

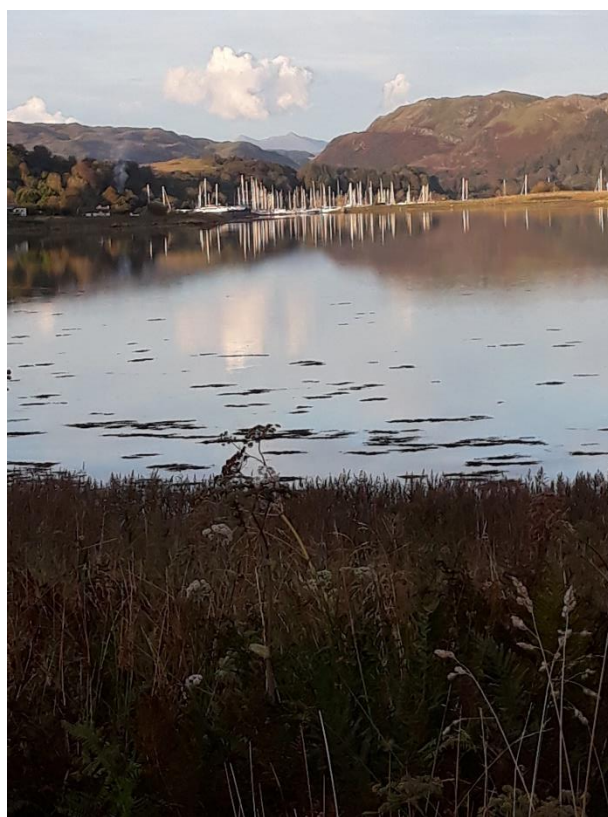
Report on a Community Consultation about Loch Craignish and the wider marine environment.

CROMACH

2021.

“’Mon the fish”

(respondent)



ENHANCE, PROTECT, COMMUNITY



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INTRODUCTION:

Welcome to this report analysing the responses to a community consultation about Loch Craignish. This report includes an area profile to provide context and a description of the 2 closely related community organisations who are driving marine protection and enhancement on this peninsula.

Following analysis, details of which are provided in the main body below, the committee at CROMACH agreed that our work over the next 5 years should focus on these 3 main outcomes:

Outcome 1. We will **enhance** the biodiversity of the Loch and its neighbouring environment to support wildlife, carbon sequestration and the community's joy in observing flora and fauna.

Outcome 2. **Protect** ecosystems in the loch, including Priority Marine Features, by working with all stakeholders to improve the health of the loch, minimise pollution, improve water quality, and to promote sustainable fishing and aquaculture.

Outcome 3. We will work to make Loch Craignish a model of **community**-led stewardship that other communities can follow, while creating new opportunities for scientific research, green jobs, training and volunteering.

ENHANCE, PROTECT, COMMUNITY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY:

This community consultation was conducted by CROMACH in the summer of 2021. It was widely publicised on the Craignish Community Facebook page, the CROMACH page and by email to the Community Council mailing list and the CROMACH membership mailing list. This was an online consultation and there were 16 questions and an optional supplementary. Paper copies were left in Ardfern Village Store with their kind permission.

CROMACH are grateful to everyone who took the time to respond and the intention is to shape our work around the priorities identified by this survey. There were 146 respondents.

AREA PROFILE:

The Peninsula of Craignish is approximately 5 ½ miles long and has a long Atlantic coast on its windward side and the sheltered Loch Craignish and smaller Loch Beag (or Little Loch Craignish) on the leeward side. This Atlantic coast is at the southern end of the **Loch Sunart to the Sound of Jura Marine Protected Area (MPA)**, and is so designated to protect the flapper skate. It is also part of **the Inner Hebrides to the Minches Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**, a designation which aims to protect the Harbour porpoise. **The Firth of Lorne SAC** also brushes the tip of Craignish point. Loch Craignish itself has no environmental designations.

There are two villages, Ardfern and Craobh Haven and a few other smaller settlements, at Lunga, Barbreck and Craignish. The population is somewhere around 450. There is a village primary school, 2 shops, 2 marinas and associated chandlery, and several cafes. There are several homes which are second homes and holiday homes to let. There are 2 pubs, and one incorporates hotel bedrooms. Visitors are an important part of our economy.

There are 5 farms and several other agricultural smallholdings, with sheep and cattle being the main outputs, though there has been some diversification, such as willow.

Visitors have opportunities to take advantage of the loch on 2 sea-cruise businesses, one eco-tours business, one sea school, offering kayaking, paddle boarding and sailing and boats for hire at the marinas. “Yachties” represent the largest number of visitors and bring considerable economic benefit. Ardfarn Yacht Centre is probably the largest employer in the village, with hospitality and agriculture following. Many commute to Oban or Lochgilphead to work.

Other marine businesses include creel fishing, and aquaculture with 5 fish farms (salmon and sea-trout) in Loch Craignish and one on the Sound of Shuna at Bàgh Ban.

Craignish sits alongside Crinan and Kilmartin as part of Datazone S01007313ⁱ, which has a total population of 932. This datazone is the 23rd most access deprived in Scotland, but it fares well in all other SIMD domains, apart from Housing, where it ranks 2071 out of 6,504 other datazones.

