina as were small numbers of Goldeneye, Great Crested Grebe, Mallard and Mute Swan.

Mallard and Mute Swan were regularly present on the pond in Agnew Park and more abundant wildfowl gathered towards the south east corner of Loch Ryan (outside the 500m buffer) where species such as Scaup, Wigeon, Mute Swan, Red breasted Merganser, and Wigeon were abundant. Brent Goose were also present in this area outside the 500m buffer.

Shag and Cormorant were both recorded within the Marina in limited numbers and both species were recorded roosting on the most northerly features of the former ferry terminal. Both Grey Heron and Little Egret were recorded both within the Marina and within the wider study area in small numbers.

Gulls

Herring Gull were present in high numbers across the site (peaking at 105), many of these were recorded roosting on the former ferry terminal structures with others present feeding on mudflats mostly to the east of the Marina. Black-headed Gull were also relatively abundant in the wider study area (peak 112) with some

of these actively feeding within the Marina (41). Common Gull and Great Black-backed Gull were sighted in low numbers during the surveys.

6. Interpretation and Discussion

6.1 Survey Constraints and Further Survey Requirements

Data was collected at both high and low tide across a survey period of a year. Therefore, there are considered to be no constraints to the survey. At this stage no further ornithological survey requirements are considered necessary.

6.2 Assessment of Value

Based on the results of the desk study and field work completed to date, the site and associated study area is considered to be of up to **Regional** value for overwintering birds. This is due to the designation of the study area as an Important Bird Area IBA and is justified with significant proportions of the wider Loch Ryan populations being recorded within the Marina itself or the wider study area.

6.3 Input into the Design Process

While the full detail of proposals is not known at this stage, some potential inputs to the design are outlined below. In order to minimise the potential impacts of the proposals upon the key ornithological interests of the site, which comprises primarily an assemblage of overwintering bird species, the proposals will, where possible, ensure that:

- Areas of roosting habitat will be retained – this may include areas of rock armour to the east of the Marina.
- Additional / alternative roosting habitat will be incorporated into the design of the scheme.
- Roosting features retained within the marina will be visually screened where possible to minimise potential recreational disturbance.
- Areas of existing intertidal habitat subject to infill works will incorporate a beach edge feature to facilitate some level of retained feeding for overwintering birds where possible.

6.4 Impact Assessment

At this stage the proposals are under development however in the absence of any mitigation the proposals could result in the following potential effects:

- Construction stage disturbance to wintering birds while either low tide feeding, high tide roosting or a combination of both.
- Pollution – Works are likely to be within or hydrologically connected to areas of habitat used by overwintering bird assemblages for feeding. Any potential contamination of marine waters habitats with fuel, oil or other construction stage chemicals therefore has the potential to cause indirect harm to overwintering bird assemblages. Sedimentation during piling or dredging works also has the potential to inhibit in water feeding for a range of waterfowl and seabirds which feed in the water column,

- Short term and permanent habitat loss impacting an assemblage of birds of regional importance and individual species of regional importance.
- Operational disturbance to roosts which may be retained within the marina or disturbance through increased vessel traffic to birds using the marina or open waters of Loch Ryan.

7. Mitigation and Compensation Strategy

The following measures will be implemented in order to minimise the ornithological impacts of the proposals these measures will be developed further through the EIA process:

- Where possible, works will be phased to minimise construction stage disturbance to overwintering birds.
- Where high tide roosting areas are identified works around such features could be phased to avoid high tide periods avoiding works within 2 hours of high water.
- Works will be suspended during periods of extreme cold weather (where daytime temperatures do not exceed 0° C) to avoid periods when any disturbance can have a greater impact on overwinter survival for non-breeding waders.
- All construction personnel will be provided with a toolbox talk which will be reviewed, updated, and re-issued throughout the year highlighting relevant seasonal constraints.
- Pollution control measures will be required throughout all works.

8. References

- Anon (2021). *National Planning Policy Framework. Department for Communities and Local Government.*
- Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D. & Hill, D.A. (2000); *Bird Census Techniques, Second edition*; Academic Press, London.
- CIEEM (2016). *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal, 2nd Edition.* Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Eaton, M.A., et al (2021); *Birds of Conservation Concern 5: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.*
- Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W. & Evans, J. (1998); *Bird Monitoring Methods*; The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Sandy.

Appendix A – Key Legislation

Table A1: Overview of Key Legislation

Legislation	Key Features
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</p>	<p>These Regulations consolidate and update the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the “Habitats Regulations 2010”). The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019 (“the Habitats Regulations 2019”) transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (“the Habitats Directive) and elements of Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (“the Birds Directive”) in England, Wales and, to a limited extent, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The objective of the Habitats Directive is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. The Directive lays down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species.</p> <p>The Habitat Regulations make it an offence (with certain exceptions) to deliberately capture, disturb, kill or trade in those animal species listed in Schedule 2, or to pick, cut, uproot, collect, destroy or trade in those plant species listed in Schedule 4.</p> <p>The EC Birds Directive requires member states to establish and monitor Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for all rare or vulnerable species included in Annex I, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, with key focus on wetlands of international importance. Annex I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively list those habitats and species for which a similar network of sites – Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) – must be established and monitored. Collectively, SPAs and SACs form a network of pan-European protected areas which are referred to as ‘Natura 2000’ sites.</p>
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (Bern Convention)</p>	<p>The Bern Convention was adopted in 1979 and ratified by the UK Government in 1982. The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure the conservation and protection of all wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to afford special protection to the most vulnerable or threatened species (including migratory species).</p> <p>Members of the European Community meet their obligations via the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. These are transposed into UK law by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (as amended), Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, and the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.</p>
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p>	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the requirements of the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive throughout Great Britain. The Act is the primary UK mechanism for the designation of statutory ecological sites - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) - and the protection of individual species listed under Schedules 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 of the Act, each of which is subject to varying levels of protection.</p> <p>Schedule 9 of the Act also lists those plant species which it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild, while Schedule 14 prevents the release into the wild or sale of certain plant and animal species which may cause ecological, environmental or socio-economic harm.</p>



Legislation	Key Features
Nature Conservation Scotland Act (2004)	The Nature Conservation Scotland Act places a duty on public bodies to consider and conserve biodiversity through the exercise of their functions and includes a range of measures to strengthen the protection of both habitats and wildlife. Under the Act a series of priority habitats and species are identified under the Scottish Biodiversity list SBL. The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife, protection of birds and invasive non-native species.



Appendix B – Value of Ecological Receptors

Table B1: Examples of Ecological Receptors of Differing Value

Value	Examples
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An internationally designated site or candidate site (SPA, pSPA, SAC, cSAC, pSAC, Ramsar site) or an area which meets the designation criteria for such sites. • Internationally significant and viable areas of a habitat type listed in Annexe 1 of the Habitats Directive, or smaller areas of such habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. • Any regularly occurring, globally threatened species. • A regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, which is threatened or rare in the UK, of uncertain conservation status • A regularly occurring, nationally significant population/number of any internationally important species.
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nationally designated site (e.g. SSSI, NNR) or a discrete area which meets the published selection criteria for national designation (e.g. SSSI selection guidelines) irrespective of whether or not it has yet been notified. • A viable area of a UK BAP priority habitat, or smaller areas of such habitat which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. • A regularly occurring significant number/population of a nationally important species e.g. listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). • A regularly occurring population of a nationally important species that is threatened or rare in the county or region. • A feature identified as being of critical importance in the UK BAP.
Regional/County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viable areas of key habitat identified in the Regional or County BAP or smaller areas of such a habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of the larger whole. • Regional/county significant and viable areas of key habitat identified as being of regional value. • A regularly occurring significant population/number of any important species important at a regional/county level. • Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species which is listed in a Regional/County Red Data Book or BAP on account of its regional rarity or localisation.



Value	Examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of conservation importance that exceed the district selection criteria but that fall short of SSSI selection guidelines.
City/District/Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of habitat identified in a District/City/Borough BAP or in the relevant Natural Area profile. • Sites that the designating authority has determined meet the published ecological selection criteria for designation, including Local Nature Reserves selected on District/City/Borough ecological criteria. • Sites/features that are scarce within the District/City/Borough or which appreciably enrich the District/City/Borough habitat resource. • A diverse and/or ecologically valuable hedgerow network. • A population of a species that is listed in a District/City/Borough BAP because of its rarity in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile because of its regional rarity or localisation. • A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a District/City/Borough important species during key phases of its life cycle.
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas identified in a Local BAP or the relevant natural area profile. • Sites/features which are scarce in the locality or which are considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the local context, e.g. species-rich hedgerows. • Local Nature Reserves selected on Parish/Local ecological criteria. • Significant numbers/population of a locally important species e.g. one which is listed on the Local BAP. • Any species, populations or habitats of local importance.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats of moderate to low diversity which support a range of locally and nationally common species, the loss of which can be easily mitigated.

