



ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

KALY GROUP SEAWEED OPTIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Kaly Group are preparing to submit an application for a new seaweed farm site off the coast of the Isle of Skye.
- 1.1.2 To identify the best practical site for a new seaweed farm, an option appraisal needs to be carried out of potential sites.
- 1.1.3 Ironside Farrar have undertaken an exercise to identify the baseline characteristics of each site option that may support a seaweed farm.
- 1.1.4 The following tables provide an environmental baseline for each of the twelve sites. The purpose of this environmental baseline is to provide environmental opportunities and constraints for each of the sites to better inform narrowing of choices for a seaweed farm.

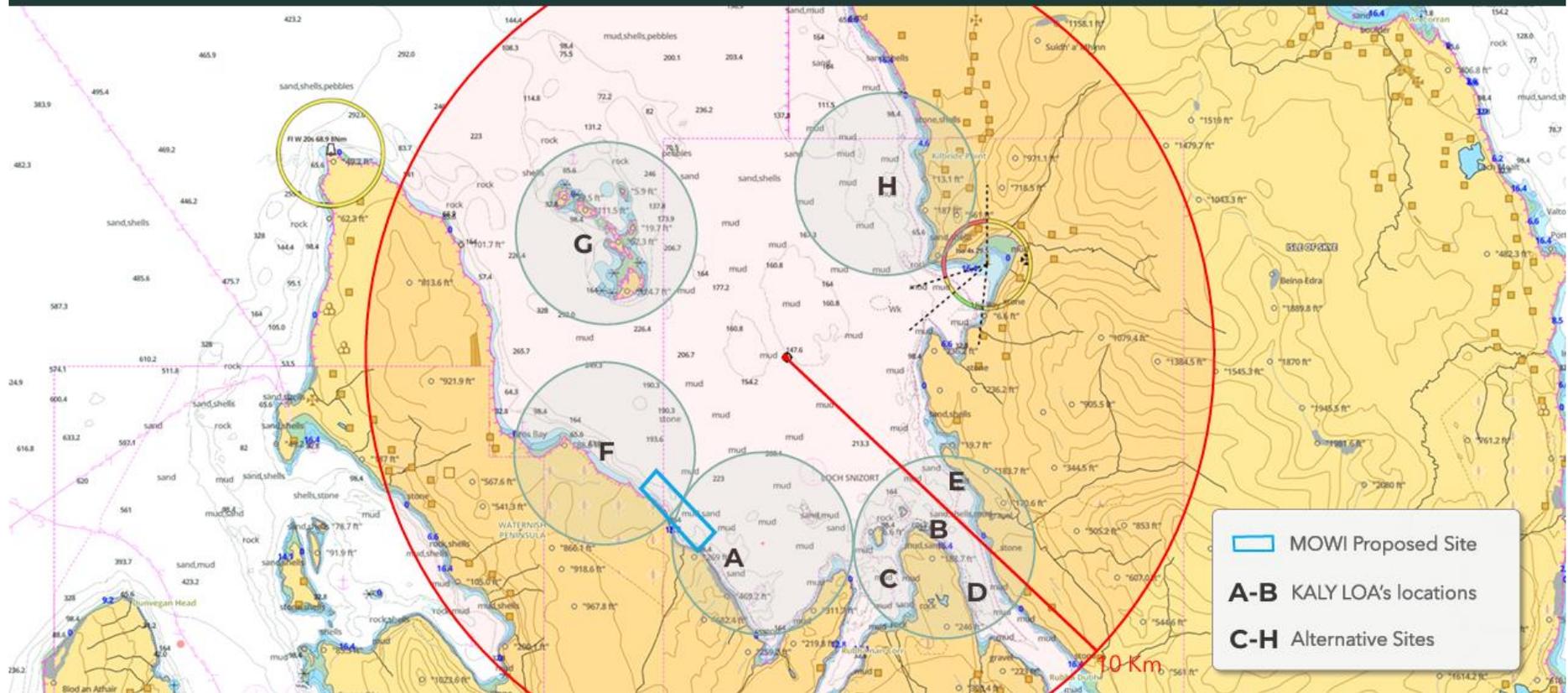
1.2 Structure of the Report

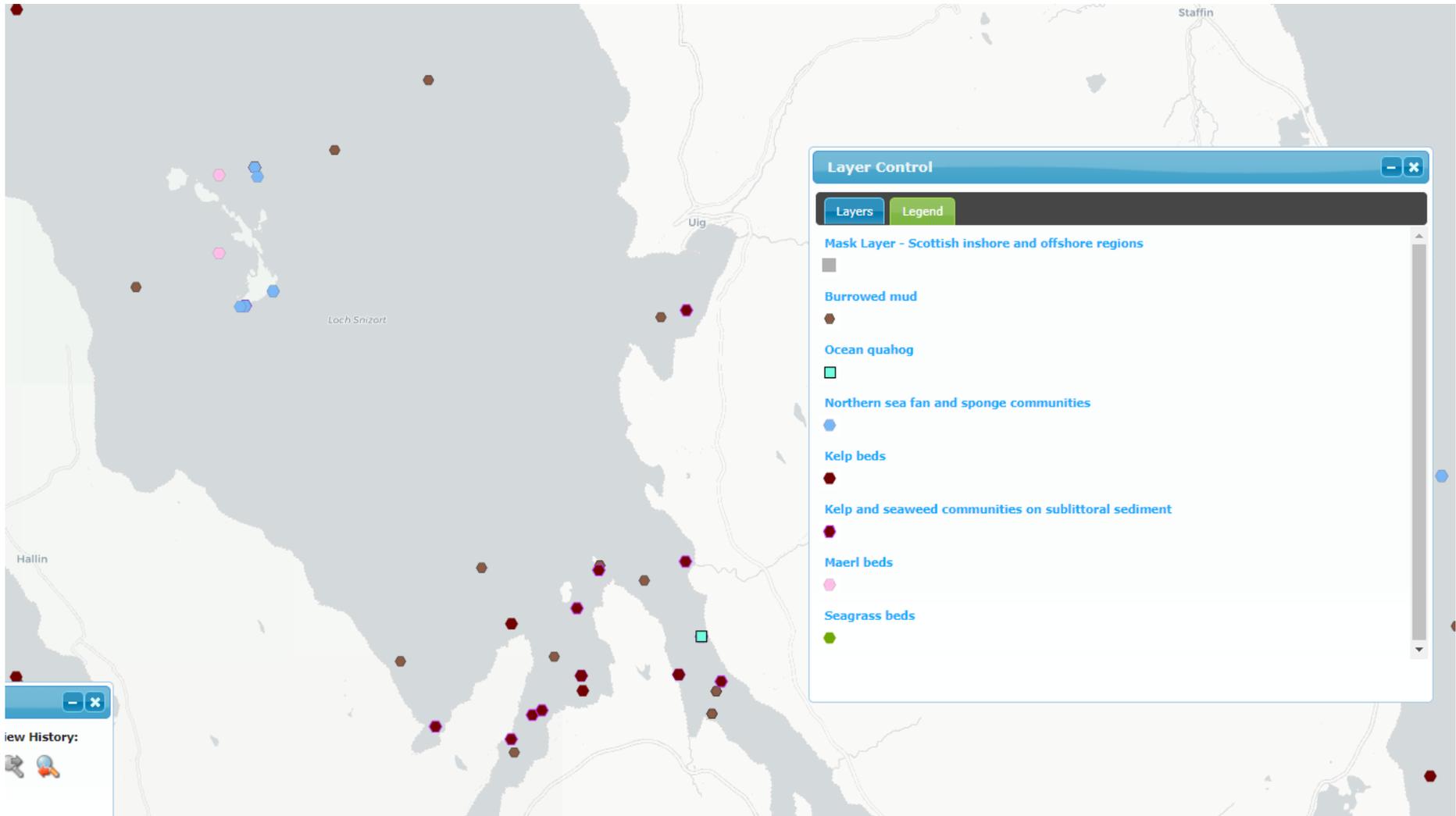
- 1.2.1 The following baseline report is split into themes:
 - 1. Seascape and Visual Impacts
 - 2. Habitat Impacts
 - 3. EIA topics (where applicable)
 - a. Population and Human Health
 - b. Cultural Heritage
 - c. Geology and Soils
 - d. Water environment
 - 4. Marine User Impacts
 - 5. Other
 - 6. Possible cumulative impacts
- 1.2.2 The report is structured into a tabulated baseline as an initial overview of each site for consideration. The environmental baseline will feed into decision making over which sites are more suitable for a future seaweed farm.

