



Habitats Regulations Appraisal Record (Final)

Inverclyde Local Development Plan (2019)

August 2019



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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Habitats Regulations Appraisals assess the likely impact of plans on relevant 'European Sites'. In Scotland, European Sites consist of Special Protection Areas (SPA), classified under the Birds Directive (2009), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), designated under the EC Habitats Directive (1992), and 'candidate' Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC). Scottish Government policy affords the same level of protection to proposed SACs and SPAs which have been approved by Scottish Ministers for formal consultation. Therefore effects on these sites should also be appraised.
- 1.2 All plans not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site, but likely to have a significant effect on such a site, are required under Article 6(3) of the EC Habitats Directive (1992) to undergo an 'appropriate assessment' of their implications in view of that site's conservation objectives. The effect may be a direct consequence of the plan, or arise in combination with other plans or projects. The plan-making body may only approve the plan if the assessment shows it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned. The only allowable exception is where the provisions of Article 6(4) of the Directive are met i.e. there are no alternative solutions and the plan is necessary for imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Where this is the case, compensatory measures must be taken to ensure the coherence of the Natura 2000 network, a network of terrestrial and marine nature protection areas within the European Union made up of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), is protected.
- 1.3 This procedure is applied in Scotland through The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), and is known as the 'Habitats Regulations Appraisal' of plans. The Habitats Regulations Appraisal encompasses both the 'screening' process for determining whether an 'appropriate assessment' is required, as well as any 'appropriate assessment'. An 'appropriate assessment' is only required where the authority determines – through the 'screening process' - that the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.

PLAN CONTEXT

- 1.4 The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) sets the legislative framework for development in Scotland. This consists of a hierarchy of three types of development plans, which apply at different scales. At the national level there is the National Planning Framework, currently NPF3 (2014), which sets out in broad terms how the Scottish Ministers consider development and the use of land could and should occur. At the city-region level, there are four Strategic Development Plan areas covering the city-regions of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow, which are to be replaced in due course by Regional Spatial Strategies covering the whole of Scotland. At

the local level, Planning Authorities are required to prepare a Local Development Plan for their area. Where a Planning Authority is also part of a Strategic Development Plan area, the Local Development Plan is required to accord with the relevant Strategic Development Plan and in due course the Regional Spatial Strategy.

- 1.5** The Inverclyde Local Development Plan, which was adopted in August 2019, accords with the approved Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (July 2017), and was prepared by Inverclyde Council under Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended). The Plan sets out strategies, policies and proposals for the protection, future development and use of land in Inverclyde.

Habitats Regulations Appraisal

- 1.6** 'Land Use Plans', including Local Development Plans, are required to have their impact on European Sites assessed by Part IVA (regulations 85A – 85E) of The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 as amended. The Plan was therefore subject to a Habitats Regulations Appraisal.
- 1.7** The Appraisal was carried out with regard to:
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended);
 - Planning Circular 1:2009, Development Planning Appendix 1: The Habitats Regulations;
 - Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans, Guidance for Plan-Making Bodies in Scotland, version 2;
 - Habitats Regulations Appraisal Advice Sheet 1: Aligning Development Planning procedures with Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) requirements; and
 - Habitats Regulations Appraisal Advice Sheet 2: Screening General Policies and Applying Simple Mitigation Measures.
- 1.8** The appraisal of the Plan followed the 13 stage process set out in the Habitats Regulations Appraisal Guidance. Stage 1 advises on whether the plan is one that should be checked for its effects on European sites. Stages 2 to 4 provide the evidence base for the appraisal and included discussions with Scottish Natural Heritage about the method and scope of the appraisal. Stages 5 - 7 systematically 'screen' all aspects of the plan to identify whether, and if so which, aspects of the plan should be subject to further appraisal because they would be likely to have a significant effect on the European sites, taking account of mitigation measures that can be incorporated into the plan as part of the appraisal process. Stages 8 and 9 are the 'Appropriate Assessment', if required, and help to identify mitigation measures and procedures to ascertain that the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of the European sites. Stages 10 – 13 deal with consultation on the draft appraisal record; how to take account of changes to the Plan; and how to finalise the appraisal process and record.
- 1.9** Interim Habitats Regulations Appraisal Records were published for consultation alongside the LDP: Main Issues Report (2017) and the

LDP: Proposed Plan (2018).

