



Shellfish Critical Mass Development Plan Pilot - Clyde WP 3: Development Planning Process Template



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Photos: The Crown Estate

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF SCOTTISH AQUACULTURE CONSENTING



FINAL REPORT 12TH MARCH 2016

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Independent neview of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting (IRSAC) ,2016



Scottish Shellfish Development

Critical Mass Model

REPORT SUBMITTED TO CROWN ESTATE SCOTLAND & Association of Scottish Shellfish Growers (ASSG) November 2017

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FINAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO CROWN ESTATE SCOTLAND (INTERIM MANAGEMENT)

SEPTEMBER 2019

MARITEK

Contact: peter@maritek.co.uk

Ref: SCMDPP-C Final

Shellfish Development Critical Mass Study (SDCM), 2017

Shellfish Critical Mass Development Plan Pilot - Clyde, 2019

There have been a series of studies relating to the shellfish industry in Scotland and how sustainable economic growth in the sector can be supported through addressing both perceived and actual barriers to new sites / operations. This report refers to these key studies throughout.

1. Introduction and Context

Introduction

This report has been produced by Ironside Farrar for Crown Estate Scotland as part of a wider commission to lead consultants Maritek.

The Brief

Crown Estate Scotland commissioned Maritek together with Ironside Farrar to undertake work which both follows on and develops initial work carried out by Poseidon Ltd also for Crown Estate Scotland through the 2017 Shellfish Development Critical Mass Study (SDCM). The objective of that study was to support growth of the Scottish shellfish sector, particularly mainland sites.

A separate Independent Review of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting (IRSAC) was undertaken in 2016 by Poseidon Ltd with Ironside Farrar commissioned jointly by Marine Scotland and The Crown Estate. The IRSAC study examined the whole aquaculture consenting process, its interactions and implementation and identified issues, scope for improvement and recommendations.

The 2019 Maritek / Ironside Farrar study addresses key recommendations from these previous workstreams:

Objective 1 (Maritek Report) —A plan for mussel farming in the Clyde marine region which provides 'investment-ready' detail on location, scale and operational criteria for commercial development, including financial justification. This identifies 'opportunity areas' for future shellfish development that would align with the Clyde Regional Marine Plan as well as individual planning authority policies on aquaculture and shellfish in particular.

Objective 2 (This Report) - The identification of an optimal regulatory framework to consent mussel farms that could be used as a template elsewhere in Scotland. The brief asked that the team 'Provide a Development Planning Process Template which defines a clear regulatory framework for mussel production consenting that addresses the applications within the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership (CMPP)'.

There is a clear linkage between the two parts to the commission— it is assumed that the opportunity locations that could support new mussel farming that have been identified in the Maritek report would be supported by consenting bodies subject to site specific detail. This report makes recommendations for further streamlining the approvals process through application of a proposed new development planning approach.

Clyde Region Focus

The relevance of selecting the Clyde region as the focal point for this project is not only because it has a long and positive association with mussel farming but also it is one of only two regions in Scotland which are currently party to a Marine Planning pilot and this provides the opportunity to target and feed the results of this project into a new and evolving planning process.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

To tackle these blockers, the sector must focus on six inter-related strategic priorities, spread over the short, medium and longer term. These priorities are:

A. Industry leadership and ambitionB. Enabling and proportionate regulationC. Accelerating innovation

D. Skills development

E. Finance

F. Infrastructure

Within each area of strategic focus are a number of specific actions requiring to be undertaken by different stakeholders, including industry, regulators, ministers, government agencies and Scotland's research base. These are set out in this Strategic Plan.



2. Enabling Sustainable Economic Growth

Sustainable Economic Growth—Aquaculture

This study is also aligned to delivery of the objectives and ambitious growth targets set out in 'Aquaculture Growth to 2030' which was produced by an Aquaculture Industry Leadership Group - formed from both the public (Scottish Government / Marine Scotland / SNH / SEPA / Scottish Aquaculture Innovation Centre) and the private sector (industry / Scottish Salmon Producers' Organisation / Association of Scottish Shellfish Growers).

This report was informed by the Independent Review of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting (IRSAC, 2016) and identifies 'Enabling and Proportionate Regulation' as a Strategic Priority supported by a series of recommendations of which Recommendation 6 relates to short-term improvements to consenting processes.