1.3 Data Sources

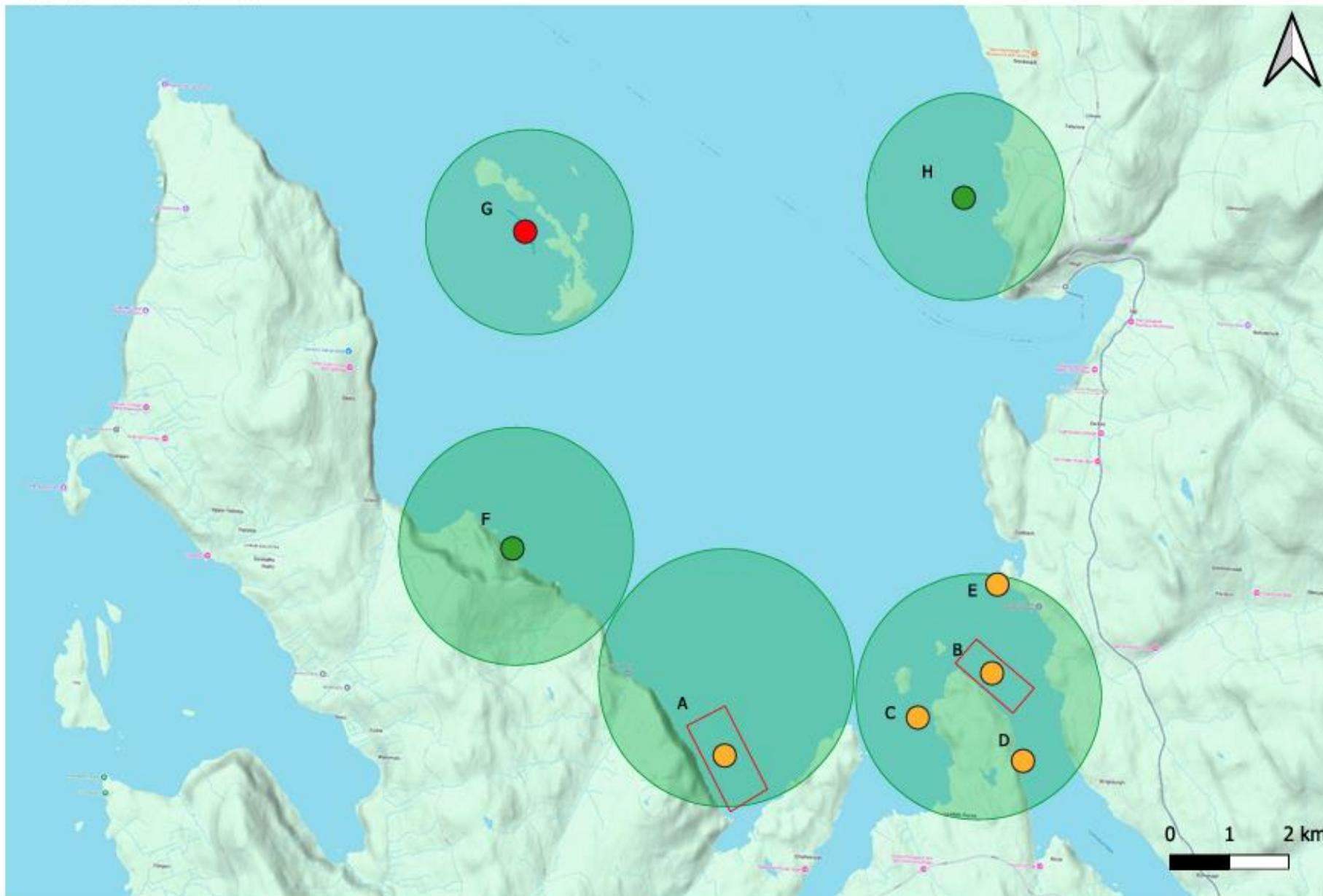
- 1.3.1 Data has been found and downloaded from a variety of sources for the tabulated summary. Key data sources include:
 - Nature Scot's website and Scotland's Environment Web – information on nature conservation designations etc.
 - SEPA website and Scotland's Environment Web - information regarding flooding, water quality, groundwater, pollution prevention etc.;
 - Historic Environment Scotland and Scotland's Environment Web – Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monument Records etc.;
 - Data from Marine Scotland and National Marine Plan Interactive (NMPi)