- 1.10** As a result of unresolved objections to the Proposed Plan, the Plan was subject to Examination in early 2019, with the appointed reporters subsequently recommending a series of modifications in April 2019. As the proposed modifications would alter a number of policies and proposals in the Plan, it was considered appropriate to update the screening assessment to take account of the modifications and determine if they were likely to have a significant effect on a European site or species. Please note that modifications to supporting text, i.e. text outwith the policies and schedules, were screened as they do not directly influence the scale, location or impacts of new development. The screening of all policies and development proposals in the Plan, as modified, is set out in Table 2 below.

This Habitats Regulations Appraisal Record accompanies the adopted Inverclyde LDP and is therefore the finalised version for the LDP. This report is available to download on the Council's website at www.inverclyde.gov.uk/newldp.

- 1.11** Hereafter, the following acronyms are used in this report:

- 'ER' for Environmental Report;
- 'HRA' for Habitats Regulation Assessment;
- 'LDP' for Local Development Plan
- 'MIR' for Main Issues Report
- 'SNH' for Scottish Natural Heritage;
- 'SPA' for Special Protection Areas
- 'Regulations' for The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended).

THE APPRAISAL

STAGE 1: Deciding if the plan should be subject to HRA

- 2.1** The Inverclyde LDP is a land use plan that is required under Part IVA (regulations 85A – 85E) of the Regulations to have its impact on relevant European Sites assessed through the HRA process.

STAGE 2: European Sites in Inverclyde

2.2 There are two European Sites that could be affected by the Inverclyde LDP.

- Inner Clyde Estuary Special Protection Area, which was designated in 2000 to protect the population of Redshanks that winter on the sandbanks in the river. This site was also designated as a Ramsar site in 2000, which is an International designation which protects wetlands. Although Ramsar sites are not regulated under European legislation, Scottish Ministers, as a matter of policy, have extended the requirement for Habitat Appraisal to Ramsar sites listed under the International Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance.
- Renfrewshire Heights Special Protection Area, which was designated in 2007 to protect the population of Hen Harriers present in the area.

Both sites span areas between Inverclyde and adjoining Authority areas. The Inner Clyde Estuary SPA falls within Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, West Dunbartonshire and Argyll and Bute council areas, and the Renfrewshire Heights SPA falls within Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and North Ayrshire Councils.

2.3 Maps showing the location and extent of the two SPAs are included in Appendix 1.

2.4 STAGE 3: Information about European Sites

TABLE 1: EUROPEAN SITES POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY INVERCLYDE LDP		
Information	Site 1	Site 2
Site name	Inner Clyde Estuary – Inverclyde Part	Renfrewshire Heights – Inverclyde Part
Designation status	SPA/RAMSAR	SPA
Date of designation	Classified 27/03/2000	Classified 14/12/2007
Qualifying interests	Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)(over-wintering)	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)
Conservation objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed above) or significant	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed above) or significant disturbance to the

	<p>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"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site; • Distribution of the species within site; • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species; • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species; • No significant disturbance of the species 	<p>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"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site; • Distribution of the species within site; • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species; • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species; • No significant disturbance of the species
Site condition	Favourable - Maintained	Unfavourable - Declining
Factors currently influencing the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial activity • Dredging (not thought to conflict with nature conservation interest at current level) • Water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance from recreational activities • Habitat loss through inappropriate land management and agricultural practices (burning)
Vulnerabilities to change / potential effects of the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None established at this time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increased recreational disturbance from promotion of access through green network promotion.

