

Agenda Item	6.2
Report No	PLS 005/18

HIGHLAND COUNCIL

Committee: South Planning Applications Committee

Date: 30 January 2018

Report Title: 17/03660/FUL: Marine Harvest (Scotland) Ltd
Isle of Rùm Fish Farm

Report By: Area Planning Manager – South/Major Development

Purpose/Executive Summary

Description: Marine Fish Farm - Atlantic Salmon - New site comprising 12 x 120m circumference pens and feed system

Ward: 11 – Caol and Mallaig

Development category: Marine Finfish Farming – Local with EIA

Reason referred to Committee: Number of objections / Statutory consultee

All relevant matters have been taken into account when appraising this application. It is considered that the proposal accords with the principles and policies contained within the Development Plan and is acceptable in terms of all other applicable material considerations.

Recommendations

Members are asked to agree the recommendation to **GRANT** planning permission as set out in section 11 of the report.

1. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1 The proposed development seeks to create a new Atlantic Salmon fish farm, comprising of 12 x 120m circumference pens and a 400 tonne Gael Force Seamate feed-barge. Each cage would be in a 75m mooring grid and the overall planning area would be a rectangle 850 m x 500m with an additional rectangle (32m x 22m) mid-way along the western boundary. Top-nets have been assessed on nets attached to 5m high poles fixed around the cage.
- 1.2 Variations: Confirmation of the feed-barge design and appearance

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 Isolated stretch of largely un-indented north-eastern coast below the slopes of Meall a' Ghortain (195m), 1-4 km north of Loch Scresort. Coastal edge is low cliffs. Coastal vegetation is rough heather moorland and a fairly sparse scattering of low mixed woodland. Site is sheltered from W, SW and S winds, exposed to NW, N, NE, E winds.
- 2.2 This north-eastern area of Rùm is a quiet, uninhabited corner of the island. There are no obvious paths along the coast, though there is a natural walking route along the watershed of the nearby hill Meall a' Ghortain, which some walkers may link with a visit to the top of Mullach Mór (304m) to the west. However, the coast here is probably little visited and will be seen by very few people at close quarters, other than from the ferry routes which pass to the seaward side of the site.
- 2.3 The nearest fin fish farm is the Muck farm, which lies c. 22km away to the south of the proposal. Other than that, there are currently no other fin fish farms in the area.

3. PLANNING HISTORY

- 3.1 Pre-application advice (16/00941/PREAPP) outlined the key issues that needed to be addressed in any subsequent application.
- 3.2 The proposal was previously screened for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) purposes (16/3601/SCRE) and it was determined that the proposal was EIA development.
- 3.3 A scoping opinion (16/03600/SCOP) was also provided which determine the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 3.4 17/05126/FUL – Construction of shore base facility (to serve the fish farm) - Pending

4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- 4.1 Advertised : EIA Advert and Unknown Neighbour
Representation deadline : 17.9.17
Timeous representations : 6 (Against)
Late representations : 1 (For)

4.2 Material considerations raised are summarised as follows:

- a) Impacts on the NSA
- b) Impacts on the marine environment
- c) Impacts on wild salmonid rivers and migratory salmon
- d) Potential impacts on freshwater pearl mussels
- e) Impacts on commercial fisheries
- f) Impacts on other designated sites and species
- g) Use of Acoustic Deterrent Devices

5. CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Coastal Planner – information on various designations provided.

5.2 Small Isles Community Council – no response.

5.3 Scottish Natural Heritage – no objection; suggest ADDs are not used; suggest anti-predator nets/gill nets are not used; require agreed boat traffic protocol condition; repositioning or reducing overall extent of proposal advised to reduce visual impact from ferry.

5.4 SEPA – no objection.

5.5 Marine Scotland Science – no objection; information on wild fisheries provided.

5.6 Skye District Salmon Fishery Board - No objection; request for smolt tracking and lice monitoring work.

5.7 Lochaber District Salmon Fishery Board; as adjacent Board, smolt tracking and lice monitoring work requested.

5.8 Historic Environment Scotland – no objection.

5.9 MoD – no objection; outside of MoD safeguarding areas.

5.10 Scottish Water – no response.

5.11 NLB – no objection; navigational lighting requirements provided.

5.12 Crown Estate – no response.

6. DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICY

The following policies are relevant to the assessment of the application.

6.1 Highland wide Local Development Plan 2012

28 Sustainable Design

30 Physical Constraints

- 49 Coastal Development
- 50 Aquaculture
- 57 Natural, Built & Cultural Heritage
- 58 Protected Species
- 59 Other important Species
- 60 Other Importance Habitats
- 61 Landscape
- 63 Water Environment

6.2 West Highland and Islands Local Plan (2012) (as continued in force)

7. OTHER MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 Draft Development Plan

Westplan: proposed plan (2017)

7.2 Highland Council Supplementary Planning Policy Guidance

Highland Historic Environment Strategy (Jan 2013)

Highland's Statutorily Protected Species (March 2013)

Special Landscape Area Citations (June 2011)

7.3 Scottish Government Planning Policy and Guidance

Scottish Planning Policy (The Scottish Government, June 2014)

National Marine Plan (2015)

7.4 Other

Highland Aquaculture Planning Guidance (2016)

Highland Coastal Development Strategy (2010)

8. PLANNING APPRAISAL

8.1 Section 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 requires planning applications to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

8.2 This means that the application requires to be assessed against all policies of the Development Plan relevant to the application, all national and local policy guidance and all other material considerations relevant to the application.

8.3 Planning Considerations

The key considerations are:

- a) Compliance with the development plan and other planning policy
- b) Landscape Impact
- c) Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage
- d) Biodiversity

- e) Economic Benefit
- f) Fishing Interests

8.4 Development Plan/other planning policy

8.5 Policy 50 (Aquaculture) within the Highland-wide Local Development Plan (HwLDP) states that the Council will support the sustainable development of finfish and shellfish farming subject to there being no significant adverse effect, directly, indirectly or cumulatively on the natural, built and cultural heritage and existing activity. As discussed in the report below, the proposal would not have an unacceptable impact on the landscape and natural heritage. The proposal would therefore comply with this policy.

8.6 Policy 28 (Sustainable Design) includes, among other things, the requirement to assess proposals on the extent to which they have an impact on:

- individual and community residential amenity;
- including pollution and discharges, particularly within designated areas, species, marine systems and landscape.

The proposal lies within the:

- The Small Isles National Scenic Area (NSA);
- Rùm Special Protected Area (SPA);
- Rùm SPA proposed additional marine feature;
- Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- Small Isles Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area (MPA);
- Sea of Hebrides pMPA
- Contains various European Protected Species e.g. various migratory marine mammals and benthic species;
- Various Priority Marine Features;

and the proposal is also adjacent or close to the:

- National Nature Reserve (NNR);
- Canna and Sanday SPA;
- Rùm Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- Three designated Seal Haul-out sites
- Rùm Wild Land Area,

As discussed below, some potential negative impacts from the proposal have been identified but are not considered to be significantly harmful and the proposed conditions can provide mitigation.

8.7 Policy 57 (Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage) requires all development proposals to be assessed taking into account features of:

- **local/regional importance:** there are a number of amenity and cultural heritages resources in the vicinity of the proposal;
- **national importance:** Small Isles NSA, Rùm NNR & Rùm SSSI; we will allow developments that can be shown not to compromise the natural environment, amenity and heritage resources;

- **international importance:** the proposal lies within and close to numerous designated sites, as listed above. For these features of international importance, developments likely to have a significant effect on a site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and which are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for nature conservation, will be subject to appropriate assessment (see Appendix 2).

From a broad planning perspective, it would appear that the impacts on the above designations can be accommodated in terms of policies 28 and 57 through the use of conditions.

8.8 Policy 58 (Protected Species) states, among other things, that development that is likely to have an adverse effect, individually and/or cumulatively, on European Protected Species, will only be permitted where:

- there is no satisfactory alternative;
- The development is required for preserving public health or public safety...;
- The development will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in the natural range.

Development that is likely to have an adverse effect, individually and/or cumulatively, on other protected animals and plants, will only be permitted where the development is required for preserving public health or public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature. This policy therefore includes, among other things, the common and grey seals (*Phoca vitulina* and *Halichoerus grypus* respectively) and otters (*Lutra lutra*).

SNH, MSS and the DSFB note that the proposal is deemed acceptable with regard to this policy for protected species, provided a range of conditions are applied, as discussed below.

8.9 Policy 59 (Other Important Species): this policy requires the Council to have regard to the presence of, and any adverse effect of development proposals, either individually and/or cumulatively, on the Other Important Species if these are not already protected by other legislation or by nature conservation site designations. Thus, as the multi-sea-winter component of the Atlantic salmon population is included in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species List, and this species is also a Priority Marine Feature, for the reasons discussed in the report, the proposal is also acceptable with regard to this policy.

8.10 Policy 61(Landscape) states, among other things, that the Council would wish to encourage those undertaking development to include measures to enhance the landscape characteristics of the area. This will apply particularly where the condition of the landscape characteristics has deteriorated to such an extent that there has been a loss of landscape quality or distinctive sense of place. The proposal lies within the Small Isles NSA. Given the location, nature and scale of the proposal, it is considered acceptable with regard to this policy, as discussed below.

8.11 **Material Considerations**

8.12 Rùm is one of the most designated areas in Scotland with regard to landscape and biodiversity, as outlined in 8.6 above. The main potential impacts of this proposal

can be considered under two main headings;

- landscape and
- biodiversity.

The various aspects of each are considered below, including five key elements that require detailed assessment:

1. Landscape, Seascape and Visual impacts, including noise, lighting and historic environment assets;
2. Biodiversity impacts on the seabed and water column;
3. Biodiversity impacts on the numerous designated sites and protected species, as listed in 8.6 above.
4. Biodiversity impacts of sea lice on wild salmonids.

Each issue will therefore be considered in turn in relation to the individual Rùm proposal, taking the various aspects of the proposal on its merits, followed by any cumulative impacts in respect of the preceding four aspects.

8.13 **Landscape:** The proposal lies within the Small Isles National Scenic Area (NSA) and c. 8.7 km from the Cuillins NSA, along a section of isolated coast as defined in the Highland Coastal Development Strategy. Part of the island is also designated as Wild Land. The location of the proposed site, off the north east tip of the island, means it would have relatively low sensitivity visually and scenically given there are very few receptors off the Meall a' Ghoirtein headland or the mainland, other than passing ferry/other marine users. Similarly, although the proposal is located alongside a section of isolated coast, as identified in the Highland Coastal Development Strategy, the lack of many receptors would make it acceptable in relation to this guidance.

8.14 From a very early stage in the process, the applicant has consulted SNH for advice. As the resulting three viewpoints chosen for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) are all from the ferry route, this highlights that there are limited receptors. As such, SNH advise that whilst the proposal will affect several of the special landscape qualities of the Small Isles National Scenic Area (NSA), these effects will be localised and will not affect its overall integrity. This view is supported by the LVIA which shows, unsurprisingly, that the cages and feedbarge dominate the views when seen at close quarters, but the number and duration of passing ferries would result in relatively insignificant landscape and visual impacts. Further, by keeping all surface equipment, other than that required for safety reasons, to dark, matt colours, the impacts can be further reduced. The 5m high top nets do add further to the visual impacts compared to the 2.5m 'hamster wheel' design, but in this more exposed location, the 5m nets are likely to be a safer option and are therefore acceptable. The applicant has confirmed that white feed pipes – as recently consented at the Muck farm are likely to be used for this site also. White pipes absorb less heat from sunlight and are thus less prone to feed blockages – a critical issue in these more exposed sites where servicing is more difficult. So long as the pipes are kept neatly bundled, the Muck example indicates that such pipes will add very little to the visual impact of the proposal. Thus, from longer range views, taking all the above into account, the proposal would be difficult to discern in many lighting/weather conditions.