Loch Snizort – Sites Screening



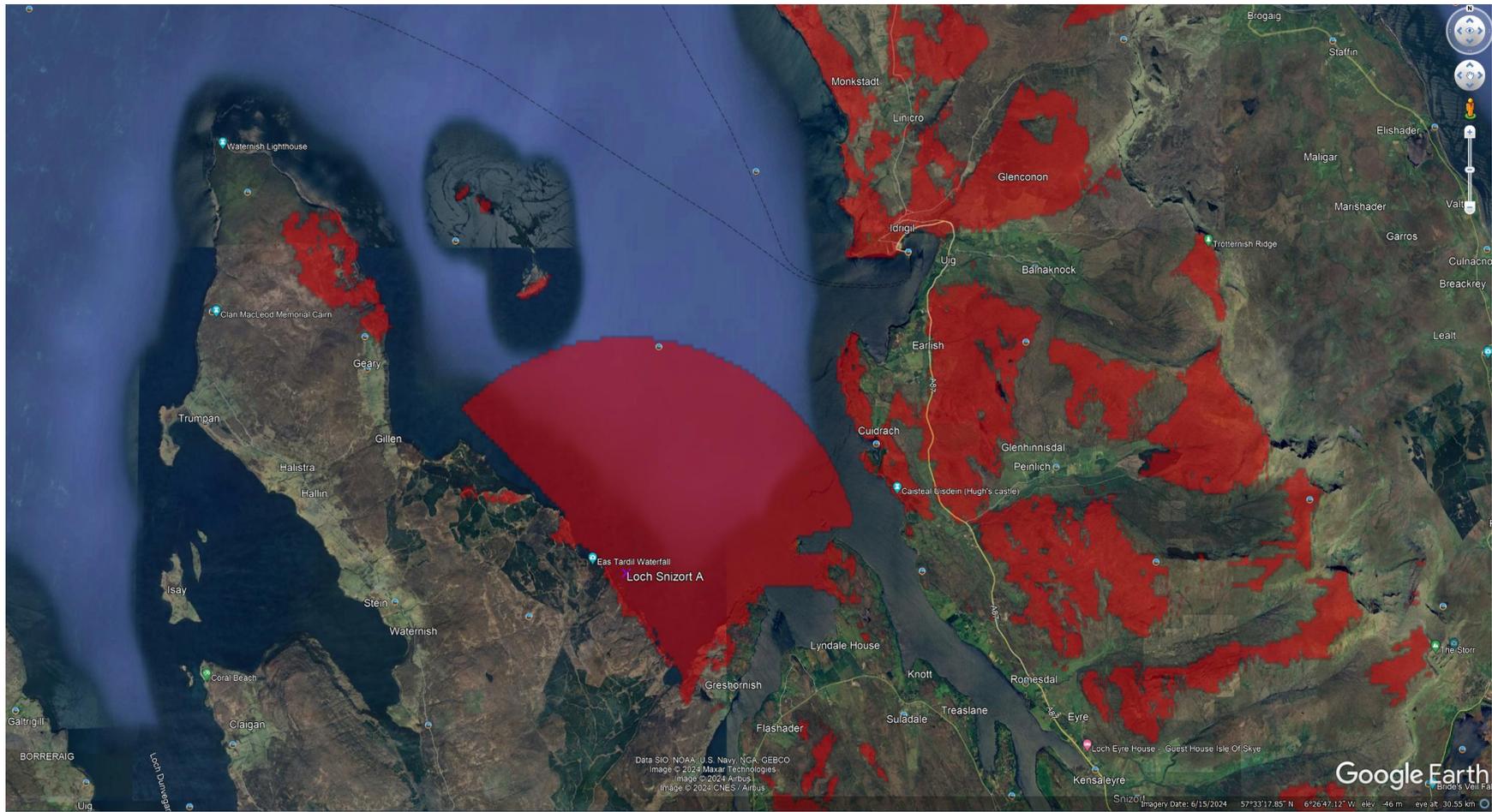


Loch Snizort Risk Matrix



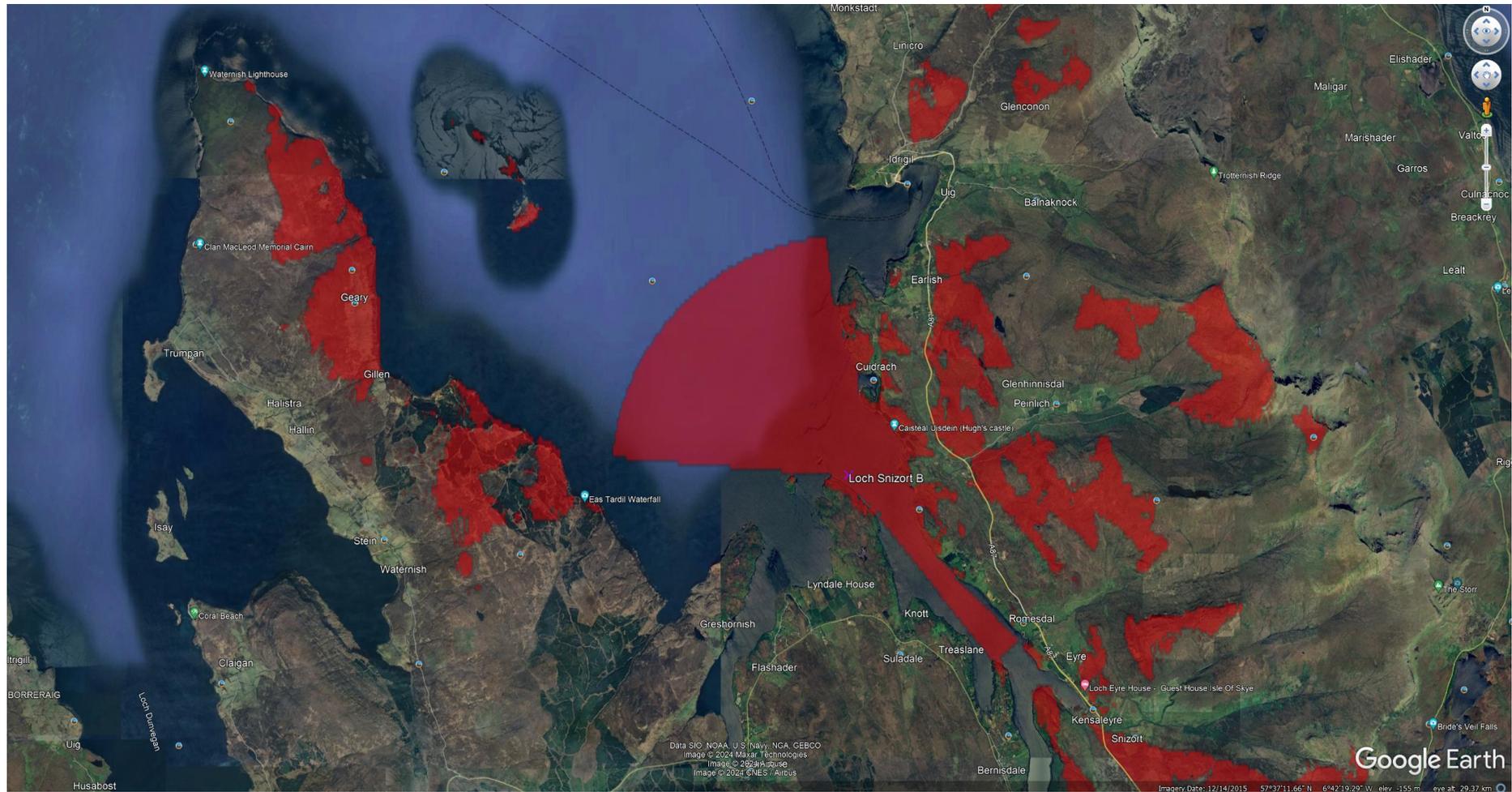
Loch Snizort A	
Seascape and Visual Impacts	<p>Proposed sites lie within an area classified as Isolated Coast in the Highland Coastal Development Strategy and an area with moderate to high wildness.</p> <p>A landscape and visual impact assessment should therefore be carried out.</p> <p>Site A is within the Greshornish Special Landscape Area, which is an area classified as having very high visual quality. With suitable mitigation, it is unlikely that a seaweed farm, with minimal visible above-surface form, will have a significant impact on the visual quality of this area.</p> <p>There are core paths towards Greshornish Point, which may offer some (limited) views of the site for recreational users.</p>
Habitat Impacts	<p>Within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Inner Hebrides and the Minches. This SAC is designated for Harbour porpoise (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).</p> <p>Within a Shellfish Water Protected Area, which is an area designated for the protection of shellfish growth and production. Built environment on shoreline would require otter survey due to the historical presence of species. Habitat assessment for otter places of rest may be required to inform any licensing to ensure works with continued human presence will not lead to long term negative impact or disruption to otter breeding.</p> <p>NatureScot may want additional data on disturbance to protected bird species even if the area is not a listed SPA.</p> <p>A nutrient enrichment schedule would need to be provided (if applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on previous planning applications within Loch Snizort, NatureScot advises that White-tailed eagles – are regularly seen in the Loch Snizort area and may roost nearby. If this is the case, appropriate separation distances should be applied to avoid disturbance of this specially protected species. <p>Priority Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site A is within a PMF area – maerl beds (circular radius) - Within the surrounds of the Site A buffer, there are kelp beds and kelp and seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment . - Within the RLB for Site A, there is burrowed mud.
Population and Human Health	<p>The closest area with settlements to the proposed site is Greshornish, a group of small settlements primarily in use as guest houses and hotels. There is a jetty leading into the bay. Greshornish is on the other side of the outcropping land to site A.</p>
Geology and Soils	<p>Marine bedrock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closest to the shore, bedrock is unnamed extrusive rock from the palaeocene. - Further into the bay, bedrock is undifferentiated Jurassic rocks. <p>Seabed sediment: Holocene (undifferentiated) – mud.</p>

	There is hard substrate within the seabed at this option site.
Water Environment	Loch Snizort (ID: 200141) was classified as 'Good' by SEPA in 2022. The Shellfish water (SWPA57) was classed as 'Not at Target Objective' by SEPA in 2014.
Cultural Heritage	On the headland between Site A and Site C, there is a Canmore Maritime Record for a Craft at Earl of Stair (C19th) (ID: 285962)
Marine User Impacts	There is a finfish farm between Site A and Site C. Within a Loch on the headland between Sites A and C, there is an active fisheries site (Loch na Stapaig). The entire bay of Loch Snizort is an active fishing area.
Other	Transport – terrestrial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The A850 traverses to the south of the site, running from Edinbane to Dunvegan. There are smaller access roads that split off from the A850 that head up this piece of land, largely parallel to the coast, up to Geary on the eastern edge. Transport – marine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uig ferry terminal could be a landing location - Greshornish has been suggested as a proposed landing location - Stein has also been suggested
Possible Cumulative Impacts	Waternish Wind farm (22/06165/SCOP) – Erection and Operation of a Wind Farm, comprising of 15 Wind Turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200m, access tracks, borrow pits, substation, control building, and ancillary infrastructure. (decided 28.02.2023). Skye Reinforcement Project (22/00339/SCOP) – Construction of 132kV overhead transmission line (OHL)



Loch Snizort – B, C, D, E	
Seascape and Visual Impacts	<p>Proposed sites lie within an area classified as Isolated Coast in the Highland Coastal Development Strategy and an area with moderate to high wildness.</p> <p>A landscape and visual impact assessment should therefore be carried out.</p> <p>There are nearby core paths to the four sites, which may offer views of the development.</p> <p>Site E is just to the south of Trotternish and Tianavaig Special Landscape Area</p>
Habitat Impacts	<p>Within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Inner Hebrides and the Minches. This SAC is designated for Harbour porpoise (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).</p> <p>Within a Shellfish Water Protected Area, which is an area designated for the protection of shellfish growth and production. Built environment on shoreline would require otter survey due to the historical presence of species. Habitat assessment for otter places of rest may be required to inform any licensing to ensure works with continued human presence will not lead to long term negative impact or disruption to otter breeding.</p> <p>NatureScot may want additional data on disturbance to protected bird species even if the area is not a listed SPA.</p> <p>A nutrient enrichment schedule would need to be provided (if applicable)</p> <p>Based on previous planning applications within Loch Snizort, NatureScot advises that White-tailed eagles – are regularly seen in the Loch Snizort area and may roost nearby. If this is the case, appropriate separation distances should be applied to avoid disturbance of this specially protected species</p> <p>Priority Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites within a PMF area – maerl beds (circular radius) - Within the surrounds of the site buffer, there are kelp beds and kelp and seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment. - Within the RLB for Site Loch Snizort Beag (B), there is burrowed mud. - Ocean quahog is recorded in the buffer zone for these sites.
Population and Human Health	<p>The closest settlement to site D is Knott – a small collection of properties including holiday accommodation. There are numerous other holiday accommodation sites around this area.</p>
Geology and Soils	<p>Marine bedrock: Unnamed extrusive rock from the palaeocene.</p> <p>There is hard substrate within the seabed at this option site.</p>
Water Environment	<p>Loch Snizort (ID: 200141) was classified as ‘Good’ by SEPA</p> <p>The Shellfish water (SWPA57) was classed as ‘Not at Target Objective’ by SEPA in 2014.</p> <p>C: Loch Greshornish (ID: 200133) was classified as ‘Good’ by SEPA in 2022.</p> <p>B, D, E: Loch Snizort Beag (ID: 200135) was classed as ‘Good’ by SEPA in 2022.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Caisteal Ùisdein (Hugh’s Castle)</p>