2.5 STAGE 4: Discussion with SNH

All of the policies in the 2014 LDP were screened out in the accompanying HRA, as agreed by the SNH, on the basis they were unlikely to have a significant effect on any European site and an appropriate assessment was not required. It was assumed that the elements of the 2014 LDP that were carried forward into the new LDP continued to be unlikely to have any significant effects on any European site as there were no new European sites identified, no changes to the boundaries of the existing European sites and no change in their conservation objectives, site conditions, the factors influencing them or their vulnerabilities to change. New development sites submitted for potential inclusion in the plan through the 'call for sites' process were assessed by SNH, with none being identified as likely to have a significant effect on the European sites. Potential changes to policy and development opportunities identified through the MIR were screened out in the

Interim HRA report that accompanied the MIR, with SNH agreeing with the conclusions of that report. The Interim HRA report was updated at the Proposed Plan stage and sent to SNH, who provided more detail on a number of sites in close proximity to the Inner Clyde SPA. This information has been included in the updated screening table (Table 2) set out in stage 5 below.

STAGE 5: Screening

- 2.6 Table 2 provides a screening summary for the policies and development proposals contained in the adopted Inverclyde LDP (2019). Modifications made following examination are highlighted by an (m) next to the relevant policy/proposal. The detailed site comments made by SNH at the Proposed Plan stage have been incorporated into the 'reasons for screening out' column.

Aspects of the plan which would not be likely to have a significant effect on a European site alone	Relevant parts of the plan	Reasons for screening out
General policy statements (Step 1)	Policy 1 –Creating Successful Places (m) Policy 2 – Priority Projects (m) Policy 6 – Low and Zero Carbon Generating Technology (m) Policy 17 – Land for Housing (m) Policy 20 – Residential Areas (m)	<p>These policies are general statements which are screened out as they are unlikely to have a significant effect on the environment.</p> <p>Inchgreen in Greenock is within the SEIL that was determined as one of the areas where development is most likely to have a potential impact on the Inner Clyde Estuary SPA. However, Policy 2 only supports development proposals in principle and such proposals would be subject to all the other relevant policies within the plan. Following consultation with SNH, it was agreed in the HRA for The Inverclyde Local Development Plan 2014, that there is enough distance between the SEIL at Inchgreen and the SPA to act as an effective buffer to ensure there are no significant impacts from development on the SPA.</p>
Aspects excluded from the appraisal because they are not proposals generated by this plan (Step 2)	<i>Inverclyde Local Development Plan</i> <i>Priority Projects</i> <u>Glasgow City-Region City Deal</u> Greenock Ocean Terminal Inverkip Infrastructure Inchgreen, Greenock	These Priority Projects are brought forward from the City-Region City Deal

Aspects which protect the natural environment, including biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment (Step 3a)	Policy 8 – Managing Flood Risk (m) Policy 9 – Surface and Waste Water Drainage (m) Policy 12 – Air Quality (m) Policy 14 – Green Belt and Countryside (m) Policy 15 – Soils (m) Policy 16 – Contaminated Land (m) Policy 28 – Conservation Areas (m) Policy 29 – Listed Buildings (m) Policy 31 – Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites (m) Policy 32 – Gardens and Designed Landscapes (m) Policy 33–Biodiversity and Geodiversity (m) Policy 34–Trees, Woodland and Forestry (m) Policy 36 – Delivering Green Infrastructure Through New Development (m) Policy 39 – Water Environment (m)	These policies are designed to protect, conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment. None of these policies actively encourages development and can have no effect on any European site.
Aspects which will not lead to development or other change (Step 3b)	Policy 10 – Promoting Sustainable and Active Travel (m) Policy 11 – Managing Impact of Development on the Transport Network (m) Policy 22– Network of Centres Strategy (m) Policy 23 – Greenock Town Centre Retail Core (m) Policy 24 – Network of Centres Sui Generis Uses (m)	These policies mainly provide criteria for the assessment of development, and do not promote development themselves. The implementation of these policies will therefore have no impact on any European sites.

