

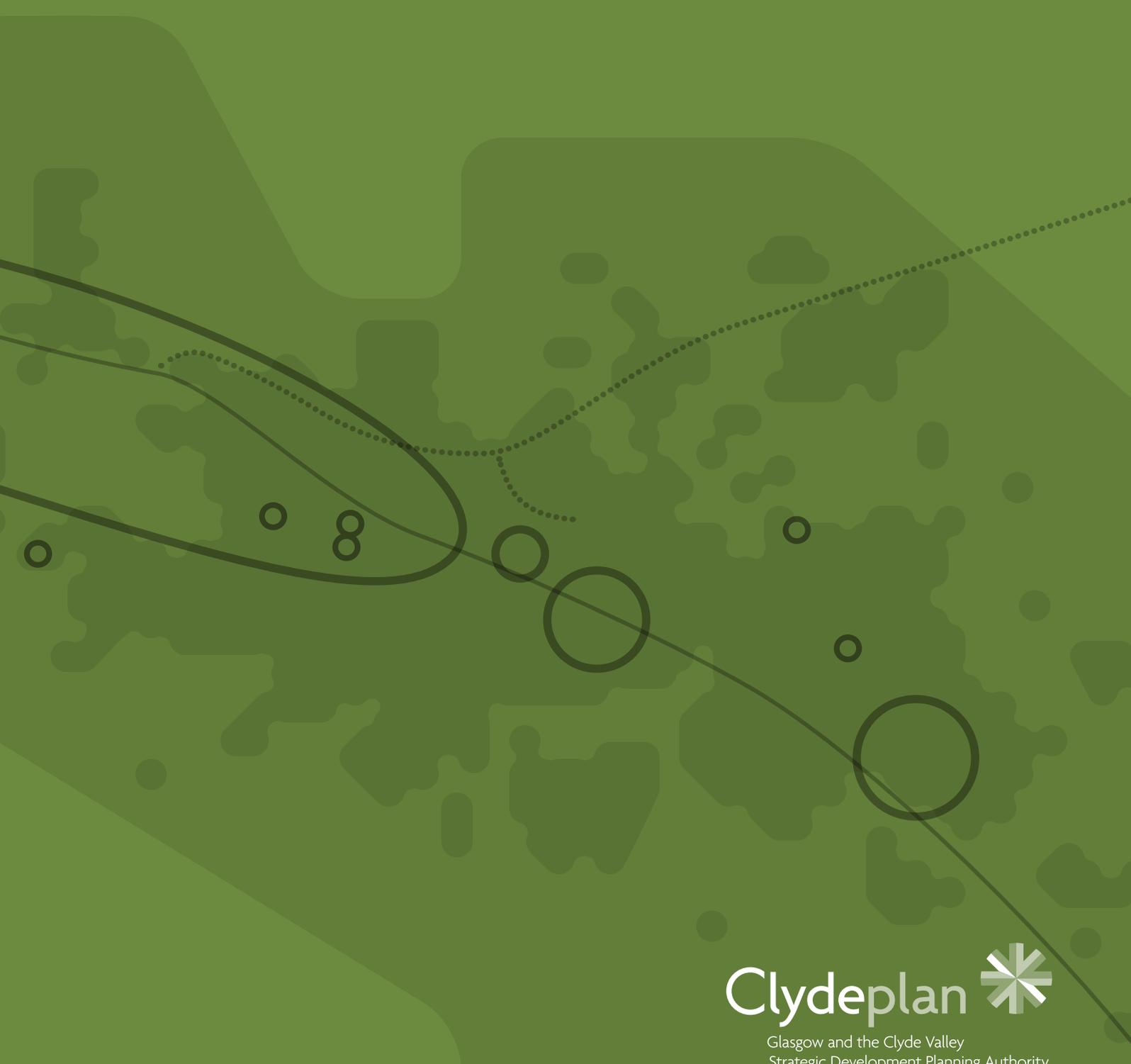
# Strategic Development Plan

Proposed Plan

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January 2016

Habitat Regulations Appraisal





Glasgow and the Clyde Valley  
Strategic Development Planning Authority

# STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROPOSED PLAN

## Habitats Regulations Appraisal

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## November 2015

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# 1. Habitats Regulation Appraisal Record for the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan 2

## 1.1 Introduction to the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (SDP2)

1.1.1 The second Strategic Development Plan for the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area will set the context for development planning and provide a spatial vision and spatial strategy for the area over the next 20-30 years. It will be known as the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (SDP2) and will replace the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (May 2012).

1.1.2 The area that the SDP2 covers consists of eight separate Local Authorities namely, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire (excluding that part covered by the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority).



Figure 1. Strategic Development Plan Area

- 1.1.3 The first stage of delivering the SDP2 involved producing a Main Issues Report (MIR). This was published in early 2015 with the consultation period ending on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2015. The next stage involves the preparation of the Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan provides a strategic focus and identifies a concise spatial expression of a long-term development vision of the future until 2036 as well as identifying cross-boundary issues.
- 1.1.4 This Habitats Regulations Appraisal record has been prepared to assist in the preparation of the Proposed Plan. The role of the Habitats Regulations Appraisal is to demonstrate in a systematic manner how the plan making body has identified if any elements of the plan are likely to have significant effects on European sites, and if so, how it then has been able to be concluded that there would be no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites.

## 1.2 Introduction to the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA)

- 1.2.1 The HRA process requires an appraisal of whether the components of the SDP2, either alone or in combination, will result in 'likely significant effects' (LSE) on **European Sites**, those sites designated under the European Habitats or Birds Directives as **Special Areas for Conservation (SACs)**, **Special Protection Areas (SPAs)** or as **RAMSAR sites**.
- 1.2.2 Elements of a plan with **minor residual effects (MRE)** should be **screened** for in-combination effects.
- 1.2.3 If it is determined that '**likely significant effects**' (**LSE**) may occur on a European site then the SDP2 will be subject to an '**appropriate assessment**' of its implications for the European site in view of the sites conservation objectives. It is at the Appropriate Assessment stage when it is ascertained if the SDP2 will avoid adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites.
- 1.2.4 The remainder of the document details the 13 Stage HRA process.

## 2 Approach to the HRA – the 13 Stage process

### 2.1 Stage 1 – Is the plan subject to HRA?

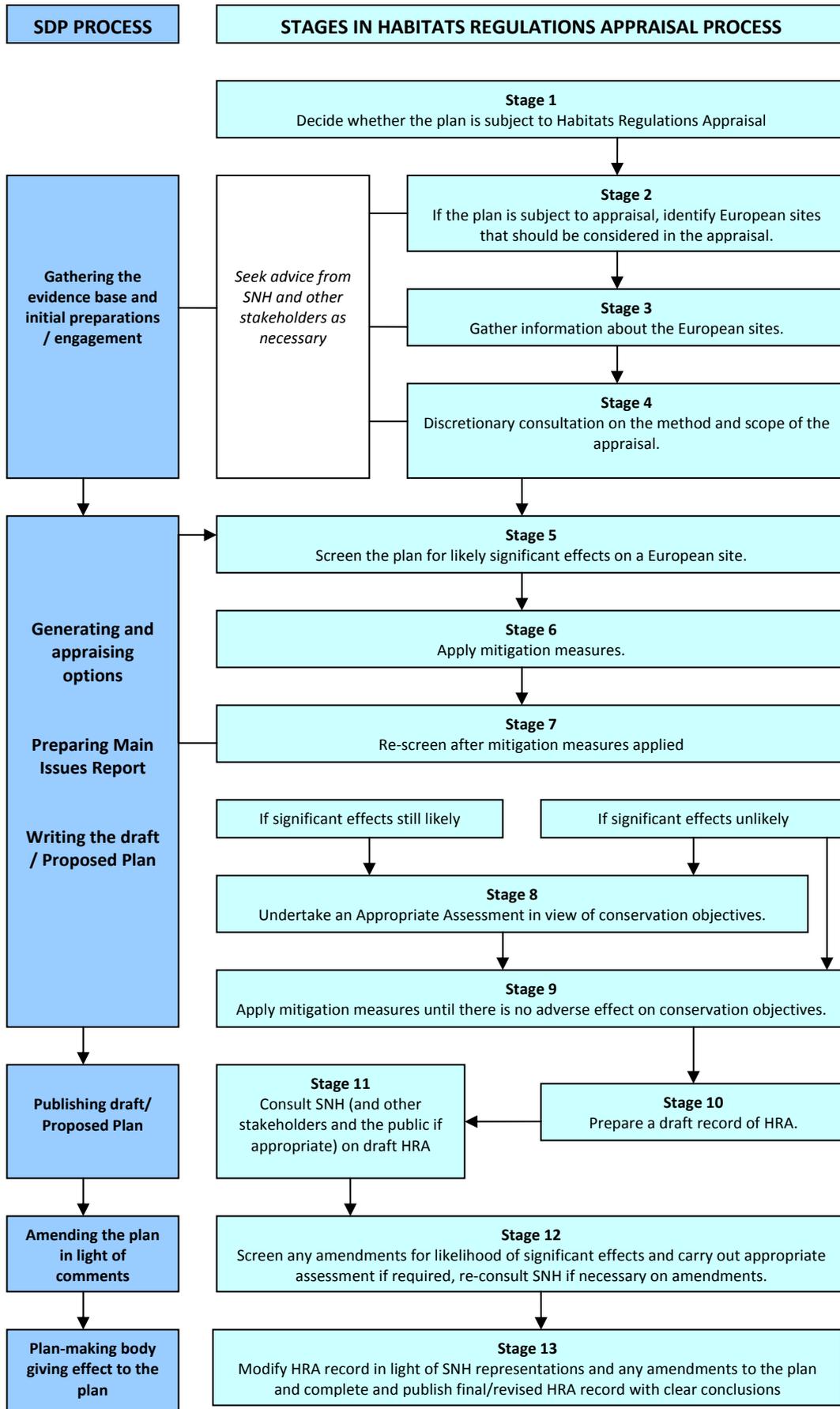
- 2.1.1 In January 2015 SNH published “Guidance for Plan-Making Bodies in Scotland” (hereafter referred to as “the Guidance”) which sets out a 13 stage process for determining whether, and how, to undertake a HRA (see overleaf). The first stage of which is to acknowledge whether the plan is subject to the HRA.
- 2.1.2 As a ‘strategic development plan’ the SDP2 is required to undertake a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), as it will be used as a material consideration by those who are responsible for deciding the outcome of applications for project consents and may contain proposals that have the potential to affect European (Natura 2000) sites.

*“The plan-making body should proceed to identify the European sites that may potentially be affected, gather the information about them and ‘screen’ the plan for likelihood of significant effects on a European Site (stages 2-5)”*  
(Guidance for Plan-Making Bodies in Scotland, figure 3 page 10).

### 2.2 Stage 2 – Identify the European sites that should be considered in the appraisal.

- 2.2.1 Sites were identified using the criteria set out in the Guidance (page 13). In the first instance, sites within the plan boundary were considered. This included 10 SACs and 7 SPAs shown in **Appendix A.1** (Note that the RAMSAR site is co-terminus with the SPA boundary).
- 2.2.2 The Guidance also recommends considering sites within an appropriate distance that would potentially be vulnerable to pressure caused by the increase in recreational activities on European sites. A 5 kilometre buffer was considered as a reasonable ‘appropriate distance’ beyond the boundaries of the plan. European Sites which were identified under this selection process are listed in **Appendix A.2**.
- 2.2.3 For plans that could affect the coast, sites in the same coastal cell or part of the same coastal ecosystem or where there are inter-relationships between different physical coastal processes were considered. The plan includes part of the Clyde Sea ‘cell’ as such Ailsa Craig was identified for consideration – see **Appendix A.3**.
- 2.2.4 For plans that could affect mobile species, the typical connectivity distances (see SNH, Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs)) were used to identify additional sites and a second buffer was considered at 20km (the maximum core range of Greylag and Pink-footed goose). The Firth of Forth and the Gladhouse Reservoir were identified for consideration –see **Appendix A.4**.

Figure 2. 13 Key Stages of the Habitats Regulations Appraisal



## 2.3 Stage 3 – Gather Information about the identified sites.

- 2.3.1 Information was gathered on each of the sites from the SNH website, Defra website, directly from SNH, from HRAs for Local Development Plans for East Dunbartonshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire, as well as reference to the 2012 SNH paper ‘Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs)’ noted previously. **Appendix B** provides further detail on the information collected.

## 2.4 Stage 4 – Discretionary discussions on the method and scope of the appraisal.

- 2.4.1 SNH was consulted on the identification method and outcomes and a meeting was held on 14/09/15 to discuss data gathering, next stages, and potential issues. The identified sites were agreed in principle via an e-mail from SNH received 7/10/15.

## 2.5 Stage 5 – Screening the proposed plan for likely significant effect

- 2.5.1 The proposed plan and policies were screened for likely significant effects on each of the Natura 2000 sites. Screening involved a series of steps to eliminate elements of the plan that would not be likely to have a significant effect on a site.
- 2.5.2 Policies were screened out if they were:
- **General policy statements** which set out the strategic aspirations of the Plan
  - **Projects referred to but not proposed by the Plan** like regional Transport strategies, and national developments
  - **Aspects which protect the natural environment** or which have had their own specific HRA completed like the Forestry and Woodland strategy
  - **Aspects which will not lead to development or other change**
  - **Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site** because there is no pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site
  - **Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no significant effect on a European site** (minor residual effects), because any potential effects would be so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
  - **Aspects which are too general** so that it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.
- 2.5.3 The results of this initial screening process were agreed with SNH at a meeting on 17/11/2015 and are detailed in **Appendix C**.

- 2.5.4 Two sites (the City Deal Exxon site and Clydebank Riverside) were identified as having “likely significant effects”.
- 2.5.5 Next, sites were considered ‘in combination’ and their combined effects were considered. The in-combination test is about assessing potential cumulative effects. This involves re-assessing all elements where there was a minor residual effect (MRE) or a likely significant effect (LSE) in-combination. Policies where there was no effect do not require to be considered in-combination.
- 2.5.6 The in-combination test must also consider other plans and projects not recorded in the strategic development plan these could include unregulated projects such as permitted development rights for the port authority, ongoing projects such as the M8/M74/M80 upgrades, elements of previous SDPs.
- 2.5.7 In agreement with SNH no additional in-combination elements were screened into the process but that the Exxon and Clydebank Riverside impacts should be considered in-combination as well as separately.

## 2.6 Stage 6 – Applying mitigation measures at screening stage to avoid likely significant effects

2.6.1 For those elements where an LSE could not be ruled out, consideration of straightforward mitigation measures was undertaken as per the advice below.

2.6.2 *“The plan-making body should re-screen the plan after applying all the mitigation measures necessary to avoid or reduce LSE as far as possible at this stage. The objective should be to eliminate any likelihood of significant effects at the screening stage, so making an ‘appropriate assessment unnecessary.”*

*However if mitigation [would be] of a more complex nature, those elements of the plan should be taken on to the appropriate assessment stage, with such mitigation being tested then.”*

(Guidance for Plan-Making Bodies in Scotland, figure 3 page 10).

2.6.3 Amongst others, the following straightforward mitigation measures were considered (see page 25 of the ‘Guidance’ for a full list):

- Deletion of the proposal that may cause the significant effect
- Amendment of the nature or type of proposal
- Reduction in the scale of the proposal

2.6.4 No straightforward mitigation measures seemed appropriate at this stage given the general nature of the policies.

## 2.7 Stage 7 – Re-screen the Plan and decide on the need for appropriate assessment

2.7.1 Following the consideration of straightforward mitigation measures the Plan was re-screened.

## 2.8 Stage 8 – The ‘appropriate assessment’ – site integrity, conservation objectives, consideration of in-combination effects and the precautionary principle

2.8.1 For those remaining elements of the plan where LSE could not be ruled out and where straightforward mitigation measures were unsuccessful, a scoping of the appropriate assessment was undertaken including:

- Adopting the methodology set out in the Guidance for Plan-Making Bodies in Scotland;
- Agreeing the evidence base about the European sites – see **Appendix B**;
- Confirming the screening process;
- agreeing which effects on which sites can be excluded from appropriate assessment;
- Understanding the LSE as clearly as possible and the possible mitigation measures that could avoid or reduce those effects to ensure they would not adversely affect the integrity of European sites, in light of the qualifying interests, their condition and vulnerabilities and their conservation objectives;
- Deciding on an appropriate consultation time period with SNH; and
- Considering any other conservation and environmental organisations that may need to be involved.

2.8.2 The aim of the assessment is to identify an ‘adverse effect’. It is acknowledged that an ‘adverse effect’ would:

- impact on the site features, either directly or indirectly, and result in disruption or harm to the ecological structure and functioning of the site and/or affect the ability of the site to meet its conservation objectives; or
- physically impact on the site which may indirectly affect the ecological structure and functioning of the site features or their supporting structures and/or the ability of the site to meet the conservation objectives;

2.8.3 The results of the appropriate assessment are recorded in **Appendix E**.

## 2.9 Stage 9 – Amending the plan until there would be no adverse effects on site integrity.

2.9.1 Further straightforward mitigation measures (as detailed 2.6.3) were considered as were other kinds of mitigation measures (detailed in the ‘Guidance’ page 33) such as:

- case specific policy restrictions
- case specific policy caveats
- prescribing how adverse effects on site integrity will be avoided by mitigation measures in a lower tier plan
- requiring the delivery of explicit and bespoke Management Plans

2.9.2 Of particular note is the delegation of matters to lower tier plans. This can only be agreed if the higher tier plan cannot reasonably predict any effect on the integrity of a European site in a meaningful way, the lower tier plan

contains flexibility in terms of nature, scale or location of development, and the HRA will be required by the lower tier plan as a matter of law.

- 2.9.3 Following consideration it was determined that because of the stage that the **Exxon site** proposal is at (business case) and the unknown extent of the land use implications (it may have no land use implications), the assessment of the proposal should be delegated to the Local Development Plan and more particularly to the City Deal project as the SDP cannot reasonably predict any effect in the integrity of the Inner Clyde and Redshank population in a meaningful way.
- 2.9.4 It should be noted that ALL the City Deal projects will all have to ensure that they undertake HRA when details about the land use implications and developments come forward to ensure that they do not adversely affect any European sites.
- 2.9.5 The **Clydebank Riverside** proposal (to support the Scottish Government's key sectors) in this location) was considered as part of the overall Spatial Development Strategy. While boundaries are not defined by the SDP, the Local Development Plan for West Dunbartonshire details an area from the Erskine Bridge to Clydebank as being 'Clydebank Riverside'. This proposal was carefully considered – see Appendix E – and it was concluded that there is sufficient evidence to suggest that suitable bespoke mitigation can be put in place to ensure that there is no effect on the Redshank or the Inner Clyde SPA but that given the scale of the area under consideration as 'Clydebank Riverside' as a precautionary approach a caveat should be added to the Schedule detailing the SEIL locations highlighting that an Appropriate Assessment would be required for proposals in this location to ensure that they do not adversely affect the European site or species.
- 2.9.6 These sites were also considered in-combination but it was concluded that, given the lack of detail about the Exxon proposal and the caveat addition to the Clydebank Riverside proposal, no additional mitigation was required as no in-combination effects could be identified. Note that as more detail is built up about the Exxon proposal its HRA should consider the Clydebank Riverside area in its in-combination assessment.