Appendix C – Protected and Notable Species Identified by the Desk Study

Table C1: Protected Species Records within 2km

Species	Number of Records	Most Recent Record	On Site?	Level of Protection		
				HR 2019	WCA 1981	NERC /UK BAP
Whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	23	2021	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	2016	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	4	2017	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	1	2016	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>	301	2021	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	74	2020	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slavonian Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	125	2022	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	2	2017	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	4	2014	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	35	2018	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	15	2017	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	87	2019	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	7	2019	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	10	2022	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	2	2021	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-throated Diver <i>Gavia stellata</i>	129	2022	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Species	Number of Records	Most Recent Record	On Site?	Level of Protection		
				HR 2019	WCA 1981	NERC /UK BAP
Black-throated Diver <i>Gavia arctica</i>	19	2019	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	2015	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Velvet Scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i>	14	2017	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common Scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	78	2021	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2	2016	No – adjacent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	8	2017	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	8	2017	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mediterranean Gull <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	715	2020	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Roseate Gull <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	3	2015	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ruff <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	14	2018	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Great Northern Diver <i>Gavia immer</i>	31	2018	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Snow Bunting <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	1	2018	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	39	2016	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Key: HR 2019 – The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 WCA 1981 – The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Bird species listed relate solely to those included on Schedule 1) NERC – The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 UK BAP – UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p>						