ABOUT LOCH CRAIGNISH:

Our Loch has 80km of shoreline and is a fascinating mix of deep and shallow areas, lagoonal and high-energy sites, shingly beach, and seaweed-strewn rock. It supports a wealth of fauna and flora, including Priority Marine Features (PMFs), protected by law. We have at least ten seagrass meadows, up to 92%% of which have disappeared around the UK coastline, as well as a growing population of native oysters. Both provide important wildlife habitats, while cleaning the water and sequestering carbon.

Towards the centre of the loch, burrowed mud, another PMF, is important for bottom-dwelling species, while further out, there’s northern sea-fans and maerl, a coralline algae, which provides habitat for spawning herring. Not least, the Loch is also home to otters, seals, rare voles, ospreys, sea eagles and multiple species of seabirds.

It’s also important to us, the Craignish community. It’s widely enjoyed by our community for swimming, boating and fishing and many health and wellbeing activities. As such, its value is immeasurable in many ways.

Yet, despite this, the Loch has no legal protection. Inexplicably, the flapper skate Marine Protected Area which stretches from Loch Sween to Loch Sunart ends at the mouth of the loch and this means scallop dredgers continue to destroy the ecosystem by ploughing the seabed. Furthermore, we know from historical accounts ⁱⁱⁱ that the health of the Loch has changed – there are fewer fish, the plentiful native oyster and scallop populations have gone, there’s a build-up of pollution, and marine plastic litters the beaches and islands.

SEPA describes Loch Craignish thus: *Loch Craignish is situated on the west coast and lies east of Ardfarn. The loch has a south west aspect. Its waters are open to the Sound of Jura and are exposed to the prevailing south west winds. The loch has a total length of 8.8km, which is the same length as the growing area. The catchment area is 73km² and has a maximum water depth of 59m. The loch has five sills dividing the area into 4 water areas or basins. The first two sills are located near the entrance to the loch at the first small Island Macaskin, the third sill is between the two islands Eilean Dubh and Eilean Mhic Chrion. The fourth and fifth sills are at the start and end of the small island Eilean Righ. Maximum water depths for the basins range from 14-36m. As a whole the loch takes 5 days to flush and fresh/tidal flow ratio indicates a salinity reduction of 0.2 ppt, indicating a low freshwater input to the loch. There are no morphological pressures within the waters.*^{iiiv}

CROMACH AND SEAWILDING:

CROMACH:

CROMACH was formed 4 years ago following a meeting in the village hall initiated by local residents, which featured speakers from the Community of Arran Seabed Trust (COAST), Community Association of Lochs and Sounds (CAOLAS), and Fauna & Flora International (FFI). Local volunteers set up a group and agreed some aims and objectives. We've been supported by FFI since establishment and are founding members of the [Coastal Communities Network \(CCN\)](#), which FFI facilitates, which connects us to 17 other similar community organisations around the Scottish coast. We meet regularly, and our first project was a local version of the KIPPER guide – how to spot and report an illegal dredger. We set up a Facebook page and got a lot of interest. In 2019 we helped form the [Argyll Coast & Islands Hope Spot](#), with 3 other CCN members. Our next big project was a pilot oyster project where we put 1,000 oysters into the Loch to see how they fared. We now work mainly in partnership with Seawilding, and our principal activities include communicating information about our marine species and wider marine issues with our community and followers.

CROMACH is a voluntary community association governed by a constitution (see appendix 1). It has nearly 90 members, and its Facebook page is continuing to grow with 524 page followers (at 19/11/2021). There are 8 committee members, all local residents, with a high prevalence of marine or life sciences expertise, and also communications, community development and finance. The group meets at least 4 times a year, has hosted public meetings regularly in Craignish Village Hall and has produced occasional newsletters.

SEAWILDING

Seawilding is a SCIO No **SC050126**, and is regulated by OSCR.

Following CROMACH's pilot oyster project which brought Danny Renton up to Craignish to advise, he then set up a new Craignish-based charity *Seawilding*, which, in conjunction with CROMACH, has established two marine habitat restoration projects to help improve the health of our loch.

The first, funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund and the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, aims to restore 1 million native oysters over a 5-year-period to clean and filter the water, sequester carbon and improve biodiversity. The second, a seagrass restoration project, funded by NatureScot's Biodiversity Challenge Fund, is a proof-of-concept project that is trialling community-led restoration and has planted ¼ hectare of seagrass at the top of the lagoon, involving over 40 volunteers. The two organisations work in partnership – CROMACH as a place-based organisation representing the community, and Seawilding as a national organisation supporting and developing projects all over Scotland.

Both these projects are pioneering: the first of their kind in Scotland. Soon, the Loch will be comprehensively surveyed and mapped, there will be more environmental monitoring as well as Environmental DNA testing. They will be able to create a detailed database of species in the Loch and record changes over time, supported by their "Biodiversity Monitor" and "Oyster Monitor" volunteer roles and there are now multiple opportunities for volunteers to take part in the restoration projects.

Because of these exciting developments, we, the Committee of CROMACH, think it's time to consider how we can better protect the loch and the ecosystems within it. As a community, there are a number of opportunities open to us, ranging from *Several Orders* to a *Demonstration and Research Marine Protected Area*. Initial soundings suggest there is perhaps governmental/agency interest in communities such as ours taking more ownership.