Recommendation 6: Short-term improvements to consenting processes



The processes governing the establishment of new marine aquaculture operations are often viewed by industry as slow, disjointed and unpredictable in terms of application outcomes.

Under the current system of consenting for aquaculture activity, there is perceived duplication, with overlaps between the input of Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), Marine Scotland, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and other bodies. These can cause delays, expense and avoidable uncertainty of outcome.

The Independent Review of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting (IRSAC), published in 2016, made eight quick-win recommendations to reduce duplication and cut timeframes for consenting. An action plan has been prepared by the current Capacity Working Group for the implementation of these quick wins; the issue is the time taken to implement them, since many should have been implemented long before now.

We therefore recommend the implementation of all the quick-win recommendations in IRSAC within six months.

Responsible: Marine Scotland and as outlined in the Independent Review of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting (IRSAC) and overseen by ILG when formed Timeframe: By May 2017



3. Scottish Shellfish Sector Overview

Trends in the Scottish Shellfish Sector

The importance of a planning and consenting regime which supports and facilitates appropriate shellfish development within the Clyde Marine Region as well as Scotland is clear when looking at the significant opportunities in the sector for sustainable growth. Scotland has an ambition to grow aquaculture production to 21,000 tonnes for shellfish by 2030 (Scottish Aquaculture Review 2017).

Current Production

In the latest Marine Scotland Science Scottish Shellfish Farm Production Survey 2018, mussel production for the table decreased by 16% from the previous year. In 2017 mussel production, for the table, increased by 6% in 2017 to 8,232 tonnes. This is the highest level of mussel production recorded in Scotland, 81% (6,647 tonnes) of which was from Shetland. In 2018 this dropped to 6,874 tonnes, with Shetland accounting for 75% (5,160 tonnes), all of the drop in production was in Shetland where it fell by 22%, whilst in the rest of Scotland production increased by 8%.

Current Employment

The industry employed 137 full-time and 161 part-time and casual workers during 2018 according to the MSS Survey. The number of full-time staff decreased by nine and the number of part-time and casual employees decreased by 21 compared with 2017. Regionally, the industry employs 100 staff in Strathclyde. The number of people employed by the shellfish farming industry in Scotland decreased by 9% from the 2017 total of 328.

Challenges in the Sector

Those consulted in the 2017 SDCM report suggest that the following factors have limited growth in Mainland sites:

- Access to finance for smaller companies can be problematic as there is a long lead in time of 3 years before a company starts getting revenues.
- Competition for water space and infrastructure access with the yachting and tourism sectors.
- Mainland Scotland can suffer from NIMBYism whereas places like the Western Isles (which are keen to attract employment opportunities) are far more positive.
- Regulatory constraints.
- Technical knowledge of farming location It takes 4-5 years to learn each sites different farming needs .
- Biological events—Most mussel farming companies that have ceased production have predominantly failed due to biological related issues or unexpected costs.
- A slow domestic market.
- Employment—In some mainland areas there are many other employment options.

Many of the above constraints point to the benefit of public-sector assistance in:

- (a) Providing the planning & exploratory groundwork to remove some of the regulatory uncertainties of site development;
- (b) Working to remove biological uncertainties through identifying viable sites for shellfish production; and
- (c) Clarifying and emphasising the importance of commercial scale viability for shellfish farming.



Clyde Marine Region & Marine Planning

Clyde Marine Region

The Clyde has a surface area of just over 4,000 km2, which itself includes the Clyde Estuary, the Firth of Clyde and the Clyde sea lochs. In general, the waters are relatively shallow but reach depths of over 100 m in the fjordic sea lochs of the Clyde, with a maximum depth of 151m and an average depth of 40m and exhibits a considerable tidal range.

The Clyde hosts a wide range of maritime activities including aquaculture, ports and shipping, recreational activity and marine tourism. The Clyde Estuary and Ayrshire coast are relatively urbanised and industrialised compared with other parts of Scotland with associated discharges from waste water treatment works and industrial effluents to estuary and coastal waters, as well as water abstraction.