## 2.10 Stage 10 – Preparing a draft of the Habitats Regulations Appraisal Record

- 2.10.1 This report and appendices are the result of the Clydeplan SDP Proposed Plan Habitats Regulations Appraisal Record. It provides an audit trail which demonstrates compliance with the legislation, systematically demonstrates the appraisal process, and allows scope and direction for lower tier plans.

## 2.11 Stage 11 – Consultation

- 2.11.1 This Habitats Regulations Appraisal Record will be published for consultation along with the Proposed Plan in January 2016. The consultation will run for the statutory period of six weeks.
- 2.11.2 The finalised HRA cannot be published until Clydeplan have consulted with SNH. Should SNH disagree with the conclusions of the appraisal, the Regulations require only that the plan-making body should have regard for any representations they make.

## 2.12 Stage 12 – Proposed Modifications

- 2.12.1 If modifications to the plan are proposed after the draft Habitats Regulations Appraisal record has been submitted to SNH for consultation, it will be necessary to screen the proposed changes for the likelihood of a significant effect on a European site. It is possible that SNH may have to be consulted again to confirm the appraisal of the proposed changes.
- 2.12.2 The HRA record should be modified in light of SNH's representations and any modifications that may be made to the plan at a late stage. The SDP should forward their finalised record of the HRA and a letter from SNH when they submit the proposed plan to the Scottish Ministers for examination.

## 2.13 Stage 13 – Modifying and completing the appraisal record

- 2.13.1 The HRA record should be finalised before moving towards the adoption of the plan.
- 2.13.2 Normally, a planning authority will be bound to the recommendations of a Reporter, however, one exception to this is where the planning authority is of the opinion that the proposed change would not be compatible with the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.
- 2.13.3 Where Scottish Ministers propose to modify the Plan, in light of the Report of the Examination, the Ministers will undertake any necessary appraisal of the plan as if it were modified.
- 2.13.4 This HRA record has been uploaded to the Scottish HRA Databank for Development Plans to assist other plan-making bodies in undertaking in-combination assessments for their plans.

### **3 Conclusion**

- 3.1 This HRA has appraised all the policies, proposals and projects included within the Proposed Plan for the Clydeplan area.
- 3.2 Many of the policies are either general policies or guiding policies which are not specific enough to assess impact and which delegate responsibility down to the lower tier plan or projects where, and when, more detailed information will be available. The HRA has indicated, where possible, what appraisal may be necessary in the lower tier plan.
- 3.3 This HRA identifies two policies or projects that have been considered to be likely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site, and has taken them through the appropriate assessment stage and satisfied concerns either through direct delegation to lower tier plans and projects or through a specific caveat highlighting the need for further appropriate assessment in the Plan schedule.
- 3.4 Further appropriate assessment will be required for development of these sites, as well as for other proposed developments which are described in general terms or which are not strategic, (and so are not included in the SDP), but which would nonetheless affect European sites across the Clydeplan area when the detail is known.
- 3.5 Clydeplan, as the plan-making body, is satisfied and concludes that it has been ascertained through this Habitats Regulations Appraisal that the adoption of the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan Proposed Plan would have no adverse effects on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site.

## Appendix A.1: Site within SDP Boundary

SACs	Qualifying Interests (habitats/species)	Responsible Authority
Black Loch Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs *</li> <li>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>	Falkirk, North Lanarkshire
Braehead Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs *</li> <li>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>	South Lanarkshire
Clyde Valley Woods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed Woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes (Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes screes and ravines)*</li> </ul>	North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire
Coalburn Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs *</li> <li>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>	South Lanarkshire
Craigengar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European dry heaths</li> <li>Marsh Saxifrage 'Saxifraga hirculus'</li> <li>Species-rich Nardus grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*</li> </ul>	Scottish Borders, South Lanarkshire, West Lothian
Cranley Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs *</li> <li>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>	South Lanarkshire
North Shotts Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs *</li> <li>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>	North Lanarkshire
Red Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs *</li> </ul>	South Lanarkshire
Waukenwae Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs *</li> <li>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>	South Lanarkshire
West Fannyside Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blanket bogs*</li> </ul>	North Lanarkshire
SPAs	Qualifying Interests (habitats/species)	Responsible Authority
Black Cart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>) – wintering population</li> </ul>	Renfrewshire – 3km tidal stretch of the Black Cart Water
Inner Clyde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) – wintering population</li> </ul>	Argyll and Bute, West Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Inverclyde – 20km estuary with extensive intertidal flats
Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Golden plover (<i>Pluvalis apricaria</i>)</li> <li>Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)</li> <li>Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)</li> <li>Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)</li> <li>Short-eared owl (<i>Asio Flammeus</i>)</li> </ul>	South Lanarkshire, East Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway
Renfrewshire Heights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)</li> </ul>	Renfrewshire
Slamannan Plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taiga bean goose (<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>)</li> </ul>	Falkirk and North Lanarkshire
RAMSAR	Qualifying Interests (habitats/species)	Responsible Authority
Inner Clyde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redshank (<i>Triga tetanus</i>), non-breeding</li> </ul>	Argyll and Bute, West Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Inverclyde – 20km estuary with extensive intertidal flats
Source	SAC_Scotland_ESRI.zip 2015-05-15 RAMSAR_Scotland_ESRI 2012-02-11	SPA_Scotland_ESRI.zip 2015-07-14 Accessed online at <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural_spaces">gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural_spaces</a> 03/09/15

Appendix A.2: Sites within 5km (proxy recreational distance) of SDP boundary

SACs	Qualifying Interests (habitats/species)	Responsible Authority
Airds Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blanket bog*</li> </ul>	East Ayrshire
Bankhead Moss, Beith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs*</li> </ul>	North Ayrshire
Blawhorn Moss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active raised bogs*</li> <li>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</li> </ul>	West Lothian
Endrick Water (overlaps Loch Lomond SPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atlantic salmon</li> <li>Brook lamprey</li> <li>River lamprey</li> </ul>	Stirling, West Dunbartonshire
River Tweed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot</li> <li>Atlantic salmon</li> <li>Brook lamprey</li> <li>Otter</li> <li>River lamprey</li> <li>Sea lamprey</li> </ul>	Northumberland, Scottish Borders
SPAs	Qualifying Interests (habitats/species)	Responsible Authority
Loch Lomond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)</li> <li>Greenland white-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) – wintering population</li> </ul>	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, Stirling, Argyll & Bute and West Dunbartonshire
Westwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pink-footed goose (Anser brachyrhynchus)</li> <li>Waterfowl assemblage</li> </ul>	Scottish Borders
Source	GIS analysis of: SAC_Scotland_ESRI.zip 2015-05-15      SPA_Scotland_ESRI.zip 2015-07-14 RAMSAR_Scotland_ESRI 2012-02-11      Accessed online at gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural spaces 03/09/15	*Priority habitat

### Appendix A.3: Sites within same coastal cell (Clyde cell)

SPAs	Qualifying Interests (habitats/species)	Responsible Authority
Ailsa Craig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northern gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>)</li> <li>Lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)</li> <li>Seabird assemblage</li> <li>Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>)</li> <li>Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)</li> <li>Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)</li> </ul>	SNH – Strathclyde and Ayrshire
Source	Scotland's Marine Atlas, The Scottish Government, 2011 (page 004) SAC_Scotland_ESRI.zip 2015-05-15 SPA_Scotland_ESRI.zip 2015-07-14 RAMSAR_Scotland_ESRI 2012-02-11 Accessed online at gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural spaces 03/09/15	

### Appendix A.4: Sites with mobile species with core area covering SDP area.

SPAs	Qualifying Interests (habitats/species)	Responsible Authority	
Firth of Forth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bar-tailed godwit (<i>limosa lapponica</i>)</li> <li>Golden plover (<i>Pluvalis apricaria</i>)</li> <li>Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)</li> <li><b>Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>)</b></li> <li>Redshank (<i>Tringa tetanus</i>)</li> <li>Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellate</i>)</li> <li>Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>)</li> <li>Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)</li> <li>Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>)</li> <li>Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)</li> </ul>	Waterfowl assemblage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)</li> <li>Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)</li> <li>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpine alpine</i>)</li> <li>Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)</li> <li>Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)</li> <li>Great Crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)</li> <li>Grey plover (<i>Pluvalis squatarola</i>)</li> <li>Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)</li> <li>Long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)</li> <li>Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)</li> <li>Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)</li> <li>Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)</li> <li>Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)</li> <li>Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)</li> <li>Velvet scoter (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>)</li> <li>Wigeon (<i>Anas Penelope</i>)</li> </ul>	Stirling, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk, Fife, West Lothian, City of Edinburgh, East Lothian
Gladhouse Reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser Brachyrhynchus</i>)</b></li> </ul>	Midlothian	
Source	GIS analysis of distances Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs), SNH, July 2013 SAC_Scotland_ESRI.zip 2015-05-15 SPA_Scotland_ESRI.zip 2015-07-14 RAMSAR_Scotland_ESRI 2012-02-11 Accessed online at gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural spaces 03/09/15	Relevant species in <b>BOLD</b>	



## Appendix B: Information Gathering

Useful general Internet links:

EC Habitats Directive: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm)

EC Birds Directive: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm)

JNCC List of SACs: [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/SAC\\_list.asp?Country=S](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/SAC_list.asp?Country=S)

JNCC List of SPAs: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1402>

SNH SiteLink: <http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp>

TAYplan: [http://www.tayplan-sdpa.gov.uk/system/files\\_force/publications/HabitatsRegulationsAppraisalMay2015.pdf?download=1](http://www.tayplan-sdpa.gov.uk/system/files_force/publications/HabitatsRegulationsAppraisalMay2015.pdf?download=1)

South Lanarkshire HRA: [http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/7616/habitats\\_regulations\\_appraisal](http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/7616/habitats_regulations_appraisal)

Scottish Government guidance:

Habitats regulations Appraisal of Plans: guidance for plan-Making Bodies in Scotland, David Tyldesley and Associates, January 2015

SNH guidance:

Aligning Development Planning procedures with Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) requirements, SNH , July 2012

Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Advice Sheet: Screening general policies and applying simple mitigation measures, SNH, July 2012

Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Advice Sheet: HRA and Strategic Environmental Assessment, SNH, November 2013

SNH Pressure responses: <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-areas/site-condition-monitoring/pressures/>

<p>Agricultural operations</p> <p>Aquaculture -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• finfish</li> <li>• shellfish</li> </ul> <p>Beach replenishment</p> <p>Burning</p> <p>Development with planning permission</p> <p>Dumping/spreading/storage of materials</p> <p>Energy production -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at sea (wind &amp; wave turbines)</li> <li>• on land (power stations, inc. nuclear)</li> </ul> <p>Extraction -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dredging (capital, maintenance)</li> <li>• maerl</li> <li>• oil &amp; gas</li> <li>• quarrying</li> <li>• sand &amp; gravel</li> <li>• water (freshwater catchment; industrial, e.g. power station)</li> </ul> <p>Fishing –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• benthic trawling</li> <li>• hydraulic dredging</li> <li>• pelagic trawling</li> <li>• potting/creeling</li> <li>• recreational</li> <li>• set netting</li> <li>• shellfish harvesting</li> </ul> <p>Flood defence/coastal defence works</p> <p>Forestry operations</p>	<p>Game or fisheries management</p> <p>Graffiti/defacing of site</p> <p>Grazing –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appropriate level</li> <li>• over</li> <li>• under</li> </ul> <p>Harvesting - seaweed</p> <p>Infrastructure –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cables &amp; pipelines</li> <li>• coastal (ports, marinas, leisure facilities)</li> <li>• coastal defence &amp; land claim</li> <li>• offshore (artificial reefs)</li> <li>• offshore (oil &amp; gas platforms)</li> <li>• offshore (wind turbines)</li> </ul> <p>Inter-specific competition</p> <p>Maintenance activities carried on site by an organisation</p> <p>Military activities</p> <p>Mineral extraction</p> <p>Natural event</p> <p>No on-site activities related to feature condition noted</p> <p>Non intervention</p> <p>Pollution –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• air-based sources (inc. greenhouse gases)</li> <li>• land-based sources</li> <li>• sewerage</li> </ul>	<p>Presence/changing extent invasive species –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NATIVE</li> <li>• NON NATIVE</li> </ul> <p>Pressure to be identified</p> <p>Proactive on-site management</p> <p>Recreation/disturbance</p> <p>Seismic survey (military, exploration, construction)</p> <p>Shipping</p> <p>Statutory undertaker</p> <p>Tourism &amp; recreation</p> <p>Trampling</p> <p>Waste disposal –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fish waste (land-based processing; processing vessels)</li> <li>• munitions (chemical &amp; conventional)</li> <li>• navigational dredging (capital, maintenance)</li> <li>• quarrying (geological material)</li> </ul> <p>Water Dependant Pressure-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• abstraction</li> <li>• artificial recharge</li> <li>• diffuse source pollution</li> <li>• flow regulation</li> <li>• morphological alteration</li> <li>• point source pollution</li> </ul> <p>Water management</p> <p>Water quality</p> <p>Wildlife Crime</p>
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INFORMATION	Site 1	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">BLACK LOCH MOSS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Falkirk, North Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active raised bogs; degraded raised bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">LINK</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitats</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Active raised bogs - unfavourable no change (18/03/08); Degraded raised bog - unfavourable no change (18/03/08)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (SNH - Site Management Link)	<p><a href="#">SSSI</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ restored water table</li> <li>○ controlled/targeted grazing to reduce heather cover and scrub encroachment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Deep, wide active drains run north and east from the centre of the site</li> <li>• No management agreements in place</li> <li>• Black Loch is a compensation reservoir for the Union canal – water level management changes proposed by British Waterways may affect the site.</li> </ul>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<p><a href="#">UK SAC data form</a> (27/07/11)</p> <p>Approximately 50% of the site is subject to a management agreement to conserve and promote the development of the diversity of peatland plant communities. The agreement restricts changes to agricultural practices including drainage and burning. There are measures to adjust grazing levels and if necessary, remove grazing. There is also provision for damming ditches and repairing gully erosion. A hydrological assessment of the bog has been carried out to inform future management proposals. Consideration is being given to a management agreement for the remainder of the site.</p>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"sensitive to drainage and changes to physical extent and soil quality" NPF 3 June 2014</p> <p>"is sensitive to hydrological change and direct impacts of some agricultural activities" NPF3 June 2014</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 2	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">BRAEHEAD MOSS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	South Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active raised bogs; degraded raised bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitats</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Active raised bogs - unfavourable recovering (10/09/03); Degraded raised bog - Favourable recovered (20/11/12)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ restored water table</li> <li>○ controlled/targeted grazing to reduce heather cover and scrub encroachment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Managed with minimum intervention</li> <li>• Informal public access</li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p><a href="#">UK SAC data form</a> (27/07/11)</p> <p>Most of this intermediate raised bog with peripheral areas of degraded bog is owned by Scottish Natural Heritage and is the subject of a National Nature Reserve Management Plan that is regularly reviewed. On two small sections of the site, SNH is engaged in the negotiation of a management agreement to control grazing. SNH has taken steps to increase public awareness of the site through liaison with schools and villages in the area.</p> <p>"Most of this intermediate raised bog with peripheral areas of degraded bog is owned by Scottish Natural Heritage. SNH has taken steps to increase public awareness of the site through liaison with schools and villages in the area. It is essential that water levels within the main expanse of the bog are maintained at current levels and raised where possible. Grazing levels need to be controlled at appropriate levels to ensure the bog surface does not become damaged through poaching. Areas of birch and conifer scrub developing on the bog need to be removed as they will result in the further modification of the vegetation in these areas (in particular the loss of bog mosses) through shading and nutrient enrichment from the accumulation of fallen needles/leaves. A high density of scrub on a bog also causes the bog to dry out through evapo-transpiration and interception of rainfall. Heather should also be controlled as although it is a typical part of raised bog vegetation, too much of it reduces the opportunities for other flowering plants and bog mosses to grow." - SLC May 2013</p> <p>"sensitive to drainage and changes to physical extent and soil quality" NPF 3 June 2014</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 3	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">CLYDE VALLEY WOODS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Mixed Woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitat</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Mixed woodland - Favourable Maintained (25/09/02)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	NNR (part of SAC) Clyde Valley Woodlands		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<p><a href="#">UK SAC data form</a> (27/07/11)</p> <p>Invasion of woodlands by non-native tree and shrub species and to a lesser extent non-native herbs can lead to changes in the character and diversity of ground flora and prevent the regeneration of native species. In this case, the extent of the spread of non-native species is localised and occurs mainly near the edges of the woods. In some localised areas there is grazing pressure from sheep or cows and there is also some uncontrolled dumping of refuse. The newly revised National Nature Reserve management plan aims to encourage native broad-leaved woodlands, as do management plans and management agreements covering other parts of the site.</p>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"Invasion of woodlands by non-native tree and shrub species and to a lesser extent non-native herbs can lead to changes in the character and diversity of ground flora and prevent the regeneration of native species. In this case, the extent of the spread of non-native species is localised and occurs mainly near the edges of the woods. In some localised areas there is grazing pressure from sheep or cows and there is also some uncontrolled dumping of refuse. The newly revised National Nature Reserve management plan aims to encourage native broad-leaved woodlands, as do management plans and management agreements covering other parts of the site" SLC May 2013</p> <p>"is sensitive to changes in the hydrological regime and some level of human disturbance." NPF 3 June 2014</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 4	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">COALBURN MOSS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	South Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active raised bogs; degraded raised bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitats</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Active raised bogs - Favourable Maintained (12/08/12); Degraded raised bog - Unfavourable recovering (12/08/12)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ restored water table</li> <li>○ controlled grazing</li> <li>○ controlled tree encroachment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Informal public access</li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"The majority of this raised bog is owned by Forestry Commission Scotland and a Management Plan has been developed for the site. Ditch damming, tree and scrub removal and the replacement of stock-proof boundary fencing has been carried out recently. Controlled grazing has also been reintroduced to the site." SLC May 2013</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 5	MAP	No Map Link
SITE NAME	<a href="#">CRAIGENGAR</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Scottish Borders, South Lanarkshire, West Lothian
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Dry Heaths; Marsh Saxifrage; Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitats</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat.</li> </ul> <p>and</p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species"</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Dry Heaths - Unfavourable no change (27/05/13); Marsh Saxifrage - Unfavourable no change (05/10/07); Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas - unfavourable declining (28/05/13)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Management of burning, grazing and drainage</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO			

**CHANGE/POTENTIAL  
EFFECTS OF THE PLAN**

“Continued management of burning, grazing and relict drainage plays an important role in maintaining site interests. It is important that any changes to the current regime are carefully considered, particularly in relation to those features currently in unfavourable condition. A Management Agreement is in place.” SLC May 2013

