

Marnik van Cauter

Kilchoan Estate - pre-application consultation notice for the construction of an algae farm in Loch Melfort

You replied on Fri 3/12/2021 3:26 PM



Liam Wright <Liam.Wright@nature.scot> Wed 2/3/2021 6:53 PM



To: Marnik van Cauter Cc: Stephen Austin <Steph



Thanks for contacting us regarding your proposal to develop a seaweed cultivation site in Loch Melfort.

I have had a look over the supporting information that you sent and I can confirm, that from our perspective, it is unlikely we would have any significant concerns about what you are proposing. However, I have set out some pre-application advice below which I hope will be helpful. If you can provide the information outlined below in support of your final application it will help to reduce any subsequent delays.

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If there are any specific aspects that you would like to discuss further then please don't hesitate to get in touch.

Loch Melfort Seaweed Cultivation Proposal - NatureScot Pre-app Advice

Loch Sunart to the Sound of Jura MPA: The proposal is located within the Loch Sunart to Sound of Jura Marine Protected Area. However, we do not consider that this proposal is capable of affecting, other than insignificantly, the common skate feature of the MPA: As such we will not require any further assessment in this respect.

Inner Hebrides and Minches SAC: See advice in entanglement section

Collection of reproductive material

There is currently limited information relating to the genetic diversity of seaweed populations on the west coast of Scotland. To ensure that the genetic integrity of any local seaweed populations is maintained we would rec oductive material for the purposes of seeding the lines takes place as close to the farm as possible. We would recommend that any collection should take place within the same waterbody, ideally as close to the cultivation site as possible but not beyond 25km (by sea) from the site.

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We understand that the quantities of reproductive material required for the cultivation of kelp species (Soccharino latissimo, Alaria esculento, Laminaria digitate) are relatively low. We would not expect these quantities to result in any significant impacts on the viability of wild populations and we would not therefore require any form of formal stock assessment for the wild collection of these species. However, we would nonetheless recommend that any collection of reproductive material should follow best practice guidelines as set out below. Receiless to say, it collection is taking place via boat access then a number of the recommendations below will not apply:

- Avoid disturbing wildlife such as nesting birds including seabirds, especially in the main bird nesting season and also seals, especially during the pupping season by keeping an appropriate distance away. Further guidance can be found Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code and the Guide to Best Practice for Watching Marine Wildlife: https://www.nature.scot/prof

- code

 Wehicle access should be restricted to existing tracks and vehicles should not be used on the foreshore.

 Cut fronds (leaves) with sharp scissors or a knife, well above the point of growth and always leave the holdfast attached. Harvest parsely. Take less than one third of an individual plant to allow for regrowth.

 Harvest during the active growth season and after reproduction has occurred if possible.

 Avoid denuding entire patches of any one species in one growth season.

 Rotate harvesting areas to allow ample time for recovery.

 Do not collect all the drift seaweed from a strandline. Harvest sparsely from various locations on the beach.

 Book of considerate transfers or when solves passed and with the first seawers that the strands of t
- Avoid or minimise trampling on other plants species and avoid taking 'bycatch' such as stalked jellyfish, brittlestars, bryozoans and blue-rayed limpets. If you move any rocks, replace them as you found them,

about biosecurity principles is available here: https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonn We do not currently understand the cultivation methods for the following species mentioned in the supporting information: Laminaria hyperborea and Sacchoriza polyschides. We believe these species are not currently cultivated commercially in Scotland, but trials may be underway to try and establish successful cultivation methods. We are aware that the quantities of reproductive material required to successfully culture of some these species on a commercial scale may differ to that while the commonly cultivated kelp species mentioned earlier. If you intend to cultivate Laminaria hyperbore and JO Sacchoriza polyschides at a commercial scale then it is likely we would require further information. While we do not object to the cultivation of these species in principle, if they were to be cultivated at a commercial scale then it is likely we would require additional information relating to cultivation techniques including the quantities of reproductive material required. To avoid the requirement for further information, and may subsequent delays to the determination of any furthermination of