Clyde Marine Planning Partnership

The Clyde Marine Planning Partnership (CMPP) was formally established in February 2016 by a number of the members of the Core Group of the Firth of Clyde Forum including those who served as members of the Steering Group of the Clyde Scottish Sustainable Marine Environment Initiative. The CMPP is a statutory consultee in all marine pre-application and licence applications. The CMPP is a membership organisation and this includes a wide range of parties with an interest in the Clyde Marine Region:

- Planning Authorities and Planning Partnerships including: Argyll & Bute Council / Clydeplan / Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park / North Ayrshire Council / South Ayrshire Council
- Environmental Bodies including: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds / Scottish Environment LINK / Scottish Natural Heritage / Scottish Sea Anglers Conservation Network / Scottish Environment Protection Agency

- Industry, Business and other Organisations: British Marine Scotland / CalMac Ferries Ltd / Clyde Fishermen's Association / Clydeport Operations Ltd as Statutory Harbour Authority / Royal Yachting Association Scotland / Scottish Canals / Visit Scotland / The Scottish Salmon Company and The Crown Estate (Licencing and Seabed Interest)
- Individuals (representing various groups)

An illustrative map of showing the Clyde Marine Region is provided opposite.

Regional Marine Plan for the Clyde Marine Region

In March 2017, Scottish Ministers gave a Direction to the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership (CMPP) and its public authorities to develop a Regional Marine Plan for the Clyde Marine Region (CMR). The Clyde Regional Marine Plan Pre-Consultation Draft is the latest Plan and is currently under review following a round of consultation closing in May 2019. The consultation responses are being reviewed and will inform any proposed changes to the Plan.

The Draft Plan is based on a 20 year vision, aims, guiding principles together with objectives and policies. The Plan accords with Scotland's National Marine Plan and the UK Marine Policy Statement. The Plan sits alongside existing regulatory regimes or legislative requirements and provides a framework to inform decisions about development and activities in the Clyde Marine Region including shellfish farming.

An extract from the Draft Plan is provided opposite and demonstrates the linkage between available baseline environmental data, including that produced by the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership and Marine Scotland and the Marine Licence process. A similar process is indicated in relation to links to the land based planning process.

Extracts from the 2019 Maritek Report— Figure 18—Overview of location of selected sites; Region 1 (Lower Loch Fyne; North & South) and Region 2 (East coast of the Kintyre peninsula) plus Figure 19: Lower Loch Fyne (North) Sites 1-4



Maritek 2019 Report Extract Figure 19 showing sites identified as having capacity /opportunity for shellfish and specifically mussels (LF 1-4)



Objective 1: Areas of Opportunity for Mussel Farming

Summary

The Clyde Marine Region has an area of 4,000 km² of this 84,600 Hectares (21.6% of total area) has a depth of 15-40m, most of this is in exposed sites which could be developed using novel technology (submerged longlines, mooring systems). The study identified 356 Hectares of less exposed sites that would allow development utilising current long-line systems. Nine potential sites were identified with a total capacity of 2,500 tonnes.

Biological Carrying Capacity

The Clyde Marine Region has historically been a productive region, it is highly productive, with good water circulation in most areas. Lower Loch Fyne and Kilbrannan Sound in which the selected sites were identified, have good water circulation (Loch flushing) and support existing fish farms. Using a precautionary principle a Biological Carrying Capacity of 2,500 tonnes Mussel farming in the sites was considered, though with further data and research this capacity could be readily increased.

Site Selection

Standard shellfish site selection criteria based on current Scottish mussel farm production systems were applied to the Clyde Marine Region, the main criterion was depth of 15-40m. Regions with existing or perceived potential conflicts (other users/competing interests), pollution issues or other hazards, poor water circulation etc., were excluded. Two regions Lower Loch Fyne and Kilbrannan Sound had most potential, though many others had good potential for development. In these two regions nine sites were selected and appear on map opposite.

Opportunity

The Clyde Marine Region has good potential for aquaculture development, this must be sustainable both economically and biologically, large scale mussel farming will provide the economies of scale to secure viable prospects.

Region 1—Lower Loch Fyne; North & South

Lower Loch Fyne has existing aquaculture facilities and is a productive area, it also has good infrastructure with Tarbert being the main harbour with good facilities. The Loch Fyne ICZM plan 2009, did not propose mussel farm development in lower Loch Fyne, no development in accord with the plan has since occurred and as the plan was non-binding and advisory, its recommendations with regards to mussel farming (recommended development in upper Loch Fyne only) have been overlooked. Six sites have been identified as suitable for future mussel production.