INFORMATION	Site 6	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">CRANLEY MOSS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	South Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active raised bogs; degraded raised bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitats</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Active raised bogs - Unfavourable No change (30/09/14); Degraded raised bog - Unfavourable recovering (22/10/02)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Restoring the water level</li> <li>○ Controlled grazing levels, heather cover and scrub encroachment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"This active raised bog and areas of degraded bog are the subject of management agreements to conserve and promote the development of the diversity of peatland habitats. The agreements control drainage and grazing, make provision for the removal of invasive tree scrub and protect the site from the burning of vegetation and the extraction of peat. It is essential that water levels within the main expanse of the bog are maintained at current levels and raised where possible. Grazing levels need to be controlled at appropriate levels to ensure the bog surface does not become damaged through poaching. Areas of birch and conifer scrub developing on the bog need to be removed as they will result in the further modification of the vegetation in these areas (in particular the loss of bog mosses) through shading and nutrient enrichment from the accumulation of fallen needles/leaves. A high density of scrub on a bog also causes the bog to dry out through evapo-transpiration and interception of rainfall." SLC May 2013</p> <p>"is designated for active and degraded raised bogs which are sensitive to drainage, grazing and changes to physical extent and soil quality" NPF3 June 2014</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 7	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">NORTH SHOTTS MOSS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	North Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active raised bogs; degraded raised bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <i>habitats</i> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat.</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Active raised bogs – Favourable Maintained (22/10/13); degraded raised bog – Unfavourable No change (22/10/13)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI – Hassockrigg and North Shotts Mosses</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Restoring the water level</li> <li>○ Controlled grazing levels and tree encroachment</li> <li>○ Management/minimisation of burning</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"The SAC is designated for active and degraded raised bogs which are sensitive to drainage and changes to physical extent and soil quality." NPF 3 June 2014</p> <p>"is sensitive to hydrological change and direct impacts of some agricultural activities... The HRA for the North Lanarkshire Local Plan in reference to Ravenscraig states: "SAC beyond policies predicted zone of influence" NPF3 June 2014</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 8	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">RED MOSS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	South Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active raised bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <i>habitat</i> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Active raised bog – Unfavourable Recovering (22/09/09)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Restoring the water level</li> <li>○ Maintain grazing levels</li> <li>○ Prevent burning</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"All but 0.5 hectares of the site has been managed under three Management Agreements (which expire in 2012 and 2013). Management measures are part of the SNH South Scotland Bog Scheme (SSBS) and include: the installation of approximately 80 plastic piling dams within eroding ditch areas of the site; fencing off dangerous wet areas of the site; maintaining light grazing access throughout the site; opening up access to the areas of willow scrub to allow controlled grazing which should suppress undesirable expansion of the scrub." SLC May 2013</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 9	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">WAUKENWAE MOSS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	South Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active raised bogs; Degraded raised bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitats</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat.</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Active raised bogs – Favourable Recovered (08/02/11); Degraded raised bog – Unfavourable Recovering (08/02/11)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Restoring the water level</li> <li>○ Controlling grazing levels</li> <li>○ Prevent scrub encroachment and further removal of peat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"There has been recent work under SNH's South Scotland Bogs Scheme to block ditches using plastic piling dams. In some other areas, ditches dug across the middle of the bog have naturally become blocked with bog mosses, and this process of natural recovery is likely to continue without active intervention. Besides the support for land managers through SNH's South Scotland Bog Scheme (SSBS), positive management works have been funded on some parts of the site through a variety of schemes including Countryside Premium Scheme, Rural Stewardship Scheme (RSS) and SNH Management Agreements. These schemes have allowed for a reduction in stocking levels and the erection of fencing to control grazing on parts of the site." SLC May 2013</p> <p>"sensitive to drainage and changes to physical extent and soil quality" NPF3 June 2014</p> <p>"is sensitive to hydrological change and direct impacts of some agricultural activities." NPF 3 June 2014</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 10	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">WEST FANNYSIDE MOSS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	North Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Blanket bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitat</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Blanket bog – Favourable Maintained (07/05/02)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a> – see also Slamannan Plateau SPA		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Restoring the water levels (deal with existing drainage)</li> <li>○ Maintaining grazing levels</li> <li>○ Prevent burning</li> <li>○ Maintain and improve the field condition for bean geese</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	"sensitive to hydrological change and direct impacts of some agricultural activities." NPF 3 June 2014		

INFORMATION	Site 11	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">BLACK CART</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Renfrewshire – 3km tidal stretch of the Black Cart Water
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	7 December 2000
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Whooper swan (Cygnus Cygnus) – winter population	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Whooper swan (Cygnus Cygnus) – Favourable Declining (14/04/09)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Balanced mix of aquatic vegetation, riverside habitat and agriculturally managed land.</li> <li>○ Prevention of recreational shooting.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Air traffic safety – minimisation of feeding habitats (and need for these to be close to roosting areas)</li> <li>• Attractiveness of alternative sites</li> <li>• Potential for upstream pollution</li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>“Development in the Black Cart floodplain and in particular the Glasgow Airport Zone could have potential impacts in some cases” RF January 2013</p> <p>“The SNH Commissioned Report 369: Whooper Swan Distribution and Habitat Use in the Black Cart Flood Plain indicates that in terms of roosting and feeding (and associated flight) whooper swan activity tends to focus on areas south and west of the confluence of the White Cart and Clyde. The Report indicates that ensuring a healthy population will involve responding effectively to the development pressures and agricultural changes which could potentially threaten the favourable conservation status of this population, whilst ensuring air safety is not compromised. Renfrewshire Council’s HRA reiterates these considerations, indicating that factors currently influencing the site are land use changes affecting roosting and feeding habitat in the wider Black Cart floodplain and grazing management. It indicates that development in the Black Cart floodplain and in particular the Glasgow Airport Zone could have potential for impacts in some cases” Glasgow April 2014</p> <p>“The HRA considered the potential for effects on the conservation objectives of the SPA as a result of physical loss of habitat and nonphysical disturbance arising from building construction / demolition activities construction activity associated with the Glasgow element of the Strategic Airport Enhancements national development. In the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley SDP, the plan is considered flexible enough to avoid adverse impacts on the SPA and that specific proposals that emerge through the LDP process should acknowledge the potential constraints on new developments in proximity to the SPA and highlight that suitable</p>		

mitigation is dependent on the identification and development of suitable alternative roost sites if necessary. Renfrewshire Local Development Plan undertook an appropriate assessment of the potential impacts of the Glasgow Airport development on Black Cart SPA and considered that mitigation measures in the form of caveats included in policies E1 (economic Investment locations) and E5 (Glasgow Airport Operational Area) would be sufficient to ensure that the development would not have an adverse impact on the site integrity. Whilst MRE may be possible it is thought that these controls will help to avoid adverse effects on site integrity of the national development and other development associated with the airport.

There are no adverse effects on site integrity either alone or in combination. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain” NPF 3 June 2014

“The Black Cart SPA is designated for its populations of Whooper swan which are unfavourable declining condition. Whooper swans are sensitive to habitat loss and degradation, and from accidents in flight such as collisions with aeroplanes, overhead lines and wind turbines. The Glasgow Airport operational land area includes the SPA within it.

National development designation could encompass transport improvements the description of the national development does not include proposals for a new runway, flight path or increased number of flights. Therefore it is not expected the risk of bird strike will significantly increase over and above that currently experienced and hence the national development will not have a likely significant effect in this regard.

The Glasgow Airport masterplan does not envisage expansion of its boundary before 2020 and with only a small possibility between 2020 and 2040 meaning that issues associated with potential expansion of the boundary would be best considered in future updates of the NPF. However, there is potential that projects to improve surface access within the boundary resulting in direct land take could result in the loss or fragmentation supporting habitat for whooper swans.

The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan indicates potential for the Strategic Economic Investment Locations associated with the airport to have LSE from increased disturbance to feeding and roosting whooper swans. The swans use satellite roosting ponds during the wintering period when foraging away from the SPA. These foraging and roosting areas may change from year to year as the swans respond to the quality of feeding in different places.

As reported in the NPF2 HRA the Strategic Transport Projects Review HRA established that any increase in disturbance was not expected to have adversely effects on site integrity. In addition, the NPF2 HRA concludes that the extent of available roosting and feeding habitats and limitation of the national development itself provided sufficient reassurance that no adverse effects will arise.

The Renfrewshire Local Development Plan HRA identifies two policies (Policy E2 –Glasgow Airport Zone and Policy E5 – Glasgow Airport Operational Land) which were screened as having LSE and through Appropriate Assessment, policy caveats have been added to policies to avoid effects relating to airport activities and surface transport to the airport.

Previous work has indicated that there is potential for LSE on whooper swans but that some mitigation is available to avoid adverse effects.” NPF3 June 2014

“The SNH Commissioned Report 369: Whooper Swan Distribution and Habitat Use in the Black Cart Flood Plain indicates that in terms of roosting and feeding (and associated flight) whooper swan activity tends to focus on areas south and west of the confluence of the White Cart and Clyde. The Report indicates that ensuring a healthy population will involve responding effectively to the development pressures and agricultural changes which could potentially threaten the favourable conservation status of this population, whilst ensuring air safety is not compromised.” EDC April 2015

#### **“Development at Glasgow Airport and the Black Cart Special Protection Area**

The Black Cart SPA has been classified to protect the main roosting area for an internationally important population of migratory whooper swans which spend the winter months in Scotland before returning to breed in Iceland. This roost area (and therefore the SPA) consists of the tidal stretch of the Black Cart river and some of the fields either side of it. However in order to build up the energy reserves required for the flight back to Iceland in the spring the swans spread throughout the Black Cart and River Gryfe floodplains feeding on agricultural fields. Consequently, none of the land controlled by Glasgow Airport is of any value to them.

Importantly, this includes the Airport's agricultural land at Netherton Farm. The swans have rarely if ever fed there. But as this is the only agricultural land that would require the swans to cross the airport itself to access, SNH has long argued that any flight safety risk that might be represented by the swans could be reduced to virtually zero by the Airport taking this area out of agriculture altogether.

Additionally, the birds are habituated to the noise and vibration of regular air traffic in close proximity to them. As such, development proposals in and around the Airport would only be likely to have any significant effect on the SPA if they were going to directly impinge on the site itself (i.e. require landtake from the designation).

There have been rare exceptions to this, when a development proposal very close to the SPA had the potential to give rise to noise or human activity levels that would exceed those which the birds are used to as a result of day to day operations at the Airport. But it is difficult to imagine that anything currently being proposed in relation to Glasgow Airport would have the potential for such significant effects. " SNH, 10/11/2015

INFORMATION	Site 12	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">INNER CLYDE</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Argyll and Bute, West Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Inverclyde – 20km estuary with extensive intertidal flats
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	27 <sup>th</sup> March 2000
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) – wintering population	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Redshank – Favourable Maintained (14/02/07)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a> and RAMSAR		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Management of grazing</li> <li>○ Safeguarding from tipping or obstruction, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ construction of pipelines,</li> <li>▪ dumping of waste</li> <li>▪ coastal protection (any flood prevention works would need to ensure no adverse impacts on the saltmarsh)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Prevention of mechanical damage and harmful pollution</li> <li>○ Minimisation of development disturbance and inappropriate recreational use of adjoining land.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>“Human activities that are believed to have a negative impact on the wintering redshank include those resulting in habitat loss and modification and disturbance. Studies of wintering redshank in the UK have shown that the species is site-faithful, both within and between winters, making the species particularly vulnerable to habitat change.</p> <p>In common with other waders, redshank may be frequently disturbed by human activities including recreation, particularly in more urbanised wintering sites such as parts of the Inner Clyde SPA. Loud noise and the operation of machinery associate with construction and industrial activity is another source of disturbance, with abrupt or intermittent noise particularly disturbing.</p> <p>Constriction work has therefore been found to significantly affect densities and feeding activity. Visual disturbance is also an issue e.g. from vehicular movement, human activity and lighting.</p> <p>The maximum distance at which disturbance has been identified in research is 300m and redshank can become habituated to activities that cause disturbance”.</p> <p>WDC– Sept 2013</p>		

"None established at this time" IC – Aug 2014

"Riverfront development and in particular the Erskine Town Centre could have potential impacts in some cases" RF January 2013

"The EU Management Plan indicates that studies of wintering Redshank in the UK have shown that the species is site-faithful both within and between winters, making the species particularly vulnerable to habitat loss and modification and disturbance. Human disturbance was also considered to be a threat, though the Management Plan suggested that the flight distance, when disturbed by humans, may be lower than for some other wader species, especially if birds are habituated to activities that might cause disturbance. West Dunbartonshire Council's HRA indicated that the maximum distance at which disturbance has been identified in research is 300m. Riverside development and enhanced riverside recreation are considered to be the likely potential effects of the CDP". Glasgow April 2014

"The Inner Clyde Estuary SPA is designated for Redshank that have sensitivities to noise, flood control, and impacts to their feedstock of molluscs, crustaceans, insects and earthworms, such as changing patterns of sediment movement. Whilst there is potential for noise generation associated with development of the Glasgow Airport site it is not considered that noise effects will be of a sufficient level to result in LSE on Redshank" NPF3 June 2014

"The EU Management Plan indicates that studies of wintering Redshank in the UK have shown that the species is site-faithful both within and between winters, making the species particularly vulnerable to habitat loss and modification and disturbance. Human disturbance was also considered to be a threat, though the Management Plan suggested that the flight distance, when disturbed by humans, may be lower than for some other wader species, especially if birds are habituated to activities that might cause disturbance." EDC April 2015

**"Ensuring development does not adversely impact on the Inner Clyde Special Protection Area.**

Published research has shown that redshank – the species with an internationally important population overwintering on the Inner Clyde SPA between September and March inclusive – will only be displaced (i.e. will abandon their feeding or roosting) as a result of development within 300 metres of them or less. As a result, development any further from the SPA boundary than 300m can be discounted in terms of it having any likely significant effect.

The aspects of construction phase development works that can disturb the redshank are either visible human activity (e.g. workmen in hi-vis vests etc.) or noise/vibration arising from construction. As redshank are only around 30cm in height it can be relatively easy to screen development activity from them in a way that prevents visual disturbance. There are also equipment and methods (e.g. helical displacement piling) that in some cases can be used to reduce development noise and vibration to levels that avoid disturbance. Recent research suggests that reducing noise levels arising from development to below 65 decibels may be sufficient to prevent adverse impacts on redshank.

Often more significant however in terms of disturbance to the redshank are the post-construction impacts. Any development that results in increased recreational access to the foreshore could also increase human disturbance to the birds. On its own, the impact of this is minor (unless you are dealing with very large numbers of people). However if increased recreational access includes an increase in the number of dogs walked off the lead by people accessing areas on or near to the SPA, the impacts can be substantial. Past monitoring results have suggested that dogs off the lead can be one of the most significant causes of redshank displacement that there is. This is obviously a very difficult issue to manage or mitigate, and all that can really be done where development is thought likely to increase recreational access to the foreshore at or near the SPA is to introduce signage pointing out the importance and sensitivity of the intertidal estuary during the winter months, and asking dog walkers to keep their dogs on the lead during the September to March period. " SNH, 10/11/2015

INFORMATION	Site 13	MAP	No Map Link
SITE NAME	<a href="#">MUIRKIRK AND NORTH LOWTHER UPLANDS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	South Lanarkshire, East Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2003
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) – breeding population</li> <li>• Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) – breeding population</li> <li>• Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) – breeding population</li> <li>• Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) – breeding population</li> <li>• Short-eared owl (<i>Asio Flammeus</i>) – breeding population</li> </ul>	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golden plover – Favourable Maintained (30/06/04)</li> <li>• Hen harrier - Unfavourable Declining (20/07/08)</li> <li>• Merlin – Unfavourable No Change (25/07/09)</li> <li>• Peregrine - Unfavourable No Change (19/08/04)</li> <li>• Short-eared owl - Favourable Maintained (17/07/98)</li> </ul>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a> & Site overlaps with Airds Moss (blanket bog) SAC		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Avoiding significant disturbance to breeding and wintering birds (windfarm development)</li> <li>○ Manage grazing, drainage and muirburn</li> <li>○ Controlled fossil collecting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>“Breeding raptors and golden plover are potentially vulnerable to disturbance from agricultural practices, game management and recreational activities (including walking and birdwatching) on the site. Potential threats to the moorland include degradation, loss of heather and peat erosion through inappropriate Muirburn, overgrazing, public/vehicular access and the spread of bracken. It is important that any land management practices – existing and proposed – and any land use changes are carefully planned to avoid disturbance to nesting and wintering locations.” SLC May 2013</p> <p>“The HRA considered the potential for effects on the conservation objectives of the SPA as a result of non-physical disturbance, physical loss of habitats and physical damage of habitats, arising from increased human disturbance and land use changes associated with the National Long Distance Cycling and Walking Network national development. No other national developments were considered to have MRE on this site to consider and the review process did not identify other plans or projects to consider in combination. There are no adverse effects on site integrity either alone or in combination. With the proposed mitigation in this HRA and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain” NPF3 June 2014</p> <p>“The site has relevant sensitivities to loss, damage and disturbance of habitat.” NPF3 June 2014</p>		