- 8.15 SNH also advise that “*the magnitude of some of these effects could be mitigated by positioning the development closer to the coastline, changes in layout or reducing the overall extent of the fish farm to ensure cages are not sky-lining against the sea-horizon and the distinctive silhouette of Eigg, but would be back-clothed by the Rùm coast when view from the ferry*”. SNH were critical of the quality of the visualisations in this regard. However, it is considered that only limited weight can be placed upon the experience of ferry passengers in the overall visual assessment of this application. They are limited in number, their experience is transitory and relatively short-lived and the ferry itself is a significant man-made intrusion into the visual scene.
- 8.16 In summary, given the lack of significant receptors, the proposal is acceptable in landscape and visual impact terms with regards to Policies 28, 57 and 61 of the HwLDP and in respect of Scottish Planning Policy (paras 89-91& 202), as the backdrop of the islands and the dark, muted colours of the equipment, provides a degree of masking for the few remaining receptors. A condition is recommended to ensure a muted colour scheme for equipment is maintained
- 8.17 **Biodiversity:** Given the nature and the scale of the proposal, it is likely that it will have a significant effect on the biodiversity of the area, which therefore requires assessment. This includes an appraisal of any impacts on the Rùm SPA, the candidate Inner Hebrides and the Minches Special Area of Conservation, Priority Marine Features and other protected species, as discussed below. Any significant impacts on the Rùm SAC have been scoped out, as highlighted in the Appropriate Assessment.
- 8.18 Natura sites: The key impacts on the Natura sites i.e. the SACs/SPAs are assessed in the Appropriate Assessment in Appendix 2 so, to avoid excessive duplication, only a short summary of the key issues and mitigation proposed are outlined here. Thus, the various potential impacts include disturbance to a number of breeding bird species, including Manx shearwaters and red-throated divers, disturbance to porpoises from boat traffic and potentially from Acoustic Deterrent Devices, if they were to be used, are summarised below.
- 8.19 In order to minimise the impacts on the cSAC, the applicant has committed to not using Acoustic Deterrent Devices (ADDs) on this site and therefore the main potential impact on the qualifying feature, porpoise, is removed. This measure would also benefit other protected marine species such as whales and dolphins and so is relevant to the Sea of the Hebrides pMPA also. The applicant goes on to note that if ADDs may be required in the future, they would discuss the issue with SNH prior to use. Control of this issue can be achieved through the use of a condition prohibiting the use of ADDs at the site. Any future ADD use would then have to be made the subject of a further planning application.
- 8.20 SNH raised concerns that the farm position and its associated operations could impact upon the feeding habitat of the red-throated divers resident on Rùm and such displacement could have a serious impact on this small population. A survey of their feeding behaviour was requested and duly carried out by the applicant. Its findings were that the site of the farm did not appear to fall within a habitual feeding area (the water depth here is deeper than would be normal feeding habitat for this species)

and that existing boat movements did not seem to disturb birds floating on the surface to any great degree.

- 8.21 SNH accepted these findings but were still concerned that the regular movement of service boats to the farm could discourage birds from the area and displace them to further off locations with negative impacts upon their breeding success. In the light of this SNH requested conditions requiring a boat traffic protocol to be agreed and a prohibition on the use of anti-predator or gill nets which raise the risk of entanglement for the birds. SNH also raised a concern in respect of Manx shearwaters being drawn to artificial lighting. The applicant has confirmed that underwater lighting used to control fish growth will only be used in the winter and these birds are only resident during March – October. A condition is also recommended to control this situation.
- 8.22 The mitigation measures proposed in the ES includes actions such as appropriate net use, buffer zones, staff training, non-medicinal treatments including farmed cleaner fish and not using ADDs, all of which would help prevent wildlife entanglement, disturbance and sea-bed impacts. The various mitigation measures proposed for the Natura sites will also ensure that there are no significant impacts on the Rùm SSSI. As the Appropriate Assessment concludes, provided a range of conditions relating to predator and disease control in the form of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and other conditions are applied, the proposal is deemed acceptable with regard to the Natura aspects of Policy 58 and complies with Habitats Regulations requirements.
- 8.23 Benthic/water column impacts: The baseline data shows the existing site has a relatively rich seabed community, as could be expected from an undeveloped site with no history of previous fish farming. SEPA note the numbers of taxa, species richness and diversity scores were typical of these associated with muddy sediments, thus indicating normal communities. They also state that a Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended) application (known as a 'CAR application') for a new licence has been submitted and is being processed. They note that they consider it is likely it will be suitable for consent. However, the exact biomass and level of chemical usage will only be set once the CAR application has been determined. The current planning assessment has been made on the maximum biomass as applied for i.e. 2,500 tonnes.
- 8.24 Marine Protected Area: The Small Isles MPA overlaps the Rùm, Canna and Sanday SPAs designated in part for their breeding seabirds. The large breeding colony of over 1,200 individual black guillemots present around the islands is a proposed protected feature. It is also home to the only known aggregation of fan mussels in UK waters; one of the UK's most threatened molluscs. The 2016 Order notes that various other species are covered, such as feather stars, sea fans, sponge communities and white cluster anemones (no species names are given).
- 8.25 Advice from SEPA and SNH note that burrowed mud is the only feature of the MPA in close proximity to the fish farm. It is the most widely distributed feature of the MPA but the benthic footprint of the proposal would impact < 0.1% of the area of burrowed mud which exists in the MPA. Consequently, whilst the fish farm may be capable of affecting this protected feature, it would not be of a scale likely to hinder the conservation objectives of the MPA. On balance, therefore it can be reasonably

concluded the proposal will not have a significant effect on the MPA.

- 8.26 Whilst the status of the Sea of Hebrides pMPA remains on-hold, it continues to be considered as if designated as per government guidance. It proposes protection for Basking shark, Minke whale, Fronts and marine geomorphology of the Scottish Shelf Seabed features. As explained at 8.19 above, the relevant issue for this application is the use of ADDs.
- 8.27 Seal Haul-out sites: The rocky coastline between Rubha Sgorr an t-Snidhe and Rubha nam Meirleach and the associated rocky outcrops are designed as a seal haul-out site. Whilst the fish farm could act as an attraction for the seals, SNH has not commented on this aspect, which suggests they have no significant concerns with regard to this aspect.
- 8.28 Wild salmonids i.e. wild salmon and trout, are protected species. Among other designations, Atlantic salmon is listed on Appendix III of the Bern Convention and Appendix II and V of the EC Habitats & Species Directive and are listed on Schedule 3 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) whilst in freshwater. The multi-sea-winter component of the Atlantic salmon population is included in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species List. This species is also a Priority Marine Feature. Trout (*Salmo trutta*) are on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species List and received some protection within the fisheries acts relating to the protection of 'salmon'. The Council also has a Biodiversity Duty under the Conservation of Nature (Scotland) Act 2004 to protect them. Clearly therefore, any impacts on these species must be considered.
- 8.29 Data from MSS shows there have been no salmon caught in the wider Small Isles Statistical District, which includes the Kilmory and Kinloch on Rùm, since the mid-1970s. However, these rivers are known to have fisheries for salmon and trout and the Lochaber DSFB note that there could potentially be migratory salmon passing in the proximity of the proposal. Trout numbers show an overall decline but catches were made up to 2015. These statistics are consistent with an overall west coast picture of declining numbers of wild salmonids.
- 8.30 Sea lice: The key sea louse species of concern is *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*. These are parasites found in the wild, which can infect farmed salmon. Given the high numbers of fish in the cages, the population of the lice can rapidly increase and affect both the farmed fish and infect/re-infect the wild population. In addition, numerous studies have shown that sea lice in the receiving environment tend to be higher during second years of production of a fish farm and therefore pose a greater risk to wild salmonids at that time. For clarity, marine fish farms tend to operate on c. two year production cycles, then all remaining fish are harvested out and the site is left fallow for several weeks or months prior to re-stocking. Once re-stocked, the lice levels are generally low for at least the first few months, then if there is a sea lice issue in the area, the numbers can build up as the farmed fish grow bigger.
- 8.31 Biomass and sea lice: The maximum stocked biomass proposed for the site is 2,500 tonnes. The main impacts of biomass are assessed by SEPA in relation to benthic impacts and water quality. They have determined a CAR licence is likely to be issued, but the exact biomass is yet to be determined. This implies the impacts on the farmed salmon are acceptable in relation to SEPAs remit, including its

biodiversity duty.

- 8.32 Whilst most biomass elements are considered by SEPA, with input from MSS, there may also be implications regarding impacts on wild salmonids, therefore it is also a material planning consideration in relation to the Council's biodiversity duty and conservation policies for this proposal.
- 8.33 Although the Lochaber Fisheries Trust have submitted figures from their area suggesting a correlation between high numbers of sea lice on farmed fish and high numbers on wild fish at nearby rivers, there is no clear scientific evidence on which to draw clear conclusions about the direct impact of fish farms on the health of wild fish. However, in development management decisions, the recommended approach is considered to be one in which weight is given to the need to ensure that the new fish farm does not place any further undue pressure on a species which is already in decline.
- 8.34 'Offshore' sites such as this and the implemented permission at Muck are more expensive to construct and operate than farms within the more protected and accessible waters of the west coast sea lochs. However, the rationale behind them is that their more open water situation results in a number of beneficial environmental outcomes. Most of these relate to the 'flushing' effect of sea currents, but there is also the advantage of being more isolated from wild salmonid habitats and migration routes. In theory, sea lice control should, therefore, be easier to manage and more successful.
- 8.35 In this respect, the information submitted by the applicant in respect of the two production runs completed thus far at the Muck site is considered significant. These figures show that the Muck farm has been able to stay within the industry standard code of good practice (< 0.5 adult female lice per fish in the first half of the year, <1.0 per fish for the rest of the year) in all but a handful of months. At no time did numbers exceed 3.0 per fish and the use of chemical and other treatments appears to have been effective. Although, as MSS, point out, performance such as this still means that a large number of sea lice larvae are entering the receiving environment, it exceeds the performance of many inshore farms which have received consent. It is considered that some weight can be placed upon the Muck experience when assessing this proposal and that consequently, it is unlikely that the proposal will have an unacceptable impact on wild salmonids.
- 8.36 It is noted that neither the Skye nor the neighbouring Lochaber District Salmon Fishery Boards are objecting to the proposal. However, these responses are conditional on the understanding that support from the applicant would be provided to assist the Boards to carry out wild fish monitoring (sea lice counts) and smolt tracking in the wider Small Isles area.
- 8.37 This monitoring proposal is compatible with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) condition that the authority has been attaching to recent aquaculture consents in line with two appeal decisions last year by a DPEA Reporter. These EMP conditions allow the planning authority an explicit role in the monitoring of sea lice numbers on the farm and a direct role (if necessary) in agreeing appropriate measures to reduce sea lice numbers in the interests of wild salmonid populations in the vicinity. As such, the condition allows the planning authority to discharge its

biodiversity duty in respect of wild salmonids. The other regulators involved in fish farming limit their remit in respect of sea lice to the health of the farmed fish only.

- 8.38 However, an important aspect of the EMP condition is that it also requires some form of monitoring of the health of the local wild fish population as a guide to whether the sea lice control performance within the farm is adequate or not. This also helps fill a serious scientific data shortfall in this field of study. Clearly the offer by the operator to support both wild fish health and salmon migration route monitoring should allow this aspect of the condition to be successfully discharged.
- 8.39 In summary then, the positive empirical evidence from the comparable Muck farm, combined with the controls and mitigation provided by the EMP condition, is considered sufficient to alleviate any concerns of unacceptable impacts upon wild salmonids.

Economic Benefit

- 8.40 The WestPlan identifies, among other things, that a key issue for Rùm is sustainable economic growth that will attract and retain a larger year round population. This is balanced by, among other things, the need to protect the island's attractive seaward outlook around the main settlement. The current proposal would support the economic growth, and given its location, should not have an unduly significant effect on seaward views from the main settlement area.
- 8.41 Rùm is identified as a Fragile Area and an Employment Action Area. Clearly, this proposal, and any associated shorebase (see planning application 17/05126/FUL) would enable and support employment opportunities on the island.
- 8.42 Commercial fishing interests have raised concerns about the fact that the fish farm will exclude them from this area of relatively sheltered waters. Discussions have been held between the applicant and fishing industry representatives to discuss possible alternative locations but no agreement could be reached due to other constraints. Ultimately, however, the area of sea being lost to fishing interests is a small element of their overall fishing grounds and this is not considered a matter that could justify a reason for refusal.

Other Considerations – not material

- 8.43 Closed containment aquaculture is mentioned several times by third parties and a request has been made for the planning authority to take the lead in promoting this form of farming. It is hoped that technological progress can be made in this area such that the advantages associated with this approach can be realised. However, at present, commercial viability seems some way off and shore-based sites might present some planning issues also. It is not a material consideration for this application.
- 8.44 It was also suggested that the applicant be encouraged to relinquish a farm site in a inner-loch location as a condition of being granted this more environmentally attractive off-shore location. Whilst there is nothing to stop the applicant doing this voluntarily, it cannot be forced upon them and would not meet government guidance on the use of conditions or obligations

9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1 For the reasons discussed above it is considered the proposal accords with the key Policies 28, 49 - 50, 57- 60 and 61 of the adopted Highland-wide Local Development Plan.
- 9.2 All relevant matters have been taken into account when appraising this application. It is considered that the proposal accords with the principles and policies contained within the Development Plan and is acceptable in terms of all other applicable material considerations.

10. IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 Resource – Not applicable
- 10.2 Legal – Not applicable
- 10.3 Community (Equality, Poverty and Rural) – Job creation
- 10.4 Climate Change/Carbon Clever – Not applicable
- 10.5 Risk – Not applicable
- 10.6 Gaelic – Not applicable

11. RECOMMENDATION

Action required before decision issued N

Subject to the above, it is recommended the application be **Granted** planning permission subject to the following conditions, reasons and notes to applicant:

1. All surface equipment, with the exception of navigational markers, shall be finished in a dark, matt, neutral colour unless alternative finishes or colours are agreed in advance in writing with the Planning Authority. Pipes between the automated feed barge and the cages shall be neatly bundled to minimise clutter.

Reason: To minimise the visual impact of the installation and to help safeguard the integrity of the Small Isles National Scenic Area

2. All lighting above the water surface and not required for safe navigation purposes should be directed downwards by shielding. It should be extinguished when not required for the purpose for which it has been installed. If lighting is required for security purposes, infra-red lights and cameras should be used.

Reason: To minimise the visual impact of the installation; to ensure that lights left on in the daytime do not draw the eye towards the site and at night do not present unnecessary sources of light pollution.

- 3 Any underwater lighting installed for the purposes of controlling fish maturation shall not be illuminated between 1 March and 31 October.

Reason: To ensure the lighting glow from such equipment does not attract and endanger Manx shearwater birds in the interests of protecting the qualifying interests of the Rùm SPA in order to comply with Habitats Regulations requirements

3. No Acoustic Deterrent Devices (ADDs) shall be installed or operated in respect of the fish farm hereby approved.

Reason: To protect the qualifying interests (harbour porpoise) of the Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate Special Area of Conservation, in order to comply with Habitats Regulations requirements.

4. Prior to the commencement of development and notwithstanding the information submitted with this application, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or similar document, will be submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority and should include adequate details to address how compliance can be assessed. This should also detail triggers/thresholds and associated actions in order to secure that any risk to local wild fish populations is minimised. Upon commencement, the development and ongoing operation of the site must be carried out in accordance with the EMP as approved.

The EMP shall be prepared as a single, stand alone document, which shall include the following:

- (1). Sea Lice Management in relation to impact on wild fish, including cumulative effects:
 - a) A method statement for the regular monitoring of local wild fish populations and their migratory routes based on available information and/or best practice approaches to sampling;
 - b) details of site specific operational practices that will be carried out following the stocking of the site in order to manage sea lice and minimise the risks to the local wild fish population;
 - c) details of site specific operational practices that will be carried out in order to manage the incidence of sea lice being shed to the wider environment through routine farming operations such as mort removal, harvesting, grading, sea lice bath treatments and well boat operations;
 - d) details of the specification and methodology of a programme for the monitoring, recording, and auditing of sea lice numbers on the farmed fish;
 - e) details of the person or persons responsible for all monitoring activities;
 - f) an undertaking to provide site specific summary trends from the above monitoring to the Planning Authority on a specified, regular basis;
 - g) details of the form in which such summary data will be provided;
 - h) details of how and where raw data obtained from such monitoring will be retained by whom and for how long, and in what form;
 - i) an undertaking to provide such raw data to the Planning Authority on request and to meet with the planning authority at agreed intervals to discuss the data and monitoring results;
 - j) details of the site specific trigger levels for treatment with sea lice medicines.

This shall include a specific threshold at which it will be considered necessary to treat on-farm lice during sensitive periods for wild fish;

- k) details of the site specific criteria that need to be met in order for the treatment to be considered successful;
 - l) details of who will be notified in the event that treatment is not successful;
 - m) details of what action will be taken during a production cycle in the event that a specified number of sea lice treatments are not successful;
 - n) details of what action will be taken during the next and subsequent production cycles in the event that sea lice treatment is not successful.
- (2). Escape Management to minimise interaction with wild fish:
- a) details of how escapes will be managed during each production cycle;
 - b) details of the counting technology or counting method used for calculating stocking and harvest numbers;
 - c) details of how unexplained losses or escapes of farmed salmon will be notified to the Planning Authority;
 - d) details of an escape prevention plan. This shall include:
 - net strength testing;
 - details of net mesh size;
 - net traceability;
 - system robustness;
 - predator management; and
 - record-keeping methodologies for reporting of risk events. Risk events may include but are not limited to holes, infrastructure issues, handling errors and follow-up of escape events; and
 - e) details of worker training including frequency of such training and the provision of induction training on escape prevention and counting technologies.
- (3). Procedure in event of a breach or potential breach:
- a) A statement of responsibility to "stop the job/activity" if a breach or potential breach of the mitigation / procedures set out in the EMP or legislation occurs. This should include a notification procedure with associated provision for the halt of activities in consultation with the relevant regulatory and consultation authorities in the event that monitoring demonstrates a significant and consequent impact on wild fish populations as a result, direct or otherwise of such a breach.
- (4). Requirement for update and review:
- a) The development and operation of the site, shall be carried out in accordance with the approved EMP unless changes to the operation of the site dictate that the EMP requires amendment. In such an eventuality, a revised EMP will require to be submitted to, and approved in writing by the Planning Authority beforehand. In addition, a revised EMP shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority every 5 years, as a minimum, following the start date, to ensure it remains up to

date and in line with good practice.

Reason : To ensure that good practice is followed to mitigate the potential impacts of sea lice loading in the marine environment in general and on wild salmonids in particular; in accordance with the Planning Authority's biodiversity duty.

5. In the event of equipment falling into disrepair or becoming damaged, adrift, stranded, abandoned or sunk in such a manner as to cause an obstruction or danger to navigation, the site operator shall carry out or make suitable arrangements for the carrying out of all measures necessary for lighting, buoying, raising, repairing, moving or destroying, as appropriate, the whole or any part of the equipment so as to remove the obstruction or danger to navigation.

Reason: In the interests of amenity and navigational safety.

6. At least three months prior to cessation of use of the site for fish farming, a scheme for the decommissioning and removal of all equipment shall be submitted to and agreed in writing with the Planning Authority. Upon cessation the approved scheme shall be implemented.

Reason: To ensure that decommissioning of the site takes place in an orderly manner and to ensure proper storage and disposal of redundant equipment in the interest of amenity and navigational safety.

7. Mitigation measures submitted as part of the Environmental Statement shall be fully implemented

Reason: To ensure environmental impacts are satisfactorily mitigated

8. No anti-predator or gill nets shall be installed in respect of the fish farm hereby approved.

Reason: To ensure that red-throated divers do not become entangled in such nets in the interests of protecting the qualifying interests of the Rùm SPA in order to comply with Habitats Regulations requirements

9. No development hereby approved shall take place unless a boat traffic protocol has been submitted and approved in writing by the planning authority. This protocol shall include details of the route choice of boats servicing the fish farm, the type of boats to be operated (low engine noise preferred) and speed restrictions to be imposed. Thereafter, boats servicing the development shall not operate other than in accordance with the approved protocol.

Reason: To minimise disturbance of red-throated divers in the interests of protecting the qualifying interests of the Rùm SPA in order to comply with Habitats Regulations requirements

REASON FOR DECISION

The proposals accord with the provisions of the Development Plan and there are no

material considerations which would warrant refusal of the application.

TIME LIMITS

In accordance with Section 58 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended), the development to which this planning permission relates must commence within THREE YEARS of the date of this decision notice. If development has not commenced within this period, then this planning permission shall lapse.

FOOTNOTES TO APPLICANT

Initiation and Completion Notices: The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) requires all developers to submit notices to the Planning Authority prior to, and upon completion of, development. These are in addition to any other similar requirements (such as Building Warrant completion notices) and failure to comply represents a breach of planning control and may result in formal enforcement action.

1. The developer must submit a Notice of Initiation of Development in accordance with Section 27A of the Act to the Planning Authority prior to work commencing on site.
2. On completion of the development, the developer must submit a Notice of Completion in accordance with Section 27B of the Act to the Planning Authority.

Copies of the notices referred to are attached to this decision notice for your convenience.

Accordance with Approved Plans & Conditions: You are advised that development must progress in accordance with the plans approved under, and any conditions attached to, this permission. You must not deviate from this permission without consent from the Planning Authority (irrespective of any changes that may separately be requested at the Building Warrant stage or by any other Statutory Authority). Any pre-conditions (those requiring certain works, submissions etc. prior to commencement of development) must be fulfilled prior to work starting on site. Failure to adhere to this permission and meet the requirements of all conditions may invalidate your permission or result in formal enforcement action

Construction Hours and Noise-Generating Activities: You are advised that construction work associated with the approved development (incl. the loading/unloading of delivery vehicles, plant or other machinery), for which noise is audible at the boundary of the application site, should not normally take place outwith the hours of 08:00 and 19:00 Monday to Friday, 08:00 and 13:00 on Saturdays or at any time on a Sunday or Bank Holiday in Scotland, as prescribed in Schedule 1 of the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 (as amended). Work falling outwith these hours which gives rise to amenity concerns, or noise at any time which exceeds acceptable levels, may result in the service of a notice under Section 60 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (as amended). Breaching a Section 60 notice constitutes an offence and is likely to result in court action.

If you wish formal consent to work at specific times or on specific days, you may

apply to the Council's Environmental Health Officer under Section 61 of the 1974 Act. Any such application should be submitted after you have obtained your Building Warrant, if required, and will be considered on its merits. Any decision taken will reflect the nature of the development, the site's location and the proximity of noise sensitive premises. Please contact env.health@highland.gov.uk for more information.

Protected Species – Halting of Work: You are advised that work on site must stop immediately, and Scottish Natural Heritage must be contacted, if evidence of any protected species or nesting/breeding sites, not previously detected during the course of the application and provided for in this permission, are found on site. For the avoidance of doubt, it is an offence to deliberately or recklessly kill, injure or disturb protected species or to damage or destroy the breeding site of a protected species. These sites are protected even if the animal is not there at the time of discovery. Further information regarding protected species and developer responsibilities is available from SNH: www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-species

Lighting and Licences: The development should be lit in accordance with Northern Lighthouse Board requirements and obtain any marine licences as required.

Use of ADDs: the predator mitigation plan should be amended to ensure permission is obtained from the planning authority prior to their use.

Signature: Nicola Drummond
Designation: Area Planning Manager - South
Author: Mark Harvey
Background Papers: Documents referred to in report and in case file.

Relevant Plans: Plan 1 – Location Plan – Figure 3 Rev 0001
Plan 2 – Site Layout Plan – Figure 7 Rev 0001
Plan 3 – Elevations – Figure 1 Rev 0001
Plan 4 – Elevations – Figure 2 Rev 0001
Plan 5 – Elevations – Top Net Support - Figure 4 Rev 0001
Plan 6 – Elevations - Mooring Design – Figure 5 Rev 0001
Plan 7 – Elevations – Net Design - Figure 6 Rev 0001
Plan 8 – Floor Section – GFA_SM_400_70_GA_00006 REV D
Plan 9 – Elevations – GFA_SM_400_70_GA_00007 REV D

Appendix 2: Appropriate Assessment

Marine Fish Farm - Atlantic Salmon - New site comprising 12 x 120m circumference pens and feed system at Site 3130M NE Of The Tattie House, Isle Of Rùm

17/03660/FUL

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS AFFECTING EUROPEAN SITES

The status of the:

1. **Rùm Special Area of Conservation (SAC);**
2. **Rùm Special Protection Area (SPA).** This SPA also has a **proposed additional marine feature;**
3. **Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC) and**

under the EC Directive 92/43/EEC, the 'Habitats Directive' and the Directive 2009/147/EC the 'Birds Directive', means that the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), apply. Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (para 210) requires candidate SACs and SPAs to have the same level of protection as designated ones.

This means that where the conclusion reached by the Council on a development proposal unconnected with the nature conservation management of a Natura 2000 site is that it is likely to have a significant effect on that site, it must undertake an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the conservation interests for which the area has been designated. The need for Appropriate Assessment extends to plans or projects outwith the boundary of the site in order to determine their implications for the interest protected within the site.