	Policy 25–Business and Industrial Areas(m)	
Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, 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 (Step 3c)	<p><i>Inverclyde Local Development Plan Priority Places</i></p> <p>The Harbours, Greenock Woodhall, Port Glasgow (m) Peat Road/Hole Farm, Greenock Broomhill and Drumfrochar, Greenock Clune Park, Port Glasgow Regent Street, Greenock James Watt Dock/Garvel Island, Greenock Former Inverkip Power Station, Wemyss Bay Spango Valley, Greenock (m)</p> <p><i>Housing Opportunities</i></p> <p><u>Port Glasgow</u> R1. Slaemuir R2. Arran Avenue R3. Broadfield Hospital R4. Woodhall R5. Southfield Avenue R6. Auchenbothie Road R7. Dubbs Road R8. Port Glasgow Industrial Estate R9. Selkirk Road R10. Clune Park</p>	<p>The sites included in this step all make provision for development but are all distant from the SPAs with no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.</p> <p>Site R4 – Woodhall is within 300m of the Inner Clyde SPA. It is identified indicatively as a mixed tenure housing development opportunity site with a capacity of 140 dwellings. It is identified as a priority place, with an indicative development framework set out in the Supplementary Guidance on Priority Places supporting residential, community facilities and neighbourhood retail uses. Development of the site is unlikely to cause any significant effect however, due to the separation provided by the railway, A8 and, in part, Kelburn Park.</p> <p>Site R10 – Clune Park is within 300m of the Inner Clyde SPA. It is identified indicatively as a private housing development opportunity with a capacity of 120 dwellings. It is identified as a priority place, with an indicative development framework set out in the Supplementary Guidance on Priority Places supporting residential led regeneration through the provision of mixed tenure housing the meet need and demand, an overall improvement in the environment including open space and landscaping and improved access to the coast and Port Glasgow Town Centre.</p>