	<p>“sensitive to habitat loss and deterioration, nest destruction and land use changes and disturbance. In addition hen harriers and peregrine in general have suffered from persecution.” NPF3 June 2014</p>
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INFORMATION	Site 14	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">RENFREWESHIRE HEIGHTS</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Renfrewshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 <sup>th</sup> December 2007
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Hen harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ) – breeding population	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Hen harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ) – Unfavourable Declining (31/07/10)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Maintenance of a variety of habitats (bogs, heaths, grassland and flushes)</li> <li>○ Careful grazing</li> <li>○ Cyclical burning of areas of heather</li> <li>○ Control of bracken</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>“Potential increased recreational disturbance from promotion of access through green network promotion” IC Aug 2014</p> <p>“Not currently considered vulnerable to development in Renfrewshire” RF January 2013</p> <p>“vulnerable to some agricultural practices, game management, recreational activities, and degradation of habitat. Given that the proposals for development at Glasgow and Prestwick Airports are confined to the area within and around its current footprint it is considered that the national development would not result in LSE on the SPA. The Renfrewshire LDP, South Ayrshire LDP and NPF2 HRAs did not consider that there was a clear link between airport proposals and the SPA” NPF3 June 2014</p> <p>“is vulnerable to some agricultural practices, game management, recreational activities, degradation of habitat and of relevance to the [national long distance cycling and walking network] noise disturbance and potentially predation.” NPF3 June 2014</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 15	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">SLAMANNAN PLATEAU</a> Within Plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Falkirk and North Lanarkshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	9 <sup>th</sup> October 2008
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Taiga bean goose ( <i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> ) – wintering populations	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Taiga bean goose – Favourable Maintained (14/02/11)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a> & see also West Fannyside Moss SAC		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in Agriculture (away from dairy and arable farming)</li> <li>• Growth of forestry (geese prefer open aspects)</li> <li>• Potential for peat or other mineral operations</li> <li>• Recreational use of area (walking, cycling, horse-riding). Increases in this could disturb the bean geese.</li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>“The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form indicates that the SPA is subject to steady development pressure, including from housing, wind turbines and forestry as well as pressure for peat extraction. It also indicates that the level of recreational use is not high, but if activities such as walking, cycling, horse riding and bird watching take place were to increase, then this may result in disturbance to the geese.” Glasgow April 2014</p> <p>“recreational use of the site. Information on the SPA indicates that current recreational use is not high” NPF3 June 2014</p> <p>“The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form indicates that the SPA is subject to steady development pressure, including from housing, wind turbines and forestry as well as pressure for peat extraction. It also indicates that the level of recreational use is not high, but if activities such as walking, cycling, horse riding and bird watching take place were to increase, then this may result in disturbance to the geese.” EDC April 2015</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 16	MAP	No Map Link
SITE NAME	<a href="#">AIRDS MOSS</a> Within 'recreational distance' – 5km of plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	East Ayrshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Blanket bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitat</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Blanket Bog – Unfavourable Recovering (12/12/04)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	see also Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE			
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"The HRA considered the potential for effects on the conservation objectives of the SAC as a result of physical loss and damage resulting from some land use change and disturbance from humans associated with the National Long Distance Cycling and Walking Network national development. There are no adverse effects on site integrity either alone or in combination. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain." NPF3 June 2014</p> <p>"potentially be impacted by the development due to the additional collision risk associated with the overhead cables. The species is also sensitive to habitat loss and degradation due to drainage and changing management practises.</p> <p>It is possible that the development would require both upgrading of existing sections of rail network as well as new links. However, as the exact route for the high speed rail is yet to be determined it is difficult to determine whether the site will be impacted.</p> <p>The NPF2 included high speed rail as a national development and the HRA established that European sites "Cannot be defined at this stage. No clear route for the project has yet been identified." Furthermore "It remains too early to define whether or not the development will affect Natura sites in central Scotland." NPF3 June 2014</p> <p>"is sensitive to disturbance, loss and deterioration of habitat, as well as changes to soil and water quality."</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 17	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">BANKHEAD MOSS, BEITH</a> Within 'recreational distance' – 5km of plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	North Ayrshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active Raised Bogs	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitat</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Active Raised Bogs – Favourable Maintained (03/06/09)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ restored water table</li> <li>○ controlled grazing</li> <li>○ removal of birch trees</li> <li>○ evasive species (rosebay willowherb)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN			

INFORMATION	Site 18	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">BLAWHORN MOSS</a> Within 'recreational distance' – 5km of plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	West Lothian
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Active raised bogs; degraded raised bog	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitat</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Active raised bogs – Unfavourable Recovering (21/08/08)  Degraded raised bog – Unfavourable Recovering (21/08/08)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a> & NNR (18/12/80)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ restored water table (drain blocking etc)</li> <li>○ controlled grazing</li> <li>○ development of site for education, interpretation and demonstration purposes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Site is an isolated unit in a managed landscape</li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"are sensitive to drainage and changes to physical extent and soil quality" NPF 3 June 2014</p> <p>"is sensitive to hydrological change and direct impacts of some agricultural activities." NPF 3 June 2014</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 19	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">ENDRICK WATER</a> Within 'recreational distance' – 5km of plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Stirling, West Dunbartonshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> )	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species, including range of genetic types for salmon, as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species"</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) – Unfavourable Recovering (16/09/04)  Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) – Favourable Maintained (08/10/04)  River lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) – Favourable Maintained (08/10/04)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a> & overlaps Loch Lomond SPA		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improved water quality (control herbicides, manure slurry and the release of treated sewage and distillery by-product into the river)</li> <li>○ Prevention of sand extraction, bankside disturbance and siltation</li> <li>○ Prevention of flood controls (i.e. reinforcement of banks etc)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>The catchment of the Endrick Water SAC partly falls within the WDLDP area and the River Leven is downstream of the Endrick. Development impacting upon the morphology and river flow water quality of the River Leven could have an adverse effect upon the SAC, particularly with regard to river lamprey and Atlantic salmon which are anadromous, migrating downstream out of the River Leven into the Clyde estuary to feed and mature. Indeed, previously, migration salmon have been reported turning back at the mouth of the River Leven. This was thought to be caused by unfavourable water quality conditions and unnatural flow rates linked to the operation of the River Leven barrage. WDC Sept 2013</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 20	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">RIVER TWEED</a> Within 'recreational distance' – 5km of plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Northumberland, Scottish Borders
DESIGNATION STATUS	SAC	DATE OF DESIGNATION	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> ) Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> )  Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the qualifying <b>habitat</b> (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>to ensure for the qualifying habitat that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent of the habitat on site;</li> <li>• distribution of the habitat within site;</li> <li>• structure and function of the habitat;</li> <li>• processes supporting the habitat;</li> <li>• distribution of typical species of the habitat;</li> <li>• viability of typical species as components of the habitat;</li> <li>• no significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat."</li> </ul> <p>And</p> <p>"To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species, including range of genetic types for salmon, as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species"</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) – Unfavourable Recovering (16/09/04) Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) – Favourable Maintained (08/10/04) Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) – Favourable Maintained (24/11/03) River lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) – Favourable Maintained (08/10/04) Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) – Unfavourable No Change (05/11/04) and Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot – Unfavourable No Change (05/11/04)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		

(Site Management Link)	
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water drawn from system to Edinburgh in 'dry' years</li> <li>• Rod-caught fishing has economic value to area</li> <li>• Need to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improve water quality and quantity</li> <li>○ Maintain sequence of riparian habitats along river</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>“The main impacts on the river are from pollution, acidification and eutrophication, river-works and bankside management, genetic pollution and disease, abstraction and impoundment management. Aspects of pollution and eutrophication from point-sources are addressed in Scotland through current SEPA regulations and will be enhanced through the Water Framework Directive which will also tackle diffuse pollution. River-works are controlled by fisheries legislation, planning control and guidance through Tweed Forum River-Works Subgroup. Water resource management will also be addressed by WFD. Problems arising from potential genetic pollution of native fish populations will also be subject to existing statutory controls. Current standards of forestry practice already minimise impacts. In England, aspects of pollution and eutrophication from point sources, impoundment management and river-works are addressed by the Environment Agency. The River Tweed Catchment Management Plan, SSSI consents and Habitats Directive regulation will combine to effect long-term protection of the site and its features.” SLC May 2013</p>

INFORMATION	Site 21	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">LOCH LOMOND</a> Within 'recreational distance' – 5km of plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, Stirling, Argyll & Bute and West Dunbartonshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	24 <sup>th</sup> March 1997
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) – high density population Greenland white-fronted goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) – wintering population	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>"To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species"</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Capercaillie – Unfavourable Declining (26/03/13) Greenland white-fronted goose – Favourable Maintained (28/02/09)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<p>RAMSAR (05/01/1976) &amp; Nation Nature Reserve (08/07/1958) &amp; <a href="#">National Scenic Area</a> (19/08/1980) &amp; National Park (Loch Lomond &amp; the Trossachs) &amp; SAC (Loch Lomond Woods) &amp; <a href="#">SSSI</a> (West Loch Lomondside Woodlands (05/08/1983) &amp; SAC (Endrick Water)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE			
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>"The Natura 2000 Standard Data Form indicates that in the Loch Lomond SPA there are no significant threats to the interest at present." EDC April 2015</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 22	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">WESTWATER</a> Within 'recreational distance' – 5km of plan boundary	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Scottish Borders
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	24 <sup>th</sup> March 1997
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	Pink-footed goose ( <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ) – wintering population Waterfowl assemblage – wintering population	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Pink-footed goose ( <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ) – Favourable Maintained (07/10/07) Waterfowl assemblage – Favourable Maintained (25/11/07)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	RAMSAR (27/11/1995) & <a href="#">SSSI</a> (Westwater Reservoir)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Restrict public access</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extreme drought could make this an undesirable roost</li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	<p>“Shooting is now prohibited within the SPA boundary although consents are in place to allow for legal pest control. Shooting continues to take place outwith the site boundary on flight paths leaving the roost. Fishing currently has a closed period over the critical winter months for the bird interests. This should continue in order to minimise disturbance to the roost. Public access has previously been discouraged for understandable reasons. However, the site and its features can be enjoyed if access is taken responsibly in line with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Information boards, signage and publications may help to promote a greater understanding of the site and prevent unintentional disturbance.” SLC May 2013</p>		

INFORMATION	Site 23	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">AILSA CRAIG</a> Same coastal cell as plan	ADMINISTRATION AREA	SNH – Strathclyde and Ayrshire
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	25/04/1990
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northern gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>) – supporting population</li> <li>• Lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) – supporting population</li> <li>• Seabird assemblage – supporting in excess of 20,000 seabirds including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>)</li> <li>○ Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)</li> <li>○ Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Northern gannet –Favourable Maintained (06/06/04) Lesser black-backed gull – Unfavourable Declining (04/06/10)</p> <p>Seabird assemblage – Favourable Maintained (31/07/03) Guillemot – Favourable Maintained (31/07/03) Herring gull – Favourable Maintained (04/06/10) Kittiwake – Unfavourable Declining (31/07/03)</p>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a>		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Manage soil erosion (i.e. through control of rabbit population)</li> <li>○ Manage predators (i.e. through control of rat, cat and hedgehog populations)</li> <li>○ Control any future quarrying</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Potential for pollution to affect feeding</li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN			

INFORMATION	Site 24	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">FIRTH OF FORTH</a> Includes mobile species	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Stirling, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk, Fife, West Lothian, City of Edinburgh, East Lothian
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	30/10/2001
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bar-tailed godwit (<i>limosa lapponica</i>) – wintering population</li> <li>• Golden plover (<i>Pluvalis apricaria</i>) – wintering population</li> <li>• Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Pink-footed goose</b> (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>) – wintering population</li> <li>• Redshank (<i>Tringa tetanus</i>) – wintering population</li> <li>• Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellate</i>) – wintering population</li> <li>• Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) – post-breeding (passage) population</li> <li>• Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) – wintering population</li> <li>• Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>) – wintering population</li> <li>• Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) – wintering population</li>   <li>• Waterfowl assemblage – wintering population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Common scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)</li> <li>○ Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)</li> <li>○ Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>)</li> <li>○ Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)</li> <li>○ Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)</li> <li>○ Great Crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)</li> <li>○ Grey plover (<i>Pluvalis squatarola</i>)</li> <li>○ Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)</li> <li>○ Long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)</li> <li>○ Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)</li> <li>○ Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)</li> <li>○ Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)</li> <li>○ Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)</li> <li>○ Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)</li> <li>○ Velvet scoter (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>)</li> <li>○ Wigeon (<i>Anas Penelope</i>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	<p>Bar-tailed godwit – Favourable Declining (19/10/10)  Golden plover – Favourable Maintained (26/10/10)  Knot – Unfavourable Declining (27/10/10)  <b>Pink-footed goose</b> – Favourable Maintained (27/10/10)  Redshank – Favourable Maintained (27/10/10)</p>		

	<p>Red-throated diver – Favourable Maintained (27/10/10)  Sandwich tern – Favourable Declining (01/11/10)  Shelduck – Favourable Declining (01/11/10)  Slavonian grebe – Favourable Declining (01/11/10)  Turnstone – Favourable Maintained (01/11/10)</p> <p>Waterfowl assemblage –Favourable Declining (01/11/10)</p> <p>Note only the Pink-footed goose would appear to be within 'core' range of the plan area.</p>
<p><b>FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)</b></p>	<p><a href="#">SSSI</a> &amp; RAMSAR (30/10/01)</p>
<p><b>FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differing fortunes for similar species – no known reason</li> <li>• Need to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Manage intertidal areas and sand dunes</li> <li>○ Promote biodiversity</li> <li>○ Prevent dumping and fossil collection</li> <li>○ Manage recreational use</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN</b></p>	<p>“The HRA considered the potential for effects on the conservation objectives of the SPA as a result of disturbance, toxic and non-toxic contamination, and physical loss of habitat (including supporting habitat) resulting from construction activity, dredging, increased vessel movements, piling and land use change associated with the Strategic Airport Enhancements, Carbon Capture and Storage Network and Thermal Generation, Freight Handling Capacity on the Forth and Grangemouth Investment Zone national developments. It is clear that there are a number of pressures on the Firth of Forth SPA not only from the national developments but also in combination with the proposals contained within a number of other plans. With the mitigation proposed within this HRA and included within the assessments of the relevant wider planning documents, the residual effects identified are considered to be minimal and would not in combination have adverse effects on site integrity. However, they will alongside the national developments have the potential for continuing the existing and identified pressure on this SPA.</p> <p>There are no adverse effects on site integrity either alone or in combination. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.” NPF3 June 2014</p> <p>“human disturbance (red-throated diver are particularly sensitive to human disturbance from shoreline development); land reclamation (e.g. common scoter), wetland drainage (e.g. lapwing, redshank and wigeon), and pollution (e.g. goldeneye and velvet scoter)” NPF3 June 2014</p>

INFORMATION	Site 25	MAP	<a href="#">Map</a>
SITE NAME	<a href="#">GLADHOUSE RESERVOIR</a> Includes mobile species	ADMINISTRATION AREA	Midlothian
DESIGNATION STATUS	SPA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	14/07/1988
QUALIFYING INTERESTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser Brachyrhynchus</i>) – winter roost</li> </ul>	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (LINK)	<a href="#">Link</a>
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES	<p>“To avoid deterioration of the <b>habitats</b> of the qualifying <b>species</b> (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>• Distribution of the species within the site</li> <li>• Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>• No significant disturbance of the species”</li> </ul>		
SITE CONDITION	Pink-footed goose – Unfavourable Declining (11/12/09)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE (Site Management Link)	<a href="#">SSSI</a> & RAMSAR (14/07/88)		
FACTORS CURRENTLY INFLUENCING THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Control bankside vegetation to provide exposed shoreline</li> <li>○ Control water levels</li> <li>○ Control recreational activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
VULNERABILITIES TO CHANGE/POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN			

Appendix C: Initial Screening

<p><b>0</b> <b>Policy/proposal and Summary</b></p>	<p><b>Screened In/Out</b></p>	<p><b>Justification (and sites potentially affected)</b></p>
<p><b><u>Proposed Vision</u></b></p> <p>By 2036 Glasgow and the Clyde Valley will be a resilient, sustainable compact city region attracting and retaining investment, improving the quality of life for people and reducing inequalities. This will be achieved through the creation of a place which maximises its economic, social and environmental assets ensuring it fulfills its potential as Scotland’s foremost city region.</p> <p><u>The City Region in 2036...</u></p> <p>“Contributing to the Scottish Government’s Strategic Objectives: Wealthier and Fairer, Smarter, Healthier, Safer and Stronger, Greener”</p> <p>“<b>Successful and Sustainable:</b> The largest and most dynamic city region in Scotland for sustainable and inclusive economic growth and one of the UK’s fastest growing city regions with a skilled and entrepreneurial workforce.</p> <p><b>Low Carbon:</b> Low carbon heat and power, waste management and green networks, contributing to ecologically sustainable economy and lifestyles.</p> <p><b>Natural and Resilient:</b> More sustainable and resilient communities and places, better able to meet unforeseen challenges.</p> <p><b>Connected:</b> Well connected to UK, European and global markets: digitally, by air, sea and surface transport.</p> <p><b>Health and Wellbeing:</b> Enterprising communities that support high levels of personal health and wellbeing and reduce economic and social inequality between people and places.</p> <p><b>Collaborative:</b> Working in partnership to deliver outcomes. Using spatial planning as a collaborative tool to stimulate and co-ordinate public and private sector investment in places.</p> <p><u>Delivery and Outcomes focus for Planning and Placemaking</u></p> <p>“Spatial Land Use Model: Compact City Region”</p> <p>“<b>Centres:</b> Glasgow City Centre will be the city region’s central connected hub and the employment, retail, civic and cultural core of the city region. It will be accessible from across the city region and further afield particularly by connections to Glasgow International Airport and High Speed Rail connecting to London and other UK regions and centres. Support for other strategic centres to deliver their respective role and function.</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>General policy Statement</b></p> <p>Mentions Glasgow international Airport as a location in only the most general of terms.</p> <p>Assessment of this can be dealt with elsewhere in this HRA</p>

**Regeneration:** Development directed to sustainable brownfield locations. Maximising the use of existing infrastructure and assets. Integrate land use with sustainable transport networks. Development prioritised on brownfield land. Minimal extension of the city region's built up area in support of sustainable economic growth. Urban fabric renewed to carbon neutral standards.

**Economy:** a rebalanced economy focussed upon support for key economic sectors, the creation of high value jobs and Strategic Economic Investment Locations. Investment in freight hubs. Delivery of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal. Investment in digital infrastructure.

**Low Carbon Infrastructure:** Heat and power networks, network of waste management infrastructure, connected transport networks including active travel, green networks and sustainable drainage networks which contribute to a low carbon economy and lifestyles.

**Placemaking:** Creating places which are distinctive, safe, welcoming, adaptable, resource efficient and easy to move around. Communities reinvigorated by local activity. Places that support individual health and wellbeing and where green infrastructure connects urban and rural areas.

<p><b>Policy 1</b></p> <p><b>Placemaking</b> New development should contribute towards the creation of high quality places across the city region. In support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy new development proposals should take account of the Placemaking Principle set out below</p> <p><b>Placemaking Principle</b> New development proposals should be based upon a design led and participative process and should seek to deliver on the six qualities of place (distinctive, safe and pleasant, welcoming, adaptable, resource efficient and easy to move around and beyond) having regard to the following</p> <p><b>Distinctive</b> - Supporting a <b>Successful and Sustainable city region</b>, <b>Natural, Resilient city region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of distinctive and varied neighbourhoods reflecting local character within and in close proximity to the network of strategic centres.</li> <li>• Reflects local character, community identity and a sense of a place's role and function</li> <li>• Safeguards national and regionally important locations for tourism and recreational development in support of the sustainable growth of the visitor economy</li> <li>• Safeguards and promotes significant environmental, historic and cultural assets</li> <li>• Maintains and enhances an area's landscape character and supports the objectives of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Belt</li> </ul> <p><b>Safe and Pleasant</b> - Supporting a <b>Successful and Sustainable city region</b>, <b>Low Carbon city region</b>, <b>Natural, Resilient city region</b>, <b>Connected city region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports development in locations which are aligned to the Spatial Development Strategy with priority given to people movement over vehicle movement</li> </ul> <p><b>Easy to Move Around</b> - Supporting a <b>Successful and Sustainable city region</b>, <b>Connected city region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports high quality and convenient public transport integrated with land use and development, with development concentrated along transport corridors in close proximity to public transport stops</li> <li>• Supports the provision of active travel to facilitate the safe and convenient movements from one part of the city region to another</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>General policy statement</b></p>
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**Welcoming**

- Supporting a **Successful and Sustainable city region**

- Supports well designed sustainable buildings and related public spaces that strengthen community sense of place including public realm

**Adaptable**

- Supporting a **Successful and Sustainable city region, Natural, Resilient city region**

- Supports the 'compact city' model with priority given to brownfield locations supporting low energy consumption and higher residential density within a mixed land use context
- Contributes towards the delivery of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network in particular and support for community growing
- Supports the 'town centre first principle', where multiple uses and activities including housing, retail, employment and community facilities are clustered in accessible locations in support of the centre's role and function.

