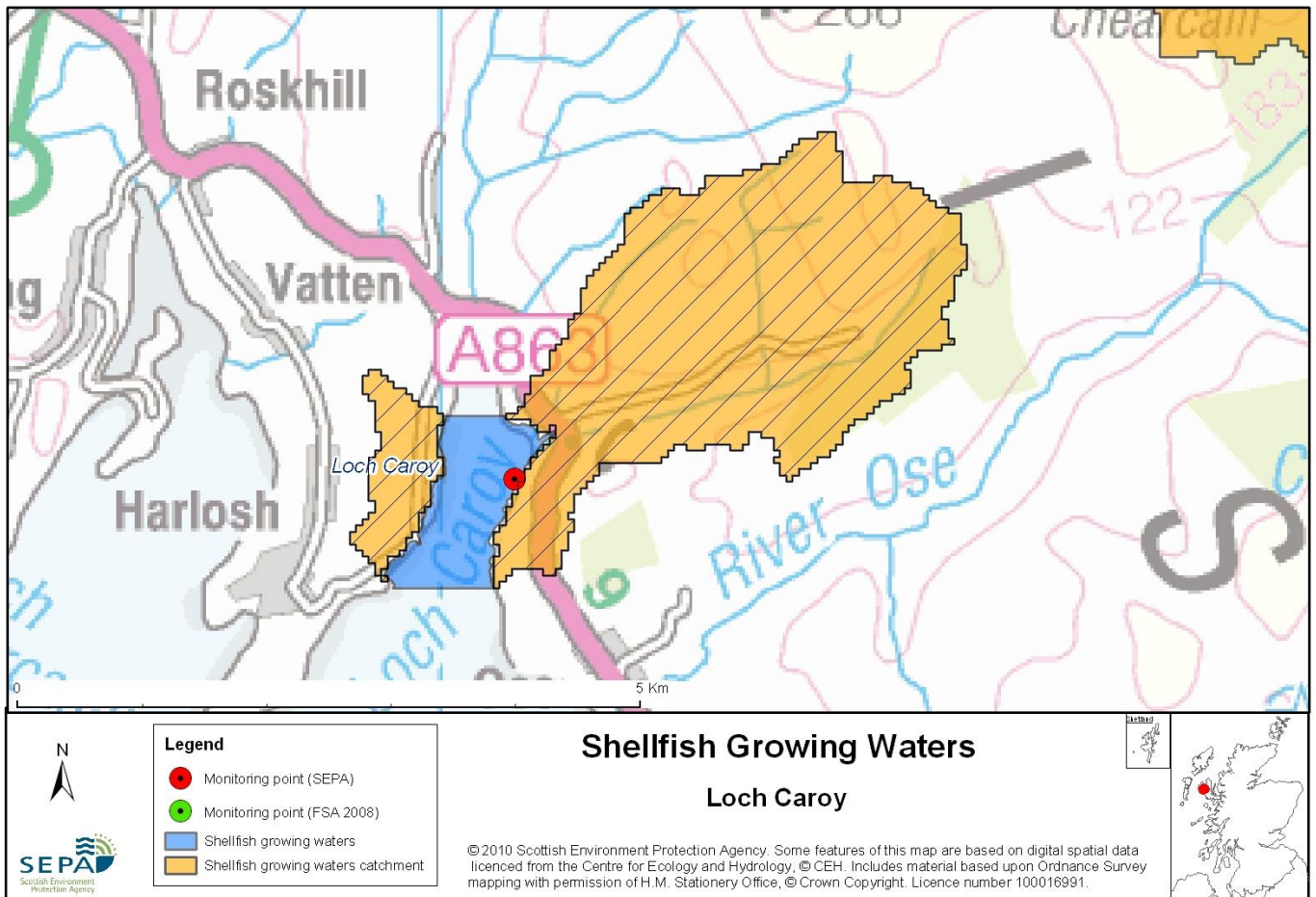


63 Loch Caroy



Name	Loch Caroy
Report Reference Number	63
WFD Code	UKS7992363
Local Information	An area bounded by lines drawn between NG2962741626 (Crossnish Point) and NG3042541625 and between NG3003543000 and NG3051843000 and extending to MHWS.
Designated Area (km²)	0.95
Year of Designation	2002
Sampling Points	Loch Caroy Mussel Site - NG 30600 42500
Commencement of Monitoring	2003

63.1 Commercial Shellfish Interests

The growing waters are not classified for commercial shellfish production.

For more information on Food Standards Agency Classification please visit:
<http://www.food.gov.uk/scotland/safetyhygienescot/shellmonitorscot/shellclassesscot/>