Appendix D – Survey Maps

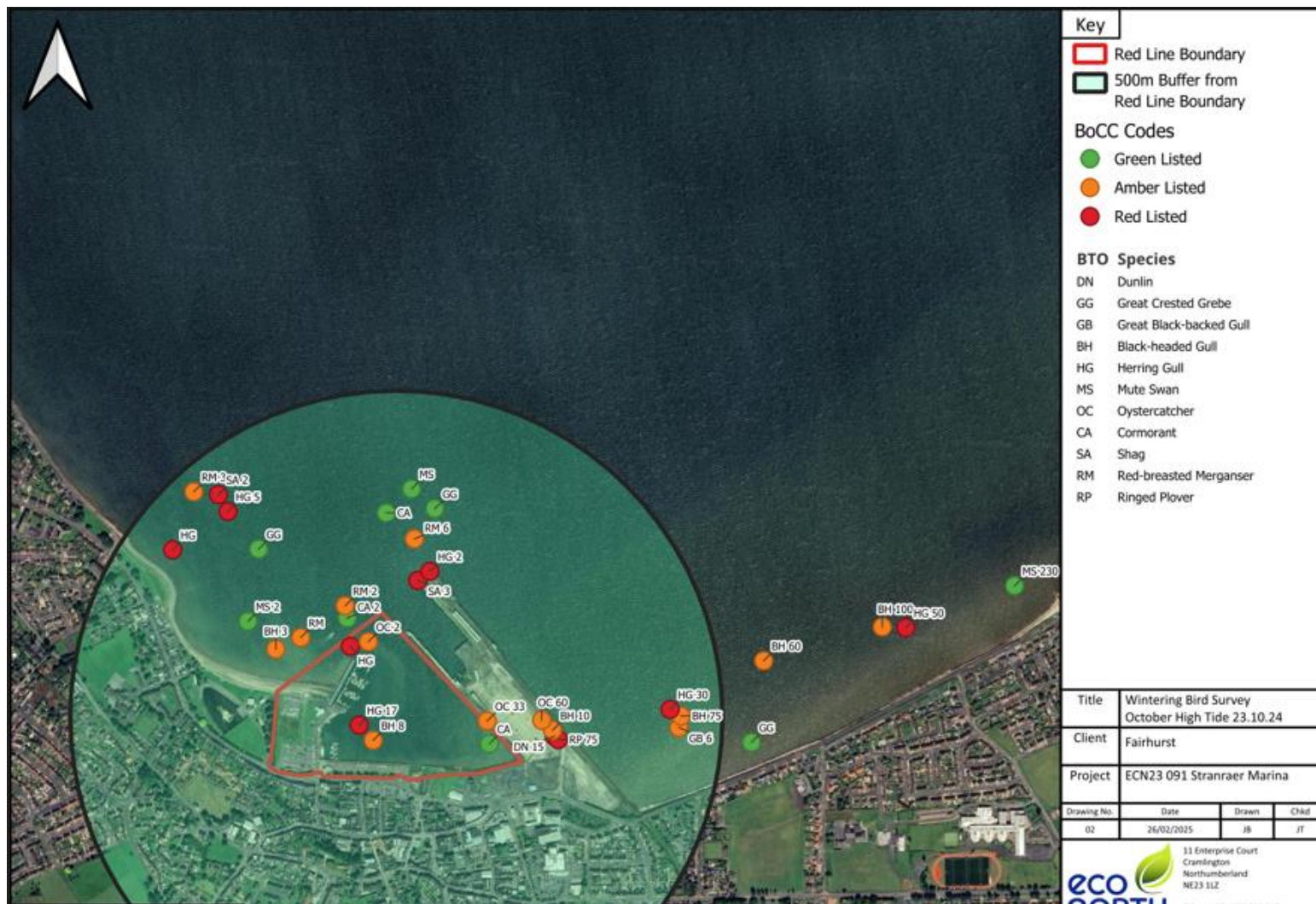


Figure D1 October High Tide

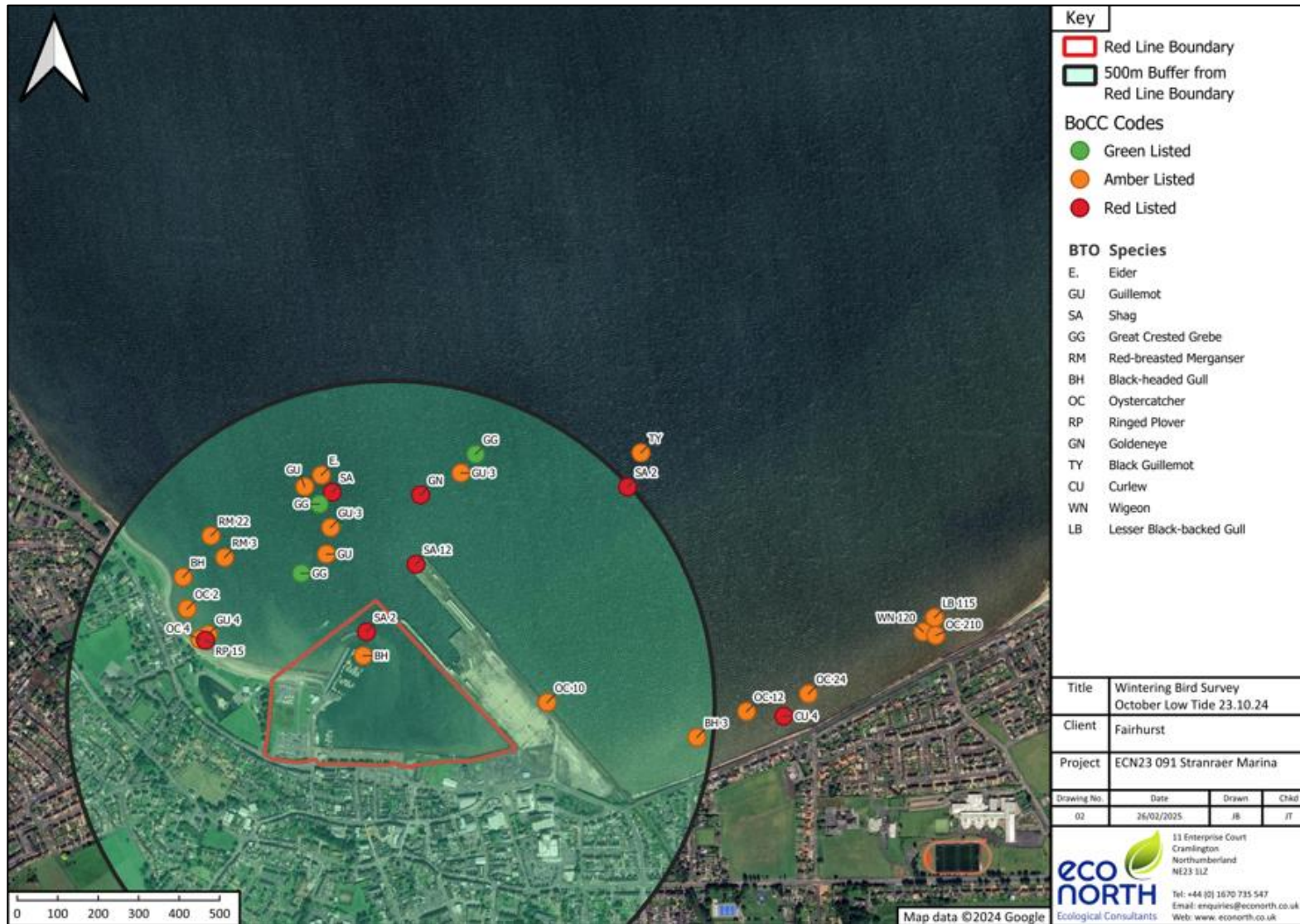


Figure D2 October Low Tide