This means that the Council, as competent authority, has a duty to:

- Determine whether the proposal is directly connected with or necessary to site management for conservation; and, if not,
- Determine whether the proposal is likely to have a significant effect on the site either individually or in combination with other plans or projects; and, if so, then
- Make an Appropriate Assessment of the implications (of the proposal) for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives.

The competent authority can only agree to the proposal after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site. If this is not the case and there are not alternative solutions, the proposal can only be allowed to proceed if there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, which in this case can include those of a social or economic nature.

It is evident that the proposal is not connected with or necessary to site management for conservation, hence further consideration is required. The proposed marine fish farm has the potential to have a likely significant effect on the various qualifying interests. The Council is therefore required to undertake an Appropriate Assessment of the implications of the proposal for the Rùm Special Area of Conservation, the Rùm Special Protection Area (and proposed extension) and the Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate SAC in view of the site's various conservation objectives.

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

While the responsibility to carry out the Appropriate Assessment rests with the Council, advice contained within Circular 6/1995 is that the assessment can be based on the information submitted from other agencies. In this case, the Appropriate Assessment is informed by information supplied by SNH.

Appraisal

In its response to the Council, SNH has advised that in their view this proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites when proposed mitigating conditions are applied. The council has undertaken an appraisal assisted by the information supplied.

Decision

On the basis of this appraisal, it can be concluded that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the Rùm Special Area of Conservation, the Rùm Special Protection Area (and proposed extension) and the Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate SAC.

HIGHLAND COUNCIL APPRAISAL OF THE PROPOSAL

- The proposal is not directly connected with or necessary to site management for conservation;
- The proposal is likely to have a significant effect on the site either individually or in combination with other plans or projects; therefore;
- An Appropriate Assessment of the implications (of the proposal) for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives is provided below.

Interests of European Importance:

1. Rùm SAC

The island of Rùm Special Area of Conservation is designated for 17 qualifying interests. These include the priority habitats blanket bog and species-rich *Nardus* grassland, along with various other habitats and plants such as peat and vegetated sea cliffs, as well as Otter (*Lutra lutra*) (for full list see annex 1). The conservation objectives can be summarized as a requirement to avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats and avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species i.e. otter, or significant disturbance to the qualifying species. The current status of the various features listed as mainly favourable, with one unfavourable habitat (Base-rich fens) and one recovering habitat (Depression on peat substrates) (see Annex 1). However, SNH advise that the proposal is unlikely to have a significant effect on any of the qualifying interests, either directly or indirectly therefore an appropriate assessment is not required for this designation so will not be considered further.

2. Rùm SPA

The island of Rùm Special Protection Area is designated for five individual bird species and for breeding seabird assemblages (for full list see annex 2). The conservation objectives can be summarized as a requirement to avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species. The current status is listed as favourable for 4 features and unfavourable for the remaining two (Guillemot: *Uria aalge* and Kittiwake: *Rissa tridactyla*) (see Annex 2).

This SPA also has a proposed additional marine feature (breeding red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*)).

3. The Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate SAC

The island of Rùm lies within the Minches candidate SAC. The qualifying interest is porpoise. The cSAC is the largest protected area in Europe for harbour porpoise and covers over 13,800 km² and supports over 5000 individuals.

Each designated site is assessed below.

1. Rùm SAC: further assessment not required; see above.

2. Rùm SPA

The key considerations are likely impacts on Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) and red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*). SNH advise:

Manx shearwater

In our view, based on the information provided and our own understanding of Manx shearwater populations, the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the Manx shearwater population on Rùm. The appraisal we carried out considered the impact of the proposals on the following factors:

- Manx shearwaters are often drawn to artificial lighting causing confusion and fatalities. The proposal involves two sources of lighting – permanent navigation and underwater lighting to prevent grilising. However the applicant has stated that underwater lights will only be used in the winter months, avoiding the time shearwaters are in residence on the island (March to October).
- Boats have the potential to disturb and kill birds while rafting. Although the area north of Kinloch is not a key rafting area for the birds, small numbers do raft around the north coast. However, according to the submitted documentation the applicant will put in place an agreed (with SNH and Highland Council) boat traffic protocol which will provide guidance on route choice and speed as well as using boats with low engine noise.

Therefore providing that these mitigations are implemented, there will be no adverse effect on site integrity. We recommend that these are the subject of appropriate conditions in any consent.

There will be no significant effect on any other features of Rùm SPA

Subsequent survey work data supplied by the applicant shows the red throated diver is present within the proposed area of the fish farm and along the service route from the shorebase. SNH advise:

- Significant disturbance from boats can lead to lower productivity through a) divers being disturbed by boats while foraging, lowering foraging efficiency and b) boat related disturbance potentially causing birds travelling further from the nests to forage for food, increasing the risk of predation on eggs and chicks. However, the applicant is committed to putting in place an agreed boat protocol which will provide guidance on route choice and speed as well as using boats with low engine noise.
- Information provided by the applicant shows that divers use the whole coast around the north of Rum throughout the breeding season with no focussed activity in the inshore waters of Camus Pliascaig. The proposed fish farm also lies in waters over 30m deep which is beyond the known foraging depths of divers. It is therefore unlikely that displacement from important foraging areas will affect breeding success.
- The birds dive to hunt fish within these shallower coastal waters for fish which swim near to the surface or within the water column, making them susceptible to entanglement in anti-predator nets and gill nets. However MHS have committed to not using either of these type of nets on the farm at Rum. There will be no change in the mortality of red-throated divers providing that gill and anti-predator nets are not used.

Therefore providing that proposed mitigations are implemented, there will be no adverse effect on site integrity. We recommend that proposed mitigations are the subject of appropriate conditions in any consent, namely:

- No anti-predator nets or gill nets will be used
- A boat traffic protocol will be agreed to minimise disturbance to wildlife

Providing suitable conditions are placed on the application in relation to lighting, nets and boat traffic, the proposal will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Rùm SPA.

3. The Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate SAC

The 'Advice to Support Management' document on the SNH Website¹ notes:

Aquaculture - finfish

In assessing likely impact, our focus has been on the equipment on site, likely vessel routes, and the use of Acoustic Deterrent Devices (ADDs) which together represent the main interactions between aquaculture developments and harbour porpoise.

There are numerous finfish farms within or immediately adjacent to the pSAC, mainly close to the shore. Map 2 shows the distribution of aquaculture developments within or close to the boundary of the pSAC.

Aquaculture farm equipment includes pens, nets, moorings and can include floating buildings. We consider that there is a low risk of entanglement for harbour porpoise from aquaculture infrastructure.

Finfish farms often use ADDs as part of their anti-predator measures, however, these may result in disturbance/habitat exclusion of harbour porpoise. The evidence of impacts on cetaceans from ADDs currently in use is varied and is dependent on many variables (e.g. noise characteristics of device, how the device is used, the topography, animal behaviour and importance of the area/habitat where the ADD is being used). We are aware there are ongoing trials and research relating to new ADDs for which noise emissions do not overlap with the most sensitive range of harbour porpoise hearing. Further research is required but these new devices may in the future provide a suitable alternative seal defence mechanism which is more compatible with the conservation objectives of the site.

The conservation objectives for the Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate SAC are yet to be determined but are being considered in a proposed Conservation Strategyⁱⁱ.

The proposal includes a commitment to not use ADDs therefore the main impacts would be removed. However, both the developer and SNH note that if ADDs may be required in the future, they would discuss the issue with each other prior to use. However, for clarity, any subsequent use of ADDs could only be used with prior agreement with the planning authority and an amendment to the planning condition applied in relation to ADDs, regardless of any prior approvals from SNH, as a further Appropriate Assessment of the likely impacts on the qualifying feature would be required.

Cumulative and in-combination effects:

As there are no other fin fish sites within the vicinity, and there are unlikely to be any significant interactions with the ferries, there are unlikely to be any significant cumulative or in-combination effects of the proposal.

Conclusion to scientific appraisal

The proposal is unlikely to have a significant effect of the integrity of the qualifying features of the Rùm SPA (and proposed extension) or the Inner Hebrides and the Minches candidate SAC.

Annex 1: List and status of qualifying features of Rùm SAC

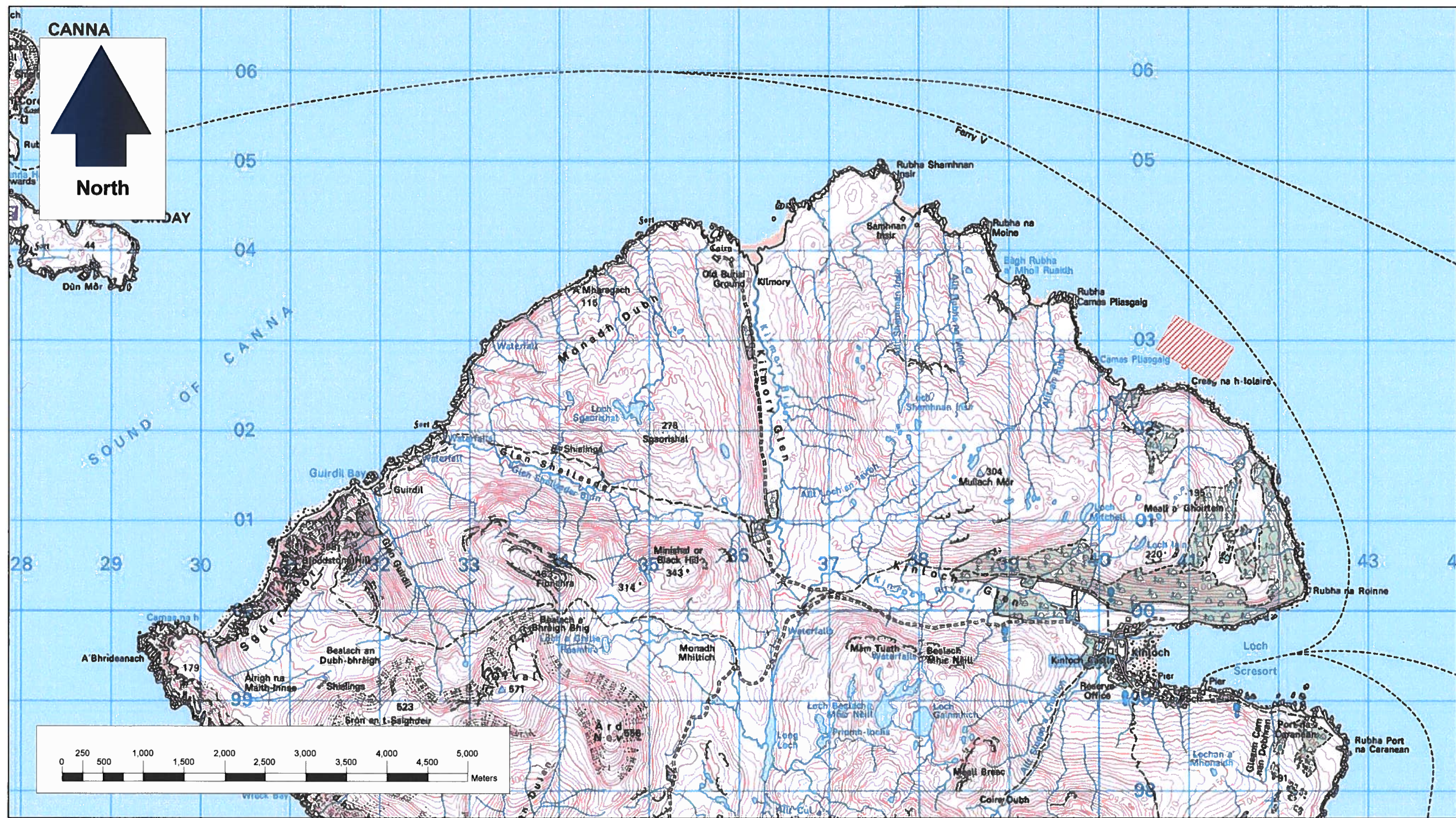
Feature ▲	Feature Category	Latest Assessed Condition ▼	Summary Condition	Last Visit Date ▼
Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds	Freshwater habitats	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	28/08/2009
Acidic scree	Upland habitat	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	15/05/2013
Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable Recovering	Favourable	19/06/2010
Base-rich fens	Upland habitat	Unfavourable No change	Unfavourable	15/05/2013
Base-rich scree	Upland habitat	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	15/05/2013
Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable Recovered	Favourable	15/05/2013
Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Freshwater habitats	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	31/08/2004
Depressions on peat substrates	Upland habitat	Unfavourable No change	Recovering	02/10/2004
Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable Recovering	Favourable	19/06/2010
Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Upland habitat	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	15/05/2013
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable Declining	Favourable	02/04/2011
Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Upland habitat	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	15/05/2013
Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Upland habitat	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	19/06/2010
Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	Upland habitat	Unfavourable Recovering	Favourable	19/06/2010
Tall herb communities	Upland habitat	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	15/05/2013
Vegetated sea cliffs	Coast	Unfavourable Recovering	Favourable	30/06/2009
Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable Recovering	Favourable	15/05/2013