The end game is to make the loch cleaner and healthier and more biodiverse, while continuing to provide multiple community-benefits, sustainable jobs and new opportunities for community-led habitat restoration and marine science. We believe this consultation-report and the data within it, demonstrate that the community wants these things to happen, and further that they have identified a number of other concerns. We will work in partnership with other organisations to make improvements or to continue to lobby vociferously on behalf of a community that has told us loud and clear – protect our loch.

ANALYSIS OF DATA PROVIDED BY THE COMMUNITY:

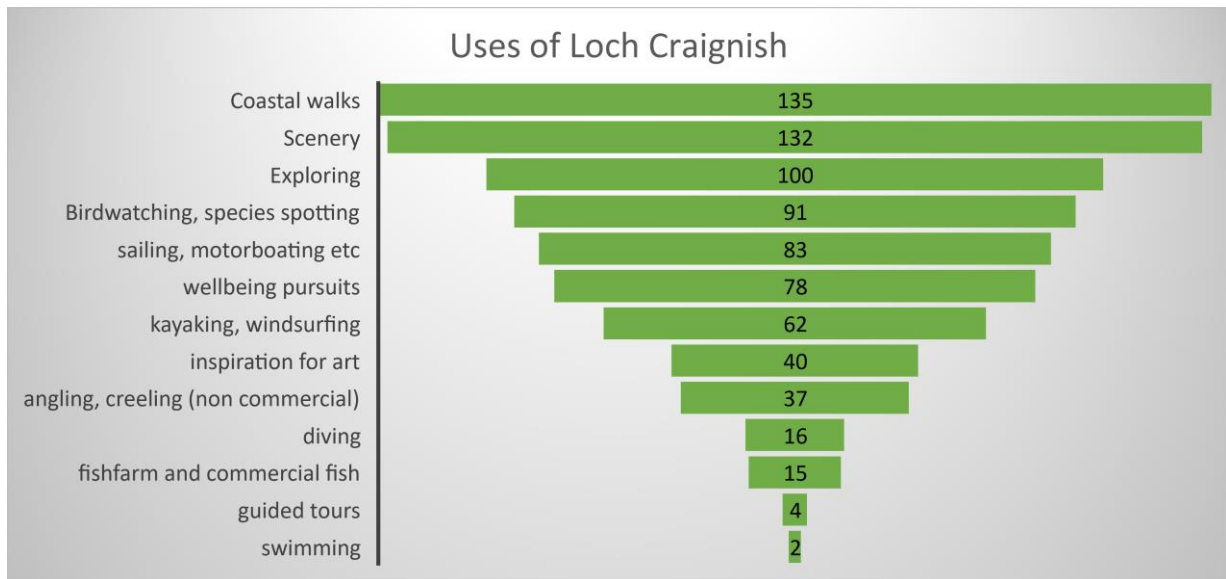
ACTIVITIES ON THE LOCH

1. Respondents were given 11 options of activities that they undertake on Loch Craignish, with the option of choosing as many as they like. This provides us with an opportunity to understand who uses the loch and in what ways.

- 1.1. The options offered were:

- 1.1.1. Coastal walks
 - 1.1.2. Scenery
 - 1.1.3. Sailing, motorboating for holiday or personal use
 - 1.1.4. Fishing, creeling, aquaculture or other commercial use
 - 1.1.5. Angling, creeling or other take for personal or leisure purpose
 - 1.1.6. Kayaking, windsurfing, water skiing or other sport
 - 1.1.7. Birdwatching, species spotting or other naturalist pursuit
 - 1.1.8. Exploring islands, beaches and seaways
 - 1.1.9. Diving
 - 1.1.10. Inspiration for painting or other artistic endeavour
 - 1.1.11. Wellbeing pursuits
 - 1.1.12. Conducting guided tours- eco-tourism

- 1.2. The bar chart below lists usages in order of popularity. Swimming was added by respondents in an "other" column and is therefore likely to be underrepresented. It can be seen therefore that there is a diversity of usages of the loch on offer to residents and visitors alike, offering both physical and mental wellbeing benefits.



PRIORITIES

2. Respondents were asked to provide an approval rating on a 5-point Lickert Scale on a number of marine priorities, many of these being taken from the Aims and Objectives of CROMACH or Seawilding. The priorities offered were:

PRIORITY 1: Protection of Priority Marine Features

PRIORITY 2: Enhancement of Loch Craignish - improving habitats for all species

PRIORITY 3: Increasing wild or farmed fish populations for commercial use

PRIORITY 4: Jobs and sustainable economic development

PRIORITY 5: Species re-introduction

PRIORITY 6: Community Learning and Education

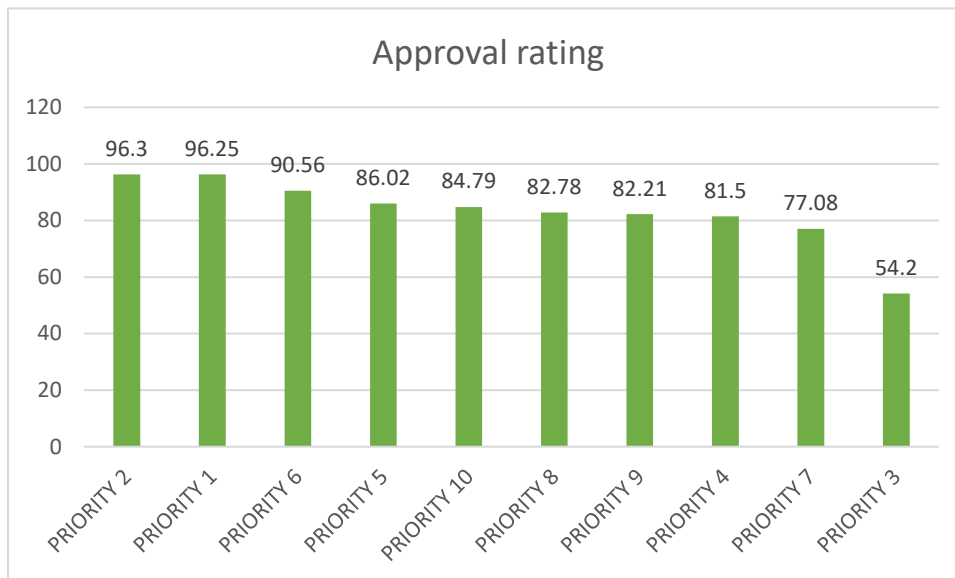
PRIORITY 7: Education and Interpretation for visitors

PRIORITY 8: Academic research, mapping, and exploration

PRIORITY 9: Increase community representation in marine management

PRIORITY 10: Increase community management of the uses of Loch Craignish.

- 2.1. The scores were aggregated to provide an overall approval rating as a percentage. The scores are remarkably close together, apart from the least popular PRIORITY 3: increasing commercial take and PRIORITY 7: visitor interpretation and education.



(See priorities listed above)

1. Approval rating is a Percentage -ie out of 100.

Themes:

- 2.2. Respondents were offered an open text box to answer 2 questions:
- 2.2.1. What do you like most about Loch Craginish?
 - 2.2.2. What do you like least about Loch Craginish?
- 2.3. This form of “appreciative enquiry” allowed a lot of qualitative data which was handled by means of coding entries. This provided a number of regular themes, described below.

Themes - size relative to number of mentions by respondents



WILDLIFE THEME (74 mentions)

The most frequently mentioned positive characteristic of Loch Craignish was its **wildlife**, both flora and fauna. That it is interlinked and varied is well understood, with *biodiversity* or *ecosystem* used as terms as often as *wildlife*.

- Specific species mentioned included:
 - The wooded rocky southern shoreline is special
 - Birds, seals and otters
 - Seaweeds and starfish
 - The many goslings and the young eider chicks
 - Wild flowers
 - Rich condition of sea floor (in parts)
 - Terns – loss of
- Negative things that make respondents anxious include
 - Things which damage the ecosystem - sewage, fish farm effluent, destructive fishing methods and other long-term impacts (see QUALITY OF WATER and BUGBEARS).
 - Ongoing and gradual decline in wildlife and loss of indigenous species.
 - Not enough is known about its native species
 - Need to improve understanding of the importance of economic diversity, education of scientific impacts of these industries as well protecting the species and habitats.
 - Lack of protection of the sea bottom and effective action on invasive species.
 - Lack of monitoring and accountability for preservation of habitat.
 - The breeding of Greylag and Canadian geese.
- Positive benefits of wildlife include:
 - Full of potential for recovery in the future.
 - It's ability to produce farmed and wild seafood, as well providing employment for local businesses. As a result, we have a thriving village and money into the local economy.
 - That it is accessible- we can explore it easily
 - Our community is willing and able to nurture it
 - That it is pristine and diverse/highly varied
 - It provides a safe shelter for breeding birds
 - Home to rare species
 - Varied habitats
 - Good to explore
 - Rare combination of true wilderness and accessibility to the community.

“...the diverse range of habitats and what potential this gives the area to recover to a world class ecosystem....”

“Being at the beach, swimming, watching the birds, seals and otters and turning over rocks to find all manner of life underneath”

“
Much of it is still pristine habitat and, given a bit of help, more surveying and research, and the
”
prohibition of scallop dredging, degraded areas stand every chance of recovery.

SCENERY: (71 mentions)

This was the next most valued characteristic and a few had a stab at pinpointing exactly what made it so:

- Views
- Lovely islands to explore, bays and islets
- The mix of islands and sea, woods and open ground
- Shoreline to explore
- Variety
- Serenity, magic, energy and beauty
- A backdrop to geology and archaeology
- Wildflowers
- A highlight when moving cattle and sheep
- Wilderness and ruggedness
- (mostly) unspoilt
- Inseparable combination of natural beauty and biodiversity