Follow 'Check, Clean, Dry' biosecurity principles, checking, cleaning and drying all equipment and clothing when moving between sites to ensure that invasive species, pests and diseases are not spread to new areas. Further information

Biosecurity

We would recommend that a biosecurity plan should be developed as part of this proposal and submitted in support of your licence application. This plan should set out the measures that will be taken to ensure the operation of the farm does not result in the introduction or transportation of any invasive non-native species of pathogens to or from the site. The plan should include all operations from collection of wild material and hatchery stage through to the on-growing, harvesting and processing stages. Guidance on best practice biosecurity planning can be found online in NatureScot (formally SNH) commissioned report 748.





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The development of seaweed cultivation will create structures that may pose a threat to marine megafauna through entanglement.

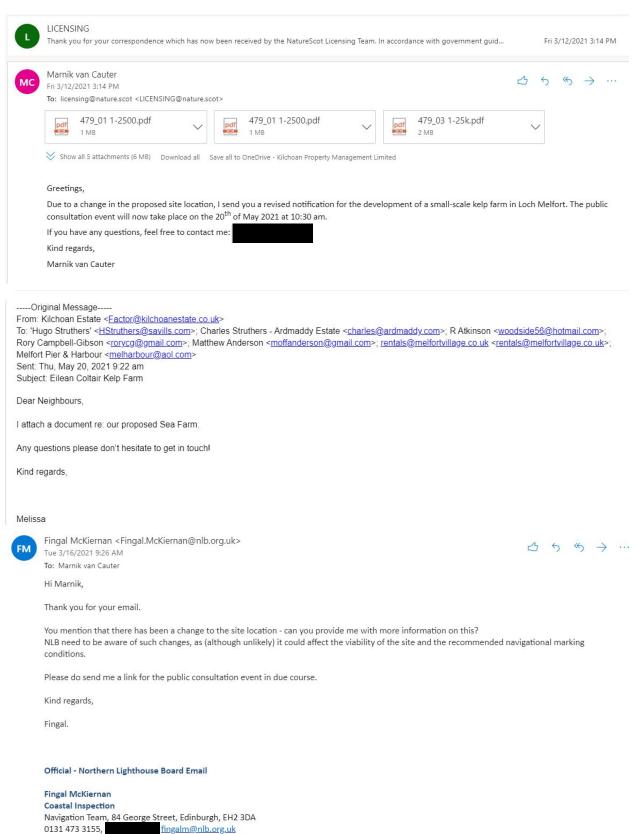
Small cetacean such as harbour porpoise and dolphin species are generally considered to be at low risk of entanglement. The proposal is located approximately 2km from the Inner Hebrides and Minches SAC, designated to protect its harbour porpoise feature. Given the low risk of entanglement posed to harbour porpoise and the relatively small scale nature of the proposal we would not expect there to be any likely significant effect on the harbour porpoise feature of the Inner Hebrides and Minches SAC.

Minke whale appear to be particularly susceptible to entanglement in fishing gear, however there are no records of entanglement occurring in aquaculture equipment in Scotland or the UK. Seaweed cultivation is a relatively new industry in Scotland. While some parallels can be drawn between the equipment used for seaweed cultivation and that used in the usel-established mussel farming industry, there remain a number of differences and so drawing direct conclusions on the risk posed to minke whale by seaweed cultivation is not possible. Given the lack of data in relation to this issue, and so that we only one or the risk processor consideration, we would request that should you be granted a lisence in the future, that you would commit to reporting any entanglement incidences with marine mammals, including cetacean species. Should any entanglement incidents be recorded they should be reported to MS-LOT, NatureScot and the Scottish Marine Animal

We do not have any concerns about possible impacts on PMF habitats or species present in the footprint of the fa

Liam Wright | Marine Sustainability Advisor - Aquaculture and Northwest Area

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