	<p>R11. Bay Street R12. 3 Highholm Street R13. Broadstone Avenue R14. Lilybank Road R15. Kingston Dock</p> <p><u>Greenock</u></p> <p>R16. James Watt Dock (East) R17. James Watt Dock/Garvel Island R18. Sinclair Street R19. Carwood Street R20. East Crawford Street R21. Ratho/MacDougall Street R22. Garvald Street R23. Cardross Crescent R24. Luss Avenue/Renton Road R25. Gareloch Road R26. Wellington Park R27. Drumfrochar Road (Tate & Lyle SE) R28. Tate & Lyle (NE) R29. 89-105 Drumfrochar Road R30. Drumfrochar Road R31. Duncan Street R32. Hill Street R33. Regent Street R34. Victoria/East India Harbour R35. 16 West Stewart Street R36. Houston Street R37. Union Street R38. Madeira Street R39. Eldon Street R40. Lyle Road</p>	<p>Development of the site is unlikely to cause a significant effect however, due to the separation provided by the railway and A8.</p> <p>Site R16 – James Watt Dock is identified indicatively as an affordable housing development opportunity with a capacity of 135 dwellings. It is identified as a priority place, with an indicative development framework set out in the Supplementary Guidance on Priority Places supporting housing within a larger masterplan that includes business and industry, assembly and leisure, hotels and hostels, residential and non-residential institutions including education, maritime based commercial enterprises and ancillary retail or food and drink. Development of the site is unlikely to cause a significant effect however, as it is more than 300 metres from the Inner Clyde SPA and is therefore unlikely to have any significant effects upon it.</p> <p>Site R34 – The Harbours is identified indicatively as a private housing development opportunity with a capacity of 240 dwellings. It is identified as a priority place, with an indicative development framework set out in the Supplementary Guidance on Priority Places supporting housing; tourist and heritage non-residential institutions related to the sites maritime use, location and historical importance; small-scale retail to service the tourism and leisure uses; food and drink and use as a public house; offices; and marine-based commercial uses. Development of the site is unlikely to cause a significant effect however, as it is more than 300 metres from the Inner Clyde</p>
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	<p>R41. Killochend Drive R42. Mount Pleasant Street R43. Peat Road/Hole Farm R44. Bow Farm R45. Upper Bow R46. Merlin Lane R47. Ravenscraig Hospital R48. Auchneaugh Road R49. Westmorland Road R50. Auchmead Road R51. Juno Terrace R52. Spango Valley</p> <p><u>Gourock</u> R53. Shore Street R54. Ashburn Gate R55. 1 Ashton Road R56. Weymouth Crescent R57. Kempock House, Kirn Drive R58 Kirn Drive R59. Cowal View R60. Levan Farm</p> <p><u>Inverkip and Wemyss Bay</u> R61. Bridgend R62. The Glebe R63. Former Inverkip Power Station</p> <p><u>Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village</u> R64. Leperstone Avenue R65. Smithy Brae R66. Lochwinnoch Road R67. Whitelea Road</p>	<p>SPA and is therefore unlikely to have any significant effects upon it.</p> <p>Site E1 – Kelburn (Parklea Road), Port Glasgow is identified as a business and industrial development opportunity suitable for Class 4 (Business), 5 (General Industrial) and 6 (Storage or Distribution) uses. It is within 50 metres of the Inner Clyde SPA at points but is not likely to cause a significant effect due to the separation provided by the A8 and, in part, Kelburn Park. It sits within an industrial area, therefore any birds using the areas close by will be habituated to the existing industrial activities, however consideration of construction is required to ensure no likely significant effects.</p> <p>Site E7 – Inchgreen Glasgow is identified as a business and industrial development opportunity suitable for Class 4 (Business), 5 (General Industrial) and 6 (Storage or Distribution) uses. It is approximately 600 metres from the Inner Clyde SPA within an industrial area, therefore any birds using the areas close by will be habituated to the existing industrial activities and is not therefore considered to have any likely significant effects.</p> <p>Site E9 – James Watt Dock/Garvel Island is identified as a business and industrial development opportunity suitable for Class 4 (Business), 5 (General Industrial) and 6 (Storage or Distribution) uses. It is identified as a priority place, with an indicative development framework set out in the Supplementary Guidance on Priority Places supporting business and industry</p>
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	<p>R68. Balrossie R69. Woodside Care Home</p> <p><i>Community Facilities Opportunities</i> F1. New Greenock Health Centre, Wellington Street, Greenock F4 New West College Scotland (m)</p> <p><i>Network of Centre Opportunities</i> C1. 15 Nelson Street, Greenock C2. 16 West Stewart Street, Greenock C3. 4 West Stewart Street, Greenock C4. 25 West Blackhall Street, Greenock C5. Cumberland Walk Local Centre, Greenock C6. Main Street, Inverkip</p> <p><i>Business and Industrial Development Opportunities</i> E1. Kelburn (Parklea Road), Port Glasgow E2. Duchal Road, Port Glasgow E3. Newark Street, Port Glasgow E4. Bogston Lane, Greenock E5. Port Glasgow Road (south), Greenock E6. Port Glasgow Road (north), Greenock E7. Inchgreen, Greenock E8. Sinclair Street, Greenock E9. James Watt Dock/Garvel Island (m) E10. Main Street, Greenock E11. Carlsdyke Avenue, Greenock</p>	<p>within a larger masterplan that includes residential, business, assembly and leisure, hotels and hostels, residential institutions, non-residential institutions including education, maritime-based commercial enterprises, including provision for marina berthing facilities and ancillary retail or food and drink. Development of the site is unlikely to cause a significant effect however, as it is more than 300 metres from the Inner Clyde SPA and is therefore unlikely to have any significant effects upon it.</p>
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	E12. Crescent Street, Greenock E13. Ingleston Street, Greenock E14. Scott Street, Greenock E15. Baker Street, Greenock E16. Regent Street, Greenock E17. Spango Valley E18. Larkfield Industrial Estate, Greenock	
Aspects which make provision for change but which could have no significant effect on the European site (minor residual effects), because any potential effects would be so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site (Step 3d)	n/a	n/a
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 (Step 3e)	Policy 3 – Priority Places (m) Policy 4 – Supplying Energy (m) Policy 5 – Heat Networks (m) Policy 7 – Waste Reduction and Management (m) Policy 13–Communication Infrastructure(m) Policy 18 – New Housing Development (m) Policy 19 – Individual and Small Scale Housing Development in the Green Belt and Countryside (m) Policy 21 – Community Facilities (m) Policy 26 – Business and Industrial Development Opportunities (m) Policy 27 – Tourism Development (m) Policy 30 – Enabling Development (m)	<p>These policies apply across a range of sites or throughout the Inverclyde Area and promote a range of types of development. This means that is not possible to know what may be developed and the specific locations that could be affected.</p> <p>Policy 3 include sites along the coast, and the policy allows for a wide range of potential developments that could affect the Inner Clyde SPA. Development supported by this policy could come forward at any of these locations at any time however and so it is not possible to know if any European site may be affected.</p> <p>Policy 35 includes the reprovion of outdoor sport facilities and Policy 38 includes the reprovion of paths lost due to development. Without knowing what</p>