63.2 Bathymetric Information

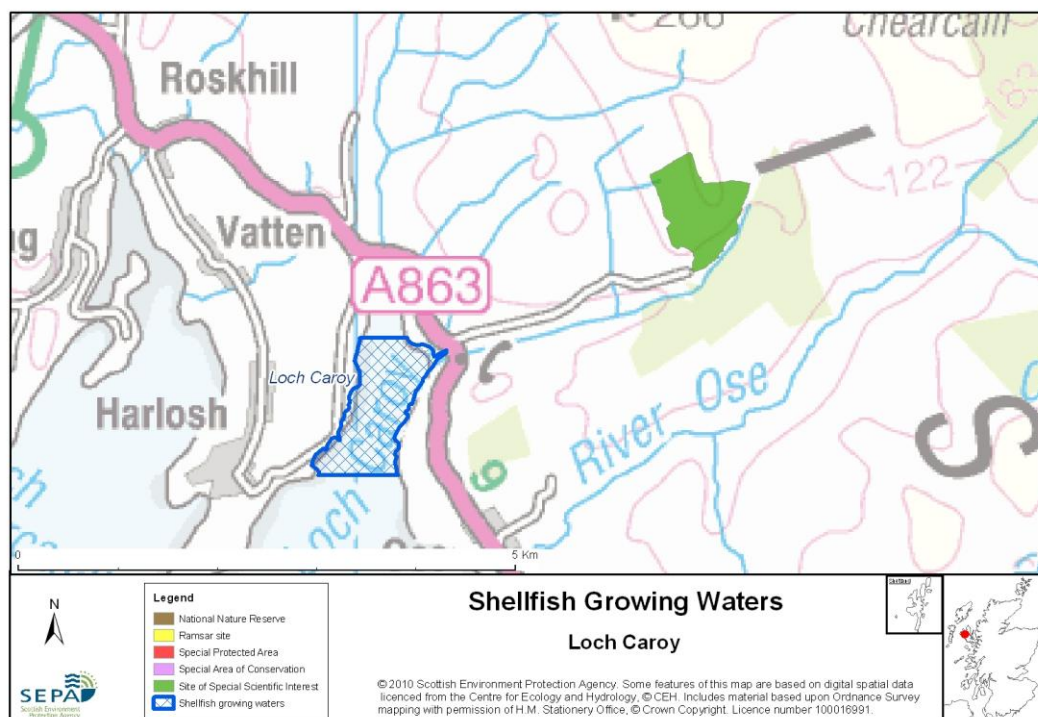
Loch Caroy is situated on the north west side of the Isle of Skye. The loch's waters open into the large water body of Loch Bracadale. Its waters are exposed to the prevailing south west winds. The length of the growing water is approximately 2.5km and the maximum water depth is approximately 26m. There are no morphological pressures on the waters.

63.3 Conservation Designations

North of Loch Caroy is Loch Snizort designated Shellfish Water ([UKS7992329](#)), which is also designated as a Shellfish Harvesting Area by the Food Standards agency.

To the south is Loch Harport ([UKS7992375](#)) designated shellfish Water. A small section of Loch Harport is also designated as a Shellfish Harvesting Area by the FSA.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – [An Cleireach](#)
Designated 18/09/1984 for Igneous petrology (Tertiary Igneous)



63.4 Topography and Land Use – Potential Diffuse Pollution Sources

The land around the designated area is mainly of improved pasture and semi-natural grasslands. Roads border both sides of the loch but there are few houses on either side. The main freshwater input to Loch Caroy is the Caroy River although this input is up loch of the designated area. Minor inputs flow directly into the designated area.

All freshwater inputs to Loch Caroy are considered to be of at least good quality, although none are monitored by SEPA. The main source of diffuse pollution is from sheep farming.

The most likely reason for guideline faecal coliform failures (see 63.7 Compliance History below) is diffuse source pollution from either Livestock farming and/or sewage disposal. If this shellfish water continues to fail it may be necessary to carry out bacterial source tracking studies to verify the origin of the diffuse pollution.

63.5 Point Source Discharge

There are no consented discharges from public sewage systems or industrial operations to the designated area. Point source discharges into the designated area, and into Loch Caroy up loch of the area, are limited to outflows from private septic tanks from isolated housing and one hotel.

There is one fish farm in the designated area with a consented biomass of 275 tonnes but at present is undergoing long term fallowing.

Category	Name	Consent No.	NGR	Biomass (t)	Additional Information
Fish Farm	Loch Caroy	WPC/N/62229	NG 3030 4280	275	-

63.6 Compliance Monitoring Regime

The following monitoring regime of the designated area was implemented in the second half of 2005.

Year	Monitoring Regime
2005 -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quarterly for Sal, DO, pH, temperature, visible oil• Every third year for metals and organohalogens in mussels, next collection scheduled for 2011• Quarterly for faecal coliforms in mussels

63.7 Compliance History

UKS7992363 - Loch Caroy				
	Compliance history for Waters and Biota, excluding faecal coliforms data			Compliance history for faecal coliforms
Year	Overall Result	Imperative	Guideline	Guideline
2003	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
2004	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail
2005	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
2006	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
2007	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail
2008	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail
2009	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail
2010	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Of the six samples analysed for Faecal Coliforms in 2003 and 2004, two gave results above the Guideline standard. The waters failed the guideline standard 2007 to 2009 but passed in 2010.

63.8 Future Monitoring

The monitoring regime (63.6 Compliance Monitoring Regime) will be followed. In the event of any chemistry parameter failing to meet any EQS, the site will be revisited and resampled for the failed parameter.

Samplers are asked to identify any evidence of visible harm to the shellfish population at the site.

63.9 Improvement Actions

There are currently no improvement actions planned for this designated Shellfish Water associated with any point source discharges. SEPA will investigate any environmental complaint that may have an impact on water quality and will ensure appropriate corrective or remedial action is implemented

WFD Objectives

Under the Water Framework Directive, the target objectives expect this shellfish water to Pass by 2015 (first River Basin Management Plan Cycle) for Imperative Shellfish Growing Water Standards, with high confidence. The Guideline Shellfish Growing Water Standards are not predicted to pass until 2027 (third River Basin Management Plan Cycle). This is due to repeated failures of the Guideline faecal coliform standards. Target objectives may be revised after the first River Basin Management Plan Cycle.

Objective	First Cycle 2015	Confidence	Second Cycle 2021	Confidence	Third Cycle 2027	Confidence
Imperative Shellfish Growing Waters Standard	Pass by 2015	High	Pass by 2021	High	Pass by 2027	High
Guideline Shellfish Growing Waters Standard	Fail by 2015	Low	Fail by 2021	Low	Pass by 2027	Low

63.10 Summary of Actions

Action	Deadline
No specific improvement actions required other than general ongoing monitoring of area in accordance with SEPA's statutory obligations	N/A