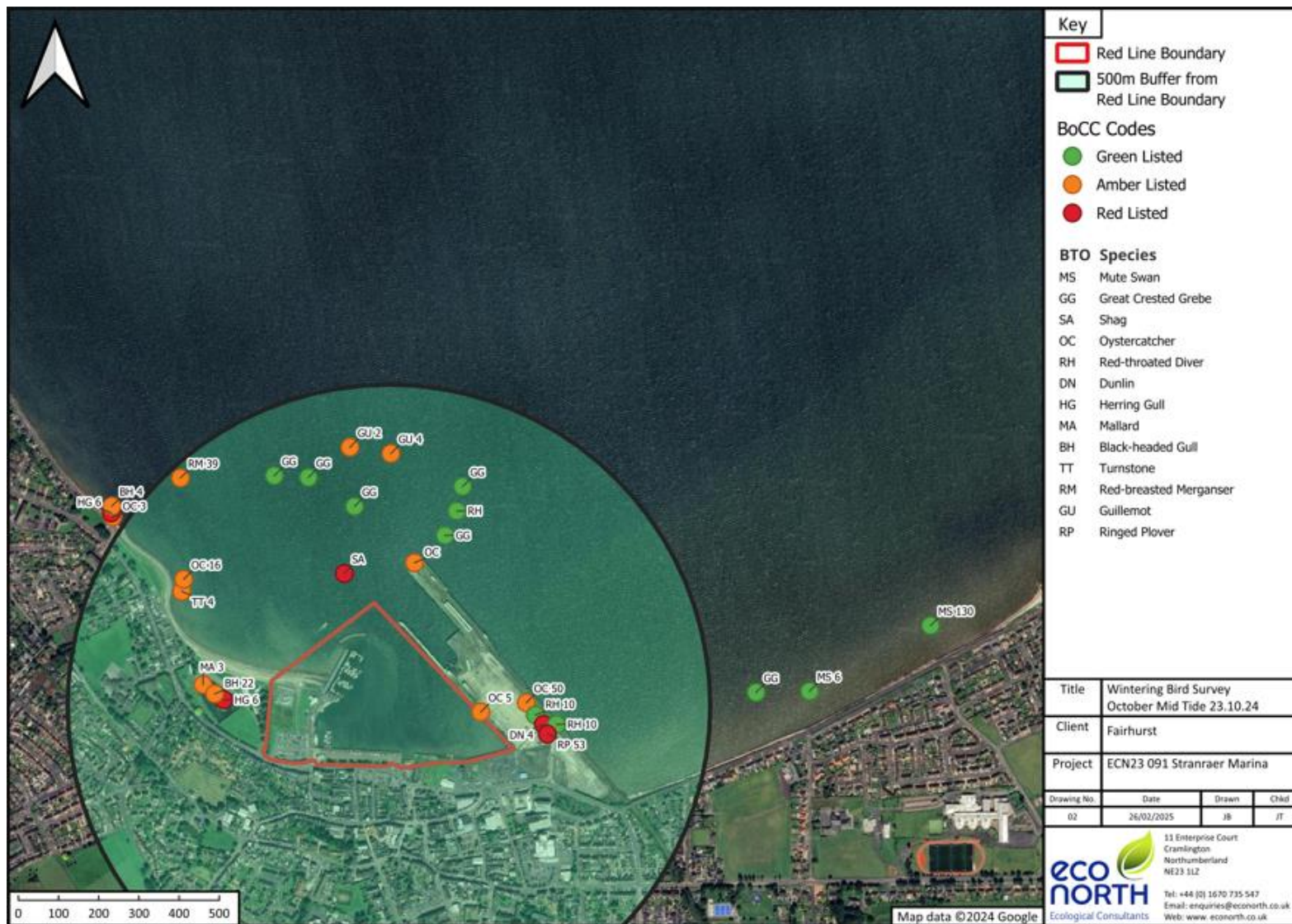


Figure D3 October Mid tide

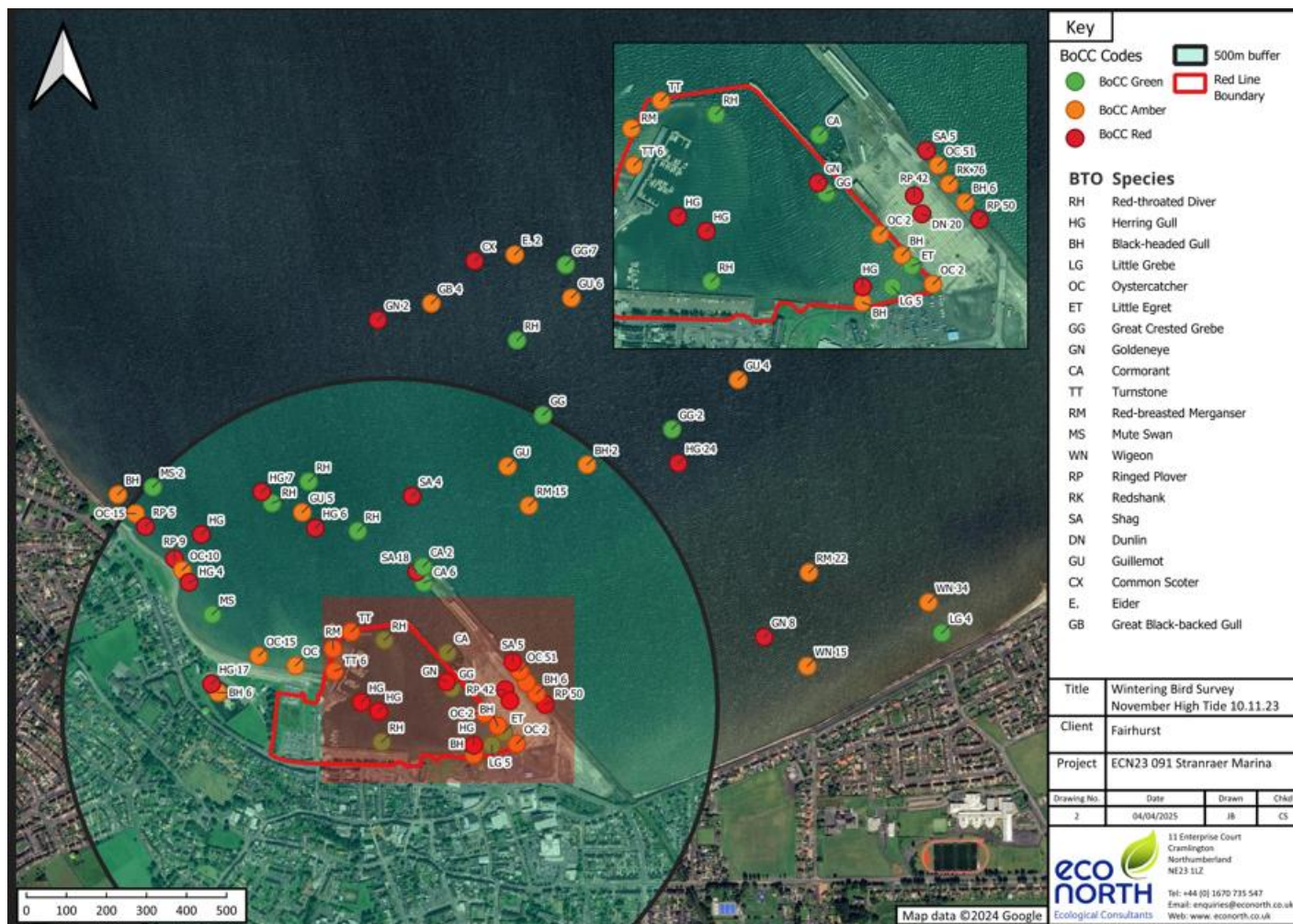


Figure D4 November High Tide

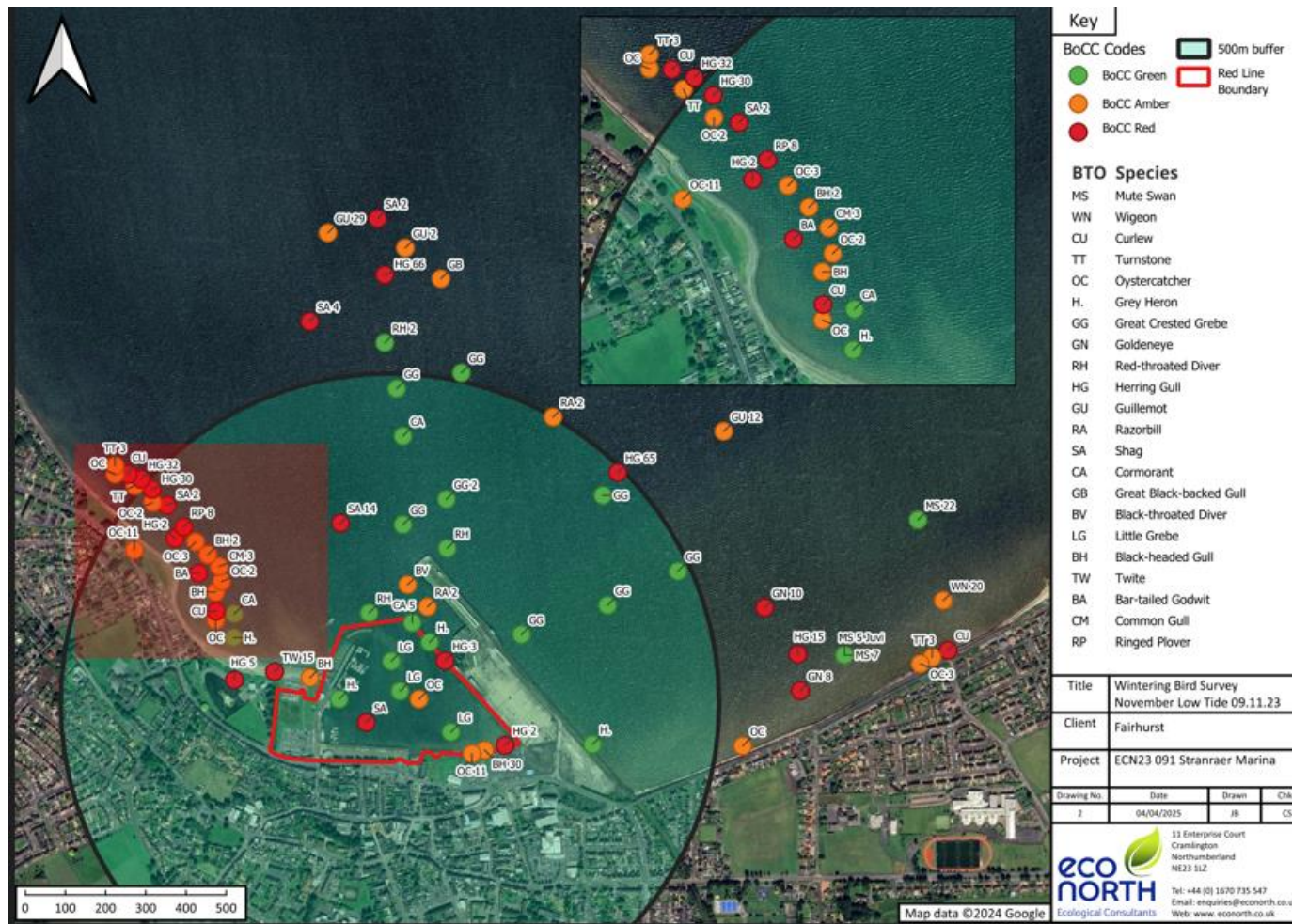