Region 2 - East coast of the Kintyre peninsula

The east coast of the Kintyre peninsula from Skipness Point to Carradale Point, has an existing aquaculture facility and is a productive area, it also has good infrastructure with Carradale harbour nearby (also Campbeltown further south) and is sheltered by the Isle of Arran. Three sites have been identified

Conclusions

Suitable sites were identified within the Clyde region based upon a desktop study which could be expected to support significant levels of mussel production. Projected financials indicate that both the 250 and 750 tonnes per annum scale of operations are economically viable based on the assumptions used.

However, from an investment appraisal perspective, only the larger of the two production outputs provides anything approaching a reasonable return on investment. The current regulatory burden, both in terms of time and cost, is likely to be a negative factor for investors when considering any potential investment to start a new mussel farming project.



Adapted from the Independent Review of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting (IRSAC) ,2016

Objective 2: Development Planning Process Review (1)

Approach to Development Planning Process Review for Mussel Farming in the Clyde

The brief for this study was very clear:

Task 3.1: The development planning process template.

The shellfish development plan produced will identify key planning and process steps and stages highlighting obstacles, constraints, duplications, and hindrances that could be addressed/streamlined into a single process.

- Key steps and stages
- Obstacles and constraints
- Streamlining options
- Licence terms and conditions
- Special considerations for SPV

All of the above points can be linked into the current Marine Planning pilot

Key Steps and Stages

The current consenting process requires shellfish operators to submit each application separately to the relevant competent authority :

- Application for Lease Option Agreement is submitted to the Crown Estate
- Application for Planning Permission is submitted to the relevant LA
- Application for Marine Licence(s) is submitted to Marine Scotland Licencing Operations Team
- Application for authorisation to operate an Aquaculture Production Business (APB) is submitted to Marine Scotland Science Fish Health Inspectorate
- Application (or Notice to exercise Lease Option Agreement) for a seabed lease is submitted to the Crown Estate

Under the current situation the onus is on the shellfish developer to manage the submission of these applications and to co-ordinate the process as determinations are made.

Obstacles and Constraints

As discussed in section 1, this study follows on from the Independent Review of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting (IRSAC) undertaken in 2016 for Marine Scotland and The Crown Estate. The IRSAC study identified made recommendations with regard to reducing some of the complexity and duplication identified in order to improve efficiency and reduce uncertainty in the process. The key issues regularly cited by consultees in relation to the consenting regime are:

- **Duplication** requirement across each of the consent applications to submit a range of information, often similar, but in a variety of different formats
- Complexity—the application process itself is a barrier to new entrants who
 perceive the process as too onerous / lack the support to progress with a
 proposal;
- **Relationships between Consent Regimes**—there are several interlinking consents, some of which require confirmation that other consents have been secured before they can be progressed
- **Programme** due to the complexity of current frameworks, the process can be lengthy which may prevent potential operators from applying, particularly new entracts
- **Costs**—Connected to concerns regarding programme and complexity, cost of preparing and managing an application, coupled with perceived need for external support (e.g. planning / mapping / legal) and uncertainty of success is also likely to be a barrier, particularly to smaller scale operations where start up capital costs are high.

A 'Gateway' or 'One Stop Shop' Approach - SPV

Review available baseline including Clyde Regional Marine Plan and National Marine Plan Interactive

Review 'Opportunity Sites' as

Identified in the Maritek Report

Check Legislative Requirements – early contact with 'Gateway'

Check compatibility with Clyde Regional Marine Plan (general and sectoral)

Pre-Application Consultation - 'Proforma via Gateway'

Revise Application (if required)

Submit Application (s) - Proforma via Gateway'

Consultation - 'Managed via Gateway'

Receive Consents

Information on application recorded to assist future monitoring

Current Consents and Licences which would be Submitted via the Gateway

Application	Regulator / Consenting Authority	Legislation
Planning Permission *	Local Authority (LA)	Town and Country Planning (Scotland Act 1997
Marine Licence*	Marine Scotland Licencing Operations Team (MS-LOT)	Marine Scotland Act 2010
Seabed Lease	The Crown Estate	The Crown Estate Act 1961
Authorisation to operate an Aquaculture Production Business (APB)	Marine Scotland Science Fish Health Inspectorate (MSS-FHI)	The Aquatic Anima Health (Scotland) Regulations 2009
Habitats Regulations Appraisal **	It must be demonstrated that there are 'no likely significant environmental effects on European designated sites or species' across all consent regimes.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 and amendments

* Shellfish farm applications do not require an Environmental Impact Assessment, however the application process should ensure environmental considerations are fully considered **Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) is required where a proposal has potential for likely significant effects on a European Designated Site—unlikely given scale of majority of shellfish operations. Early consultation at pre-application stage will determine need or otherwise for HRA. The Local Authority / Marine Scotland and Crown Estate will consult with Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) where appropriate.