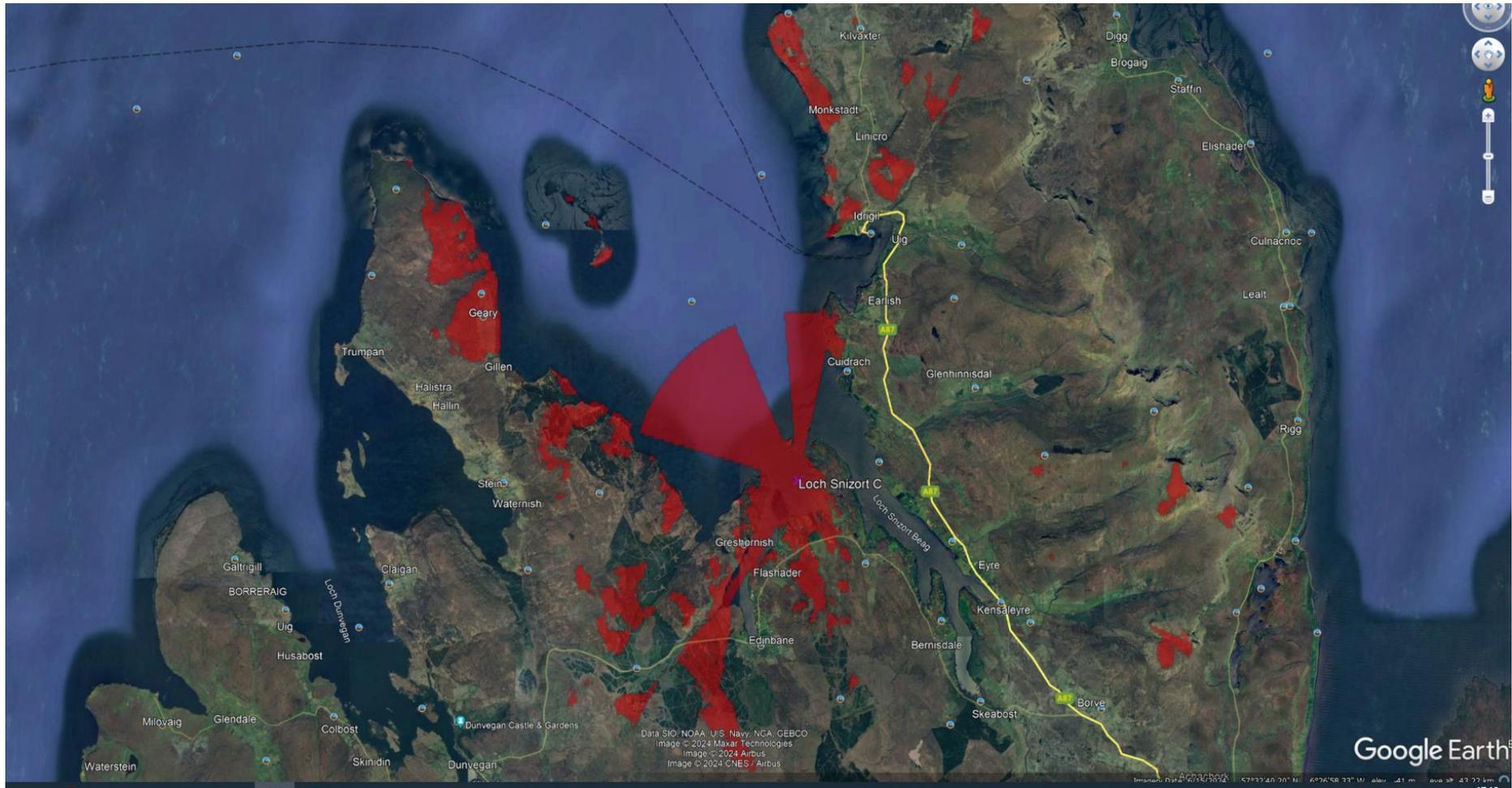
	<p>South of D: There is a canmore maritime entry for an unknown fishing vessel (ID: 328282)</p> <p>Equidistant between B and C: there are two records on Canmore Maritime for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schooner (C19th) (ID: 286501) - Steam Drifter (C20th) (ID: 289926) <p>On the headland between Site A and Site C, there is a Canmore Maritime Record for a Craft at Earl of Stair (C19th) (ID: 285962)</p>
Marine User Impacts	<p>Aquaculture: To the west of site C, there is an active freshwater finfish site (as of 22.07.2024)</p> <p>Aquaculture: North of site E, there is an active freshwater finfish site and active seawater finfish site (as of 22.07.2024)</p> <p>The entire bay of Loch Snizort is an active fishing area.</p> <p>Greshornish has a pier, which may be used for landing.</p>
Other	<p>Terrestrial transport: The A850 traverses south of the site, east to west. On the easterly block of land, the A87 runs north/south parallel to the easterly block of land.</p> <p>Transport – marine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uig ferry terminal could be a landing location - Greshornish has been suggested as a proposed landing location - Stein has also been suggested as a landing location.
Possible Cumulative Impacts	<p>Various windfarm developments south of the proposed area. E.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ben Sca Wind Farm Extension – two wind turbines (21/01470/SCRE) (request for screening opinion – Decision: Screening Application EIA Required) - Edinbane Wind Farm – up to 19 turbines with tip heights up to 200m (22/06090/SCOP) (Scoping application) - Ben Aketil Wind Farm – extension of life of windfarm (20/04198/SCRE) - Glen Ullinish II Wind farm – construction and operation of 47 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200m (23/03945/S36) (ECU00004829) (under consideration) - Balmeanach Wind Farm – 10 wind turbines maximum bladed tip height 149.9m (23/04194/FUL) (under consideration)



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
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Google Earth

Imagery Date: 12/14/2015 57°37'11.66" N 6°42'19.29" W elev: -155 m eye alt: 29.37 km