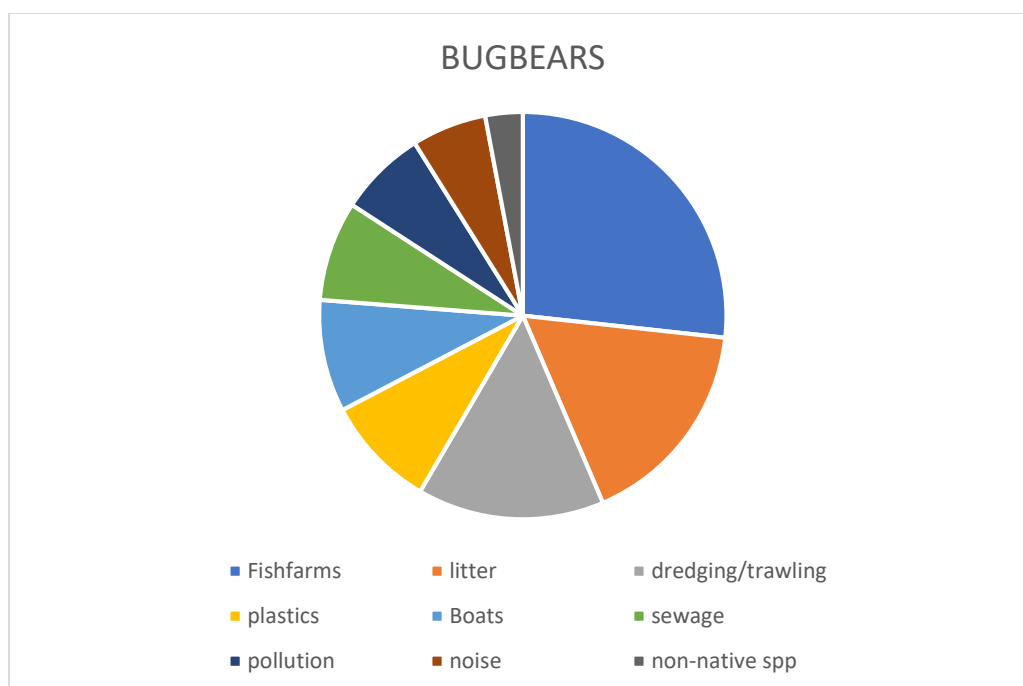
“the most beautiful place on earth...”



FISH FARMING (44 mentions)

The third most frequently mentioned characteristic was fish farming. While several mentioned the economic benefits of aquaculture to the local economy, most of the comments were not in favour. There were 4 mentions under “what do you like about Loch Craignish” and 40 mentions under “things that you don’t like about Loch Craignish”.

- Things that people liked:
 - The clean water provides wild and farmed seafood
 - Provides employment
 - Supports a thriving village
 - Delicious food
 - Good for local economy
 - Much needed economic diversity.
- Things that people disliked about fish farming included:
 - Pollution
 - Smell
 - Light pollution
 - Water pollution
 - Chemicals
 - Damaging effluent
 - Waste
 - Noise
 - Ugly
 - Potentially destructive
 - Could cause navigational congestion.
- Fish farming in relation to other bugbears:



LITTER OR PLASTICS (28 mentions)

Quite some way behind the above, most pressing issues, is the concern over litter, particularly plastics, washed up on the beaches. However, it had 28 mentions. The only site specifically mentioned was Kintraw.

” It’s not the Loch’s fault but shame to see all the rubbish that washes up on its shores.” (respondent)

“Rubbish - either local or washed in...”

“Plastic pollution in the water and on the shore”

“The amount of litter left along the shorelines from boats and people.”

- Litter was unsightly on beaches and on the shore roads.
- Litter and plastics both had local origin and were washed up by the tide from elsewhere.
- Suggested origins included:
 - Boats
 - Fishing boats
 - The public on the road
 - Locals
- An annual beach clean is organised by Craignish Primary School Parent Council and brings in some funding for them. Craignish Boat Club also organises clean-ups on the islands, where the amount of fish farm and fishing litter is immense. Local collectors have reported their view that a large percent of the marine litter they collect is from the fishing or aquaculture industry.

An academic discussion on the sources and prevalence of marine litter in Scotland is available [here](#).

CONSERVATION, SAFEGUARDING, PROTECTION OF OUR LOCH (25 mentions)

Respondents frequently stated that there should be some form of conservation or protection for the Loch.

Respondents were concerned about:

- Protection of species and habitats
- That one side of the peninsula enjoyed some protection but the other didn’t
- Lack of protection from damaging types of fishing

- Lack of regulation
- Lack of monitoring, oversight or accountability
- Lack of protection of the sea bed
- Lack of action on invasive species
- Need to restore degraded habitats