Figure D5 November Low Tide

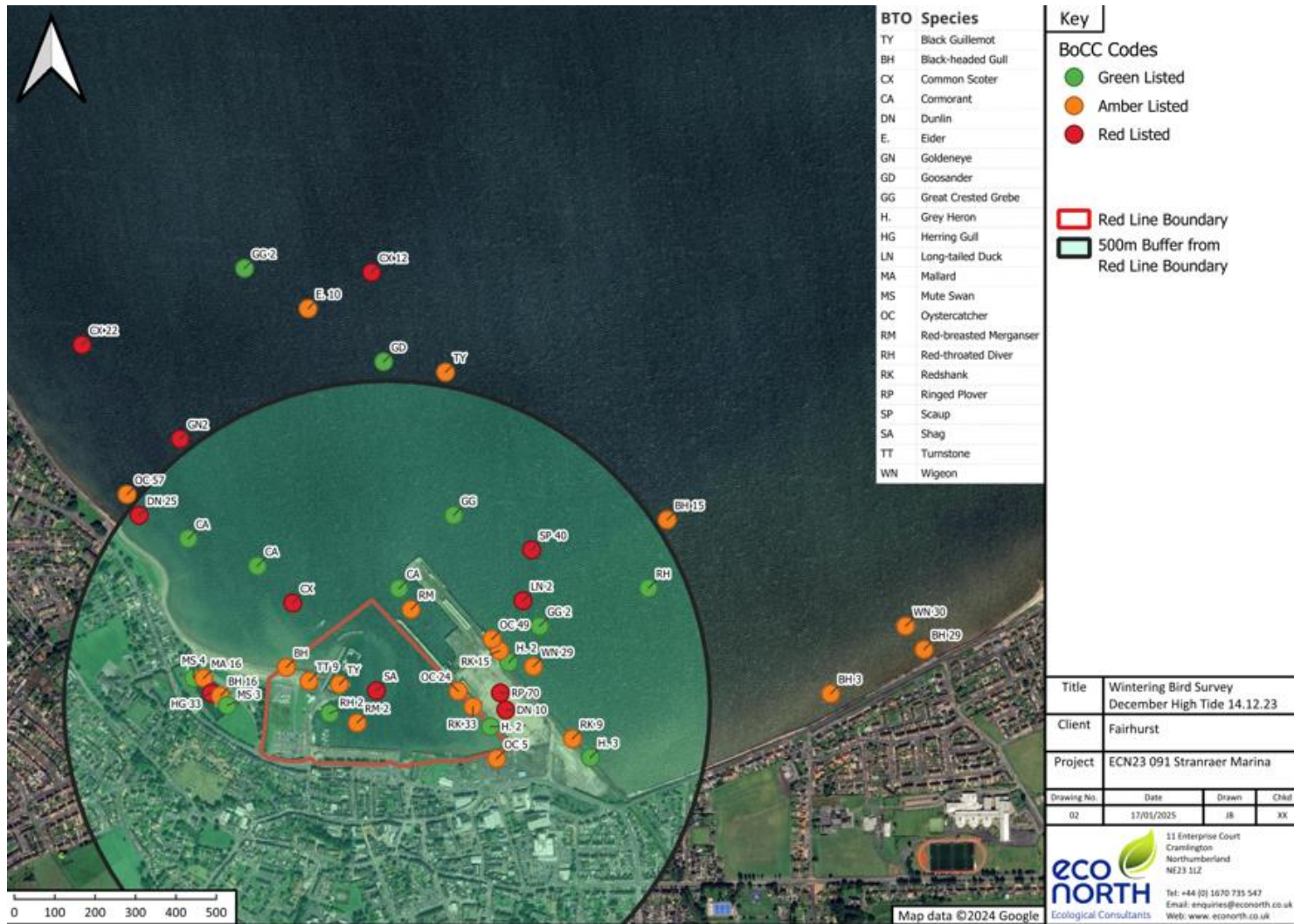


Figure D6 December High Tide

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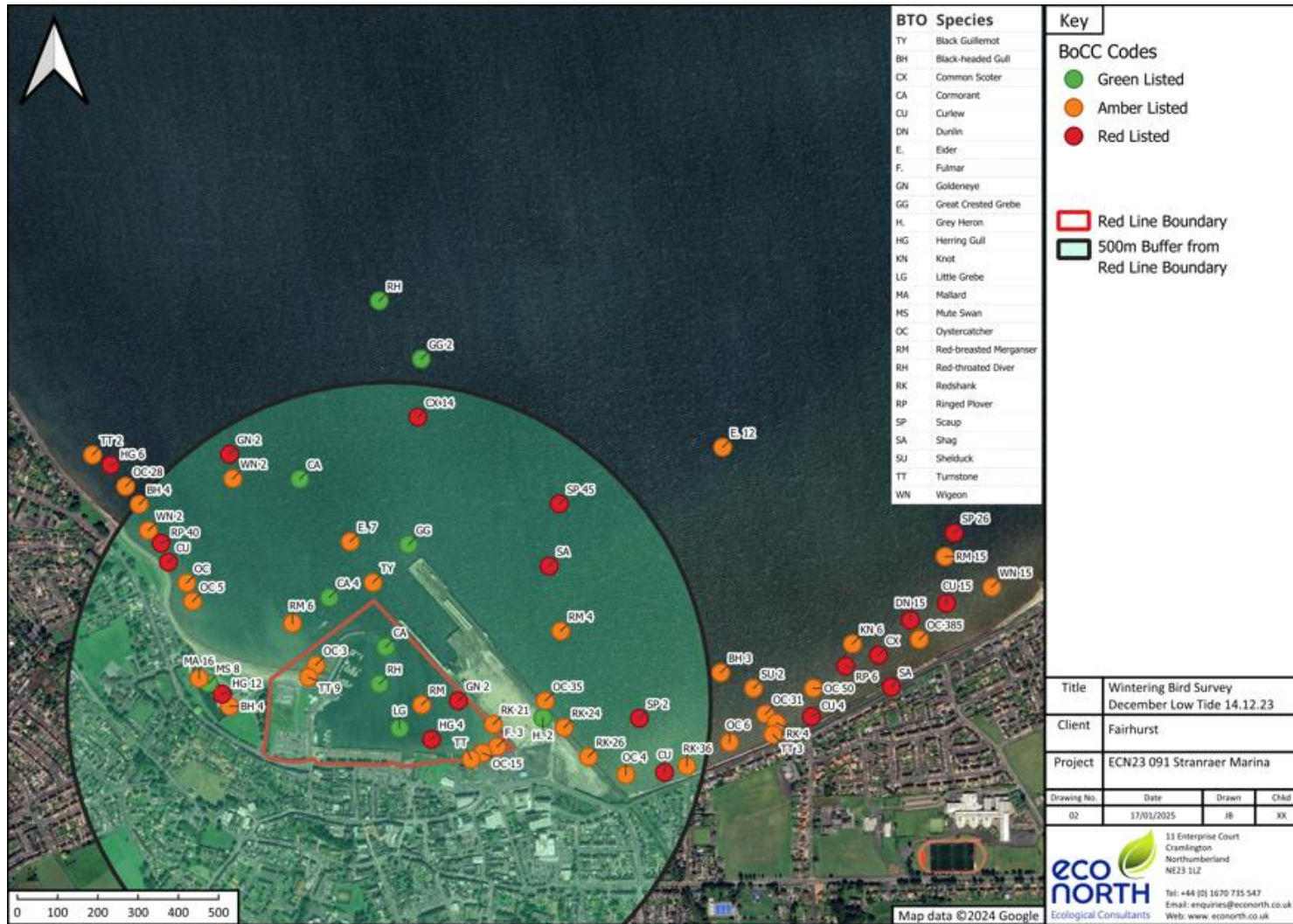