**Resource Efficient**

- Supporting a **Successful and Sustainable city region, Low Carbon city region, Natural, Resilient city region**

- Optimises the use of existing infrastructure
- Supports a mixture of housing types which are well designed and energy efficient and that meet the needs of a variety of households.
- Protects and improves the water environment particularly in relation to flood risk, surface water management and water quality

<p><b>Policy 2</b></p> <p><b>Leadership in delivering the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy</b></p> <p>In support of the delivery of the Vision by 2036, Clydeplan will encourage joint working and a multi-agency approach aligned to corporate leadership and decision making, in both the public and private sector which gives priority to the delivery of the Spatial Development Strategy.</p> <p>This will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities: implementation of policies and actions set out in Local Development Plans and related corporate documents including Local Housing Strategies, Local Transport Strategies, Economic Development Strategies, Single Outcome Agreements, Community Planning and the Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal;</li> <li>• Scottish Government: implementation of policies and actions set out in National Planning Framework, Scottish Planning Policy and related investment programmes;</li> <li>• Key Agencies: co-ordination and implementation of their investment programmes;</li> <li>• Infrastructure bodies: co-ordination and implementation of their future capital investment programmes;</li> <li>• Development and Investment sector: co-ordination and implementation of development proposals and investment strategies.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>General policy statement</b></p>
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<p><b>Policy 3</b>  <b>Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal</b></p> <p>In support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy Clydeplan will support the Lead Authorities in the development of the City Deal Programme and related projects.</p>	Out	<p><b>General policy statement</b></p> <p>Specific projects are considered below.</p>
<p><b>Schedule 1: Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal Projects (subject to business case assessment)</b></p>		
	M77 Strategic Corridor	<p>Out</p> <p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	Canal and North Gateway	<p>Out</p> <p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	City Centre Public Realm Programme	<p>Out</p> <p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	Clyde Waterfront	<p>Out</p> <p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	Collegelands; Calton/Barras	<p>Out</p> <p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect</p>

			would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Inchgreen	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.  The site is more 300m from the Inner Clyde SPA. SNH have advised that based on relevant research elsewhere, development activities of the nature proposed which are outwith a 300m radius of the Inner Clyde Spa would not be likely to have significant effects due to a lack of connectivity.
	Inverkip (former Inverkip Power Station)	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.  The site is more 300m from the Inner Clyde SPA. SNH have advised that based on relevant research elsewhere, development activities of the nature proposed which are outwith a 300m radius of the Inner Clyde Spa would not be likely to have significant effects due to a lack of connectivity.
	Ocean Terminal, Greenock (including cruise ship port)	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

			<p>The site is more 300m from the Inner Clyde SPA. SNH have advised that based on relevant research elsewhere, development activities of the nature proposed which are outwith a 300m radius of the Inner Clyde Spa would not be likely to have significant effects due to a lack of connectivity.</p>
	A8/M8 Corridor Access Improvements	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	Gartcosh/Glenboig Community Growth Area	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	Pan Lanarkshire Orbital Transport Corridor	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	Clyde Waterfront and Renfrew Riverside	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p>The site is more 300m from the Inner Clyde SPA. SNH have advised that based on relevant research elsewhere, development activities of the nature proposed which are outwith a 300m radius of the Inner Clyde Spa would not be likely to have significant effects due to a lack of connectivity.</p>

<p>Glasgow Airport Investment Zone</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><u>Development at Glasgow Airport and the Black Cart Special Protection Area</u></p> <p>The Black Cart SPA has been classified to protect the main roosting area for an internationally important population of migratory whooper swans which spend the winter months in Scotland before returning to breed in Iceland. This roost area (and therefore the SPA) consists of the tidal stretch of the Black Cart river and some of the fields either side of it. However in order to build up the energy reserves required for the flight back to Iceland in the spring the swans spread throughout the Black Cart and River Gryfe floodplains feeding on agricultural fields. Consequently, none of the land controlled by Glasgow Airport is of any value to them.</p> <p>Importantly, this includes the Airport's agricultural land at Nethererton Farm. The swans have rarely if ever fed there. But as this is the only agricultural land that would require the swans to cross the airport itself to access, SNH has long argued that any flight safety risk that might be represented by the swans could be reduced to virtually zero by the Airport taking this area out of agriculture altogether.</p> <p>Additionally, the birds are habituated to the noise and vibration of regular air traffic in close proximity to them. As such, development proposals in and around the Airport would only be likely to have any significant effect on the SPA if they were going to directly impinge on the site itself (i.e. require landtake from the designation).</p> <p>There have been rare exceptions to this, when a development proposal very close to the SPA had the potential to give rise to noise or human activity levels that would exceed those which the birds are used to as a result of day to day operations at the Airport. But it is difficult to imagine that anything currently being proposed in relation to Glasgow Airport would have the potential for such significant effects.</p>
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<p>Glasgow Airport Access</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><u>Development at Glasgow Airport and the Black Cart Special Protection Area</u></p> <p>The Black Cart SPA has been classified to protect the main roosting area for an internationally important population of migratory whooper swans which spend the winter months in Scotland before returning to breed in Iceland. This roost area (and therefore the SPA) consists of the tidal stretch of the Black Cart river and some of the fields either side of it. However in order to build up the energy reserves required for the flight back to Iceland in the spring the swans spread throughout the Black Cart and River Gryfe floodplains feeding on agricultural fields. Consequently, none of the land controlled by Glasgow Airport is of any value to them.</p> <p>Importantly, this includes the Airport's agricultural land at Nethererton Farm. The swans have rarely if ever fed there. But as this is the only agricultural land that would require the swans to cross the airport itself to access, SNH has long argued that any flight safety risk that might be represented by the swans could be reduced to virtually zero by the Airport taking this area out of agriculture altogether.</p> <p>Additionally, the birds are habituated to the noise and vibration of regular air traffic in close proximity to them. As such, development proposals in and around the Airport would only be likely to have any significant effect on the SPA if they were going to directly impinge on the site itself (i.e. require landtake from the designation).</p> <p>There have been rare exceptions to this, when a development proposal very close to the SPA had the potential to give rise to noise or human activity levels that would exceed those which the birds are used to as a result of day to day operations at the Airport. But it is difficult to imagine that anything currently being proposed in relation to Glasgow Airport would have the potential for such significant effects.</p>
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Cathkin Relief Road	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Community Growth Areas(East Kilbride, Newton, Hamilton and Larkhall)	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Greenhills Road/A726 Dual Carriageway	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Stewartfield Way Transport Capacity Enhancements	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Exxon Site Development	In	This development is likely to involve a road passing through the Exxon Site. It can not be confirmed at this time whether the route would pass within 300m of the Inner Clyde SPA. Connectivity with Inner Clyde (Redshank) is therefore established and <b>a likely significant effect</b> cannot be ruled out because of noise/vibration, visible human activity, increased recreational access and unleashed dogs.
Strathclyde Bus Investment Programme	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

<p><b><u>Spatial Development Strategy</u></b></p> <p><b>The Development Corridor</b></p> <p>The main focus of the Spatial Development Strategy's 'compact city model' is a Development Corridor which runs west to east through the city region paralleling the River Clyde and the M8 corridor and includes transformational mixed use projects such as Clyde Waterfront, Clyde Gateway, the City Centre and Ravenscraig as well as other spatial priorities like the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network. The importance of these projects to future sustainable growth of the city region is recognised in NPF3.</p> <p>The Development Corridor, with its significant reserves vacant and derelict land (<b>Background Report 4</b>) provides opportunities for a range of co-ordinated actions by public and private sectors and the opportunity to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reconnect the adjacent communities with the river, and connections across the river;</li> <li>• recycle and reuse vacant and derelict brownfield land;</li> <li>• support increased development densities to lower unit cost for infrastructure and public transport and to support local services and facilities, including schools, retail, healthcare and recreation;</li> <li>• generate large-scale economic activity maximising the opportunities for sustainable travel between work and home.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>Detailed sites will be further considered elsewhere in this HRA.</p>
<p><b>The Development Corridor - Clyde Waterfront</b></p> <p>The Clyde Waterfront is a large scale mixed use community regeneration and restructuring development opportunity requiring long term commitment and joint action. It is intended to revitalise the River Clyde section of the Development Corridor; reconnect its communities with the river and provide a focus for growth of the city region. The project area focuses on the Inverclyde Waterfront, Renfrew Riverside, Clydebank, Dumbarton, Bowling, Govan and Partick it also includes the Creative Clyde Enterprise Area in Glasgow. A number of Green Network Strategic Delivery Areas are identified along the Clyde Waterfront as priorities for action in delivering the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network. A number of City Deal projects associated with increased economic activity and connectivity are Clyde Waterfront related supporting increased economic activity and connectivity. Cross boundary joint working will be essential to ensure that the maximum benefits for the city region are gained from these projects.</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>Detailed sites will be further considered elsewhere in this HRA.</p>

<p><b>The Development Corridor - Clyde Gateway</b></p> <p>The Clyde Gateway is a large scale mixed use community regeneration and restructuring development opportunity requiring long term commitment and joint action. The project area is focused on the east end of Glasgow and the western edge of South Lanarkshire. It includes significant new road infrastructure (M74 Completion and East End Regeneration Route) and incorporates many of the 2014 Commonwealth Games facilities as well as being the initial focus for delivery of the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan (MGSDP). Delivering through the Clyde Gateway Urban Regeneration Company and building on the legacy of the Commonwealth Games the strategic aim is to deliver an economically competitive place and secure improvements in the environment and health and quality of life of the area's residents. The Clyde Gateway Community Forest will be a key component of the Clyde Gateway Green Network Strategic Delivery Area.</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p>
<p><b>The Development Corridor – Ravenscraig</b></p> <p>A National Development in NPF3, Ravenscraig's strategic role is to deliver the long-term regeneration and restructuring of the southern part of North Lanarkshire. Delivery will be design led, through master planning, to creating a new sustainable community based around a range of uses including a new town centre, regional education and sports facilities, employment opportunities, new housing and related community facilities, sustainable transport connections as well as integrated green infrastructure as an inherent element of its overall design. The Ravenscraig Green Network Strategic Delivery Area will be the priority in terms of delivering the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network in this part of the city region.</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while a general location is mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p><b>Projects referred to but not proposed by the Plan</b> – a national development in NPF3.</p>
<p><b>The Development Corridor - River Clyde</b></p> <p>The River Clyde is the second longest river in Scotland. The banks and communities along the River Clyde particularly those related to the former heavy engineering activities have been identified as major areas of regeneration as part of the Spatial Development Strategy e.g. Clyde Waterfront including Inverclyde Waterfront and Renfrew Riverside. However the river itself is a very much underused asset. In support of this regeneration activity the river offers potential for greater leisure, recreation, visitor and sustainable transport related activity with opportunities to link to the national long distance walking and cycle routes and more localised recreational opportunities and visitor attractions. In addition the river has potential to mitigate against flood risk and support surface water management and the Metropolitan</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>Detailed sites will be further considered elsewhere in this HRA.</p>

Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan. Development of a joint River Clyde Strategy will be important in securing these multiple benefits.			
<p><b>Spatial Development Strategy - Forth and Clyde Canal</b></p> <p>Spanning Scotland from the Forth estuary to Bowling Basin on the River Clyde, the 35 miles of fully navigable waterway of the Forth and Clyde Canal offer a range of economic development, visitor economy, regeneration and surface water management opportunities in Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Glasgow (particularly North Glasgow, Port Dundas, Sighthill and Maryhill). Joint working with Scottish Canals in support of the delivery of the Scottish Government's Canals Strategy will ensure the continued revitalisation of the Forth and Clyde Canal and the delivery of the associated wider social and economic benefits.</p>		Out	<p><b>Projects referred to but not proposed by the Plan – Scottish Canals Strategy</b></p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>The Scottish Canals strategy will be required to comply with HRA legislation and would therefore include an assessment of the Bowling Basin area in terms of its impact on the Inner Clyde SPA.</p>
<p><b>Spatial Development Strategy - Community Growth Areas</b></p> <p>Thirteen Community Growth Areas (CGAs) with capacity to deliver approximately 19,000 new houses are recognised in NPF3. The CGAs are located at Bishopton, Broomhouse/Ballieston/Carmyle, Carluke, Cumbernauld South, Easterhouse/Gartloch, East Kilbride, Gartcosh/Glenboig, Hamilton West, Johnstone South West, Larkhall/Ferniegar, Newton, Robroyston and South Wishaw. Although the economic downturn has had an impact on their delivery, the CGAs remain an important component of the planned sustainable growth of the city region. They provide an opportunity to create examples of low carbon sustainable communities, through a master planned and design led approach by incorporating a range of housing types, tenures and density; integrated green infrastructure; active travel links; renewable energy options; and mixed uses including community infrastructure, and local scale employment. Joint working between local authorities, house builders and landowners will be important to ensure the potential of the CGAs are delivered. A number of City Deal projects are CGA related providing infrastructure in support of the delivery of housing.</p>		Out	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>Detailed sites will be further considered elsewhere in this HRA.</p>
CGAs	Bishopton, Renfrewshire	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>

	Broomhouse/Baillieston/Carmyle	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	Carluke	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p>At the Local Development Plan level an assessment noted that the Clyde Woodlands SAC is separated from the CGA boundary by agricultural fields and that there is no conceivable connectivity.</p>
	Cumbernauld South	Out	<p>The CGA boundary shown in the North Lanarkshire Local Plan extends to within 730m of the Slamannan Plateau SPA. It concluded that construction activities and general human activity during post construction/occupation may result in disturbance of qualifying Taiga bean geese.</p> <p>Further more detailed assessment was undertaken, including an appendix 'Information to inform the Appropriate Assessment: Slamannan Plateau Special Study which concluded that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be no loss of habitat from the SPA or from areas outside of the SPA which could potentially be used as foraging or roosting areas by bean geese.</li> <li>• It is anticipated that a 700m wide section of Fannyside Muir Woodland which separates the CGA from the SPA will provide adequate screening such that disturbance of bean geese from construction activities will be negligible.</li> <li>• With regard to visual and auditory disturbance from general</li> </ul>

			<p>human activities associated with the occupied housing development it is also anticipated that the Fannyside Muir Woodland will provide adequate screening such that disturbance of bean geese will be negligible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to increased disturbance within the woodland (e.g. by joggers or dog walkers), levels are not anticipated to be significantly greater than those which are already experienced (i.e. Fannyside Muir Woodland is already adjoined by other residential areas of Cumbernauld and is regularly accessed by humans).</li> </ul> <p>Based on this it is concluded that there will be no likely significant impacts on the qualifying species or the integrity of the site resulting from this development.</p>
	Easterhouse/Gartloch	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	East Kilbride	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Gartcosh/Glenboig	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Hamilton West	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

	Johnstone South West	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Larkhall/Ferniegair	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Newton	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Robroyston	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	South Wishaw	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