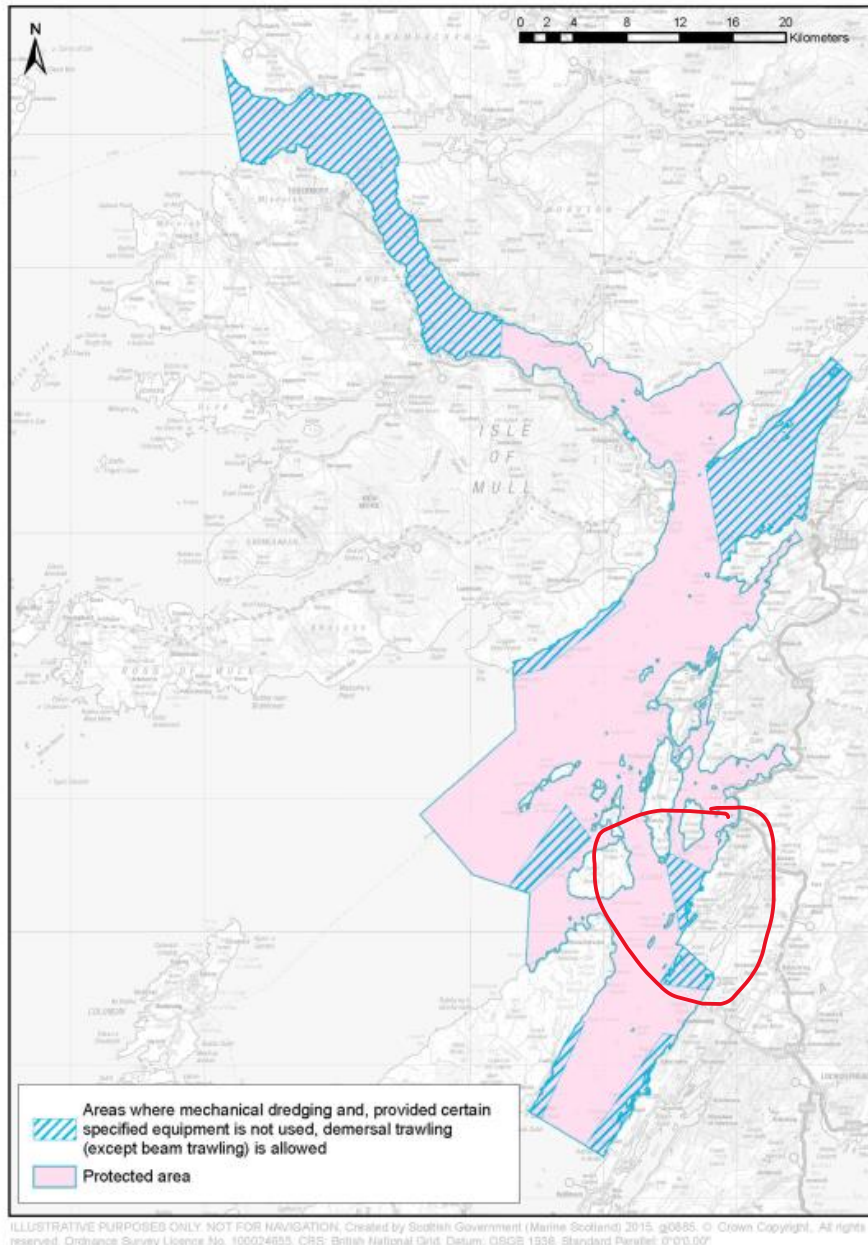
While the Sound of Jura to Loch Sunart MPA gives some protection to our Atlantic coast, there is no designation covering the sheltered Loch Craignish. Further, “*mechanical dredging and demersal trawling (other than a beam trawl) but without the*



attachment and use of tickler chains”^v) are allowed within the protected area both at the foot of the loch and along the southern part of our coast, from the road side of Loch Beag to Bàgh Dail nan Ceann.

Q: What’s the worst thing about Loch Craignish? A: That dredgers can destroy our seabed and the species that inhabit it, legally! (respondent).

Figure 1 photo by Philip Price



(Source: [ssi_20160090_en_001\(553x781\)\(legislation.gov.uk\)](#))

MAP OF THE SOUND OF JURA (ETC) MPA SHOWING WHERE DREDGING IS PERMITTED – HATCHED IN BLUE. The Craignish Peninsula is circled in red – note how little protection our seaward coast has, although in the MPA.

“let’s protect and improve our home!!!”

COMMUNITY, PEOPLE AND HERITAGE (24 mentions)

The community's relationship with the Loch and marine environment was explored:

- We are lucky to have a community that cares about the Loch, that is able and willing to help protect and nurture it.
- The loch offers so many ways we can use it.
- It is a free resource for the community
- It offers community well-being
- It hosts archaeology and heritage.

However, respondents noted that the community can have a detrimental effect:

- Pressure from increased human usage
- Inappropriate development

The desire for learning, education, sharing of heritage was also noted in the priorities and it was interesting that the vote was for research and education locally over and above interpretation for visitors.

BOATS (22 mentions)

With marinas with good reputations on both sides of the peninsula it should be no surprise that there are some divided opinions on the number of boats. We are possibly one of the most "boated" of the west coast sea lochs. Some boat owners completed the survey and showed as much passion for the marine environment as the full-time resident community, as could be expected. A respondent noted that the marinas were good for the local economy and for hobbies. The Marinas, the boat club, the Moorings Associations and the few remaining community slips offer unparalleled access to the water for many. Many appreciated the safety of the sheltered sea loch for kayaking, learning to sail and for the rearing of baby animals. The 4 main islands offer great exploring opportunities, with miles of extra coastline.

Concerns however included:

- Noise pollution from motor powered boats, whose number appear to be increasing
- Noise pollution can disturb wildlife and marine life
- Pollution from boats – effluent, oil, anti-fouling
- Scouring of sea-bed by anchors, anchor chain and kedges
- There were a large number of responses appreciating the peace, quiet and silence of the loch, contrasting with complaints about noise from engines and machinery.

QUALITY OF WATER/CLEANLINESS (14 mentions) (INCLUDES Sewage)

Respondents noted the high quality of water in our Loch, and many valued it greatly:

"...fresh clean air, clear clean sea...."

They looked unfavourably on pollution and sources of pollution. Sources listed include:

- Fish farms (chemicals, effluent, waste products) (11)
- Sewage, septic tank outflow from houses (7)
- Boats (diesel, oil) (6)
- Algal blooms (1).