Annex 2: List and status of qualifying features of Rùm SPA

Feature ▲	Feature Category	Latest Assessed Condition	Summary Condition	Last Visit Date
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	19/07/2013
Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable No change	Unfavourable	10/06/2015
Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable No change	Unfavourable	10/06/2015
Manx shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	31/05/2003
Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	22/08/2013
Seabird assemblage, breeding	Birds	Favourable Maintained	Favourable	23/06/2000

ⁱ <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-areas/2016-harbour-porpoise-consultation/>


ⁱⁱ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/marine/marine-environment/mpanetwork/harbourporpoisesacs/conservestrat>



PROPOSED: RUM SALMON FARM, ISLE OF RUM

LOCATION PLAN: ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

Figure 3 General view of Rum Salmon Farm

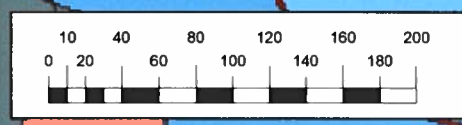
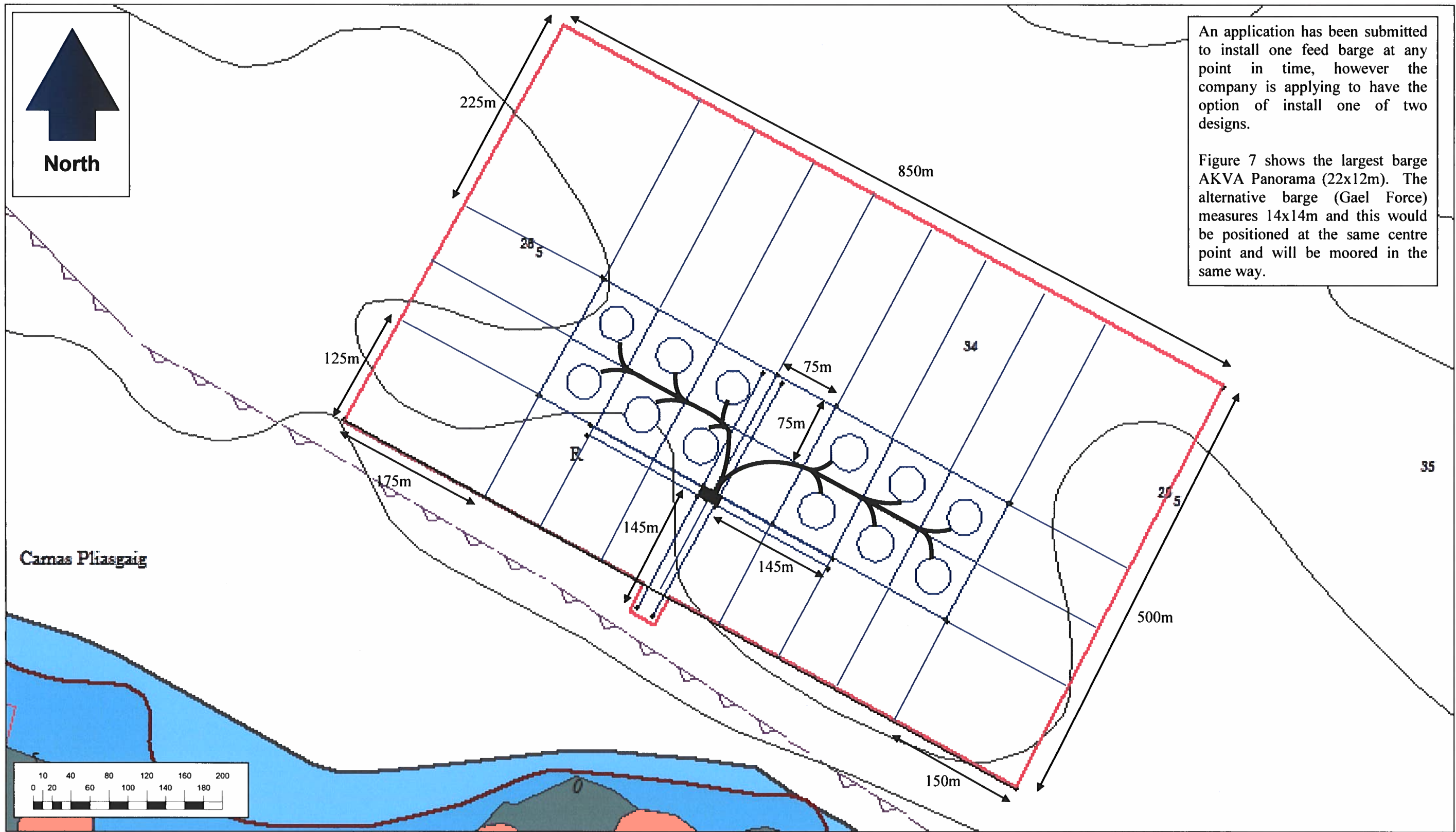
Key:  Site Location & Planning Boundary Area
 E140868 N803401, E141588 N802949, E141325 N802514,
 E140595 N802975, E140920 N802770, E140902 N802740
 E140928 N802723, E140948 N802753.074

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Scale	Date	Drawn	Checked	Revision No.	Status



An application has been submitted to install one feed barge at any point in time, however the company is applying to have the option of install one of two designs.

Figure 7 shows the largest barge AKVA Panorama (22x12m). The alternative barge (Gael Force) measures 14x14m and this would be positioned at the same centre point and will be moored in the same way.



PROPOSED: RUM SALMON FARM, ISLE OF RUM

PLAN VIEW - SITE CONFIGURATION

Figure 7 Detailed illustration of cages, feed barge and moorings
12 circular plastic cages 120m circumference.

Key:

- Planning Boundary & Moorings Area
- Proposed pens within a the pen matrix
- Feed Barge
- Feed pipes (Black or white, but not the two in combination)

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PROPOSED: RUM SALMON FARM, ISLE OF RUM

ELEVATIONS - SITE CONFIGURATION

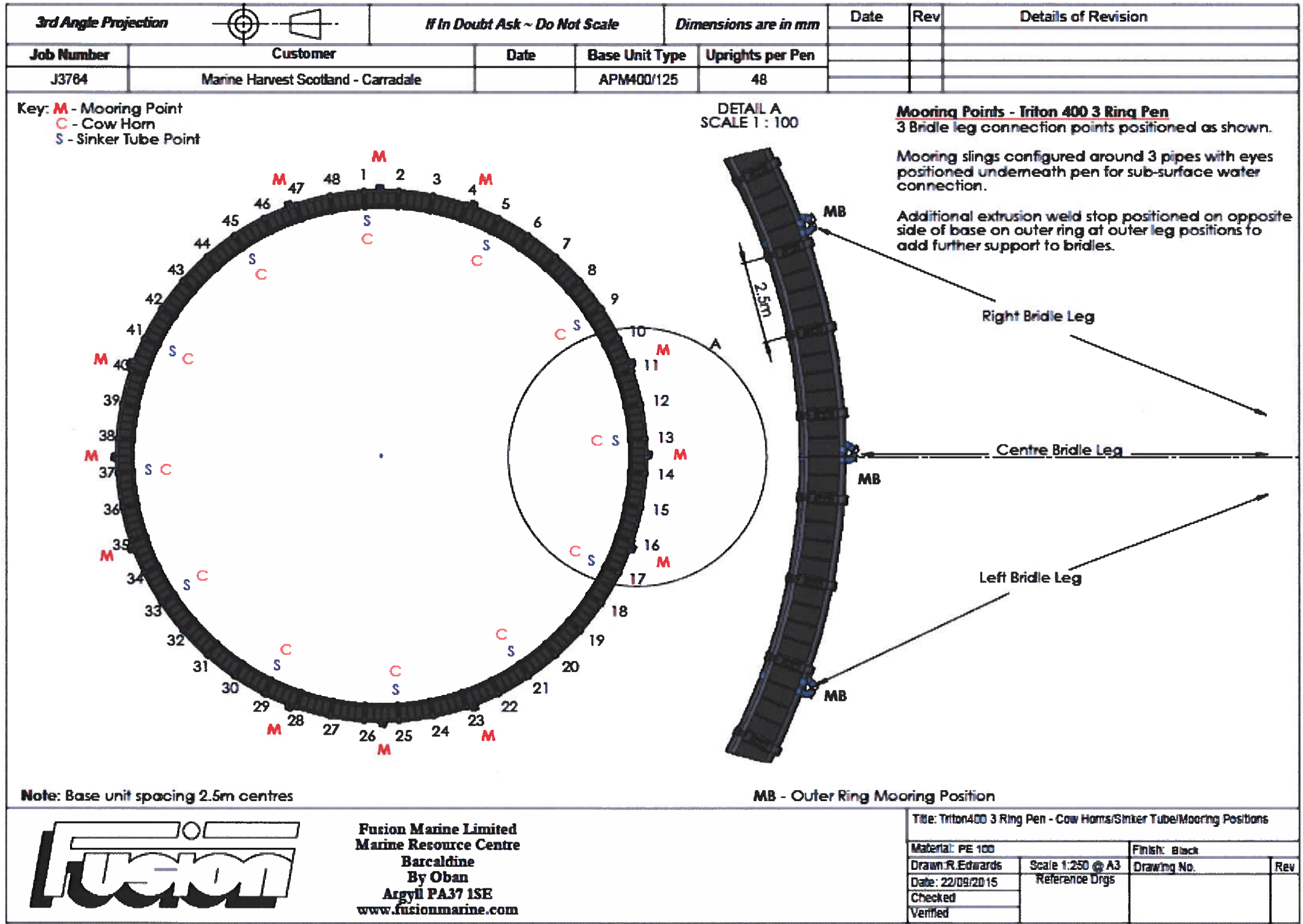
Figure 1 Surface Cross section view of 12 circular plastic pens of 120m circumference in a 75m matrix grid

Key:

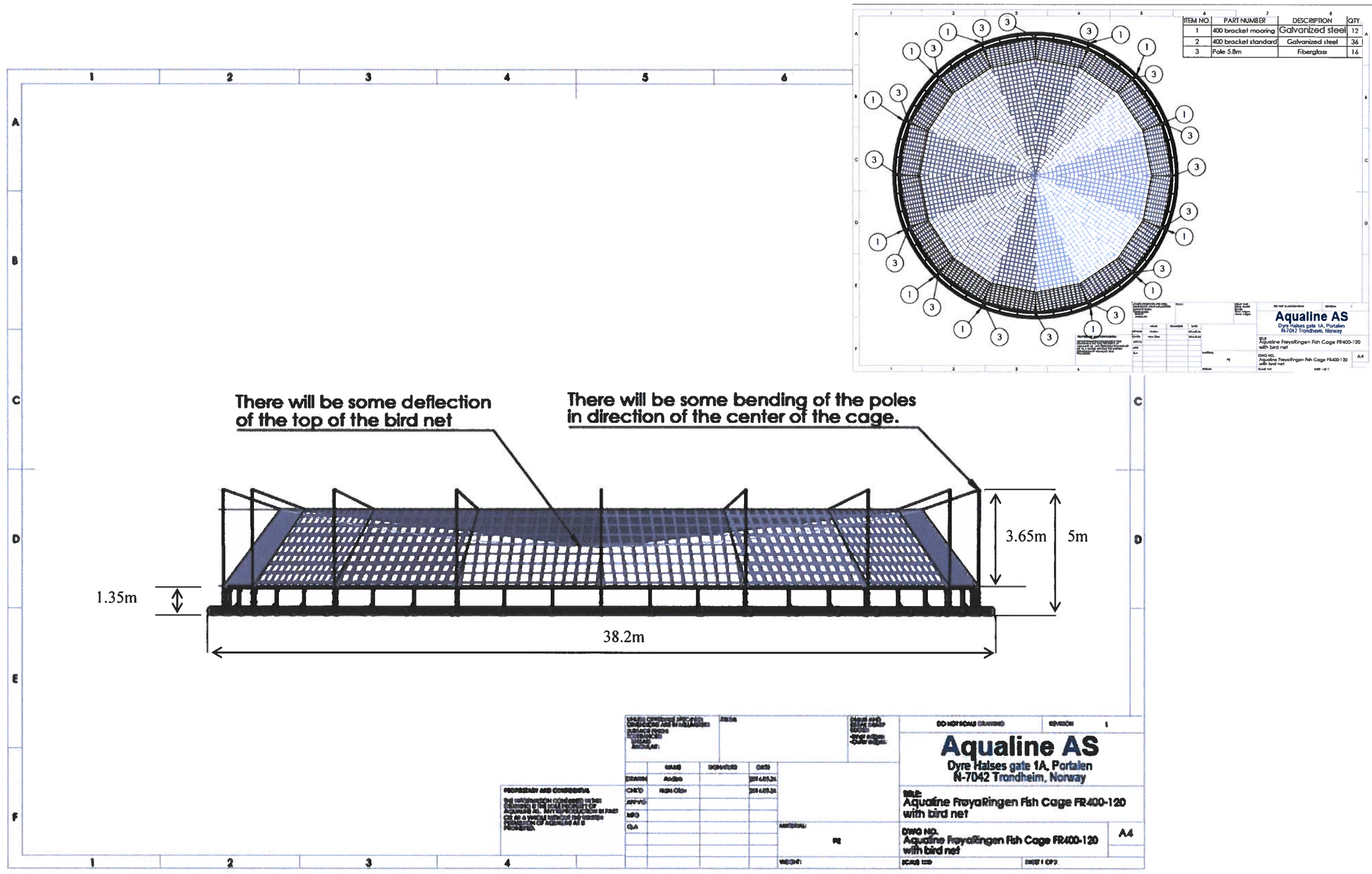
 Typical Feed Barge

 Typical Pen Design with perimeter top net poles

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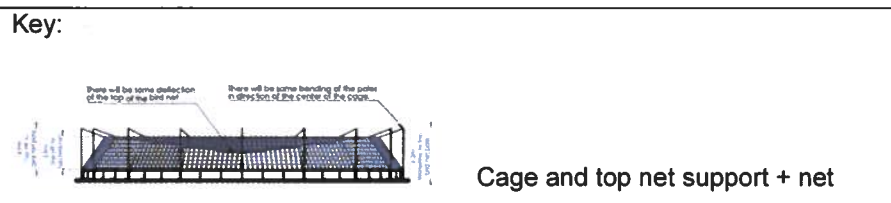


PROPOSED: RUM SALMON FARM, ISLE OF RUM	Key:	Not to Scale	05/05/2016	CLH	KS	0001	Final
PLAN & ELEVATIONS - EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL PEN DESIGN		Scale	Date	Drawn	Checked	Revision No.	Status
Figure 2 Manufacturers Diagram 1							

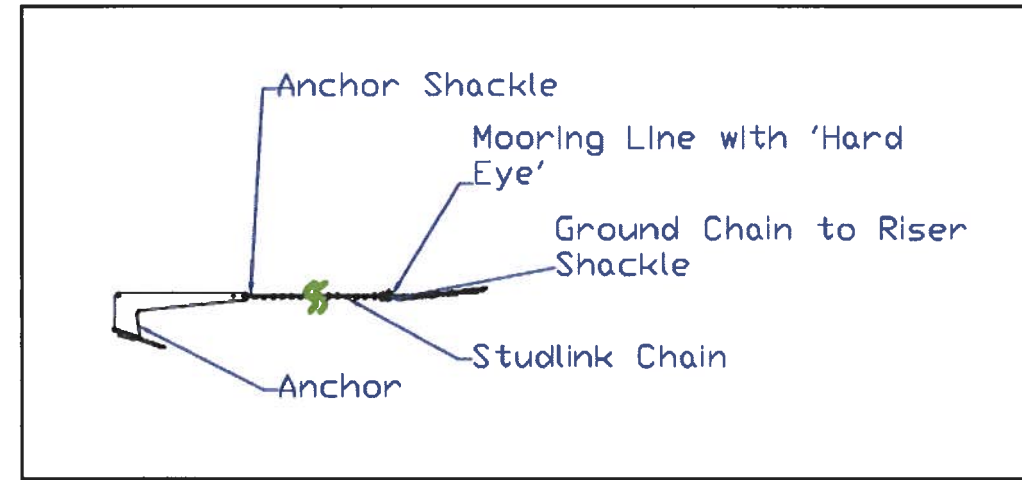
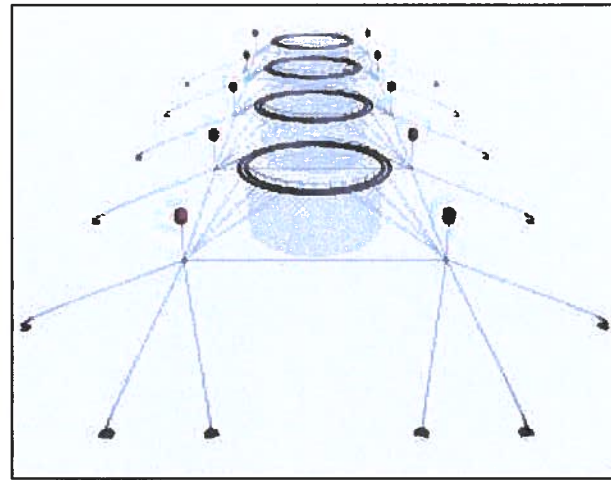
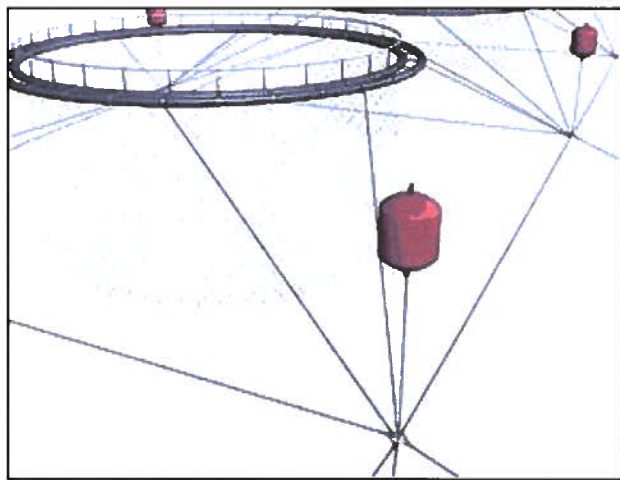
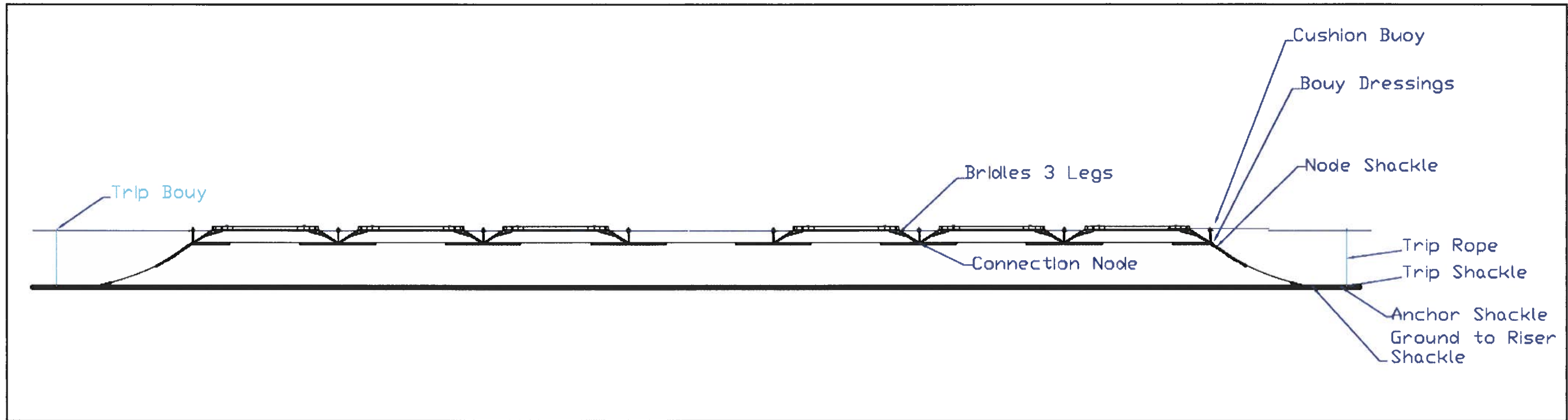


PROPOSED: RUM SALMON FARM, ISLE OF RUM
PLAN & ELEVATIONS - EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL PEN DESIGN
TOP NET SUPPORT OPTION 2