Figure D7 December Low Tide



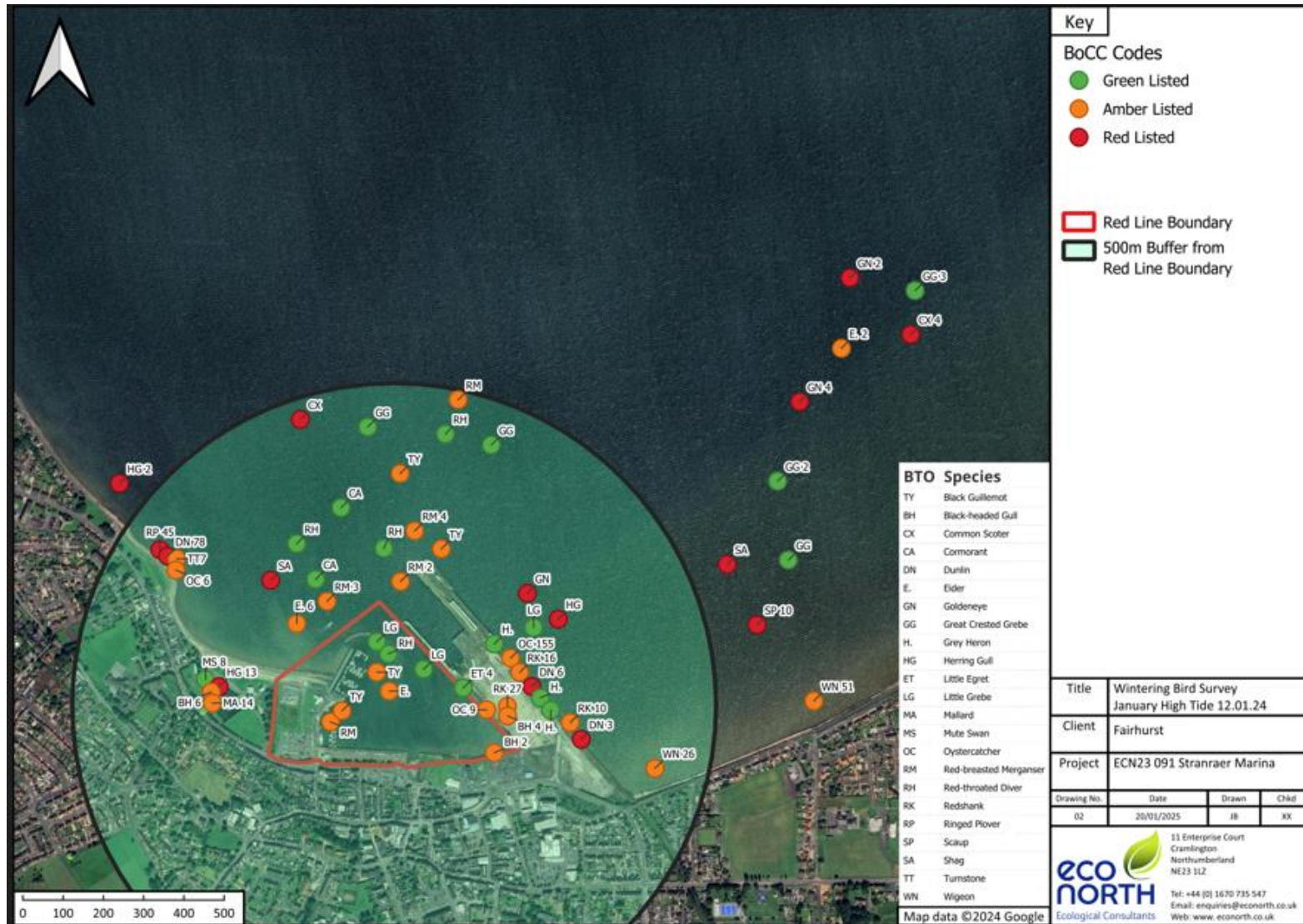


Figure D8 January High Tide

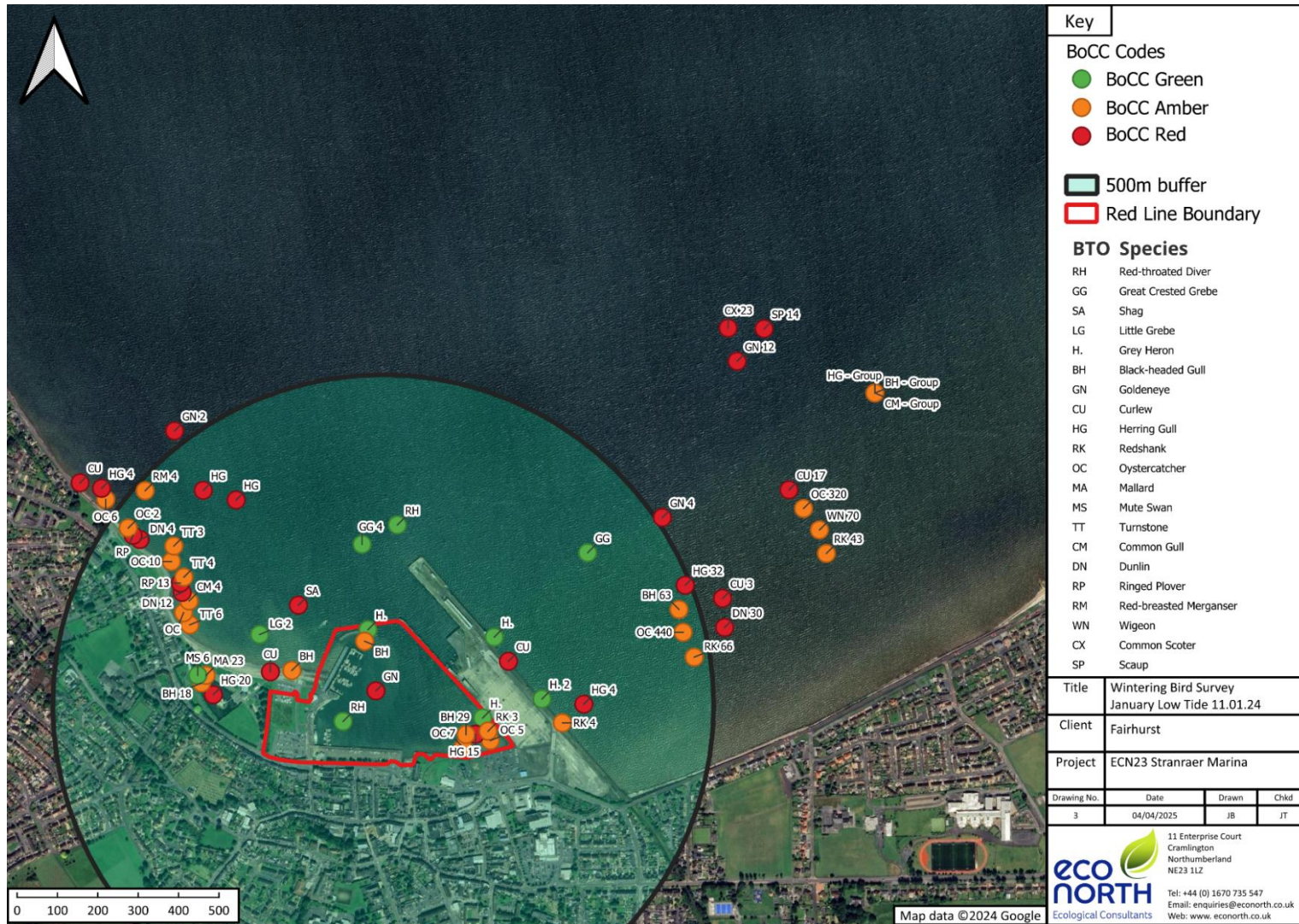


Figure D9 January Low Tide

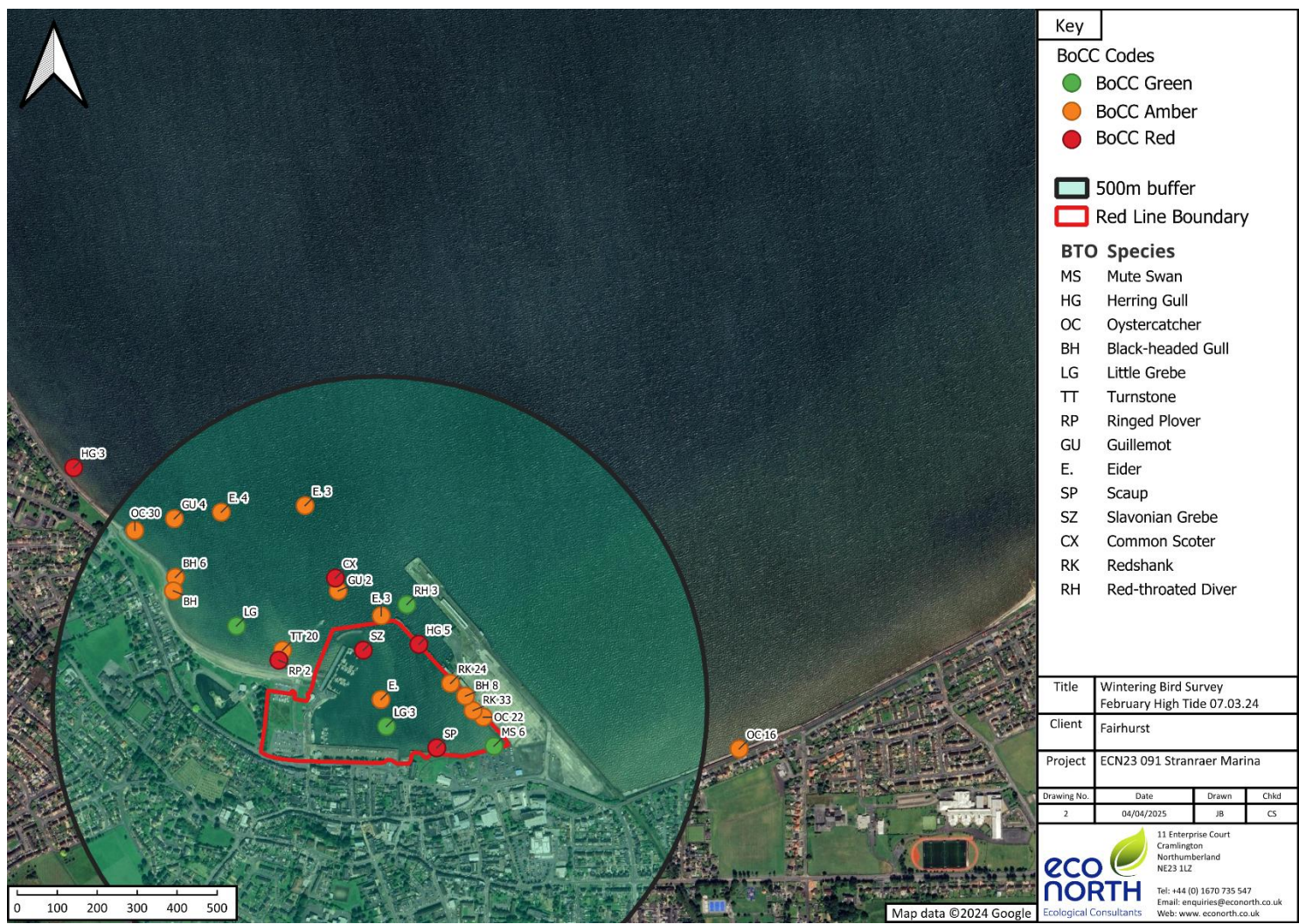