“at present a concern about what might be being discharged into the loch and the harm that might do. Who is responsible for monitoring this and for doing something about it where action to prevent is needed?”

FISHING (15 mentions)

Community members are not necessarily experts in fishing methods, so they can be forgiven for confused terminology and dredging and trawling are the only 2 fishing methods mentioned specifically. It is clear however that there are many who are anxious about destructive and unsustainable methods of fishing. With Loch Craignish being outwith any MPA designation, there are no regulations to prevent our inshore waters being dredged or bottom trawled at any time.

One respondent noted the importance of “much needed economic diversity with fishing ...(etc)” and the aims of CROMACH support local residents making a good living from sustainable fishing methods. Sustainable fishing is defined by the Marine Stewardship Council as: “leaving enough fish in the ocean and protecting habitats and threatened species. By safeguarding the oceans people who depend on fishing can maintain their livelihoods.”^{vi}

DEVELOPMENT (13 mentions)

There is some concern that “over development” will result in some loss of amenity, beauty or other benefit. The area of built development is the domain of the Community Council who liaise with CROMACH where they think there might be an issue that has the potential to harm the marine environment.

ACCESS/CONNECTION (11 mentions)

There are a number of good roads, tracks or footpaths that lead to the shore and respondents appreciated the value of these. The Loch itself is a seaway that connects us to the finest cruising waters on the west of Scotland, with a multitude of islands to explore and visit, while also linking us to other communities and businesses. One respondent however pleaded for fewer signs, paths and less access, more wildness. Given the value placed on wilderness, a balance should continue to be sought.

One of the busiest routes is the shore path from Craignish Church to Barfaad bridge, which may have erosion issues.

There is some evidence to suggest, that with predicted sea-level rise, there may be loss not just of this path but also the road. ^{ivii}

“It's a beautiful and very accessible stretch of protected water and a gateway to literally everywhere”



Figure 2 Shore path showing shadow path where erosion has occurred

ECONOMY

That there were only 7 mentions of the economic benefits of the Loch and the wider marine environment suggests that this is a community that values the amenity, wildlife, wellbeing and ecosystem services of the Loch more than the economic opportunities. **It is notable that policy makers are currently favouring the opposite**, such as the ambition to double salmon production by 2030. ^{vii} While other communities may be different, it is important to press on elected representatives and policy makers that the economic value is not always the imperative.

CLIMATE EMERGENCY

While there was only one respondent who specifically cited the Climate Emergency, many others demonstrated an awareness of the web of life, our part in it as the human species, and the value of the marine habitat in providing important ecosystem services, that are potentially under threat. (Another 10 mentions).



Figure 3 Flooding at Sandy's bench

In this, the year of COP26 and the UN Decade of Restoration, it is important that CROMACH are clear on the importance of this issue and where we, as a community, can contribute. Our very future depends on positive action to protect our planet, and restoration and protection of the marine environment on our doorstep offers something real and effective that we can do together.

The activity that CROMACH has identified as being responsible for causing the most direct and immediate damage to ecosystems and releasing the most carbon within Loch Craignish is bottom trawling and dredging. A recent study published in the scientific journal *Nature* estimates that, globally, these fishing methods release approximately 1 gigaton of carbon into the water column each year^{ix}, more than the global aviation industry releases annually.

The increased quantities of carbon in the water not only increases acidity, with direct negative impacts on marine life, but also reduces the world's oceans' capacity to absorb carbon from the atmosphere.

As a community, however, we are demonstrating that it is possible to have a positive impact on the marine environment through simple, low-cost restoration projects such as the reintroduction of native oysters and seagrass. Such activities not only help in the fight against climate change, but also increase biodiversity and will help to support sustainable fisheries in the future through provision of vital nursery habitats for commercially important species.

CONCLUSION:

Looking at this data in the round, the committee of CROMACH have formulated their intention over the next 5 years.

CROMACH WILL WORK TOWARDS THREE KEY OUTCOMES IN THE PERIOD 2022 – 2027

Outcome 1. We will **enhance** the biodiversity of the Loch and its neighbouring environment to support wildlife, carbon sequestration and the communities' joy in observing flora and fauna.

Outcome 2. **Protect** the ecosystems of Loch Craignish by working with all stakeholders to improve the health of the loch, minimise pollution, improve water quality, , and to promote sustainable fishing and aquaculture.

Outcome 3. We will work to make Loch Craignish a model of **community**-led stewardship that other communities can follow, while creating new opportunities for scientific research, green jobs, training and volunteering.

We hope that these 3 themes, of **enhance**, **protect** and **community** will work together to provide the positive changes the community wishes to see and to improve and protect the asset they love so much.

“Up the CROMACH!”

(Respondent).