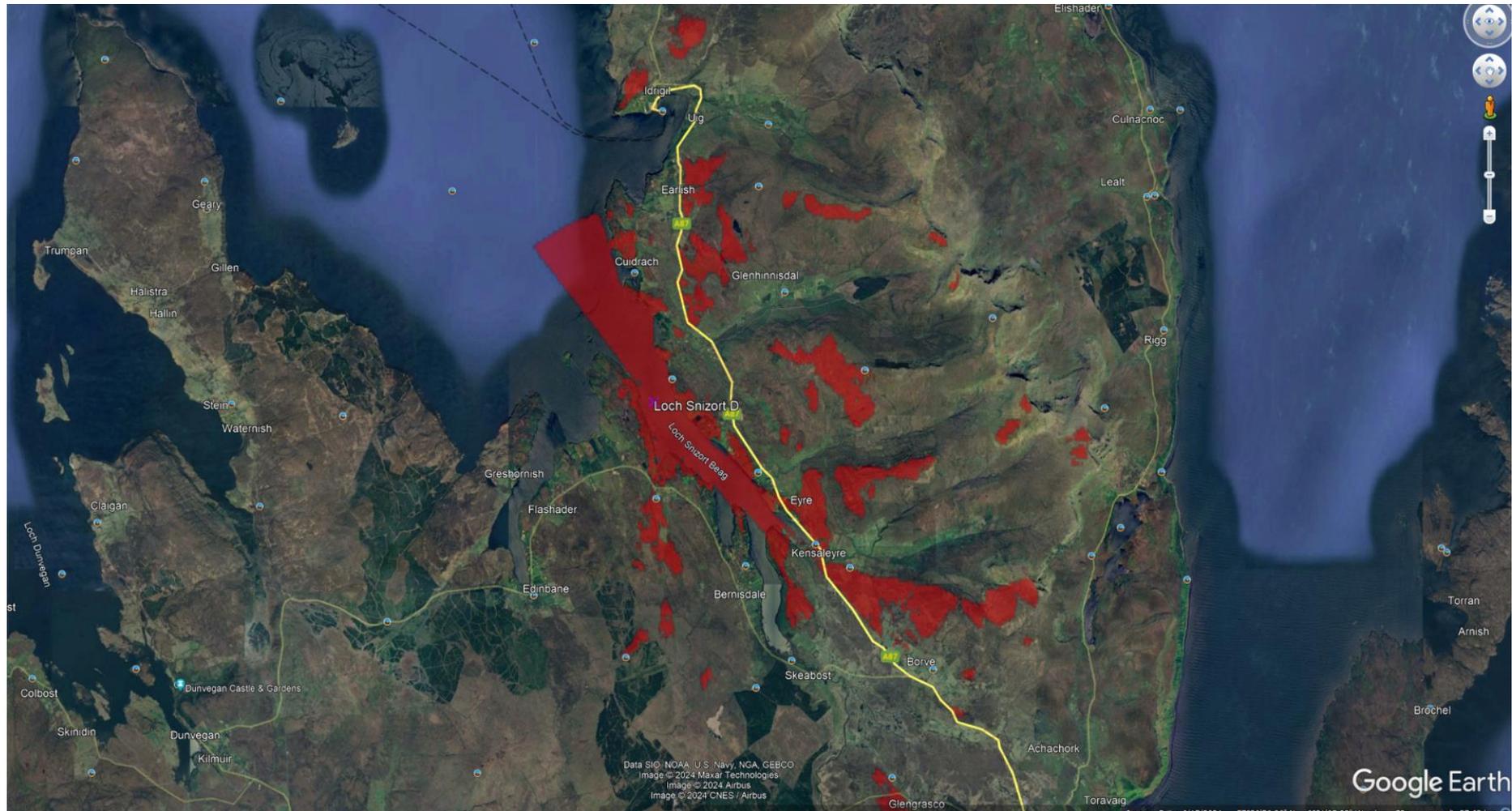


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Uig
Husabost
Milovaig
Glendale
Colbost
Dunvegan Castle & Gardens
Waterstein
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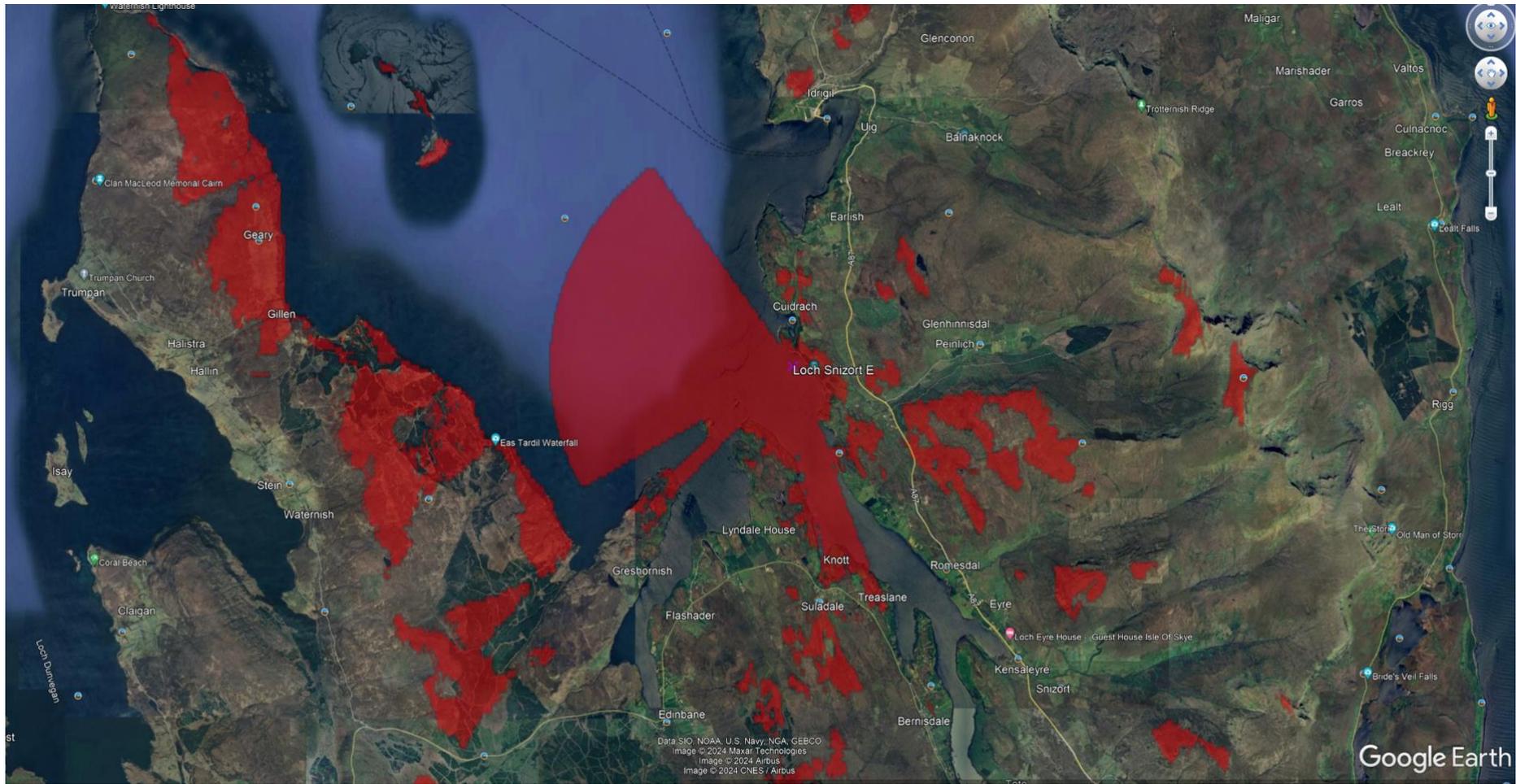
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Immersed 100% 4/24/2024 67°27'40.70" N 6°26'58.22" W elev 41 m alt 23.72 km



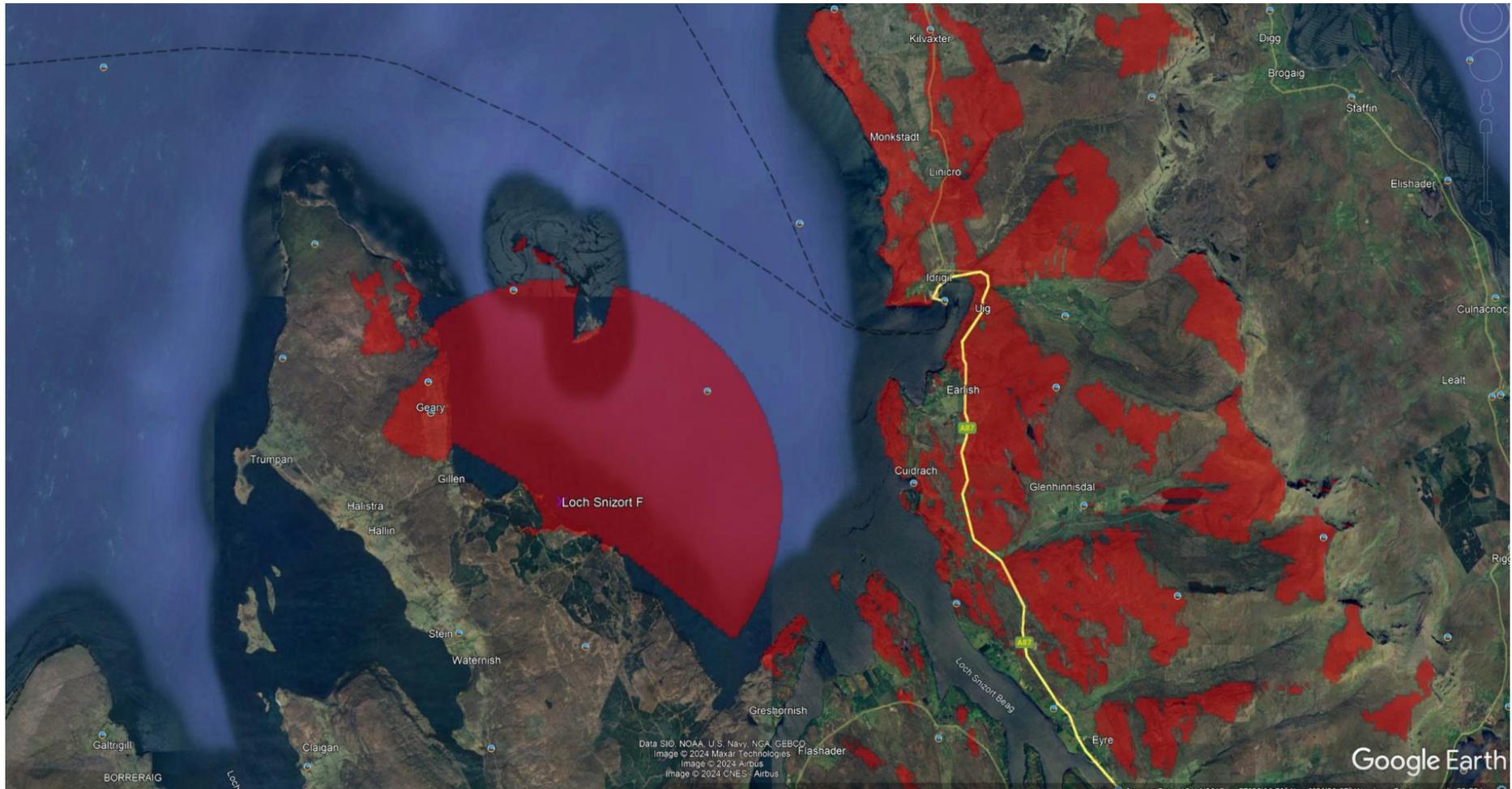
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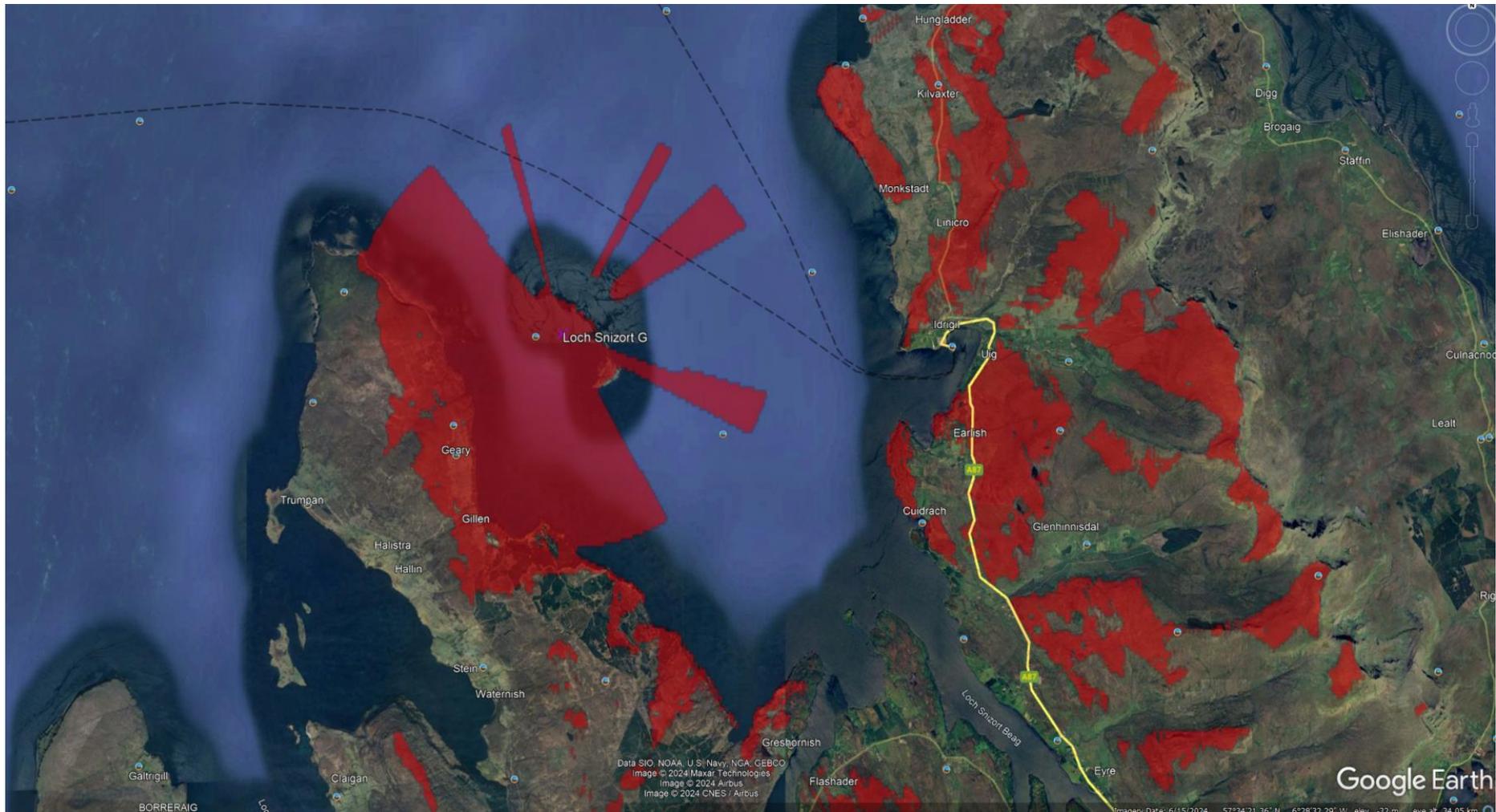
Loch Snizort – F	
Seascape and Visual Impacts	<p>Proposed sites lie within an area classified as Isolated Coast in the Highland Coastal Development Strategy and an area with moderate to high wildness.</p> <p>A landscape and visual impact assessment should therefore be carried out.</p> <p>There is a core path towards Geary, which may offer views of the site.</p>
Habitat Impacts	<p>Within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Inner Hebrides and the Minches. This SAC is designated for Harbour porpoise (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).</p> <p>Within a Shellfish Water Protected Area, which is an area designated for the protection of shellfish growth and production. Built environment on shoreline would require otter survey due to the historical presence of species. Habitat assessment for otter places of rest may be required to inform any licensing to ensure works with continued human presence will not lead to long term negative impact or disruption to otter breeding.</p> <p>NatureScot may want additional data on disturbance to protected bird species even if the area is not a listed SPA.</p> <p>A nutrient enrichment schedule would need to be provided (if applicable)</p> <p>Based on previous planning applications within Loch Snizort, NatureScot advises that White-tailed eagles – are regularly seen in the Loch Snizort area and may roost nearby. If this is the case, appropriate separation distances should be applied to avoid disturbance of this specially protected species</p>
Population and Human Health	<p>The closest area of houses to site F is Gillen, a small collection of properties with at least one self-catering accommodation lodge.</p>
Geology and Soils	<p>Marine bedrock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closest to the shore, bedrock is unnamed extrusive rock from the palaeocene. - Further into the bay, bedrock is undifferentiated Jurassic rocks. <p>Seabed sediment – south to north:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holocene (undifferentiated) – mud. - Holocene (undifferentiated) – sandy mud - Holocene (undifferentiated) – slightly gravelly sandy mud - Holocene (undifferentiated) – gravelly mud <p>There is hard substrate within the seabed at this option site.</p>
Water Environment	<p>Loch Snizort (ID: 200141) was classified as ‘Good’ by SEPA</p> <p>The Shellfish water (SWPA57) was classed as ‘Not at Target Objective’ by SEPA in 2014.</p>