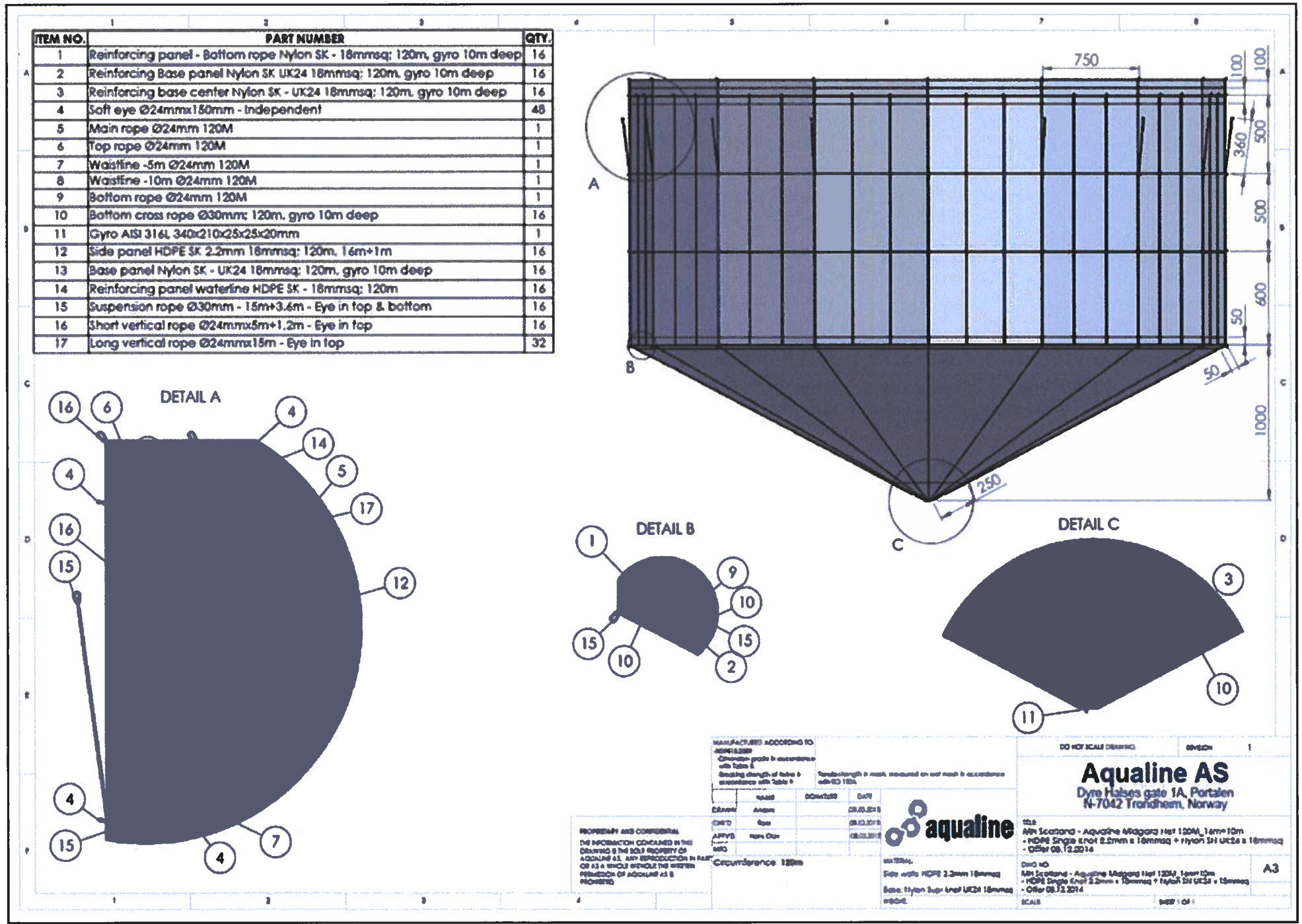
Figure 4 Top-Net Support Structure



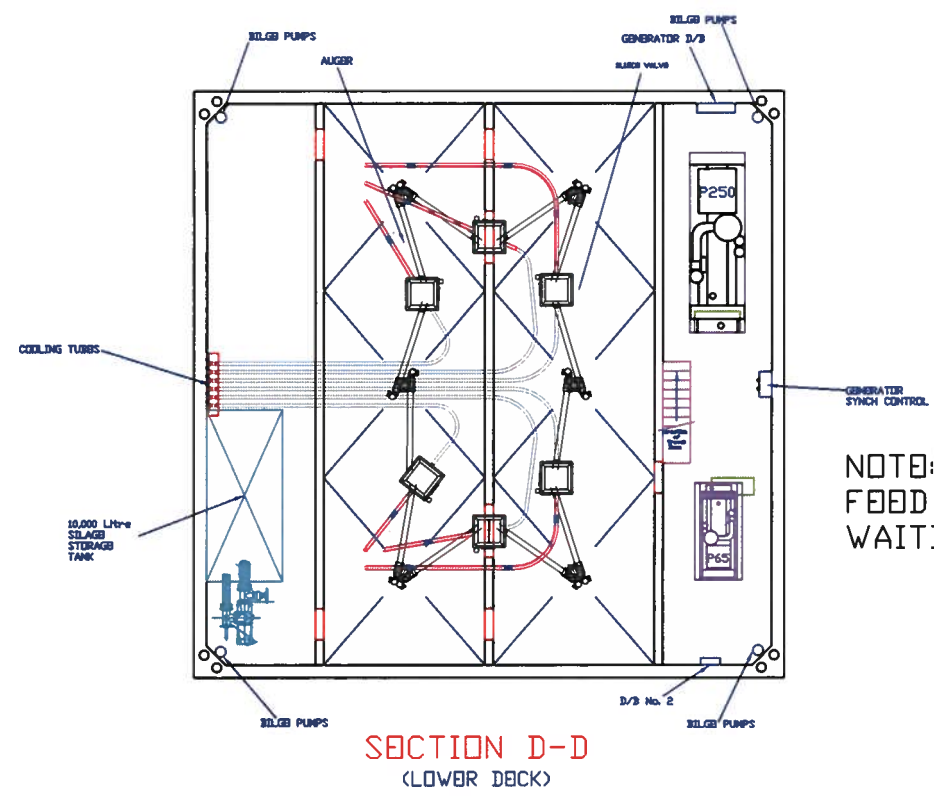
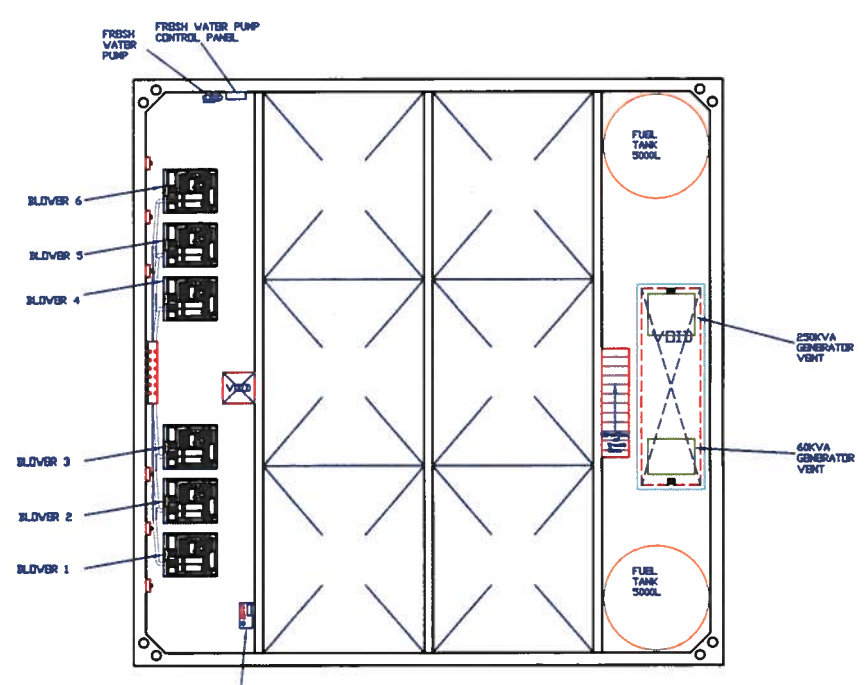
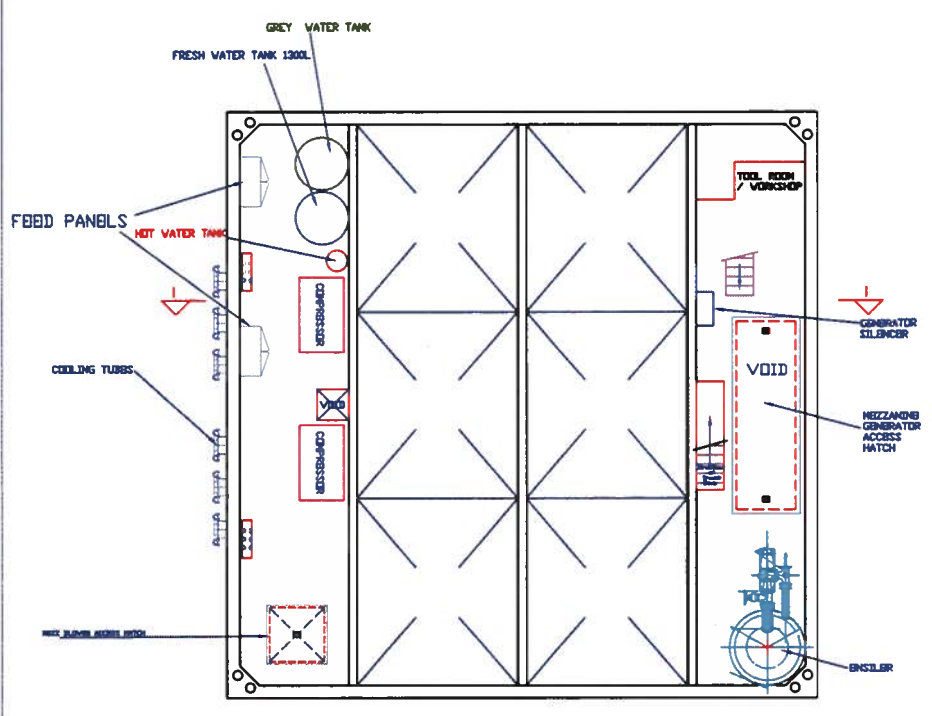
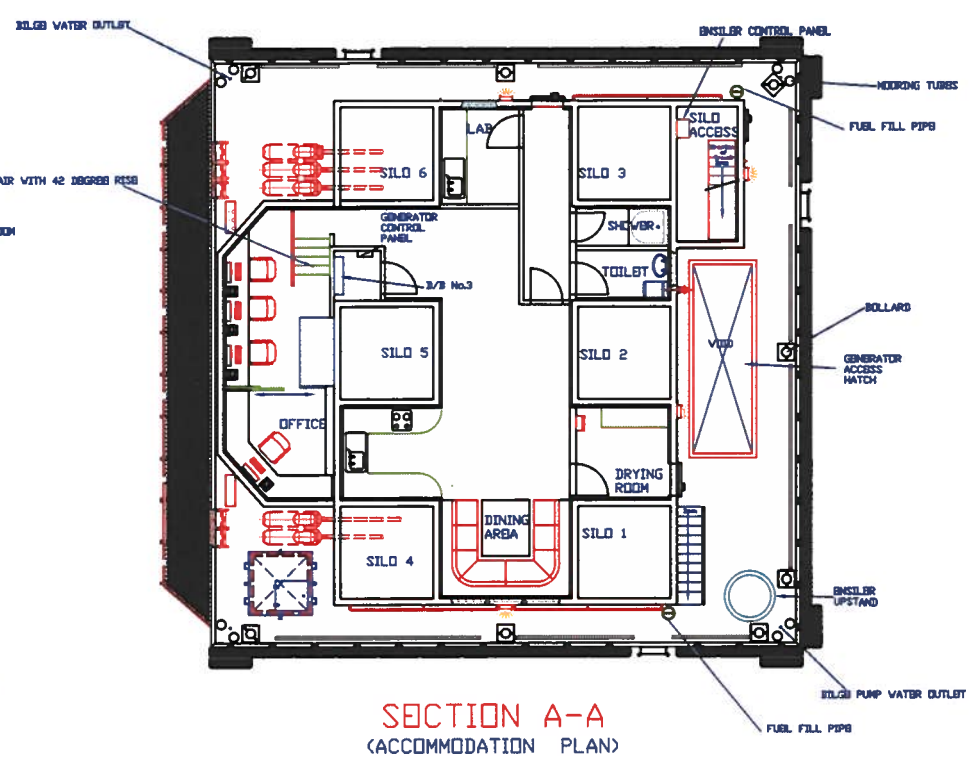
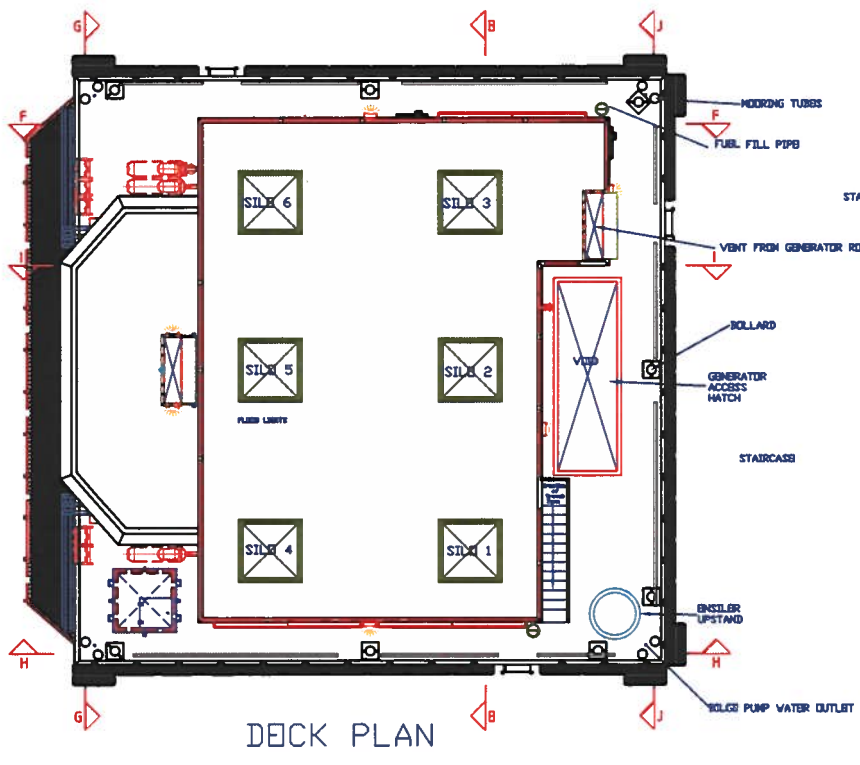
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PROPOSED: RUM SALMON FARM, ISLE OF RUM		Key:	Not to Scale	24/04/2017	CLH	KS	0001	Final
ELEVATIONS			Scale	Date	Drawn	Checked	Revision No.	Status
Figure 5	Manufacturers Diagram – Typical Mooring Design							