Objective 2: Development Planning Process Review (2)

Streamlining Options - 'Gateway' / 'One Stop Shop'

The 'quick win' identified within the Independent Review of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting (IRSAC) most relevant to this study and the Clyde Shellfish pilot is the establishment of a 'gateway' or 'one stop shop' through which all consenting relating to finfish and shellfish is submitted and determined. This would operate as a single point of contact that would assist with pre-application consultation / planning and consenting advice and would co-ordinate contact with the main consenting parties.

One of the key ways in which the complexity can be addressed in the short term for the Clyde region is the setting up of a main point of contact. Through this 'gateway' the applicant would submit for pre-application advice and thereafter this would be the portal for a formal application for all the consents and licences required.

Proforma

The 2016 IRSAC report found that the main strength of the existing regulatory regime is the pre-application discussions that operators have with regulatory authorities, while the biggest frustrations are duplication of information and further information requests from regulatory authorities. It is proposed that a completed model 'Proforma' be adopted in agreement with regulatory authorities. The aim of this Proforma would be for the 'Gateway Authority' to receive a standardised application form.



Objective Aquaculture sites in the Clyde Marine Region contribute to research & AQUA 2 development initiatives which support sustainable development of the sector and aim to contribute to the protection and enhancement of the marine environment.

MEASUREMENT: Marine licence and Town and country planning determination processes as applicable. Information from the sector.

Policy AQUA 1 Development of new sites, alterations to existing sites or applications for change of use will be supported where applicants can demonstrate that they are in compliance with:

- the Local Development Plan from the relevant Planning Authority, including any related planning guidance as appropriate,
- Marine Scotland and Scottish Environment Protection Agency licensing requirements and guidance, and
- for shellfish sites only, any future guidelines on shellfish production environmental constraints and opportunities, or critical mass of sites within the Clyde Marine Region.



Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is an iterative process which applies a scientifically rigorous approach to address 'uncertainty' by developing understanding from the results of trials of alternative management measures. The approach combines existing knowledge, investigates alternative management options and makes predictions about their effects on the environment. Management options and monitoring programs are designed to produce accurate and robust information in order to test the predictions and to provide information on the environmental effects of alternative management options. Management options and objectives are then adjusted based on this information and improved understanding.

The 'learning by doing' approach

Adaptive management allows regulators to adopt an adaptive management approach and consent to shellfish development under an agreed management regime. Regulators and developers work in partnership to design a monitoring plan which provides information that resolves key uncertainties and guides adaptation of the shellfishery or farm operations, which ultimately means:

- The designated site features remain protected;
- The shellfish development proceeds, and;
- A better understanding is developed about the site and the effects of operations.

The Adaptive Management approach is favoured by both the Shellfish Association of Great Britain (SAGB) and Natural England (NE) when dealing with 'uncertainties' over the effects of shellfish developments in or close to European Marine Sites. In accordance with the proposed Clyde Marine Spatial Plan, collating information from new and existing shellfish operations would ensure that there is a Clyde wide co-ordination of information that could then be used to inform future marine planning including capacity studies. It is assumed that shellfish / mussel proposals for the areas identified in the Maritek Biological Capacity study would be supported by consenting and licencing authorities and that the commitment to a standardised and simple monitoring regime could also be applied with minimal cost. All successful consents / licences would be recorded on the Scottish Aquaculture website (information exchange co-ordinated via the Gateway point of contect) with a simple suite of information taken from the proforma on location / scale / shellfish type etc.

http://aquaculture.scotland.gov.uk/default.aspx

It may be possible to set up an annual return system once the Gateway is up and running whereby operators complete an online response form with a series of questions posed that would add oto information available on production levels, general shellfish health, other issues noted etc. This approach could be trialled for the Clyde before being applied across other Scottish regions.