	<p>Policy 35 – Open Spaces and Outdoor Sports Facilities (m)</p> <p>Policy 37 – Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park (m)</p> <p>Policy 38 – Path Network (m)</p>	<p>this reprovion would consist of and where it would take place it is impossible to know what the impact on the European sites may be.</p> <p>There are over 240 listed buildings throughout the Inverclyde area and Policy 30 could apply to any of them, making it impossible to determine if either of the European sites would be affected.</p> <p>Policy 27 applies across the Inverclyde Area and Policy 37 applies across Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park and it is therefore impossible to determine what affect it could have on the European sites.</p> <p>Policies 18, 21 and 26 apply across the built-up area of Inverclyde, while Policy 19 applies throughout the Greenbelt and Countryside, making any affects of development on the European sites impossible to predict without specific locations.</p> <p>Policies 4, 5, 7 and 13 apply throughout the Inverclyde area and therefore any impact on the European sites is impossible to predict.</p>
	<p><i>Inverclyde Local Development Plan Priority Projects</i></p> <p>Affordable Housing Delivery Programme Early Learning and Childcare Inverclyde Cemetery and Capacity</p> <p><i>Inverclyde Local Development Plan Priority Places</i></p>	<p>The sites for the priority projects and communities facilities opportunities are not defined, therefore it is not known where they may be implemented.</p>

	<i>Community Facilities Opportunities</i> F2. Early Years Facilities F3. New cemetery	
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STAGES 6 AND 7: Applying Mitigation Measures, Rescreening the Plan and Deciding if Appropriate Assessment Required

2.7 As all the policies and proposals in the Inverclyde LDP (2019) were 'screened out', further mitigation measures ~~are~~ were not necessary.

2.8 While there were -a number of other plans that could potentially have impacted the European Sites identified in this Assessment, such as the approved Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan and the Renfrewshire Local Development Plan. However, as no policies or proposals were identified under Step 3 (d) of the screening process as having minor residual effects on the European sites identified, no cumulative or in-combination assessments have been carried out. This information has been included in the screening table above (Table 2).

STAGES 10 AND 11: Preparing a draft record and Consulting SNH

2.9 Interim HRA records were prepared and published for consultation alongside the Main Issues Report (2017) and the Proposed Plan (2018). This report, which incorporates SNH comments to the HRA for the Proposed Plan, represents the final HRA Record for the adopted Inverclyde LDP (2019).

