Attachment 1

Due to limit space on the official Marine licence application form: construct, alter or improve any works Marine (Scotland) Act 2010, Marine and Coastal, Access Act 2009, here the continuation of text:

6. Scotland's National Marine Plan

Our project is specifically designed to deliver against the Scottish Government's Marine Biodiversity Restoration Plan and the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045, and we want to ensure that the regulatory route applied to our work supports—rather than unintentionally constrains—the delivery of those objectives. This strategy will form part of the NMP2 which is currently being consulted on. with reference to the Planning Policy Statement which indicates the response from Environmental groups who saw the climate and nature crises as intertwined and the need to prioritise action for nature protection and restoration as particularly important.(attachment 2)

Our activities are intended to contribute directly to:

accelerating marine restoration and regeneration;
supporting community-led, piloting and refining restoration approaches underpinned by robust monitoring and evidence; and helping test how small-scale restoration projects can navigate the current regulatory environment in practice.

7. Activity Details

a) Provide a description of the activity (e.g. construction of a new sea outfall):

Generally all materials will be transported by car/trailer to access points on tracks by shore. Transport from shore track to low tide gps coordinates will be carried out by hand with buckets, wheel barrow.

1. Release of spat-on-shell on 4 sites/locations in studied intertidal zone in Loch Aline
Approximately 60 kg of weathered mussel and scallop shell, weathered for ~12 months by TORC and held in our nursery within Loch Aline for ~10 months, all in regulatory guidance with Fish Health Inspectorate
Placement at three pre-determined intertidal / shallow subtidal sites within Loch Aline.
Option A: No containment, fixings, frames, or engineered structures; shell placed directly on the seabed.
Option B: small containment structures made of 100% biodegradable woven willow branches approx. 1m x 1m x 30cm each, 24 structures total with 6 per gps site.

Sites have been monitored with 86 quadrant surveys for two years for salinity, temperature, and benthic diversity and composition. Fastening/Deployment of willo structures in the intertidal/subtidal will be done by hand in snorkel gear using rubber hammer and fencing irons to push stakes down.

2. Placement of additional cultch to support stability and seabed rugosity for the release of the above 60kg shell with oyster spat attached

Mixed weathered mussel, cockle and scallop shell.
Approximately 80 m², laid to a depth of ~5 cm in the 4 surveyed intertidal oyster release sites.
Material carried by hand from shore and placed by volunteers during low tide.
No mechanical equipment, anchoring, or permanent infrastructure involved.
3. 4 Small concrete mooring blocks will be carried in by hand from shore to secure short nylon ropes with marker buoys to mark locations of willow structures in high tide waters.

All structures and cultch will be regularly quarterly monitored by the staff and volunteers of CAOLAS and the LNOP (Lochaline Native Oyster Project).

7.h) Method statement including schedule of work (attach separate document if necessary):

All activities and materials will be carried by hand from shore and placed by volunteers during low tide with no mechanical equipment, anchoring, or permanent infrastructure involved:
1. 4-8 Community Members and volunteers will bring oysters (spat on shell) out, carried by hand in buckets from shore access in low spring tides and place them at the designated low intertidal/fringing subtidal seabed areas. Depending on weather conditions this will take up to 4 days (1day per site) over 4 months (to be able to schedule around lowest possible tide range)

2. Monthly volunteer sessions of 4-8 volunteers will manually bring shell materials by hand and transport wheel barrows from shoreline to intertidal designation at lowest possible spring tides. This activity will be coordinated and supervised by a CAOLAS restoration project officer.

3. Willow structures will be deployed on 4 different occasions at low tide beginning June 2026-July 2026. Structures will be carried by hand to designated sites. They will be anchored by 11 stakes (2cm diameter) per structure pushed down into the benthic sediment/substrate to about 20-25cm.

7.i) Provide an assessment of the potential adverse impacts the activity may have (include details of sensitive areas) and proposed mitigation in response to potential adverse impacts (attach separate document if necessary):

Potential impacts:
a) disturbance of intertidal exposed fine seabed sediment substrate by walking across and
b) putting shell cultch on
c) boat traffic hazard by the upright willow structures on high tide in shallow waters
d) risk of introduction of INNS

Mitigation:
a) put down planks for walking and transporting cultch and spat in wheel barrows to spread weight impact and minimise sediment stir up
b)impact area had been chosen based on over 86 benthic quadrant surveys to determine sites with low benthic biodiversity and stable substrate, no PMFs present
c) to mitigate collision or entanglement risk of boat traffic, 4 small anchored marker buoys (1 per site) will be deployed
d) all used cultch will be weathered appropriately according to NatureScot guidance for over 12 months, regular quarterly INNS monitoring provided by CAOLAS following release, biosecurity plan will be provided following advice from NatureScot.

12. Consultation in addition to Statutory Pre-Application Consultation

We have already informed the following authorities:
local landowner Ardtornish Estate for coastal/shore access

All current restoration efforts have been in close alignment and discussion with NatureScot and they offered support for drafting the necessary INNS biosecurity plans for additional cultch handling, processing and monitoring

We are in the process of getting a Non- Commercial Enhancement Licence with The Crown Estate Scotland, which has just been created as a new license to specifically support small community projects like LNOP (Lochaline Native Oyster Project)