Conclusions

Site Selection and Carrying Capacity

Overall, nine potential sites, totalling 356ha, were identified in the Clyde Marine Region that had good characteristics for mussel production. The total carrying capacity of these sites has been identified as 2,500 tonnes.

Proposed Regulatory Process

Alternative Consenting Approach—One Stop Shop

To reduce complexity, streamline the process and avoid duplication of applications, It is recommended that a 'one stop shop' is set up for the Clyde pilot and mussel farms to support proposed new sites. This approach would involve licence and consent applications driven through a single point of contact, that is housed within an existing consenting or licensing authority i.e. Local Authority or Marine Scotland or alternatively a point of contact within the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership or Crown Estate.

Use of a Proforma

It is recommended that a completed model 'Proforma' be adopted in agreement with regulatory authorities. The proforma would be completed at both preapplication and application and would contain standardised information that allows authorities to provide meaningful feedback on the likely acceptability at pre-application stage and then ensures all information across consenting and licensing is provided in one place / one set of plans that would be used by the different regulators.

Adaptive Management - Monitoring Conditions

Adaptive management allows regulators to adopt an adaptive management approach and consent to shellfish development under an agreed management regime. Regulators and developers work in partnership to design a monitoring plan which provides information that resolves key uncertainties and guides adaptation of future shellfish operations. We envisage that a simple set of monitoring parameters could be added as a Licence or Consent Condition based on the completion of an online annual return form submitted via the Gateway.



References

ABPmer and Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management Ltd (2019). Feasibility of a Single Marine Licence Development Consent for Aquaculture in Scotland, Final Report, ABPmer Report No. R.3075. A report produced by ABPmer and Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management for the Scottish Aquaculture Research Forum (SARF), March 2019. http://www.sarf.org.uk/SARF113.pdf

Clyde Regional Marine Plan Pre-Consultation Draft https://www.clydemarineplan.scot/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Preconsultation-draft-Clyde-Regional-Marine-Plan-18-March-2019.pdf

Shellfish Critical Mass Development Plan Pilot - Clyde, Final Report to Crown Estate, Maritek, September 2019

Scottish Government Aquaculture Resources https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/marine/Fish-Shellfish

Scottish shellfish farm production survey 2018

https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-shellfish-farm-production-survey -2018/

Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management Ltd 'Shellfish Development Critical Mass Study (SDCM)' 2017 https://www.crownestatescotland.com/maps-and-publications

Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management Ltd and Ironside Farrar Ltd 'Independent Review of Scottish Aquaculture Consenting' (ISAC) ,2016 <u>https://www.gov.scot/publications/independent-review-scottish-aquaculture</u> <u>-consenting/</u>

National Marine Plan Interactive

https://marinescotland.atkinsgeospatial.com/nmpi/default.aspx?layers=1042

National Marine Plan and Marine Planning

https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/marine/seamanagement

Marine Scotland

https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/marine

The Crown Estate

https://www.crownestatescotland.com/



Appendix 1 - Proforma

APPENDIX 1 - SHELLFISH PROJECT PRE-APPLICATION / APPLICATION PROFORMA

This proforma should be used to seek pre-application advice (please complete as much detail as possible) as well as being used for purpose of planning / licence application.

Question	Details (please expand as necessary)
Site Name	
Applicant Name and Address	
Agent Name and Address	
Location of Proposed Development	 Please provide a 6-figure Ordnance Survey grid reference for the centre of the site and with the latitude/longitude positions of the external corners or edges. All applications should provide these locations for the proposed sea bed site mooring containment position along with the surface area site location. Your application should be submitted with supporting plans to include: Location Plan Admiralty Chart Site Plan The application site must be shown as a red line on the location plans and site plan. All plans must be to a metric scale, include a scale bar and north point, and any figured dimensions given in metres to aid interpretation.
Type of Application	 Please specify if the development is a: New site – development of a previously undeveloped site or a new use on the site i.e. finfish to shellfish Change of use –a development which involve a change in the species that will be farmed on site Alterations/Extension to existing site – development which involves a change in the layout of the site; change to scale or size of the operation Variation or removal of condition - This should be used to make an application for the removal or variation of a condition following the grant of planning permission
Previous Consents for the Site	Has the proposed site been the subject of previous planning application or consent? If yes, please provide the details (reference / date). Please also provide any details of other consents, licenses or approvals from the Crown Estate / Marine Scotland / others.