<p><b>Spatial Development Strategy - Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network</b></p> <p>The Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network is a large-scale long-term transformational programme of action covering the city-region. It is an integral part of the Central Scotland Green Network, identified as a National Development in NPF3, and forms part of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Belt. It seeks to address the need for green infrastructure across the city region by linking urban and rural communities, and by promoting healthier lifestyles, better environments, greater biodiversity, stronger communities and economic opportunity through a programme of positive environmental action. The Green Network has, for example, contributed to the establishment of Scotland's largest urban nature park at the Seven Lochs Wetland Park between Glasgow and Coatbridge and the creation of the Kilpatrick Forest in West Dunbartonshire which supports woodland expansion as well as strategic walking and cycling routes.</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while a general location is mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>Topic is expanded upon later in the plan – see Policy 12.</p>
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<p><b>The Development Corridor - Glasgow City Centre</b></p> <p>Glasgow City Centre is the core of the city-region and its principal economic and cultural global asset. The City Centre is the primary location within the city region for retail, office, education, commercial leisure, visitor and civic uses serving the whole city region as well as being the regional and national transport hub.</p> <p>Located at the heart of the city region, adjacent to the River Clyde and forming a key part of the Development Corridor with the adjoining Clyde Waterfront and Clyde Gateway regeneration priorities, its strategic aim is to provide the key location within the city region for office, education, commercial leisure, visitor and civic uses as well as retaining its nationally important role as a retail centre and transport hub, including the development of a High Speed Rail terminus.</p> <p><b><u>Joint Commitment - Glasgow City Centre</u></b></p> <p>In support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy the Clydeplan Local Authorities recognise the strategic importance of Glasgow City Centre to the future wellbeing of the city region given its scale and influence with regard to employment, retail, civic, cultural, further education, the visitor economy and its central accessibility by public transport modes. This will require the consideration of the impact of development proposals both individually and cumulatively on the City Centre.</p> <p>Decision making from all stakeholders is required to support and protect the City Centre's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role and function at the apex of the Network of Strategic Centres (Policy 4, Schedule 2, Diagram 3);</li> <li>• role as the primary Strategic Economic Investment Location (Policy 5, Schedule 3, Diagram 4);</li> <li>• accessibility and connectivity with the city region including the preferred location for the development of a High Speed Rail terminus (Policy 20).</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while a general location is mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>However, any individual locations will be considered elsewhere in this HRA.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 4</b></p> <p><b>Network of Strategic Centres</b></p> <p>Strategic centres are the hub of the city region's communities supporting a range of economic and social activities. It is recognised that the economic and social significance of Glasgow City Centre and its diverse range of core functions sets it apart from all other strategic centres.</p> <p>To support the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy all strategic development proposals should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect and enhance the development of the network of strategic centres in line with their role and function, challenges and future actions set out in Schedule 2;</li> <li>• protect and enhance the long term health of Glasgow City Centre to ensure there is no detrimental impact on its role and function, as set out in Schedule 2 and in support of Joint Commitment - Glasgow City Centre;</li> <li>• recognise that whilst the Network of Strategic Centres is the preferred location for strategic scale development, such proposals are subject to the sequential approach set out in Scottish Planning Policy and the assessment of impact on the other Strategic Centres in the network to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on their role and function..</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while general locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>However, individual/named locations are considered below.</p>
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Centre Name	Status	Role and Function	Challenges	Future Actions		
Glasgow City Centre	City Centre	<p>The City Centre is at the apex of the Network by virtue of the scale and diversity of its functions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is a retail location of UK significance;</li> <li>it is the location of a number of higher and further education establishments;</li> <li>it is the prime office location within the city region;</li> <li>it is a national and international transport hub and visitor economy destination which is supported by its wide range of leisure, entertainment and cultural facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diversion of expenditure from the City Centre to other retail locations and e-tailing;</li> <li>spatial contraction of the prime retail pitch;</li> <li>delivery of development opportunities;</li> <li>quality of public realm;</li> <li>accessibility across the City Centre and connections to Glasgow Airport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support the implementation of the Tax Increment Finance scheme for the Buchanan District area;</li> <li>take forward the City Centre Strategy;</li> <li>take forward the City Centre Traffic and Transportation Strategy;</li> <li>support the delivery of the Sauchiehall Street Business Improvement District;</li> <li>continue to invest in the provision of Grade A office space.</li> </ul>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Airdrie	Town Centre	Retail, community, healthcare, cultural, leisure, civic	<p>retail contraction; encourage a wider mix of town centre uses; enhance activity throughout the day and evening; regenerate the historic townscape.</p>	<p>finalise the Draft Airdrie Town Centre Action Plan and take forward the agreed outcomes.</p>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Barrhead	Town Centre	Civic, community, employment and business	<p>retain and sustain the regeneration initiatives; augment and consolidate the town centre's distinctive character; competition from car borne retailing.</p>	<p>establishment of a Business Improvement District; produce a Town Centre strategy improve residual unattractive elements; enhance Levern Water opportunity; enhance cycle routes.</p>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Braehead	Commercial Centre	Retail, leisure, employment and business	<p>secure continued investment;</p> <p>enhance the retail, commercial and business offer and quality of place through the provision of a range of uses to strengthen urban character;</p> <p>enhance the quality of the public realm;</p> <p>ensure that Braehead is central to the ongoing regeneration of Renfrew Riverside delivering new development as well as investment within the context of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal.</p>	<p>develop a Braehead Centre Strategy and Action Plan;</p> <p>support planned investment within the context of an approved masterplan ensuring co-ordinated action in support of the Clyde Waterfront and Renfrew Riverside City Deal projects facilitating the delivery of:</p> <p>a range of new commercial and business uses to enhance the existing offer and employment opportunities; improved walking and cycling routes; public transport improvements including the provision of a new hub; new residential opportunities; green network enhancements; and new civic space.</p> <p>based on ongoing monitoring of investment activity and health checks review and consider the status of Braehead through Renfrewshire Council's Local Development Plan process.</p>	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
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Clydebank	Town Centre	Retail, leisure, civic	quality of retail offer compared to similar sized/format town centres; quality of environment in parts; quality of evening/leisure offer; public transport facilities.	development of key sites and buildings to enhance retail and leisure offer; animate the Forth and Clyde Canal and increase town centre population and enterprise; Improve accessibility, particularly through an enhanced public transport interchange, and linkages to the Queens Quay 'Changing Place'	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Coatbridge	Town Centre	Retail, community, healthcare, cultural, leisure, business	retail contraction; vacancy issues and condition of stock; narrow mix of town centre uses; build on the success of recent investments in the town centre.	finalise the Draft Coatbridge Town Centre Action Plan and take forward the agreed outcomes .	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Cumbernauld	Town Centre	Retail, civic, community, employment, education, business	retail contraction; poor quality environment for users; vacancy issues; lack of quality civic space	finalise the Draft Cumbernauld Town Centre Action Plan and take forward the agreed outcomes.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Dumbarton	Town Centre	Retail, civic	vacancy issues; competition from other retail locations; low business/pedestrian activity; connectivity issues.	delivery of development on key sites within the town centre including new Council offices and residential development; improve the quality of connections within the town centre and along the waterfront including to Dumbarton Castle; create/enhance green network.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
East Kilbride	Town Centre	Retail, business, economic, civic, health, community, leisure uses, public transport hub	competition from other retail locations; need for more marketable floorspace; complicated layout and connections between the variety of uses; improve the internal and external fabric of the shopping centre; accessing funding opportunities; raise the profile of the town centre and potential of the visitor economy for both the day and evening economy.	reconfiguration of retail floorspace and rezone the shopping centre to create differentiated shopping trips; support investment to maintain and grow the town centre's role and function; progress funding applications to support a range of activities including incubation units, business support, training, major refurbishments; redevelopment of public facilities. renew/replace/refurbish building fabric; re-launch the shopping centre to a wider catchment with a new brand and identity.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Easterhouse	Town Centre	Retail, commercial, leisure, civic and community uses	need for investment to improve the quality of the Shandwick Shopping Centre; need to improve linkages between different parts of the town centre and to adjoining neighbourhoods.	deliver actions relating to the Centre set out in the Easterhouse Strategic Development Framework (SDF)	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Greenock	Town Centre	Retail, civic, leisure, community, employment, business, residential	address the effects of declining population and continue to improve the quality of the environment; strengthen the retail role to take account of changing shopper habits and patterns.	continue to improve the public realm and retail offer, including the complimentary role of Port Glasgow and investigate actions needed to undertake a health check for the town centre.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Hamilton	Town Centre	Retail, business, economic, civic, education, health, community, leisure uses, public transport hub	competition from other retail locations; underused floorspace and key vacant buildings in town centre; ongoing maintenance and enhancement of public realm and the accessibility of the town centre; limited retail offer and low footfall.	take forward the Hamilton Business Improvement District; review options to improve public realm and the accessibility of the core area. improve the diversity, offer and choice to strengthen both the day and the evening economy. encourage a range of uses to increase footfall.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Kirkintilloch	Town Centre	Retail, cultural, civic , community	reduction in the quantity and quality of retail offer and competition from larger retail locations; lack of evening activity; limited public transport accessibility ; priority imbalance between pedestrians and traffic; better integration between the Cowgate with Townhead areas.	continued improvements to public realm through the ongoing masterplan;  improved linkages with the Forth and Clyde Canal and Antonine Wall to better exploit the visitor economy potential of the town; modernise the core retail area at Cowgate to retain vitality and enhance the town centre.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Lanark	Town Centre	Tourism and cultural, heritage assets, retail, civic and community uses, public transport hub	limited population catchment; quality of retail offer and vibrancy of the town centre.	develop the retail offer, evening economy and the town centre's administrative role for the wider rural area; improve visitor economy and cultural and historical opportunities and linkages within the town centre.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Motherwell	Town Centre	Retail, civic, community, employment, commercial	retail contraction; proximity to Ravenscraig and uncertainty over timescales for its development; significant barriers to pedestrian movement within the town centre; limited evening economy; ensure that public services and facilities remain within the town centre.	finalise the Draft Motherwell Town Centre Action Plan and take forward the agreed outcomes.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Newton Mearns	Town Centre	Retail regeneration, civic, community, employment, business	limited scope for growth; competition from other retail locations.	potential to reconfigure civic uses to be explored; introduce a range of appropriate complementary uses to assist vibrancy; enhancement of adjoining community uses to be explored; produce a Town Centre strategy.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Paisley	Town Centre	Cultural, heritage, retail, civic, community, leisure, education uses and public transport hub	to capitalise on the potential of cultural and heritage assets to stimulate regeneration; address underused upper floors and vacancy in core areas; enhance and diversify the offer and choice to strengthen the evening economy.	implement Paisley Town Centre Heritage Asset Strategy and take forward a bid for UK City of Culture 2021; deliver programme of public realm enhancement works to the historic fabric; deliver varied events/cultural programmes; encourage a range of uses and increase town centre population.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Parkhead	Town Centre	Retail, commercial, leisure, civic and community uses	poor quality streetscape and high street shopping environment; vacancy issues focussed on around Parkhead Cross.	support delivery of the second phase of the Townscape Heritage Initiative aimed at improving shopfronts and the quality of the retail environment around Parkhead Cross.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Partick/Byres Rd	Town Centre	Retail, commercial, leisure, civic and community uses	pressure for non-retail uses focussed on the Byres Rd area; lack of usable public space and poor quality public realm; potential reduction in footfall due to closure of Western Infirmary hospital; lack of development opportunities for modern large scale retailers.	maintain an appropriate balance of retail and non-retail uses in the Byres Rd area; support the approved Business Improvement District process (Byres Rd only); continue to invest in the public realm as set out in the emerging Byres Road Masterplan; support delivery of the Glasgow University Campus Plan for the former Western Infirmary hospital site.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Pollok	Town Centre	Retail, commercial, leisure, civic and community uses	the need to continue to develop a diversity of town centre uses; the retail element of the centre is predominantly accessed by car.	develop the centre through delivery of the current outline planning consent for additional retail, employment and leisure uses; promote multi modal based access to the town centre.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Ravensraig	Town Centre	Retail, education, leisure, employment	revision of masterplan and extended timescale for delivery	promote and support Ravensraig masterplan	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Shawlands	Town Centre	Retail, commercial, leisure, civic and community uses	long term erosion of its retail offer; develop the town centre as a community hub for residents.	implement the Shawlands Town Centre Action Plan Spatial Strategy; seek the retail led regeneration of the Centre focussed on Shawlands Arcade.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Wishaw	Town Centre	Retail, civic, community	retail contraction; proximity to Ravenscraig and uncertainty over timescales; traffic congestion issues reduces the attractiveness of the town centre to users.	take forward the Town Centre Framework for Wishaw and its accompanying Action Plan.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

<p><b>Policy 5</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Economic Investment Locations</b></p> <p>The Strategic Economic Investment Locations (SEILs) set out in Schedule 3 and Diagram 4 are the city-region's strategic response to delivering long-term sustainable economic growth. To support the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy Local Authorities should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o safeguard and promote investment in the SEILs to support their dominant role and function and to address the opportunities/ challenges as identified in Schedule 3. This may include providing opportunities for their expansion or consolidation of these locations, where appropriate;</li> <li>o identify the locations and circumstances when other uses commensurate to the scale of the SEILs non-dominant role and function will be supported. The Implementing the Plan and Development Management section of the Plan should be taken into account when considering non dominant role/function uses within the SEILs.</li> </ul>				Out	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while general locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>Sites assessed in more detail below.</p>
Cluster name	SEIL name	Key Sectors (dominant role and function)	Opportunities/Challenges		
Glasgow City Centre Cluster	Glasgow City Centre	Business and financial services; green technologies; higher and further education; visitor economy	<p>The City Centre Strategy seeks to improve accessibility within the City Centre, and in particular to encourage the development of a night-time economy in the original International Financial Service District (IFSD), Broomielaw area, and improve connectivity between the Principal Office Area, the Learning Quarter, and other City Centre 'Districts. City Deal investment will support the City Centre Strategy by delivering public realm, smart infrastructure, and sustainable transport projects. All these measures will help support development in this location.</p> <p>(Note that both the ITREZ and International Financial Service District (IFSD) SEILs sit within the specific City Centre SEIL boundary)</p>	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>

Glasgow City Centre Cluster	Creative Clyde Enterprise Area (incorporating Hydro/SECC and Pacific Quay)	Creative and digital industries; visitor economy	<p>This location provides development opportunities on both banks of the River Clyde. On the south bank, its Enterprise Zone status provides incentives to encourage further development for businesses operating within the creative and digital industries, as will the improved accessibility provided by Fastlink. City Deal investment will provide improvements in pedestrian/cycle accessibility. The Scottish Enterprise masterplan seeks a range of complementary uses such as retail, leisure, and residential, in order to create a night-time economy. Visitor economy activity is focused on the Science Centre.</p> <p>On the north bank, the SECC/SSE Hydro is an established high quality location which focuses on visitor economy, including business tourism.</p>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Glasgow City Centre Cluster	International Financial Service District (IFSD)	Business and Financial services	<p>City Deal investment will support accessibility and public realm, and sustainable transport infrastructure. The City Centre Strategy encourages new build and refurbishment developments which will provide residential, hotel, leisure, and supporting uses in order to promote a night-time economy in the initial IFSD (Broomielaw) area.</p> <p>(Note the initial focus on the Broomielaw has developed into a City Centre wide brand aimed at expanding the financial services sector.</p>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Glasgow City Centre Cluster	International Technology and Renewable Energy Zone (ITREZ)	Green/ Renewable Technologies	<p>Development opportunities remain, and the SEIL could benefit from the University of Strathclyde's campus masterplan, the City Centre Strategy's Learning Quarter and other projects. In addition, City Deal investment will improve physical connectivity with other parts of the City Centre.</p>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Bio Corridor Cluster	Biocity Scotland Proposed Enterprise Area	Life Sciences	<p>Recent designation as an "Enterprise Area" by Scottish Government as a key location for life science based businesses.</p> <p>The creation of MediCity as an additional focus will further enhance the Glasgow BioCorridor and Scottish Life Science Network bringing together academic institutions, the NHS as well as commercial operators.</p>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Bio Corridor Cluster	Queen Elizabeth University Hospital Glasgow	Life sciences (research and development)	<p>Opportunities through the teaching and learning centre and supporting research facilities will allow collaboration between academic, industrial and NHS sectors. Its accessibility with the Creative Clyde SEIL and the City Centre has been improved by Fastlink, and City Deal investment will create a new pedestrian/cycle route between the Hospital Campus, Govan, Pacific Quay and the City Centre, thus improving sustainable transport links between these key locations. Improved public transport links to wider hospital catchment.</p>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Bio Corridor Cluster	West of Scotland Science Park	Life Sciences / Green Technologies	<p>This is an established high quality business park for businesses operating in emerging technologies, including life sciences. Development opportunities remain within the park.</p>	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Glasgow Int'l Airport Cluster	Glasgow Airport Investment Area (GAIA)	Distribution and Logistics/ Manufacturing/ Engineering/ Green Technologies/ Life Sciences/ Research and Development/ Airport related use	<p>City Deal investment to improve surface access to Glasgow Airport increasing connectivity to international, national and regional markets. Improving connectivity within the wider SEIL will facilitate the redevelopment and regeneration of key development sites to support growth at this location.</p> <p>This location is also a Strategic Freight Transport Hub which supports the operation of the wider SEIL.</p>	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><u>Development at Glasgow Airport and the Black Cart Special Protection Area</u></p> <p>The Black Cart SPA has been classified to protect the main roosting area for an internationally important population of migratory whooper swans which spend the winter months in Scotland before returning to breed in Iceland. This roost area (and therefore the SPA) consists of the tidal stretch of the Black Cart river and some of the fields either side of it. However in order to build up the energy reserves required for the flight back to Iceland in the spring the swans spread throughout the Black Cart and River Gryfe floodplains feeding on agricultural fields. Consequently, none of the land controlled by Glasgow Airport is of any value to them.</p> <p>Importantly, this includes the Airport's agricultural land at Nethererton Farm. The swans have rarely if ever fed there. But as this is the only agricultural land that would require the swans to cross the airport itself to access, SNH has long argued that any flight safety risk that might be represented by the swans could be reduced to virtually zero by the Airport taking this area out of agriculture altogether.</p> <p>Additionally, the birds are habituated to the noise and vibration of regular air traffic in close proximity to them. As such, development proposals in and around the Airport would only be likely to have any significant effect on the SPA if they were going to directly impinge on the site itself (i.e. require landtake from the designation).</p> <p>There have been rare exceptions to this, when a development proposal very close to the SPA had the potential to give rise to noise or human activity levels that would exceed those which the birds are used to as a result of day to day operations at the Airport. But it is difficult to imagine that anything currently being proposed in relation to Glasgow Airport would have the potential for such significant effects.</p>
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	Bishopston	Distribution and Logistics, Manufacturing/ Engineering	Redevelopment of previously used land within Community Growth Area. Private sector investment providing fully serviced site as part of wider masterplan. M8 junction improvements/access provision required to facilitate development.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Clyde Gateway	Business and Financial Services / Distribution and Logistics	Within South Lanarkshire the Shawfield site Phase 1, part of the National Business District, is remediated, serviced and new pedestrian walkways and bridge completed. Consent granted for class 4 and ancillary uses and site currently being marketed. Further development land in Shawfield will be brought forward in future phases, remediation and servicing will require to be undertaken. The area provides an opportunity to bring 10,000 jobs to the location.. A new office and commercial district has been created on a previously derelict 5Ha site bounded by Farmloan Road and Cambuslang Road in Rutherglen. The site has the potential to bring 1,000 jobs to the area	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Clydebank Riverside	Business and Financial Services/Life Sciences	Opportunities for further development exist adjacent to recent business development at Queens Quay and Clyde Gate, which could link to existing and planned health (Golden Jubilee Hospital and proposed care home and health centre), leisure (proposed WDC leisure centre) and educational (Clydebank College) uses. WDC has committed £16m towards advance infrastructure to realise a 1,000 house development on Queens Quay.	In	This development is likely to involve development along the riverside. It seems likely that development would come within 300m of the Inner Clyde SPA. Connectivity with Inner Clyde (Redshank) is therefore established and <b>a likely significant effect</b> cannot be ruled out because of noise/vibration, visible human activity, increased recreational access and unleashed dogs.