2.10 STAGE 12: Screening of Modification to the Plan Introduced During Examination

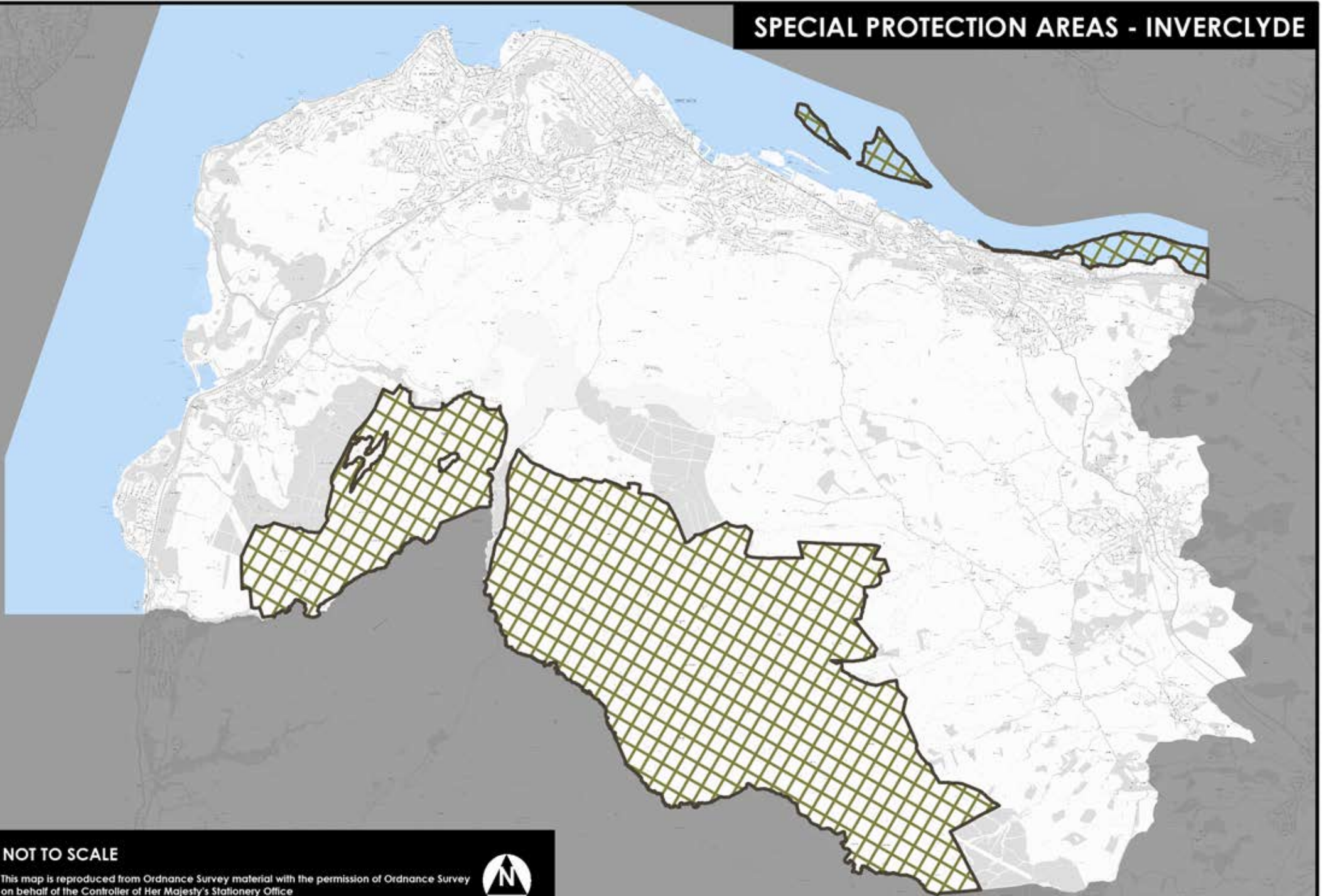
The reporter introduced a number of modifications to the LDP through the examination process and these modification were accepted by the Council on 2 May 2019. These modifications have been considered in the screening table (Table 2) on page 9 of this report and found to be unlikely to have any significant effect on the SPAs. In light of this, no further mitigation measures or appropriate assessment are required.

CONCLUSION

3.1 The Inverclyde Local Development Plan 2019 is unlikely to have a significant effect on any European site. As the Plan is unlikely to have any significant effects, no appropriate assessment, or cumulative or in-combination assessments were carried out.

APPENDIX 1: Map of SPAs

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS - INVERCLYDE



NOT TO SCALE

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