Figure D10 February High Tide

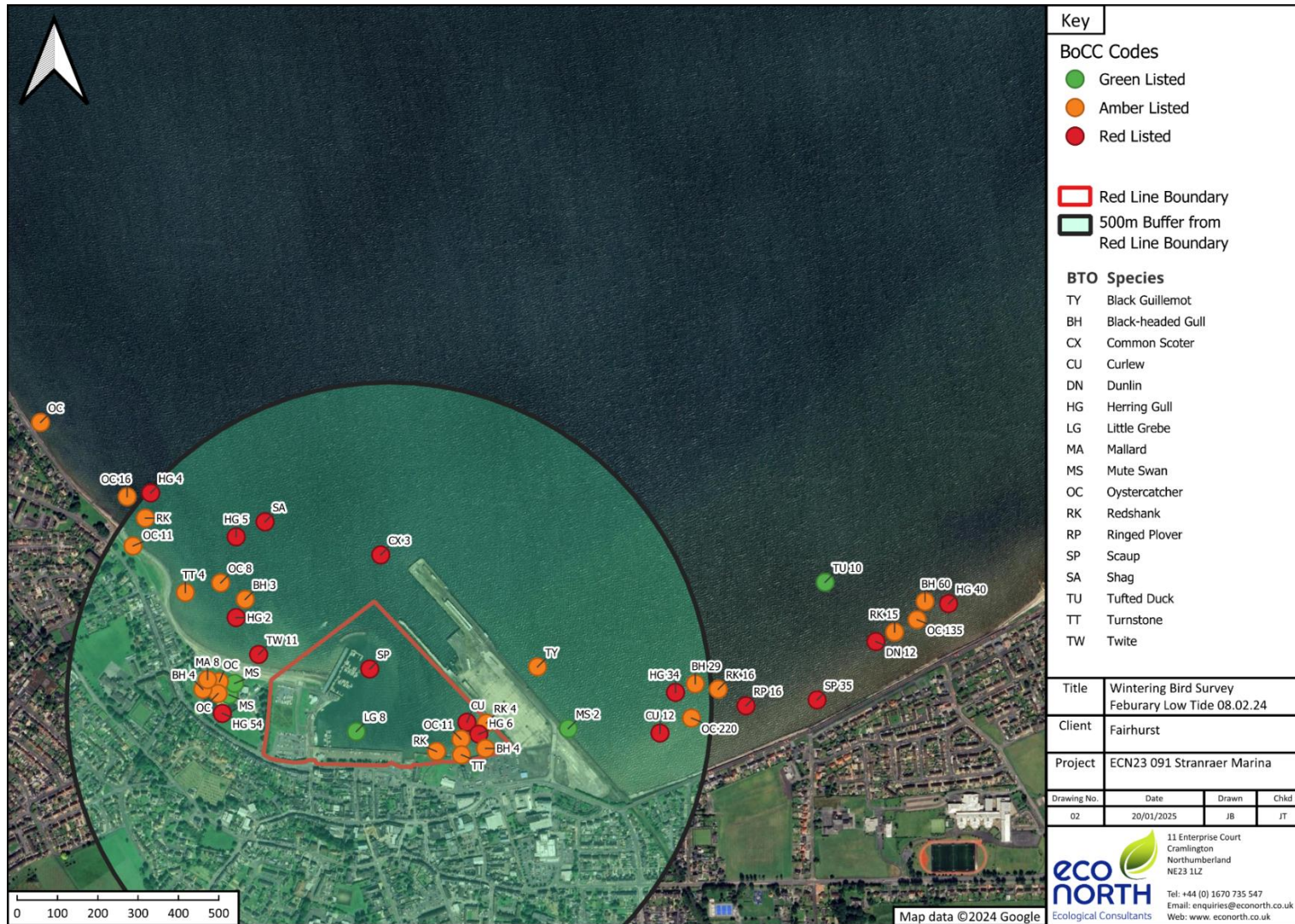


Figure D11 February Low Tide

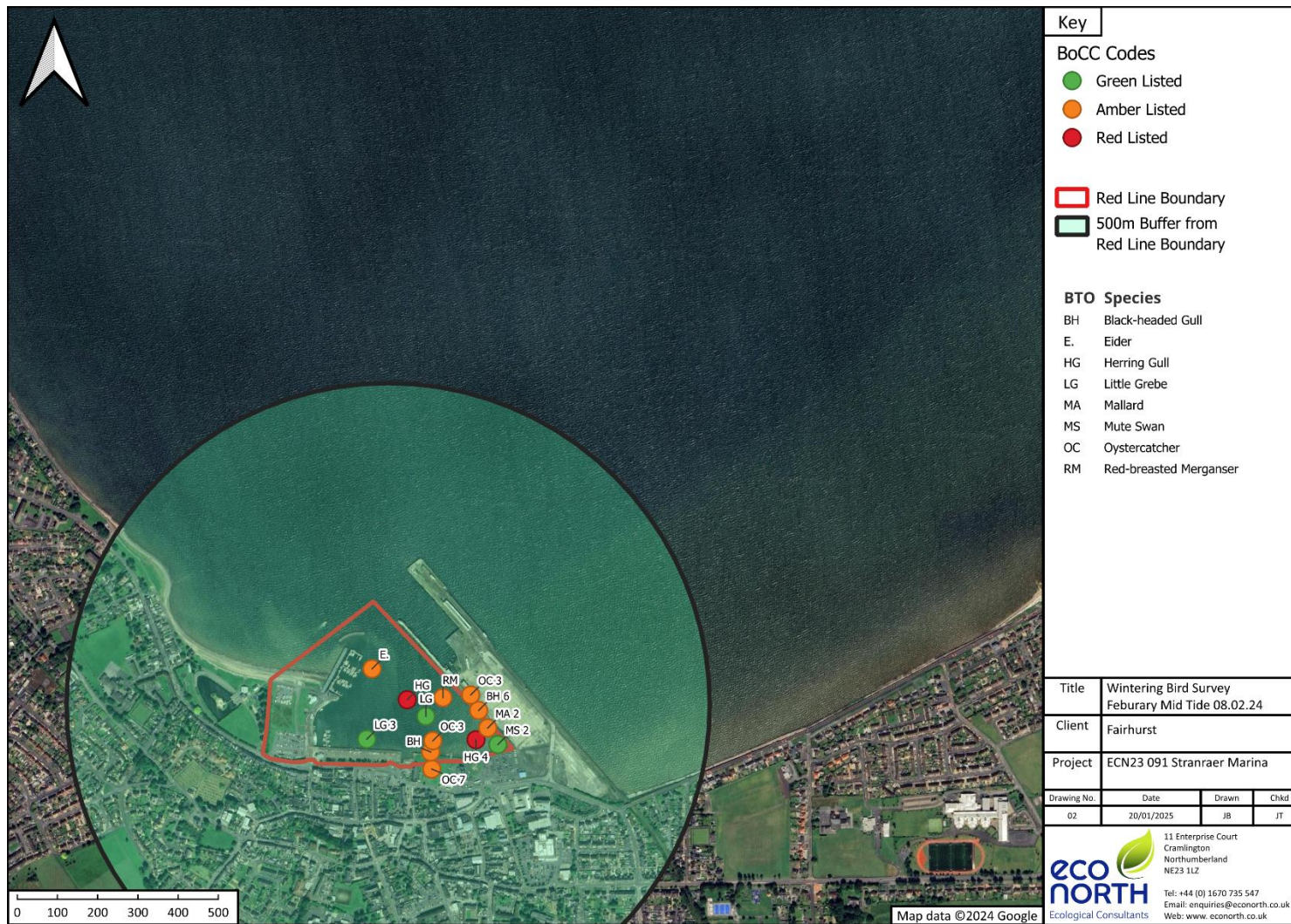


Figure D11 February Mid Tide 1