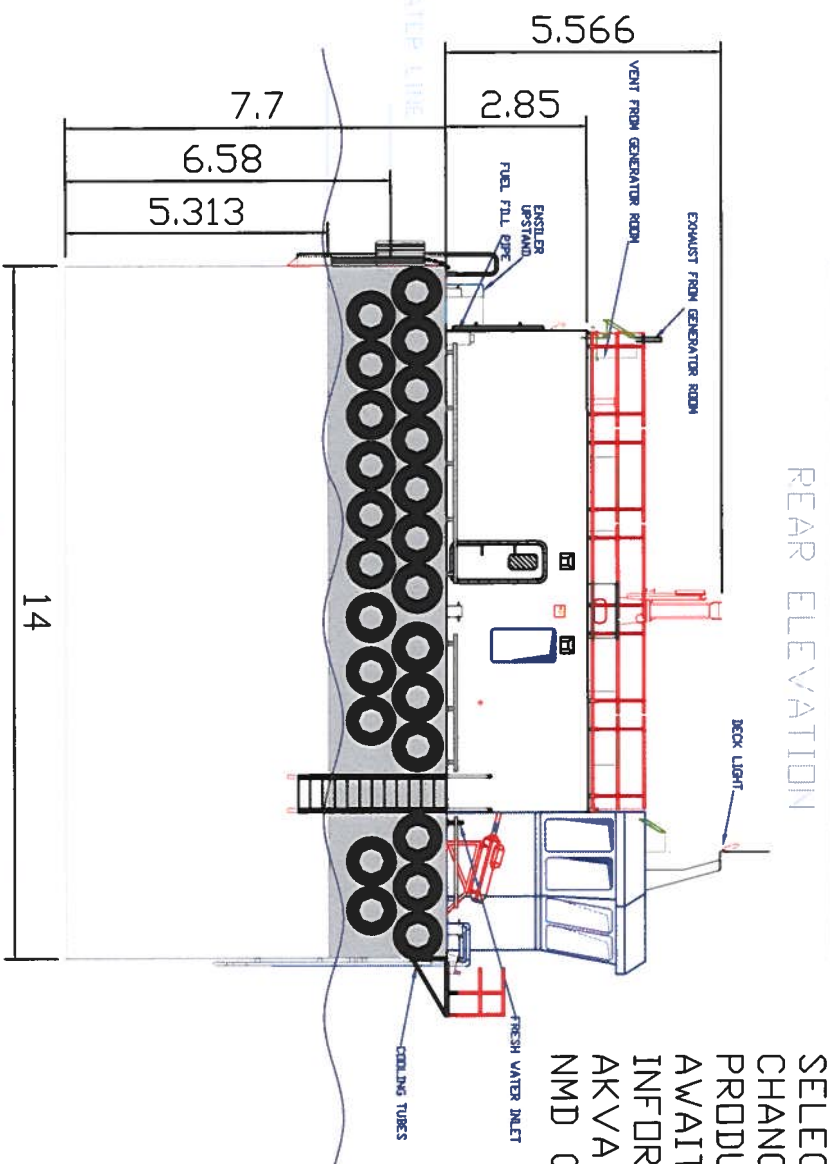
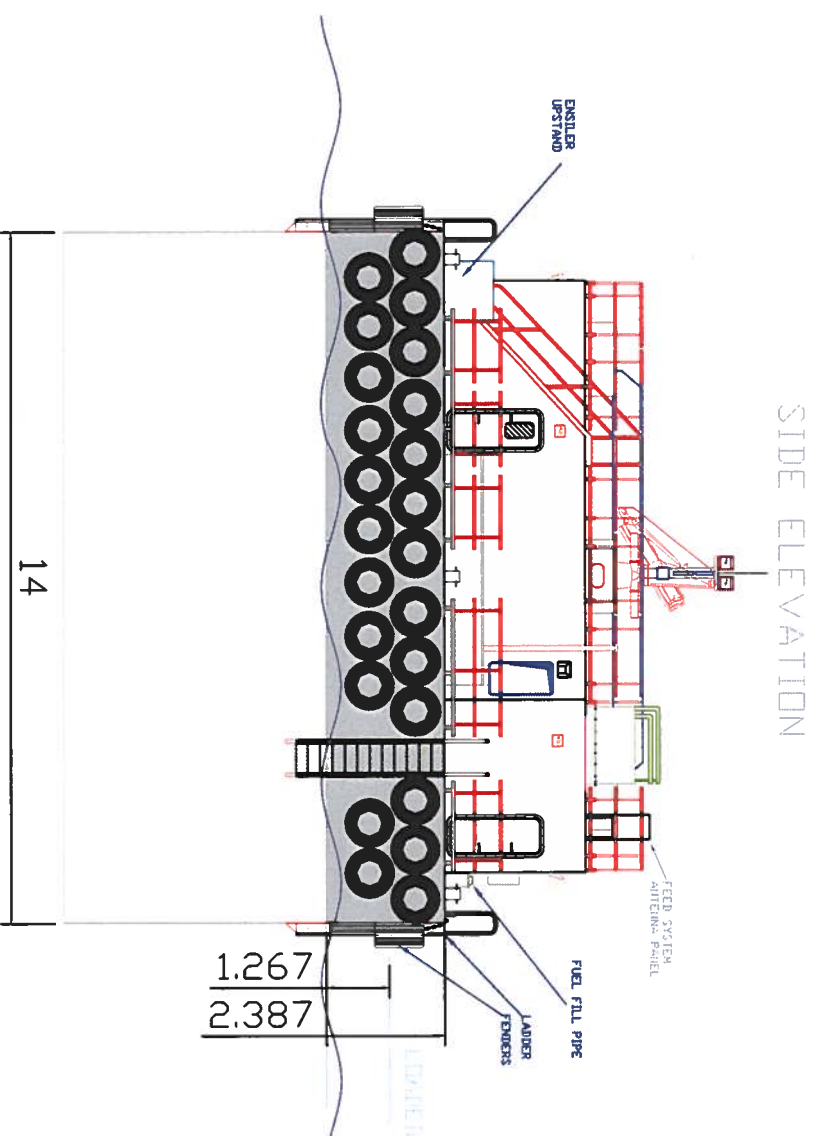
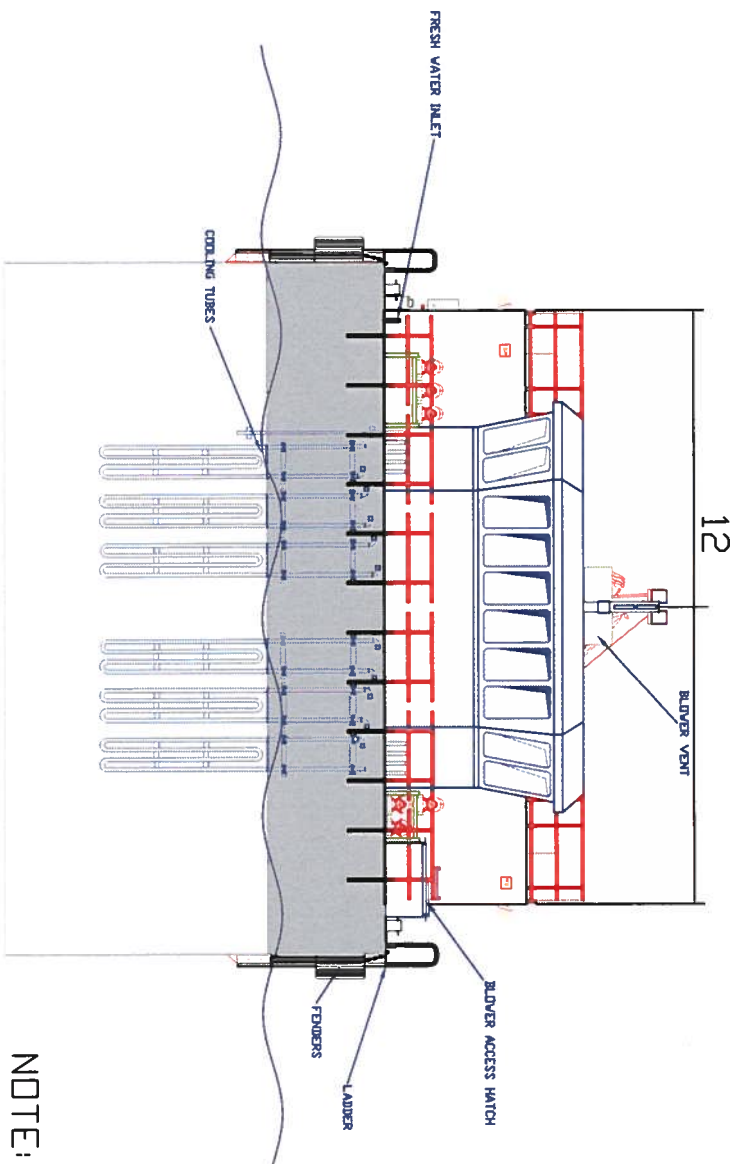
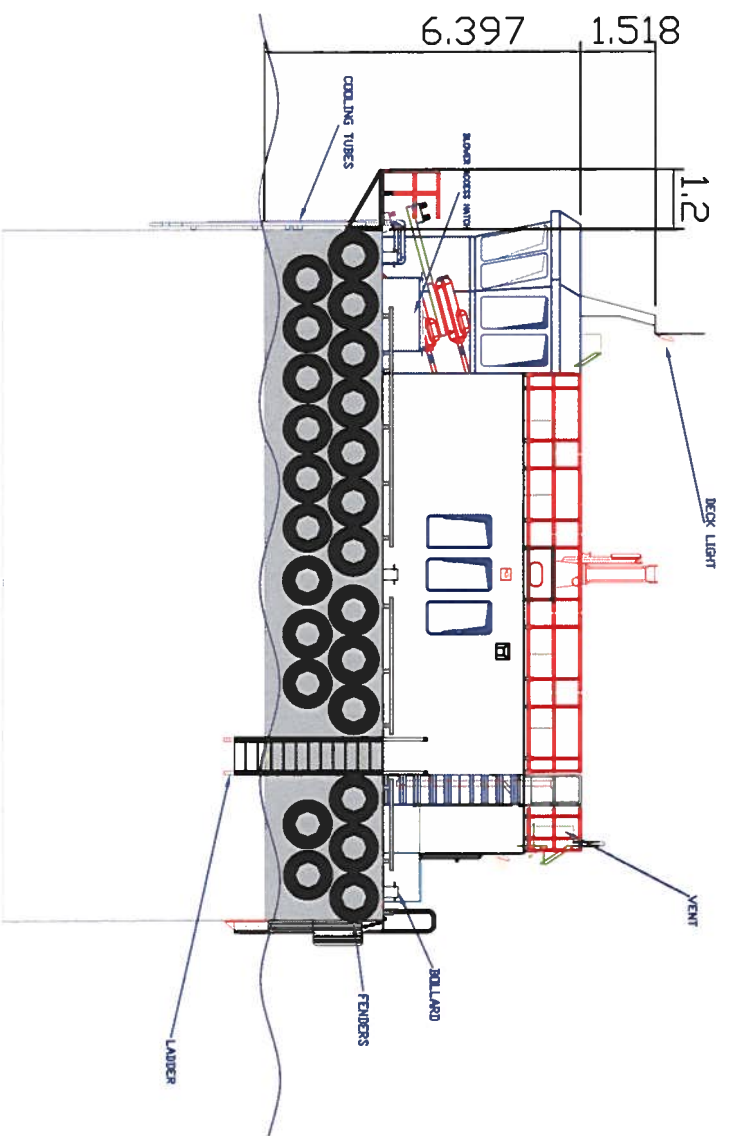
PROPOSED: RUM SALMON FARM, ISLE OF RUM PLAN & ELEVATIONS - EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL NET DESIGN	Key:	Not to Scale	24/04/2017	CLH	KS	0001	Final
	Figure 6 Manufacturers Diagram – Typical Net Design	Scale	Date	Drawn	Checked	Revision No.	Status



NOTE:
FBBD SYSTEM LAYOUT SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WAITING ON EQUIPMENT SPEC FROM AKVA

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
D	10/01/14	FURTHER REVISIONS TO CLIENTS REQUIREMENTS
C	09/12/13	FURTHER REVISIONS TO CLIENTS REQUIREMENTS
B	27/11/13	REVISED TO CLIENTS REQUIREMENTS
A	12/11/13	ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION

Title		SBAMATE 400T, 14M x 14M, 6 Silo 6 Blower	
Designed by	GAILFORCB	Checked by	Drawn by
Date	12.11.13	Scale	NTS
Description		GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	
Drawing No.	GFA_SH_400_70_GA_00006	Sheet No	00006
REV	D		



NOTE:
 SELECTORS TO
 CHANGE TO AKVA
 PRODUCTS
 AWAITING FURTHER
 INFORMATION FROM
 AKVA
 NMD 09-JAN-13

FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
E	09/01/14	DIMENSIONS ADDED
D	19/12/13	REVISIONS TO CLIENTS REQUIREMENTS
C	09/12/13	REVISIONS TO CLIENTS REQUIREMENTS
B	27/11/13	REVISED TO CLIENTS SPECIFICATION
A	12/11/13	ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION

Title		SEAMATE 400T, 14M x 14M, 6 Silo 6 Blower	
Designed by	Checked by	Drawn by	Date
GAEFORCE	JSD	JSD	12 11 2013
Description		Scale	
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT		NTS	

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Drawing No	Sheet No	REV
GFA_SM_400_70_GA_00007	00007	D