APPENDIX ONE:

Excerpt from the Constitution of CROMACH: (dated 16th July, 2016)

“Objectives:

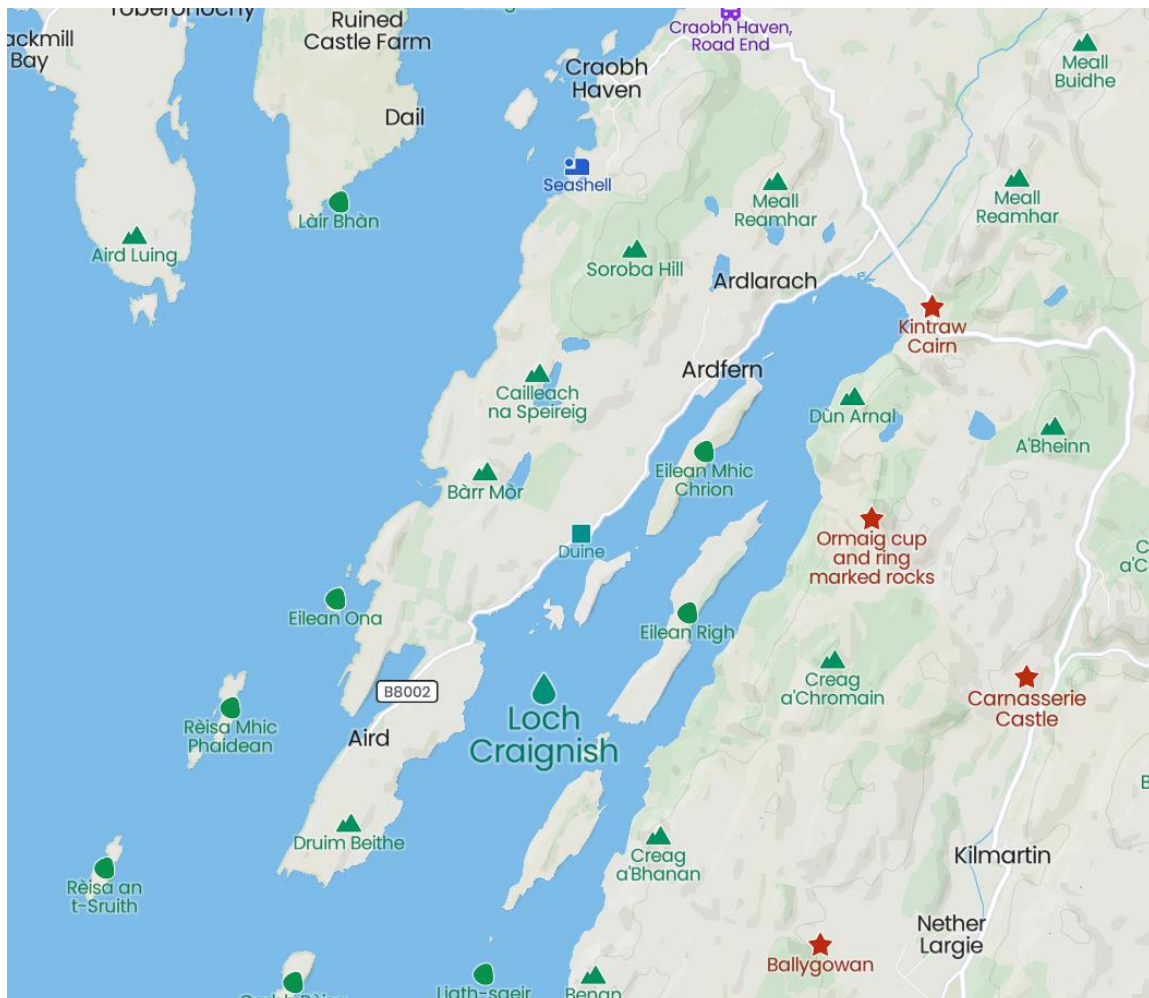
CROMACH believes that management of the marine environment in Loch Craignish, Shuna Sound and the Sound of Jura and the Firth of Lorn should be in the public interest and contribute to the collective benefit of the people of the peninsula of Craignish. CROMACH is established to give voice to local communities to bring about effective marine management.

Aims:

CROMACH is a voluntary community organisation dedicated to promoting the long-term wellbeing of local waters. Our aims are to:

- Build community awareness and understanding of the local marine environment
- Improve coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity
- Increase community representation in marine management
- Help sustain the livelihoods of those dependant on fishing and tourism.”

APPENDIX 2 MAP OF LOCH CRAIGNISH AND THE PENINSULA FROM [Loch Craignish Map - Argyll and Bute, United Kingdom - Mapcarta](#)



ⁱ [SIMD \(Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation\)](#)

ⁱⁱ Green, A.E.; Unsworth, R.K.F.; Chadwick, M.A.; Jones P.J.S. 2021. Historical Analysis Exposes Catastrophic Seagrass Loss for the United Kingdom. *Frontiers in Plant Science* <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2021.629962>

ⁱⁱⁱ Autumns in Argyle-shire with Rod and Gun (1900) A E Gathorne-Hardy

^{iv} [34 Ardtoe and Loch Ceann Traigh \(sepa.org.uk\)](#) (this doc has detail on sewage pollution measurements)

^v s.4 (4) (a) of Scottish Statutory Instrument 2016 No. 90 (available from: [The Loch Sunart to the Sound of Jura Marine Conservation Order 2016 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#))

^{ivii} [Sea level rise and coastal flood risk maps -- a global screening tool by Climate Central](#)

^{vii} - [Aquaculture-2030.pdf \(seafoodscotland.org\)](#)

^{ix} Sala, E., Mayorga, J., Bradley, D. *et al.* Protecting the global ocean for biodiversity, food and climate. *Nature* 592, 397–402 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03371-z>