	Eurocentral	Distribution and Logistics	<p>Eurocentral Scotland has been masterplanned to offer a range of serviced plots to accommodate production and distribution businesses and significant development opportunities remain. Large scale speculative development has also provided major floorspace with significant accommodation available to the market for business and distribution activities.</p> <p>Additional opportunities at Newhouse Industrial Estate and Mossend Railhead further augment the attractiveness of the SEIL for future development. Enhanced access to the SEIL will be secured through the M8/ M73/ M74 Motorway Improvement Project. City Deal funding offers further opportunities to enhance connectivity to Eurocentral from surrounding communities.</p> <p>This location is also a Strategic Freight Transport Hub which supports the operation of the wider SEIL.</p>	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
	Gartcosh	Business and Financial Services	<p>Significant development potential remains at Gartcosh where three large scale development areas offer a range of options for business users. The location has direct access to the motorway network (M73), a passenger rail station on site, and is in close proximity to the Gartcosh - Glenboig Community Growth Area.</p> <p>Significant opportunities also exist to augment the established Scottish Crime Campus.</p> <p>To help stimulate investment, Fusion Assets are promoting part of the site as the Gartcosh Industrial Park, where advance infrastructure works are ongoing on the first phase of a development. City Deal investment is also being investigated to improve access to the site.</p>	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>

	Hamilton International Technology Park	Business and Financial Services / Life Sciences / Creative and Digital Industries	This is an established high quality business park and the key challenge is to retain this character through maintaining the environmental quality and preventing inappropriate changes of use.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Hillington / Renfrew North	Distribution and Logistics, Manufacturing/Engineering, Business Services	Innovative development mechanism (Simplified Planning Zone) in place to encourage growth and diversify uses in this successful sustainable business park location. A need to continue to evolve and adapt to changing market demands and facilitate the development of key sites.  This location is also a Strategic Freight Transport Hub which supports the operation of the wider SEIL.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Inverclyde Waterfront	Green Technologies / Business and Financial Services	The National Renewables Infrastructure Plan (NRIP) identifies Inchgreen as a phase 2 site (i.e. further potential site) for distributed manufacturing / operations and maintenance of offshore wind infrastructure. City Deal investment will support the development of this site for renewable and specialist marine services by enabling remediation works and access improvements. There are potential opportunities for public sector funding to progress several sites, i.e. through Riverside Inverclyde (URC). A flexible planning policy approach provides the scope to meet changing market demands, where appropriate.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.  The site is more 300m from the Inner Clyde SPA. SNH have advised that based on relevant research elsewhere, development activities of the nature proposed which are outwith a 300m radius of the Inner Clyde Spa would not be likely to have significant effects due to a lack of connectivity.
	Lomondgate	Business and Financial Services/Creative and Digital Industries/Tourism	Planning permission for a business park adjacent to existing international businesses and established roadside services on the A82 strategic route. Further opportunities exist within the Vale of Leven Industrial Estate within a wooded setting. Existing properties within the Vale of Leven Industrial Estate would benefit from improvements. Green Network enhancement projects have been identified.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

	Peel Park North	Life Sciences/Creative and Digital Industries	This is an established high quality business park and the key challenge is to retain this character through maintaining the environmental quality and preventing inappropriate changes of use. City Deal investment in East Kilbride road schemes will increase the accessibility of this location.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Poniel	Distribution and Logistics	Part of the site has been developed for a whisky blending and storage facility. The consent on the remainder of the site has recently been extended by three years. A change of ownership and the economic downturn have delayed progress on the development of the site.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Ravenscraig	Business and Financial Services / Construction / Manufacturing / Engineering /Further and Higher Education	Designation as a National Development within NPF3 reflects the importance given to the regeneration of Ravenscraig to create a sustainable settlement and there is considerable potential to accommodate a range of business and educational opportunities across the site including the continuation of manufacturing and engineering and further and higher education related activities at the New College Lanarkshire Campus.  The masterplan for the site is currently under review by Ravenscraig Ltd to reflect current market conditions and opportunities are being examined to consider the scope for utilizing Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) to unlock future opportunities on site.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	Robroyston	Business and Financial services	Business pavilions have been developed to provide the Novo Business Park, and the wider area within the site has been prepared for development, offering a range of development opportunities.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

	<p>Scottish Enterprise Technology Park (SETP)</p>	<p>Life Sciences / Creative and Digital Industries / Green Technologies (Research and Development)</p>	<p>This is an established specialised business park and the key challenge is to retain this character through maintaining the environmental quality and preventing inappropriate changes of use.</p> <p>Ongoing restructuring within the estate has created a number of small scale brownfield sites available for development. City Deal investment in East Kilbride road schemes will increase the accessibility of this location.</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 6</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Freight Transport Hubs</b></p> <p>The Strategic Freight Transport Hubs set out in <b>Schedule 4</b> and <b>Diagram 4</b> comprise the strategic response to long-term sustainable freight movements into and within the city-region.</p> <p>To support the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy Local Authorities should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safeguard and promote investment in the Strategic Freight Transport Hubs to support the agreed freight mode and, where appropriate, associated passenger facilities;</li> <li>• ensure that ancillary land allocations adjacent to freight facilities, where appropriate, are safeguarded solely for the purposes of freight activity. For example, storage, trans-shipment, break-bulk infrastructure and related services.</li> </ul>			Out	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while general locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>Sites assessed in more detail below.</p>	
	Centre Name	Mode	Opportunities/Challenges		
	<b>Burnbrae</b> Linwood, Renfrewshire	Road//Rail	Sustainable established freight hub in close proximity to various transport modes. Future growth would require the innovative use of existing available land.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	<b>Deanside</b> Hillington, Renfrewshire	Rail	Adopted innovative development mechanism can facilitate future growth and enhancement of this freight hub in support of the wider SEIL. Significant expansion of the freight hub would require a comprehensive approach to development.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	<b>Eurocentral/ Mossend</b> Mossend, North Lanarkshire	Rail / Road	Enhanced access by road to the Freight Hub will be secured following completion of the M8 M73 M74 Motorway Improvement Project. Major opportunity to further encourage the modal shift to rail likely through the planned expansion of the Mossend Railhead, including the development of a new Mossend International Rail Freightpark.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	<b>Gartsherrie</b> Coatbridge,	Rail / Road	Established freight hub with limited future expansion opportunities. Poor accessibility to	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link

	North Lanarkshire		wider roads network. City Deal investment offers potential to improve road access to the site.		or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	<b>Glasgow International Airport</b> Paisley, Renfrewshire	Air	City Deal investment offers potential to expand freight hub in support of the Glasgow city region economy. Requirement to improve existing access to wider transport network.	Out	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><u>Development at Glasgow Airport and the Black Cart Special Protection Area</u></p> <p>The Black Cart SPA has been classified to protect the main roosting area for an internationally important population of migratory whooper swans which spend the winter months in Scotland before returning to breed in Iceland. This roost area (and therefore the SPA) consists of the tidal stretch of the Black Cart river and some of the fields either side of it. However in order to build up the energy reserves required for the flight back to Iceland in the spring the swans spread throughout the Black Cart and River Gryfe floodplains feeding on agricultural fields. Consequently, none of the land controlled by Glasgow Airport is of any value to them.</p> <p>Importantly, this includes the Airport's agricultural land at Netherton Farm. The swans have rarely if ever fed there. But as this is the only agricultural land that would require the swans to cross the airport itself to access, SNH has long argued that any flight safety risk that might be represented by the swans could be reduced to virtually zero by the Airport taking this area out of agriculture altogether.</p> <p>Additionally, the birds are habituated to the noise and vibration of regular air traffic in close proximity to them. As such, development proposals in and around the Airport would only be likely to have any significant effect on the SPA if they were going to directly impinge on the site itself (i.e. require landtake from the designation).</p> <p>There have been rare exceptions to this, when a development proposal very close to the SPA had the potential to give rise to noise or human activity levels that would exceed those which the birds are used to as a result of day to day operations at the Airport. But it is difficult to imagine that anything currently being proposed in relation to Glasgow</p>

					Airport would have the potential for such significant effects.
	<b>King George V Dock</b> Govan, Glasgow	Sea	Improve existing access to wider transport network.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
	<b>Greenock Ocean Terminal</b> Greenock, Inverclyde	Sea	City Deal investment will provide the opportunity to improve access, extend the quayside and deliver a dedicated cruise liner terminal. While focused on enhancing cruise liner activity, this project will also release quayside capacity for freight transport activity.	Out	<b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.  The site is more 300m from the Inner Clyde SPA. SNH have advised that based on relevant research elsewhere, development activities of the nature proposed which are outwith a 300m radius of the Inner Clyde Spa would not be likely to have significant effects due to a lack of connectivity.

<p><b>Policy 7</b></p> <p><b>Joint Action Towards the Delivery of New Homes</b></p> <p>In order to enhance housing delivery and contribute to the creation of high quality places in support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy, Local Authorities, Community Planning Partners and the housebuilding and development industry, require to take concerted strategic long term actions at the highest levels in those organisations.</p> <p>Local Authorities, at all levels and using a range of measures, should continue to work proactively and collaboratively with housing delivery stakeholders. Joint action should seek to prioritise activities including the allocation of resources and development of innovative mechanisms, which improve housing delivery across all sectors, focussing on the existing housing land supply and public sector estate whilst bringing forward new opportunities through the granting of planning permissions that contribute to sustainable development and accord with the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy, Local Development Plans and other local strategies.</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>General policy statement</b></p>
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<p><b>Policy 8</b></p> <p><b>Housing Land Requirement</b></p> <p>In order to provide a generous supply of land for housing and assist in the delivery of the Housing Supply Targets in support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy, Local Authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make provisions in Local Development Plans for the all tenure Housing Land Requirement, and in Local Housing Strategies for the Housing Supply Targets, set out in <b>Schedule 8: All Tenure Housing Land Requirements by Local Authority</b>, and, <b>Schedule 9: Private Housing Land Requirement by Housing Sub-Market Area</b>;</li> <li>• allocate a range of sites which are effective or expected to become effective in the plan periods to meet the housing land requirements of the SDP up to year 10 for the expected year of adoption;</li> <li>• provide for a minimum of 5 years effective land supply at all times;</li> <li>• undertake annual monitoring of completions and land supply through Housing Land Audits; and,</li> <li>• through the 'Implementing the Plan and Development Management' section of the Plan (Section 11), take steps to remedy any shortfalls through the granting of planning permissions that contribute to sustainable development and accord with the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy, Local Development Plans and other local strategies.</li> </ul>	Out	General policy statement																																																																																																													
<p><b>Schedule 8</b></p> <p><b>All Tenure Housing Land Requirements by Local Authority (Including a 10% adjustment to the Private Housing Supply Target) <sup>2</sup></b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Local Authority</th> <th colspan="3">2012-2024</th> <th colspan="3">2024-2029</th> <th colspan="3">2012-2029</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Social Sector</th> <th>Private Sector</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Social Sector</th> <th>Private Sector</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Social Sector</th> <th>Private Sector</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Dunbartons hire</td> <td>630</td> <td>1,770</td> <td>2,390</td> <td>0</td> <td>30</td> <td>20</td> <td>620</td> <td>1,790</td> <td>2,410</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Renfrewshire</td> <td>540</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>3,040</td> <td>230</td> <td>830</td> <td>1,050</td> <td>770</td> <td>3,320</td> <td>4,090</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glasgow City</td> <td>12,000</td> <td>19,770</td> <td>31,770</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>8,340</td> <td>13,340</td> <td>17,000</td> <td>28,110</td> <td>45,110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inverclyde</td> <td>1,100</td> <td>2,260</td> <td>3,360</td> <td>400</td> <td>940</td> <td>1,340</td> <td>1,500</td> <td>3,190</td> <td>4,690</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Lanarkshire</td> <td>2,640</td> <td>11,090</td> <td>13,730</td> <td>1,100</td> <td>4,620</td> <td>5,720</td> <td>3,740</td> <td>15,710</td> <td>19,450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Renfrewshire</td> <td>1,800</td> <td>6,650</td> <td>8,450</td> <td>750</td> <td>1,390</td> <td>2,140</td> <td>2,550</td> <td>8,040</td> <td>10,590</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Lanarkshire</td> <td>2,640</td> <td>10,030</td> <td>12,670</td> <td>1,100</td> <td>3,670</td> <td>4,770</td> <td>3,740</td> <td>13,700</td> <td>17,440</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Dunbartons hire</td> <td>960</td> <td>1,980</td> <td>2,940</td> <td>400</td> <td>830</td> <td>1,230</td> <td>1,360</td> <td>2,810</td> <td>4,170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G Total</td> <td>22,310</td> <td>56,040</td> <td>78,350</td> <td>8,970</td> <td>20,630</td> <td>29,600</td> <td>31,270</td> <td>76,670</td> <td>107,950</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Local Authority	2012-2024			2024-2029			2012-2029			Social Sector	Private Sector	Total	Social Sector	Private Sector	Total	Social Sector	Private Sector	Total	East Dunbartons hire	630	1,770	2,390	0	30	20	620	1,790	2,410	East Renfrewshire	540	2,500	3,040	230	830	1,050	770	3,320	4,090	Glasgow City	12,000	19,770	31,770	5,000	8,340	13,340	17,000	28,110	45,110	Inverclyde	1,100	2,260	3,360	400	940	1,340	1,500	3,190	4,690	North Lanarkshire	2,640	11,090	13,730	1,100	4,620	5,720	3,740	15,710	19,450	Renfrewshire	1,800	6,650	8,450	750	1,390	2,140	2,550	8,040	10,590	South Lanarkshire	2,640	10,030	12,670	1,100	3,670	4,770	3,740	13,700	17,440	West Dunbartons hire	960	1,980	2,940	400	830	1,230	1,360	2,810	4,170	G Total	22,310	56,040	78,350	8,970	20,630	29,600	31,270	76,670	107,950	Out	Aspects which are too general – while general locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.
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<b>Schedule 9</b>													
<b>Private Housing Land Requirement by Housing Sub-Market Area</b>													
			Private Land Supply <sup>1</sup>			Housing Land Requirement (Housing Supply Targets +10%)			Surplus/Shortfall				
			2012-24	2024-29	2012-29	2012-24	2024-29	2012-29	2012-24	2024-29	2012-29		
<u>Central Conurbation</u>													
Greater Glasgow North and West			8,540	4,630	13,180	7,110	3,510	10,620	1,430	1,130	2,550		
Strathkelvin and Greater Glasgow North East			4,300	1,430	5,730	3,160	990	4,150	1,140	440	1,590		
Glasgow East			8,830	3,130	11,960	7,320	2,420	9,740	1,520	710	2,220		
Cumbernauld			5,030	1,210	6,240	2,770	1,160	3,930	2,260	50	2,310		
Greater Glasgow South			10,860	3,620	14,480	8,920	2,920	11,850	1,940	690	2,630		
Renfrewshire			9,250	2,590	11,840	7,810	1,940	9,750	1,440	650	2,090		
East Kilbride			3,430	1,720	5,150	3,010	1,100	4,110	420	620	1,040		
Total Central Conurbation			50,240	18,340	68,580	40,100	14,040	54,140	10,140	4,300	14,440		
<u>Eastern Conurbation</u>													
Airdrie and Coatbridge			3,590	1,320	4,910	3,880	1,620	5,500	-290	-300	-580		
Motherwell			5,570	4,280	9,850	4,440	1,850	6,280	1,130	2,430	3,560		
Hamilton			3,820	1,390	5,210	3,010	1,100	4,110	810	290	1,100		
Clydesdale			2,330	1,310	3,630	1,500	730	2,240	820	580	1,400		
Total Eastern Conurbation			15,300	8,300	23,610	12,830	5,300	18,130	2,470	3,010	5,480		
Conurbation			65,540	26,640	92,180	52,930	19,340	72,270	12,620	7,300	19,920		
Discrete Market Area Dumbarton and Vale of Leven			2,390	590	2,980	990	410	1,400	1,400	180	1,580		
Discrete Market Area Inverclyde			2,900	1,670	4,570	2,120	880	3,000	780	790	1,570		
GCV Total per annum			70,830	28,900	99,740	56,040	20,630	76,670	14,790	8,270	23,060		
			5,900	5,780	5,870	4,670	4,130	4,510	1,230	1,650	1,360		
											Out	Aspects which are too general – while general locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.	

<p><b>Policy 9</b></p> <p><b>Affordable and Specialist Provision Housing</b></p> <p>In order to support the delivery of affordable housing, including social sector and specialist provision housing, and meet housing need local authorities should through appropriate mechanisms including Local Development Plans, Single Outcome Agreements, Local Housing Strategies, Supplementary Guidance, and masterplans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop appropriate policy responses where required, including affordable housing, specialist housing and development contributions policies, to deliver housing products taking cognisance of the Housing Need and Demand Assessment (May 2015) as well as local evidence and circumstances; and</li> <li>• ensure that any affordable housing, specialist housing and development contributions policies, are applied in a manner that enables the delivery of housing developments.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>General policy statement</b></p>
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<p><b>Policy 10</b></p> <p><b>Low and Zero Carbon Generating Technologies</b></p> <p>In support of the transition to a low carbon economy and realisation of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy consideration should be given to alternative renewable technologies and associated infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Heat Mapping</b></p> <p>Local Development Plans should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consider the use of heat mapping to support developments, infrastructure or retrofit projects which deliver energy efficiency and the recovery of energy that would otherwise be wasted both in the specific development and in the surrounding area;</li> <li>set out the factors to be taken into account in considering proposals for energy development dependent on the scale of the proposal and its relationship to the surrounding area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Renewable Heat</b></p> <p>Local Development Plans should support renewable energy and heat targets by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>seeking to identify key settlements or major growth areas with potential for district and heating networks, and promoting district heating and cooling networks including across Local Authority boundaries; and</li> <li>seeking to identify opportunities for heat efficiency and renewable heat, for example waste water treatment works, industries producing surplus heat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Onshore Wind</b></p> <p>In order to support onshore wind farms, proposals should be in accordance with the Spatial Framework set out in <b>Diagram 7</b> and will be subject to further consideration at the local level when other issues, including landscape capacity and community separation will be taken into consideration.</p>	<p>Out</p> <p>Out</p> <p>Out</p> <p>Out</p>	<p><b>General policy statement</b></p> <p><b>General policy statement</b></p> <p><b>General policy statement</b></p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are identified in the Spatial Framework, it is not known where, when or how wind energy development may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>In addition, under SPP requirements, Local Development Plans should further refine this element based on local spatial frameworks to ensure that there are no likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 sites.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 11</b></p> <p><b>Planning for Zero Waste</b></p> <p>In order to support the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy and to meet the targets set out in the Zero Waste Plan development proposals for waste management facilities will generally be acceptable, subject to local considerations, in the locations set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• land designated for industrial, employment or storage and distribution uses;</li> <li>• degraded, contaminated or derelict land;</li> <li>• working and worked out quarries;</li> <li>• sites that have the potential to maximise the re-use of waste heat through co-location with heat users;</li> <li>• existing or redundant sites or buildings that can be easily adapted; and,</li> <li>• existing waste management sites, or sites that were previously occupied by waste management facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><i><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</i></p>
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<p><b>Policy 12</b></p> <p><b>Green Network and Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>In support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy and the delivery of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Local Authorities should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify protect, promote and enhance the Green Network, including cross-boundary links with adjoining local authorities;</li> <li>• ensure that development proposals, including the Community Growth Areas, integrate the Green Network and prioritise green infrastructure from the outset, based upon an analysis of the context within which the development will be located;</li> <li>• prioritise the delivery of the Green Network within the Strategic Delivery Areas (Diagram 8, Schedule 11).</li> </ul>							Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Spatial Delivery Areas assessed in more detail below.</p>
Location	Local Authority	Green Network Priority				CGA		
		Health	Access	Climate Change	Habitats			
1. Upper Greenock	Inverclyde	•	•	•			Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
2. East Greenock	Inverclyde	•	•	•	•		Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is</p>

								<p>not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
3. Port Glasgow	Inverclyde	•	•	•	•		Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
4. Dumbarton	West Dunbartonshire	•	•	•			Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
5. Bowling	West Dunbartonshire		•	•	•		Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p>

								<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
6.	Clydebank	West Dunbartonshire	•	•	•	•		<p>Out</p> <p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
7.	Erskine	Renfrewshire			•	•		<p>Out</p> <p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>

8.	Johnstone /Black Cart Corridor	Renfrewshire		•	•	•	Yes	Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
9.	Renfrew	Renfrewshire		•	•	•		Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
10.	Yoker/ Whitecrook	Glasgow	•	•	•	•		Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject</p>

								to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.
11. Glasgow West End	Glasgow		•	•			Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
12. Govan/Ibrox	Glasgow	•	•	•			Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
13. Toryglen	Glasgow		•	•			Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be</p>

								<p>implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
14. Clyde Gateway	Glasgow/ South Lanarkshire	•	•	•	•		Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
15. Gartloch / Gartcosh	Glasgow/ North Lanarkshire	•	•	•	•	Yes	Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment</p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
16. Ravenscraig	North Lanarkshire		•	•	•		Out	<p><b>Intended to protect the Natural Environment</b> – aspects which protect biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic</p>