Marine User Impacts	The entire bay of Loch Snizort is an active fishing area.
Other	<p>Transport – terrestrial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The A850 traverses to the south of the site, running from Edinbane to Dunvegan. There are smaller access roads that split off from the A850 that head up this piece of land, largely parallel to the coast, up to Geary on the eastern edge. <p>Transport – marine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uig ferry terminal could be a landing location - Greshornish has been suggested as a proposed landing location - Stein has also been suggested
Possible Cumulative Impacts	<p>Watnish Wind farm (22/06165/SCOP) – Erection and Operation of a Wind Farm, comprising of 15 Wind Turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200m, access tracks, borrow pits, substation, control building, and ancillary infrastructure. (decided 28.02.2023).</p> <p>Skye Reinforcement Project (22/00339/SCOP) – Construction of 132kV overhead transmission line (OHL)</p>



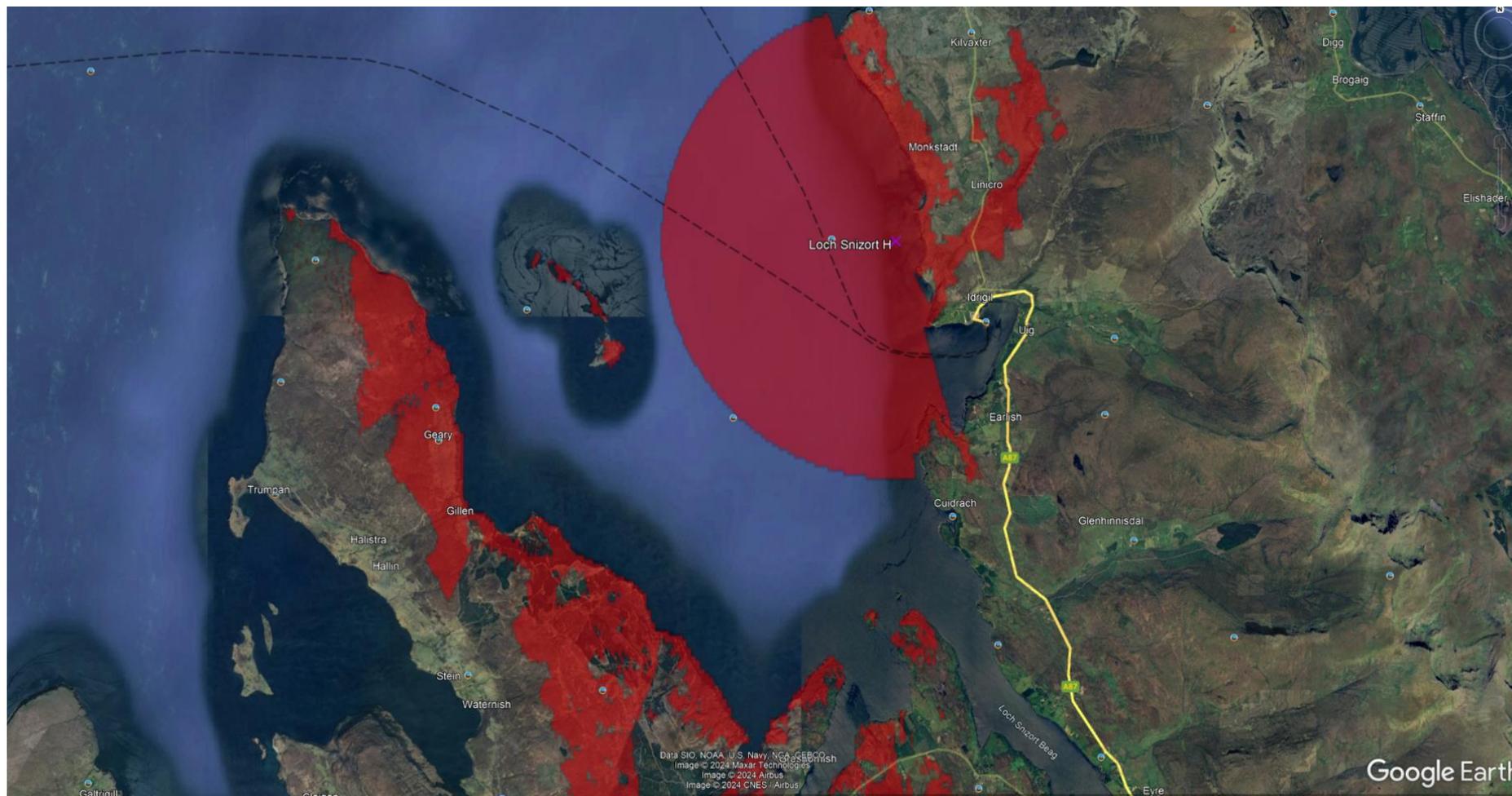
Loch Snizort – G	
Seascape and Visual Impacts	<p>Proposed sites lie within an area classified as Isolated Coast in the Highland Coastal Development Strategy and an area with moderate to high wildness.</p> <p>A landscape and visual impact assessment should therefore be carried out.</p>
Habitat Impacts	<p>Within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Inner Hebrides and the Minches. This SAC is designated for Harbour porpoise (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).</p> <p>Within a Shellfish Water Protected Area, which is an area designated for the protection of shellfish growth and production. Built environment on shoreline would require otter survey due to the historical presence of species. Habitat assessment for otter places of rest may be required to inform any licensing to ensure works with continued human presence will not lead to long term negative impact or disruption to otter breeding.</p> <p>NatureScot may want additional data on disturbance to protected bird species even if the area is not a listed SPA.</p> <p>A nutrient enrichment schedule would need to be provided (if applicable)</p> <p>Based on previous planning applications within Loch Snizort, NatureScot advises that White-tailed eagles – are regularly seen in the Loch Snizort area and may roost nearby. If this is the case, appropriate separation distances should be applied to avoid disturbance of this specially protected species.</p> <p>Ascrib, Isay and Dunvegan SAC: Habitat Regulation Appraisal Requirements: SAC qualifying interest for Common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> - Harbour seals are highly sensitive to disturbances, especially during breeding (June-July) and moulting (July-September) when they spend more time hauled out. Disturbances from people on foot, boats passing close by, or unleashed dogs can cause seals to flee into the water, disrupting their rest and altering their haul-out patterns. This is particularly harmful during breeding, as it can interrupt lactation or separate mothers from pups. Seals are also sensitive to underwater noise, entanglement, and toxins like PCBs and heavy metals. While they can habituate to some disturbances, prolonged or novel events may impact pup survival and lead to haul-out abandonment. They are also vulnerable to oil exposure and the chemicals used in oil spill dispersal.</p> <p>The NMPi also designates an area around the Ascrib islands as a pupping site for harbour seals.</p> <p>Priority Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple PRFs – maerl beds around the island. - Surrounding Site G, there are also kelp beds. - Northern sea fan and sponge communities.

