

## **7.2 Appendix XX. Development Sizing Guidance for Aquaculture and Coastal Infrastructure**

Guidance on the scale of aquaculture and coastal infrastructure development described in the opportunities for each Sub-area and Sector is based on the following three development scenarios. These were used to focus considerations on the potential effects of development on the seascape, as part of the Landscape/seascape capacity assessment for aquaculture and coastal infrastructure development in the SOM.

These development scenarios are indicative, and are intended to be used as a guide for discussion between the developer and local planning authority. They represent the general size, range of components and layout of developments. They cannot however, aim to cover all variables in the design, size and layout of aquaculture and coastal infrastructure developments.

### **7.2.1 Small Scale Developments**

#### ***Aquaculture***

- Up to six circular cages (80 m circumference) or equivalent cage surface area of square cages or other sizes of circular cages. As a guide, this equates to a maximum cage surface area of around 3000 m<sup>2</sup>, which is roughly equivalent to up to six square cages (23 x23 m), up to eight (70 m circumference) cages or up to four (100 m circumference cages).
- Up to four mussel lines or rafts occupying up to one third of the length of a bay, with no additional infrastructure. Generally, the lines are likely to be about 100 m – 200 m in length, but it is the proportion to the length of bay, or defined coastline which is the overriding consideration.
- Oyster trestles which occupy up to one tenth of the length of a bay (or defined area), when the intertidal is revealed at low tide.
- Scallop lines which require up to fifty buoys to be visible.

#### ***Coastal Infrastructure***

- Up to one single small pier, jetty or slipway generally for domestic use with no associated buildings, storage yards or other infrastructure, except possibly an access track
- A single pontoon structure which could accommodate up to about ten boats

- Mooring buoys for up to about ten boats

## **7.2.2 Medium Scale Developments**

### ***Aquaculture***

- Up to twelve circular cages (80 m circumference) or equivalent cage surface area of square cages or other sizes of circular cages. As a guide this equates to a maximum cage surface area of around 6000 m<sup>2</sup>, which is roughly equivalent to up to twelve square cages (23 x23 m), up to sixteen (70 m circumference) cages or up to eight (100 m circumference cages).
- Up to six mussel lines or rafts, occupying up to two thirds of the length of a bay, with associated offshore infrastructure. Generally, the lines are likely to be about 200 m – 440 m in length, but it is the proportion to the length of bay or defined coastline which is the overriding consideration.
- Oyster trestles which occupy up to one quarter of the length of a bay (or defined area), when the intertidal is revealed at low tide.
- Scallop lines which require between fifty and two hundred buoys to be visible.

### ***Coastal Infrastructure***

- Up to one single pier, jetty or slipway with one boathouse or building, a small amount of storage yard and an access track.
- A pontoon structure which could accommodate approximately thirty boats
- Mooring buoys for up to thirty boats

## **7.2.3 Large Scale Developments**

### ***Aquaculture***

- More than twelve circular cages (80 m circumference) or equivalent cage surface area of square cages or other sizes of circular cages. As a guide, this equates to a cage surface area of more than 6000 m<sup>2</sup>, which is roughly equivalent to more than twelve square cages (23 x23 m), sixteen (70 m circumference) cages or eight (100 m circumference cages).
- More than six mussel lines or rafts, occupying more than two thirds of the length of a bay, with associated offshore infrastructure. Generally the lines are likely to be about 440 m in length or even longer, but it is the proportion to the length of bay or defined coastline, which is the overriding consideration.
- Oyster trestles which occupy more than one quarter of the length of a bay (or defined area), when the intertidal is revealed at low tide.

- Scallop lines which require more than two hundred buoys to be visible.

#### *Coastal Infrastructure*

- More than one pier, jetty or slipway, or a number of jetties with boat houses or a building complex including storage yards and an access track, likely to require land based/ urban design and settlement capacity assessment as well as coastal assessment.
- An extensive pontoon structure which could accommodate more than thirty boats on a regular basis.
- Mooring buoys which could accommodate more than thirty boats on a regular basis.

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