								<p><i>environment</i></p> <p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p>Green Network proposals requiring planning permission will be subject to further site specific assessment including more detailed HRA at the Local Development Plan or project level once details of location, nature, scale etc are known.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 13</b></p> <p><b>Forestry and Woodland</b></p> <p>In support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy and to achieve the national woodland coverage targets set out in the Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006) development proposals, where appropriate, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the retention and expansion of forestry and woodland (or multi-functional woodland resource) in keeping with the Forestry and Woodland Strategy (Diagram 9) and related Spatial Framework (Background Report 12);</li> <li>• minimise the loss of existing trees and include, where appropriate, the planting of new trees, woodlands and forestry in support of the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p>Spatial Framework has potential connection implications for all sites</p> <p><i>The Forestry and Woodland strategy has a detailed HRA.</i></p>
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<p><b>Policy 14</b></p> <p><b>Green Belt</b></p> <p>In support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy Local Authorities should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• designate within Local Development Plans, the inner and outer boundaries of the Green Belt to ensure the objectives set out in paragraph XX are achieved;</li> <li>• collaborate to ensure consistency across Local Development Plan areas when defining or altering Green Belt boundaries.</li> </ul> <p><i>Paragraph XX content:</i></p> <p>In terms of the sustainability and low carbon focus of the Vision, the Green Belt is an important strategic tool which has a significant role to play in supporting the delivery of the Spatial Development Strategy and in achieving the following strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• directing planned growth to the most appropriate locations;</li> <li>• supporting regeneration;</li> <li>• creating and safeguarding identity through place-setting and protecting the separation between communities,</li> <li>• protecting and enhancing the quality, character, landscape setting and identity of settlements;</li> <li>• protecting open space and sustainable access and opportunities for countryside recreation;</li> <li>• maintaining the natural role of the environment whether in terms of floodplain capacity, carbon sequestration or biodiversity;</li> <li>• supporting the farming economy of the city region; and</li> <li>• meeting requirements for the sustainable location of rural industries including biomass, renewable energy, mineral extraction and timber production.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 16</b></p> <p><b>Improving Water Quality and Managing Flood Risk and Drainage</b></p> <p>To support the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy and to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph XX Local Development Plans and development proposals should protect and enhance the water environment by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adopting a precautionary approach to the reduction of flood risk;</li> <li>• supporting the delivery of the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan;</li> <li>• supporting the delivery of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network; and,</li> </ul> <p>safeguarding the storage capacity of the functional floodplain and higher lying areas for attenuation.</p> <p>Paragraph XX</p> <p>The key strategic objectives for water management across the city region will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure improvements to water and drainage capacity;</li> <li>• secure improvements to water quality;</li> <li>• reduce flood risk;</li> <li>• address the implications of sea level rises in the Firth of Clyde;</li> <li>• achieve the objectives and targets set out in the Water Framework Directive, the Flood Risk Management Act (2009) and Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003; and,</li> <li>• support the Clyde and Loch Lomond Flood Risk Management Plan and the Scotland and Clyde Area River Basin Management Plans.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Projects referred to but not proposed by the Plan.</b></p> <p>This policy supports a number of distinct projects or plans that are proposed by other competent authorities and these would be likely to proceed irrespective of whether this plan is adopted.</p>	
	<p><b>Planned Water Body Improvements 2015 to 2027:</b></p> <p>Percentage of surface water bodies at good (or high) ecological status 2021 61%/ 2027 96%</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Projects referred to but not proposed by the Plan</b></p> <p>This policy supports a number of distinct projects or plans that are proposed by other competent authorities and these would be likely to proceed irrespective of whether this plan is adopted.</p>
	<p><b>Planned Water Body Improvements 2015 to 2027:</b></p> <p>Percentage of ground waters at good status 2021 71%/ 2027 80%</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Projects referred to but not proposed by the Plan</b></p> <p>This policy supports a number of distinct projects or plans that are proposed by other competent authorities and these would be likely to proceed irrespective of whether this plan is adopted.</p>

<p><b>Policy 17</b></p> <p><b>Promoting Sustainable Transport</b></p> <p>To support the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy, Transport Scotland, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport and the Clydeplan local authorities will work together to deliver the planned and programmed investment in the city region's transport network as set out in the Strategic Transport Projects Review, Regional Transport Strategy, Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal Infrastructure Fund, Local Transport Strategies and related programmes. In addition consideration should be given the potential broad level strategic options and interventions set out in <b>Schedule 13</b>.</p> <p>Building on current and previous studies, plans and strategies, Clydeplan will seek to prioritise work to identify future land-use and transport integration solutions, in partnership with Transport Scotland and SPT, across the city region, and seek to identify future actions and interventions in support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy.</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Projects referred to but not proposed by the Plan</b></p> <p>This policy supports a number of distinct projects or plans that are proposed by other competent authorities and these would be likely to proceed irrespective of whether this plan is adopted.</p> <p>They are outlined in Schedule 13 but they are not generated by the Plan.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 18</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Walking and Cycling Network</b></p> <p>In support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy and in recognition of the health and well-being benefits of walking and cycling for both active travel and recreation the following is required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prioritization of investment to ensure the delivery of the strategic walking and cycling network as set out in Diagram 11;</li> <li>• Local Development Plans to identify and safeguard existing walking and cycling networks and seek to promote opportunities for the enhancement of the strategic walking and cycling network; and,</li> <li>• development proposals to maintain and enhance the strategic walking and cycling network, including where applicable the Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal projects.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.</p> <p>Further assessment at Local Development Plan level should further refine this element based on local spatial frameworks to ensure that there are no likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 sites.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 19</b></p> <p><b>Glasgow Airport and sustainable transport access</b></p> <p>Improving sustainable transport access to Glasgow Airport is crucial for the long term economic competitiveness of both the airport and the wider city region, and delivery of the Vision and Spatial development Strategy. This will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders to work together to agree the most appropriate sustainable transport solution as part of the wider package of transport investment underpinning the Spatial Development Strategy; and,</li> <li>• an early commitment to resolve capacity problems on the M8 adjacent to the airport to be prioritised in recognition that a sustainable transport solution will not be implemented in the short term and that road access via the M8 remains central to Glasgow Airport's future.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site</b> because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><u>Development at Glasgow Airport and the Black Cart Special Protection Area</u></p> <p>The Black Cart SPA has been classified to protect the main roosting area for an internationally important population of migratory whooper swans which spend the winter months in Scotland before returning to breed in Iceland. This roost area (and therefore the SPA) consists of the tidal stretch of the Black Cart river and some of the fields either side of it. However in order to build up the energy reserves required for the flight back to Iceland in the spring the swans spread throughout the Black Cart and River Gryfe floodplains feeding on agricultural fields. Consequently, none of the land controlled by Glasgow Airport is of any value to them.</p> <p>Importantly, this includes the Airport's agricultural land at Nethererton Farm. The swans have rarely if ever fed there. But as this is the only agricultural land that would require the swans to cross the airport itself to access, SNH has long argued that any flight safety risk that might be represented by the swans could be reduced to virtually zero by the Airport taking this area out of agriculture altogether.</p> <p>Additionally, the birds are habituated to the noise and vibration of regular air traffic in close proximity to them. As such, development proposals in and around the Airport would only be likely to have any significant effect on the SPA if they were going to directly impinge on the site itself (i.e. require landtake from the designation).</p> <p>There have been rare exceptions to this, when a development proposal very close to the SPA had the potential to give rise to noise or human activity levels that would exceed those which the birds are used to as a result of day to day operations at the Airport. But it is difficult to imagine that anything currently being proposed in relation to Glasgow Airport would have the potential for such significant effects.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 20</b></p> <p><b>High Speed Rail</b></p> <p>In support of the Vision and Spatial Development Strategy High Speed Rail affords the opportunity to improve the city regions wider connectivity. Following the identification of a location in central Glasgow for a High Speed Rail terminus Glasgow City Council and related stakeholders are required to secure and safeguard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• related development land;</li> <li>• the options for sustainable transport connections between the terminus and the rest of the city region</li> <li>• route and development land options located within Local Authorities through whose administrative areas the High Speed Rail may pass en route to a central Glasgow terminus.</li> </ul>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>Aspects which are too general</b> – while locations are mentioned it is not known where, when or how the aspect of the Plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected</p>
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## Appendix E: The 'appropriate assessment'

Policy of Proposal	European Site	Potential Impacts Summary (see Appendix B for factors influencing the site and identified vulnerabilities)	Mitigation	Conclusion
<p>City Deal Project: Exxon Site</p> <p>Likely to involve the construction of a new road bypassing Milton.</p> <p>No details are available at this time on the route, scale or peripheral works.</p> <p>A site (Esso Bowling &amp; Scott's Yard) which is likely to include the city deal project is already identified in the West Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan as one of its 'Changing Places' and as such an HRA has been undertaken for the LDP as well as a more detailed HRA for an application which involved general remediation of the site.</p>	<p>Inner Clyde</p>	<p>Pollution, increased recreation (human activity) and visual disturbance, flood prevention and pipeline developments.</p> <p>SNH confirmed noise/vibration, visible human activity, increased recreational access and unleashed dogs as potential adverse impacts.</p>	<p>"Published research has shown that redshank – the species with an internationally important population overwintering on the Inner Clyde SPA between September and March inclusive – will only be displaced (i.e. will abandon their feeding or roosting) as a result of development within 300 metres of them or less. <b>As a result, development any further from the SPA boundary than 300m can be discounted in terms of it having any likely significant effect.</b></p> <p>The aspects of <b>construction phase development</b> works that can disturb the redshank are either <b>visible human activity</b> (e.g. workmen in hi-vis vests etc.) <b>or noise/vibration arising from construction</b>. As redshank are only around 30cm in height it can be relatively easy to screen development activity from them in a way that prevents visual disturbance. There are also equipment and methods (e.g. helical displacement piling) that in some cases can be used to reduce development noise and vibration to levels that avoid disturbance. Recent research suggests that reducing noise levels arising from development to below 65 decibels may be sufficient to prevent adverse impacts on redshank.</p> <p>Often more significant however in terms of disturbance to the redshank are the <b>post-construction impacts</b>. Any development that results in <b>increased recreational access</b> to the foreshore could also increase human disturbance to the birds. On its own, the impact of this is minor (unless you are dealing with very large numbers of people). However if increased recreational access includes an increase in the number of dogs walked off the lead by people accessing areas on or near to the SPA, the impacts can be substantial. Past monitoring results have suggested that <b>dogs off the lead can be one of the most significant causes of redshank displacement that there is</b>. This is obviously a very difficult issue to manage or mitigate, and all that can really be done where development is thought likely to increase recreational access to the foreshore at or near the SPA is to introduce signage pointing out the importance and sensitivity of the intertidal estuary during the winter months, and asking dog walkers to keep their dogs on the lead during the September to March period". (SNH, 10/11/2015).</p> <p>At this point the exact route and peripheral works are not known. In refining the business case, location, scale and nature of the City Deal project, the project team must ensure that developments, through their development type/nature, location and design, would not adversely affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 site. Taking a precautionary approach it is assumed that the project would involve at least part of the site known as Esso Bowling &amp; Scott's Yard in the WDC LDP.</p> <p>Local Development Plans will also need to contain a Policy Framework that ensures</p>	<p>Existing mitigation measures as described could allow development to take place without the conservation objectives or integrity of the SPA being adversely affected.</p> <p>There are also existing measures within the Proposed Plan that will provide further mitigation: Policy 12 – Green Network and Green Infrastructure sets out the Plan's support for the delivery of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network. This is intended to protect the Natural Environment by ensuring the development is integrated with green network and infrastructure.</p> <p>It is concluded that the inclusion of support for the project will not adversely affect the integrity of a Natura site and further assessment will be required at a more detailed level at the Local Development Plan, project planning, and planning application stages to ensure that effective mitigation measures are put in place.</p> <p>Given that the City Deal</p>

			<p>that there will be no adverse impact on Natura sites. Appropriate assessment at the Local Development Plan level will ensure that this is complied with. The assessment will need to consider potential cumulative impacts on Natura sites.</p> <p>The West Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan HRA's (2013) consideration of the Esso Bowling and Scott's Yard site noted that mitigation measures had already been considered as part of an appropriate assessment of the planning application to remediate the site.</p> <p>A range of mitigation measures were imposed on the planning permission and are likely to be required for any future development of the site, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The requirement that, from September to April inclusive, plant and machinery should not give rise to greater cumulative noise than the level calculated within the Appropriate Assessment Statement;</li> <li>• Works to reinforce the Clyde riverbank to be undertaken outwith September to April inclusive;</li> <li>• The erection of visual screens along the seaward edge of the site and around the head of the Dunglass basin;</li> <li>• The retention, undamaged, of trees and gorse identified on the site;</li> <li>• Restrictions on the use of haulage vehicles and large/heavy plant on certain parts of the site from September to April inclusive;</li> <li>• The implementation of pollution control in accordance with SEPA's guidelines.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore it was considered necessary to ensure a permanent buffer between development and the foreshore at the western end of the site where the intertidal flats are more extensive and where there is opportunity, through sea level rise to allow migration of the habitat in response to inevitable climate change events.</p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at the planning application stage for any proposals arising from this project, depending on their nature, scale and location.</p> <p>Meaningful mitigation can therefore only come through appraisal in lower tier plans (principally Local Development Plans) as the Strategic Development Plan does not specify the location, scale or nature of development and it is therefore not possible to identify specific likely impacts and required mitigation at this level. This is justified on the basis that the following three criteria (set out in SNH Guidance) are all met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The higher tier plan appraisal cannot reasonably predict the effects on a European site in a meaningful way; whereas</li> <li>2. The lower tier plan, which will identify more precisely the nature, scale or location of development, and thus its potential effects, retains enough flexibility within the terms of the effect on site integrity to be avoided; and</li> <li>3. The Habitats Regulations Appraisal of the plan at the lower tier is required as a matter of law or Government Policy.</li> </ol>	<p>projects are currently at the embryonic business case stage and with consideration of the above known mitigation measures in place for other (potentially more extensive development works), it is considered that this proposal meets the three criteria set out by SNH and therefore no change to the Proposed Plan necessary.</p>
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<p>and the River Clyde. A former oil refinery which now consists of hardstanding and some jetty/pontoons. Recognised as being contaminated under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.</p> <p>This is the northern-most extent of the area defined by WDC as the Clydebank Riverside SEIL</p> <p><b>Clydebank Industrial Estate</b></p> <p>The development opportunity here is a single plot within an existing industrial estate adjacent to the river.</p> <p>This is the second northern-most extent of the Clydebank Riverside SEIL (as previously defined by WDC). It sits west of the existing hospital.</p> <p><b>Cable Depot Road, Clydebank</b></p> <p>The development opportunity involves two plots within an existing industrial area adjacent to the river.</p> <p>This is the third northern-most extent of the Clydebank Riverside SEIL (as previously defined by WDC). They sit east of the existing hospital.</p>		<p>construction and human activity; and pollution.</p> <p>WDC AA identified noise during construction and pollution.</p> <p>WDC AA confirms planning application detailed AA carried out in 2007. Noise from development identified as issue.</p>	<p>AA confirmed that although development could disturb low numbers of redshank, with regard to the Inner Clyde SPA's Conservation Objectives, this disturbance would not be significant and, provided construction- phase pollution of the Clyde is ruled out, the proposals would not adversely affect the integrity of the SPA. This was based on the availability of similar areas for roosting or loafing upstream (e.g. at the Carless Site), outwith the 300m zone of potential disturbance, which could be used by any redshank disturbed by the development.</p> <p>The WDC AA notes that Carless incorporates a larger riverside frontage than the development noted above and would potentially cause greater disturbance due to the scale of development proposed. Further information about the redshanks behaviour would be required to confidently rule out disturbance having a significant effect on the integrity of the Inner Clyde SPA and that it may be necessary to ensure preventing works which would cause noise and visual disturbance, such as phasing development (between April and September), ensuring noise attenuation via screening, noise thresholds; visual disturbance minimisation via screening; and phasing in terms of working during high tides at springs between sunrise and sunset. In addition it may be necessary for the layout of future development to restrict access to the river edge, particularly during winter months as well as ensuring a standard adherence to pollution control measures.</p> <p>The WDC AA was satisfied that noise attenuation via screening, noise thresholds, ensuring activity is phased (including preventing winter development, working at high tides and between sunrise and sunset); maintaining the existing tree line along the southern edge of the site; and ensuring adherence to pollution control measures, would ensure development of the Clydebank Industrial Estate would not have significant effects upon the Inner Clyde SPA: the structure or the functioning of the redshank population or the habitats that support redshank.</p> <p>Also noted in previous AA's was that while there may be occasional roosting on the north the lack of feeding and shelter makes it very unlikely that roosts would grow significantly. Furthermore, roosts on the south bank are beyond 300m [from Cable Depot Road, section of SEIL) zone of potential disturbance. The outline planning permission for the 'Clyde Gate' is subject to a number of conditions designed to mitigate the impact of the development upon the Inner Clyde SPA and redshank. These include a programme of works that does not allow for working during high tides at Springs between sunrise and sunset between September and April inclusive.</p>	<p>adversely affect the integrity of a Natura site.</p> <p>*</p> <p>"WDC has committed £16m towards advance infrastructure to realise a 1,000 house development on Queens Quay. Opportunities for further development exist adjacent to recent business development at Queens Quay and Clyde Gate, which could link to existing and planned health (Golden Jubilee Hospital and proposed care home and health centre), leisure (proposed WDC leisure centre) and educational (Clydebank College) uses. <b>Proposals likely to have a significant effect on the Inner Clyde SPA will only be supported if it can be ascertained, by means of an Appropriate Assessment, that the integrity of the European site will not be adversely affected.</b>"</p>
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<p><b>Queens Quay</b></p> <p>This is a 40 hectare site located adjacent to the river at Clydebank. It is the southern-most extent of the Clydebank Riverside SEIL (as previously defined by WDC).</p> <p>WDC has defined this site more a mix of uses (not just the key sectors promoted by the SDP SEIL policy).</p> <p>The site also marks the furthest upstream extent of the Inner Clyde SPA.</p> <p><b>Summary</b></p>		<p>WDC AA identifies disturbance from noise and construction activity; and water-borne pollution, from site run-off or spillages.</p>	<p>In an AA of an application for the importation and processing of waste on the Queen's quay site SNH previously took the view that because of areas of potential disturbance were small, and used by redshank only occasionally and in small numbers, disturbance was not likely to significantly alter redshank distribution or their population as a component of the SPA. Across the whole site, however, it may be necessary to specify noise restrictions during winter months and/or a phasing plan to minimise disturbance and to ensure appropriate control of water-borne pollution in line with SEPA's pollution prevention guidelines.</p> <p>Meaningful mitigation can only come through appraisal in lower tier plans (principally Local Development Plans) as the Strategic Development Plan does not specify the location, scale or nature of development and it is therefore not possible to identify specific likely impacts and required mitigation at this level.</p> <p>As part of the Development Plan, the Local Development Plan will need to contain a Policy Framework that ensures there will be no adverse impact on Natura sites as per its previous iteration. Appropriate assessment at the Local Development Plan level will ensure that European sites are not adversely affected. The assessment will need to consider potential cumulative impacts on Natura sites.</p> <p>However, as a precautionary approach and by means of ensuring mitigation (the likes of which are described above) are put in place for future development of the area, a caveat highlighting the requirement for appropriate assessment should be added to the SDP. This will address the concerns that, at the lower tier levels, plans and projects must address the impact on the European site and take impact on it into account when formulating the Local Development Plan, other plans and projects which must comply with the SDP.</p>	
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