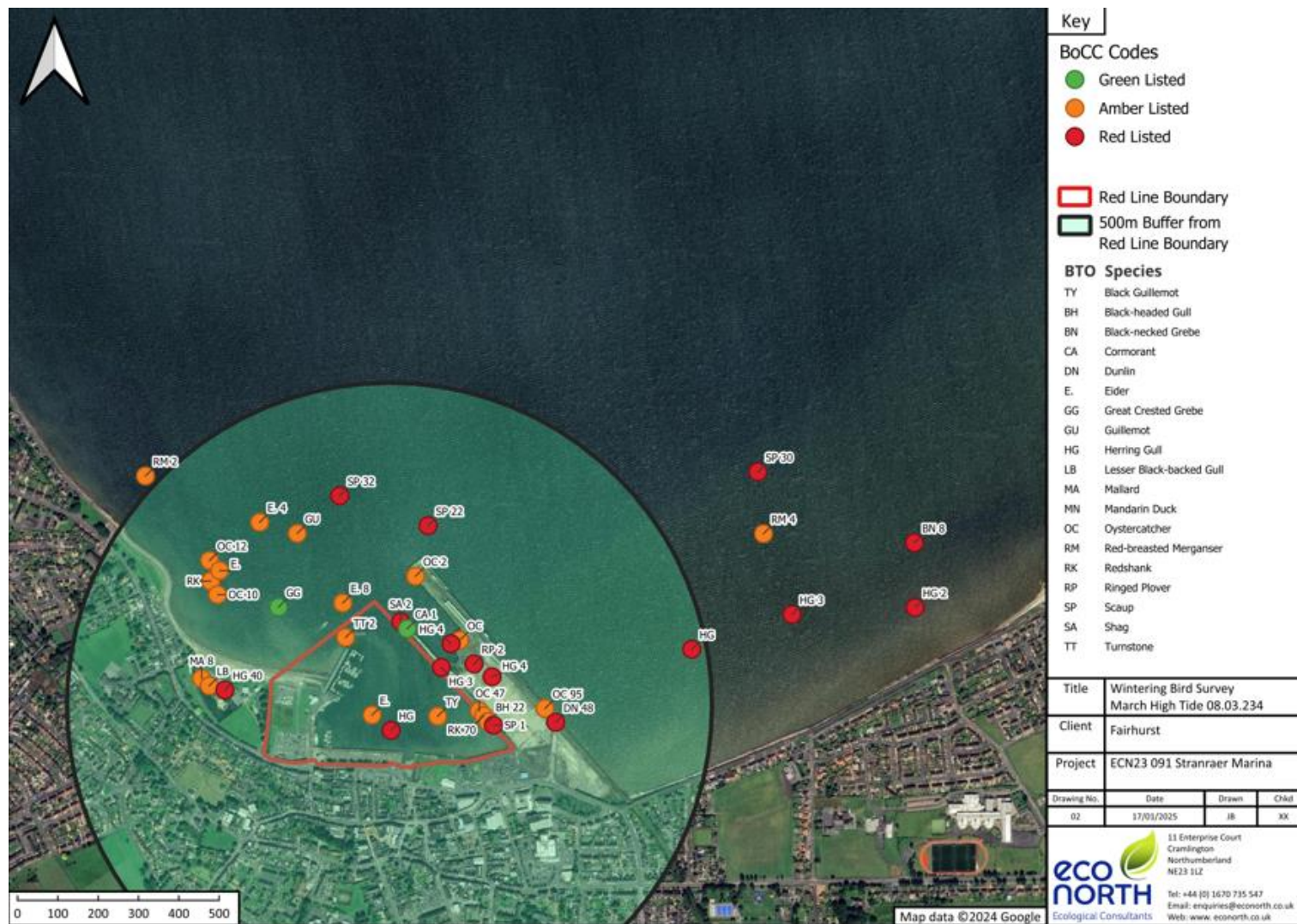


Figure D12 March High Tide

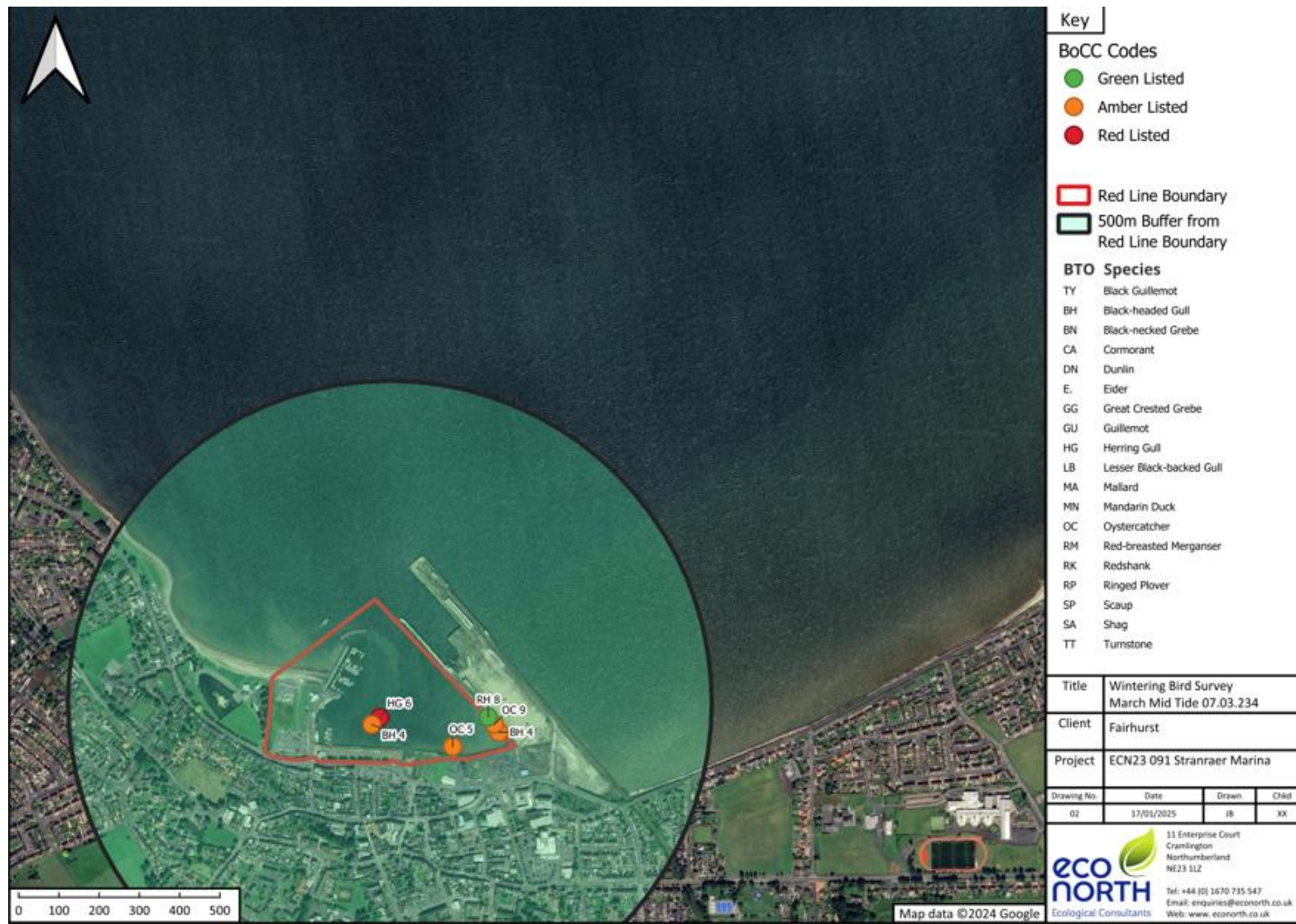


Figure D13 March Mid Tide

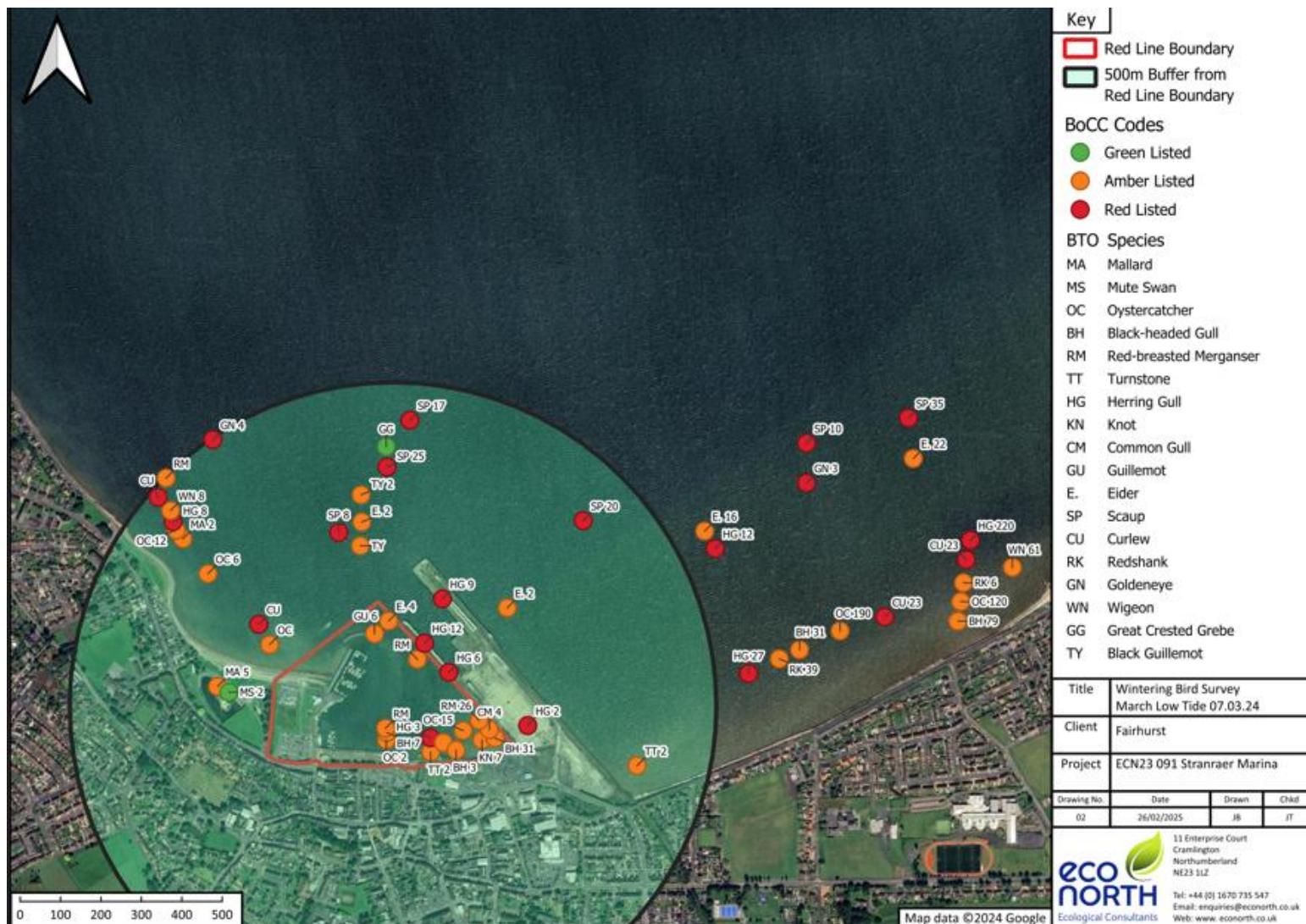


Figure D14 March Low Tide