Question	Details (please expand as necessary)
Equipment Required	Please provide full details of any fixed equipment required (should be shown on the site plan)
Species to be farmed (e.g. mussels)	
Full Description of the Proposal	Please describe the proposal including full details of all the proposed works: equipment, moorings and uses proposed.
Area of the Development	Please enter the area in hectares and square metres of the surface area of the development. Also, provide the area in hectares and square metres of the mooring containment area. It is assumed that the majority of shellfish farming areas will be classed as Local Development i.e. less than 2ha. If the area is greater than this, the site would be considered a major application and would be subject to pre-application consultation and the application would need to be accompanied by a pre-application consultation report together with a design statement.
Primary Equipment	Please identify in detail the main pieces of equipment which will be taken onto the site for the proposal; these sections should be completed by all applicants. The location of equipment should be clearly identified on the Site Plan
Ancillary Equipment	If the proposals include ancillary equipment not described above, please describe and show on the Site Plan
Biomass Production Level	Please provide the maximum biomass production level during the production cycle (tonnes) along with the proposed months over which the production cycle will occur.
Operation of Facility/Landing/Servicing	If a new shored based facility is required, this should be identified - this will be subject to a separate consent application which can be discussed as part of pre-application
Supporting Information	Please add any relevant supporting information which should be considered as part of the application
Known Environmental Sensitivities	Please add any relevant information pertaining to known environmental sensitivities e.g. those identified from a review of the National Marine Plan interactive tool or via consultation with the planning authority / Clyde Marine Planning Partnership. Sensitivities may also include landscape or ecological designations etc
Adaptive Management	Please advise any monitoring to be carried out during operation where appropriate.
Water Quality / Status in relation to microbiological qualities.	Refer to Scotland's Environment Web and National Marine Plan interactive tool
Pre-application Discussion – please state what has been undertaken and contacts	Please confirm any pre-application advice received from the planning department including a reference/date of any correspondence and the name of the officer. If you do not know these details, then please state 'Unknown'.

Question	Details (please expand as necessary)
Planning Service Employee/Elected Member Interest	Please advise if the applicant/applicant's spouse or partner is involved in planning or consenting decisions within any of the regulators (Local Authority / Marine Scotland / Crown Estate / Clyde Marine Planning Partnership), or a close relation to somebody in one of these categories. For the purposes of this question, 'close relative' means closely related, by birth or otherwise (marriage/partners and families of etc).
Certificate of Ownership (this includes seabed)	If you do not own the land(seabed) to which the application relates, you are legally required to give notice of the making of the planning application to the owner and to any agricultural tenant of the land(seabed). You must complete the appropriate Certificate of Ownership for your application to be validated by the planning authority. It should be noted that for nearly all marine aquaculture applications the "landowner" would be the Crown Estate and notice would therefore be served on them.
Business / Production Plan (Crown Estate)	 Applicants will be asked to provide information on financial resources for the installation and operation of the site (bank references may be requested) Decommissioning measures in the event of renunciation/termination of the lease
Biosecurity Measures Plan	 Please detail any biosecurity measures that will be applied to operations

SUPPORTING INFORMATION – PLANS

Location Plan with application site (mooring containment area) outlined in red: at a scale of 1:10,000 or 1:25,000 showing a north point. For avoidance of doubt, the application site is the seabed area enclosed by the equipment mooring

Admiralty Chart extract – this should include details of the known water depth, reduced to chart datum at: a) Each corner of the proposed equipment; b) Each extremity of the area to be occupied by moorings; c) The position of least depth within the area occupied by the moorings; d) Location of each mooring; and d) The mid-point of the site Please quote positions in latitude/longitude, along with the relevant ordnance Survey Grid reference, correct to at least six figures.

Site Plan/block plan with application site (mooring containment area) outlined in red: at a scale of 1:500 showing a north point. The plan should show the boundaries of the site and accurately show the location of all the equipment proposed. Plans for alteration or extensions to existing sites should show both existing and proposed equipment, clearly indicating existing and proposed equipment. The site plan should also give a 6-figure Ordnance Survey grid reference for the centre of the site along with the latitude/longitude positions of the external corners or edges.

Plans, and sections of all equipment (primary and ancillary). Shall be submitted as part of the application these should be at a scale of no less than 1:100 and provided full and accurate details of all equipment (cages/cultivating equipment, moorings and all ancillary equipment)