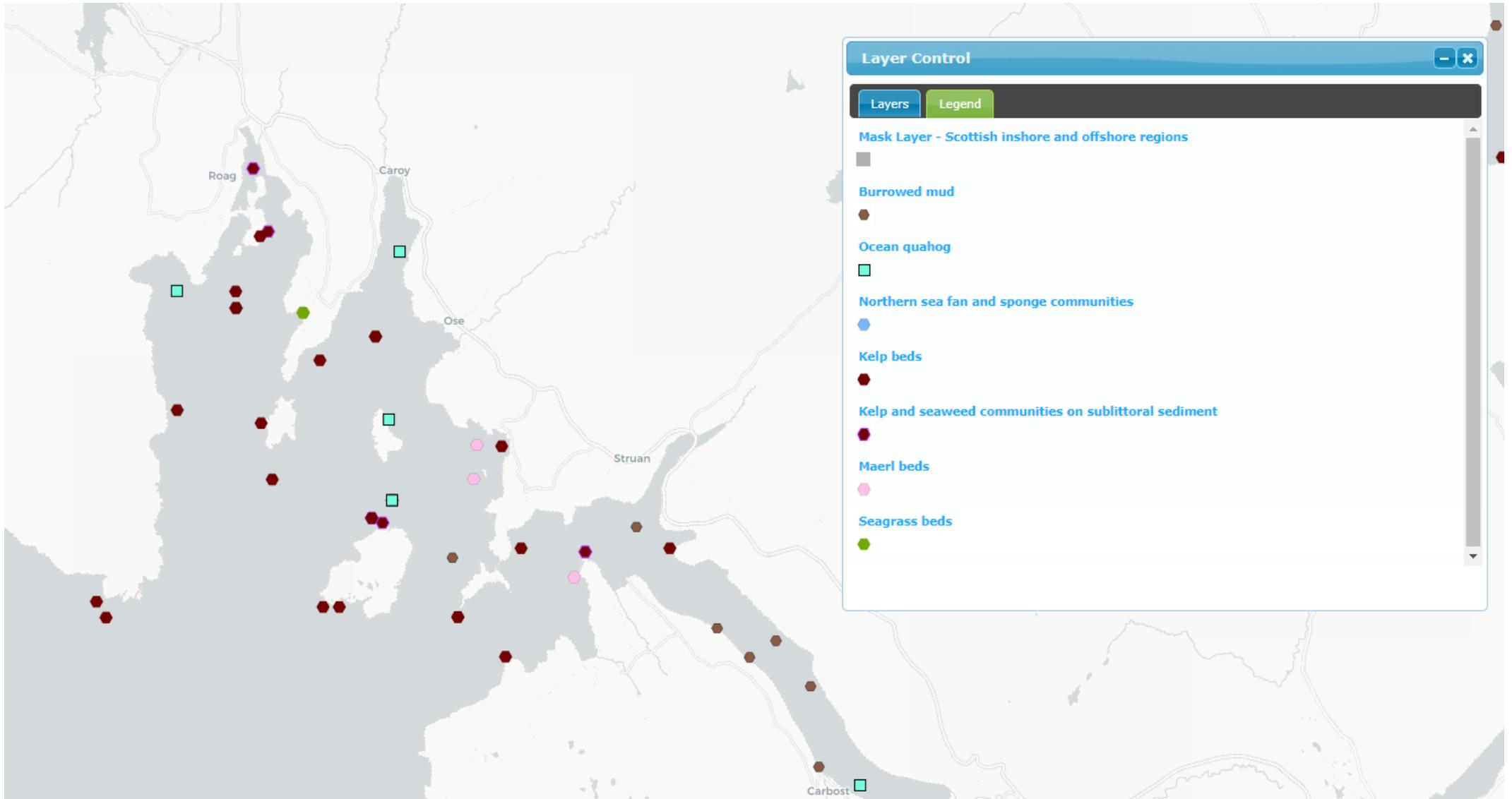
Population and Human Health	G is around the Ascrib islands, an uninhabited islands, though there is an (unused) house on South Ascrib. Ascrib is known for breeding seals and puffins and is a popular tourist / leisure boat trip destination from Skye.
Geology and Soils	Bedrock: This area is a mix of unnamed igneous intrusion of unknown age and Jurassic rocks (undifferentiated) There is hard substrate within the seabed at this option site.
Water Environment	Loch Snizort (ID: 200141) was classified as 'Good' by SEPA The Shellfish water (SWPA57) was classed as 'Not at Target Objective' by SEPA in 2014.
Marine User Impacts	The entire bay of Loch Snizort is an active fishing area.
Other	There are no direct terrestrial access routes to this site. Transport – marine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uig ferry terminal could be a landing location - Greshornish has been suggested as a proposed landing location Stein has also been suggested
Possible Cumulative Impacts	N/A – no fish farms or planning development proposals within influencing distance of this site.



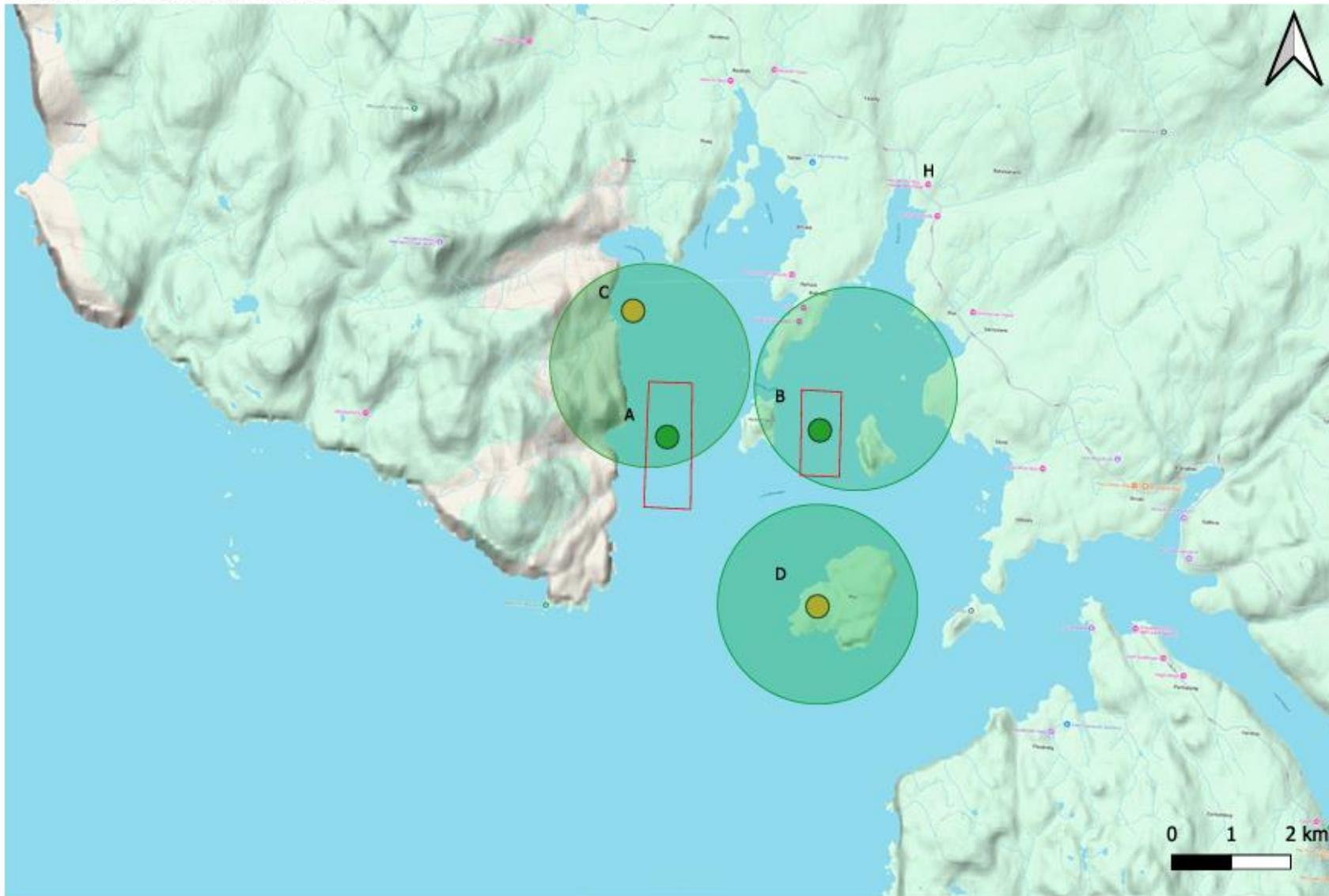
Loch Snizort – H	
Seascape and Visual Impacts	<p>Proposed site lie within an area classified as Isolated Coast in the Highland Coastal Development Strategy and an area with moderate to high wildness.</p> <p>A landscape and visual impact assessment should therefore be carried out.</p> <p>Site H is within the Trotternish and Tianavaig Special Landscape Area. Due to the nature of seaweed farms, much of the infrastructure is sub-surface, and seaweed farms have little visual form above surface, reducing the visual impact of the development on the Special Landscape Area.</p>
Habitat Impacts	<p>Within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Inner Hebrides and the Minches. This SAC is designated for Harbour porpoise (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).</p> <p>Within a Shellfish Water Protected Area, which is an area designated for the protection of shellfish growth and production. Built environment on shoreline would require otter survey due to the historical presence of species. Habitat assessment for otter places of rest may be required to inform any licensing to ensure works with continued human presence will not lead to long term negative impact or disruption to otter breeding.</p> <p>NatureScot may want additional data on disturbance to protected bird species even if the area is not a listed SPA.</p> <p>A nutrient enrichment schedule would need to be provided (if applicable)</p> <p>Based on previous planning applications within Loch Snizort, NatureScot advises that White-tailed eagles – are regularly seen in the Loch Snizort area and may roost nearby. If this is the case, appropriate separation distances should be applied to avoid disturbance of this specially protected species</p>
Population and Human Health	<p>Site H is north of Uig – a settlement of residential properties and holiday let accommodation, with a ferry port for Uig-Talbert connections. There is also a campsite here, community hall, supermarket and cemetery.</p> <p>Site H is adjacent to land containing other properties which reside along the coast.</p>
Geology and Soils	<p>Bedrock: This area is a mix of unnamed igneous intrusion of unknown age and Jurassic rocks (undifferentiated)</p> <p>There is hard substrate within the seabed at this option site.</p>
Water Environment	<p>Loch Snizort (ID: 200141) was classified as ‘Good’ by SEPA</p> <p>The Shellfish water (SWPA57) was classed as ‘Not at Target Objective’ by SEPA in 2014.</p> <p>There is a dredge spoil deposit site south of H and north of Uig Harbour – “<i>the spoil is usually as a result of a navigational dredging (deepening of navigation channels) on the approaches to ports and harbours</i>).</p>

Cultural Heritage	On the shoreline along the option site for Site H, Kilbride Point, Church, Burial Ground and Post Medieval Settlement – a scheduled monument (SM5415)
Marine User Impacts	Aquaculture: South of site H, there are two active freshwater finfish sites (as of 22.07.2024) (Loch Snizort East and Uig). Site H is north of Uig Bay, which has a pier and shipping lanes to Tarbet and Lochmaddy. The entire bay of Loch Snizort is an active fishing area.
Other	The entire bay of Loch Snizort is an active fishing area.
Possible Cumulative Impacts	Redevelopment of Uig Ferry Terminal – (23/00781/FUL) – Erection of ferry terminal including storage building and landscaping (application permitted 21.07.2023).





Loch Braccadale Risk Matrix



Loch Bracadale – A, C	
Seascape and Visual Impacts	<p>A landscape and visual impact assessment should be carried out.</p> <p>All sites within Loch Bracadale are within the Northwest Skye Special Landscape Area. Due to the nature of seaweed farms, much of the infrastructure is sub-surface, and seaweed farms have little visual form above surface, reducing the visual impact of the development on the Special Landscape Area.</p> <p>There is a core path running parallel to the coastline adjacent to site A and C, which may offer (limited) views of the seaweed farm by recreational users.</p>
Habitat Impacts	<p>Within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Inner Hebrides and the Minches. This SAC is designated for Harbour porpoise (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).</p> <p>The Inner Hebrides and the Minches Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is a significant marine protected area in Scotland, specifically designated for the protection of the Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>). This SAC is one of the largest areas in Europe designated for the conservation of this species, covering an area of approximately 13,539 km²</p> <p>Built environment on shoreline would require otter survey due to the historical presence of species. Habitat assessment for otter places of rest may be required to inform any licensing to ensure works with continued human presence will not lead to long term negative impact or disruption to otter breeding.</p> <p>NatureScot may want additional data on disturbance to protected bird species even if the area is not a listed SPA.</p> <p>Priority Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ocean quahog - Kelp beds (just within Loch Harlosh Boundary – B) - Just ouwith the perimeter circle, there are seagrass beds
Population and Human Health	<p>The closest settlement to these sites is Orbost – a small group of properties including farms and holiday let accommodation.</p> <p>North of Orbost is Roag, a selection of residential and holiday buildings.</p> <p>Across the bay is Harlosh, a small crofting township comprising of residential and holiday properties.</p>
Geology and Soils	<p>The bedrock is: unnamed extrusive rocks, Palaeocene</p>
Water Environment	<p>Loch Braccadale (ID: 200357) was classified as having 'High' status by SEPA in 2022.</p>
Marine User Impacts	<p>Varkasaig Beach is north of both sites, a small rocky beach, with footpaths to Varkasaig cave to the south.</p>
Other	<p>Marine access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portanolong – pier and landing area

**Possible Cumulative
Impacts**

N/A – there are no surrounding fish farms or planning applications within an influencing distance of the site that may lead to cumulative impacts when considered together.

Loch Bracadale – B	
Seascape and Visual Impacts	<p>A landscape and visual impact assessment should therefore be carried out.</p> <p>All sites within Loch Bracadale are within the Northwest Skye Special Landscape Area. Due to the nature of seaweed farms, much of the infrastructure is sub-surface, and seaweed farms have little visual form above surface, reducing the visual impact of the development on the Special Landscape Area.</p>
Habitat Impacts	<p>Within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Inner Hebrides and the Minches. This SAC is designated for Harbour porpoise (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).</p> <p>The Inner Hebrides and the Minches Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is a significant marine protected area in Scotland, specifically designated for the protection of the Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>). This SAC is one of the largest areas in Europe designated for the conservation of this species, covering an area of approximately 13,539 km²</p> <p>Built environment on shoreline would require otter survey due to the historical presence of species. Habitat assessment for otter places of rest may be required to inform any licensing to ensure works with continued human presence will not lead to long term negative impact or disruption to otter breeding.</p> <p>NatureScot may want additional data on disturbance to protected bird species even if the area is not a listed SPA.</p> <p>Shellfish Water Protected Areas north of Site B.</p> <p>Priority Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ocean quahog - Kelp beds - Just outside the perimeter circle, there are seagrass beds
Population and Human Health	<p>Site B is sited to the east of Harlosh, a small crofting township comprising of residential and holiday properties.</p> <p>Across the bay is Ose, a small settlement of houses and holiday accommodation properties.</p> <p>Site B is north of both Tarner Island and Harlosh Island.</p>
Geology and Soils	<p>The bedrock is: unnamed extrusive rocks, Palaeocene</p>
Water Environment	<p>Loch Bracadale (ID: 200357) was classified as having ‘High’ status by SEPA in 2022.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>On the mainland, within the radius of Site B, there are two scheduled monuments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dun Neill (SM3885) - Ardmore, Chapel and Burial Ground (SM3884). <p>Canmore Maritime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boadicea – steam drifter (C20th) (ID: 214448)

	- Chevalier – craft (C19th) (ID: 295716)
Marine User Impacts	Portanolong – pier and landing area
Other	Marine access: - Portanolong – pier and landing area
Possible Cumulative Impacts	Glen Ullinish Coastal delivery (24/00606/SCOP) – Proposed new quay on the eastern shore of Loch Caroy (scoping application decision issued 19.07.2024) Glen Ullinish II Wind farm – construction and operation of 47 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200m (23/03945/S36) (ECU00004829) (under consideration) Skye Reinforcement Project (22/00339/SCOP) – Construction of 132kV overhead transmission line (OHL)

Loch Bracadale – D	
Seascape and Visual Impacts	<p>A landscape and visual impact assessment should therefore be carried out.</p> <p>All sites within Loch Bracadale are within the Northwest Skye Special Landscape Area. Due to the nature of seaweed farms, much of the infrastructure is sub-surface, and seaweed farms have little visual form above surface, reducing the visual impact of the development on the Special Landscape Area.</p>
Habitat Impacts	<p>Within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Inner Hebrides and the Minches. This SAC is designated for Harbour porpoise (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>).</p> <p>The Inner Hebrides and the Minches Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is a significant marine protected area in Scotland, specifically designated for the protection of the Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>). This SAC is one of the largest areas in Europe designated for the conservation of this species, covering an area of approximately 13,539 km²</p> <p>Built environment on shoreline would require otter survey due to the historical presence of species. Habitat assessment for otter places of rest may be required to inform any licensing to ensure works with continued human presence will not lead to long term negative impact or disruption to otter breeding.</p> <p>NatureScot may want additional data on disturbance to protected bird species even if the area is not a listed SPA.</p> <p>Priority Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kelp - Ocean uahog - Kelp and seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment
Population and Human Health	<p>Option site D is located around Wiay. Wiay had a population of between 1 and 6 people 1841-1891. Wiay has five sea caves, which are accessible via kayak / canoe</p>
Geology and Soils	<p>The bedrock is: unnamed extrusive rocks, Palaeocene</p>
Water Environment	<p>Loch Bracadale (ID: 200357) was classified as having 'High' status by SEPA in 2022.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Canmore Maritime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unknown – craft (C20th) (ID: 295719) - Harmonia – Barque (C19th) (ID: 274005) - Unknown – craft (ID: 251200) - Unknown 1995 – fishing vessel (ID: 328625) - St Clair of the Isles – Steamship (C19th) (ID: 295718) - Multiple – C16th-C20th (ID: 295690; 282230; 295689; 295688)

Marine User Impacts	Portanolong – pier and landing area
Other	Marine access: - Portanolong – pier and landing area
Possible Cumulative Impacts	Glen Ullinish II Wind farm – construction and operation of 47 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200m (23/03945/S36) (ECU00004829) (under consideration)