

A large circular graphic divided vertically into two halves. The left half is a medium teal color and contains the Inverclyde Council logo. The right half is a dark teal color and contains the title 'LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN'.

Inverclyde  
council

**LOCAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN**

**PROPOSED PLAN**  
MAY 2021

**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT**

## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	3
KEY FACTS ABOUT INVERCLYDE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	4
DESCRIPTION OF THE INVERCLYDE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	5
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN CONTEXT.....	5
ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE AND ISSUES AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO LDP.....	7
LIKELY EVOLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	7
SEA ACTIVITIES AND ENGAGEMENT.....	7
SEA METHODOLOGY.....	8
• SCOPING IN/OUT OF SEA ISSUES	
• REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES	
• ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	
• ASSESSING CUMULATIVE EFFECTS	
• MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT	
• CROSS BOUNDARY EFFECTS	
• ASSESSMENT MATRIX	
• MONITORING FRAMEWORK	
HOW THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT HAS INFLUENCED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	17
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
A - CONSULTATION AUTHORITIES COMMENTS ON SCOPING REPORT AND INTERIM ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT.....	18
B - RELEVANT OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES AND RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES.....	29
C - ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE AND ISSUES/PROBLEMS RELEVANT TO LDP.....	43
D - SITE ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE.....	54
E - INVERCLYDE AREA MAP.....	55
F - DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENTS.....	56
G - AIM, STRATEGIES AND POLICY ASSESSMENTS.....	118

H - CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.....	143
I - ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT MAP.....	150

## FIGURES

1. INTERRELATION OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES

## INTRODUCTION

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a method for identifying and addressing the likely environmental effects of certain plans, programmes and strategies (PPS). It aims to ensure that the environment is given the same level of consideration as social and economic factors in the preparation of PPS. The SEA process applies to PPS which relate solely to the whole or any part of Scotland, and which are subject to preparation or adoption (or both) by a responsible authority at the national, regional or local level.

Under section 5(3) of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Inverclyde Local Development Plan qualifies for environmental assessment because of the likely effects its implementation could have on a wide range of environmental receptors, including biodiversity, cultural heritage, the water environment, population and health etc. In light of this, a screening determination was not required and the SEA process began at the scoping stage.

A Scoping Report, which set out the methodology for undertaking the environmental assessment of the LDP, was submitted to the consultation authorities (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, NatureScot and Historic Environment Scotland) on 9 September 2021. A summary of their comments and the Council's response to them is set out in Appendix A.

The Main Issues Report (MIR), which is the first formal stage in the preparation of a new Local Development Plan, was prepared and published for consultation on the 4 December 2020. This report provided an early opportunity in the LDP process for stakeholders to have a say on the content of the new Plan and what it will say on the key land use issues facing the area. In conjunction with the preparation of the MIR, the environmental effects of the options were assessed and the findings set out in an Interim Environmental Report, which was published alongside the MIR and subject to an 8 week public consultation.

After taking account of consultation comments on the Main Issues Report and the Interim Environmental Report (see Appendix A), a Proposed Plan was prepared. The Proposed Plan is the Council's settled view on what the next LDP should look like. The Proposed Plan is accompanied by this Environmental Report, which identifies significant effects and suitable mitigation and enhancement measures. The Proposed Plan, supporting document and this Environmental Report were published for a 7 week consultation on the 17 May 2021.



INVERCLYDE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: PROPOSED PLAN (2021) - ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT	
KEY FACTS	
Responsible Authority	Inverclyde Council
Title of plans, programmes and strategies	Inverclyde Local Development Plan
What prompted the plan?	While the current Local Development Plan was due to be in place for five years, until August 2024, a new Plan has been prepared to address a decision by the Court of Session in July 2020 to quash Chapter 7 of the existing Plan (Our Homes and Communities), which provided the development plan policy context for housing and community facility development.
Subject	Local Development Planning
Period covered by plans, programmes and strategies?	5 years
Frequency of updates?	Every 5 years
Area covered by plans, programmes and strategies (km <sup>2</sup> )	Inverclyde Council Area, see map in Appendix E
Purpose and/or objectives of plans, programmes and strategies?	<p>The Inverclyde Local Development Plan provides a spatial and policy framework which will guide new development in line with local, regional and national objectives and priorities.</p> <p>The Plan sets out an overall aim, development strategy, spatial strategy, policy framework and identifies development opportunity sites. Together, these will form the basis for determining planning applications and advising on development proposals, while ensuring that the natural and built environments are protected</p>

## DESCRIPTION OF PPS CONTENT

### Inverclyde Local Development Plan

The Inverclyde Local Development Plan directs new development and forms the basis for determining planning applications and advising on development proposals. Together with the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (2017), the Local Development Plan constitutes the 'Development Plan' for the Inverclyde area.

The Plan is made up of 6 key parts:

- Overall Aim
- Sustainable Development Strategy
- Spatial Development Strategy
- Policies
- Development Opportunities
- Supplementary Guidance

## LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN CONTEXT

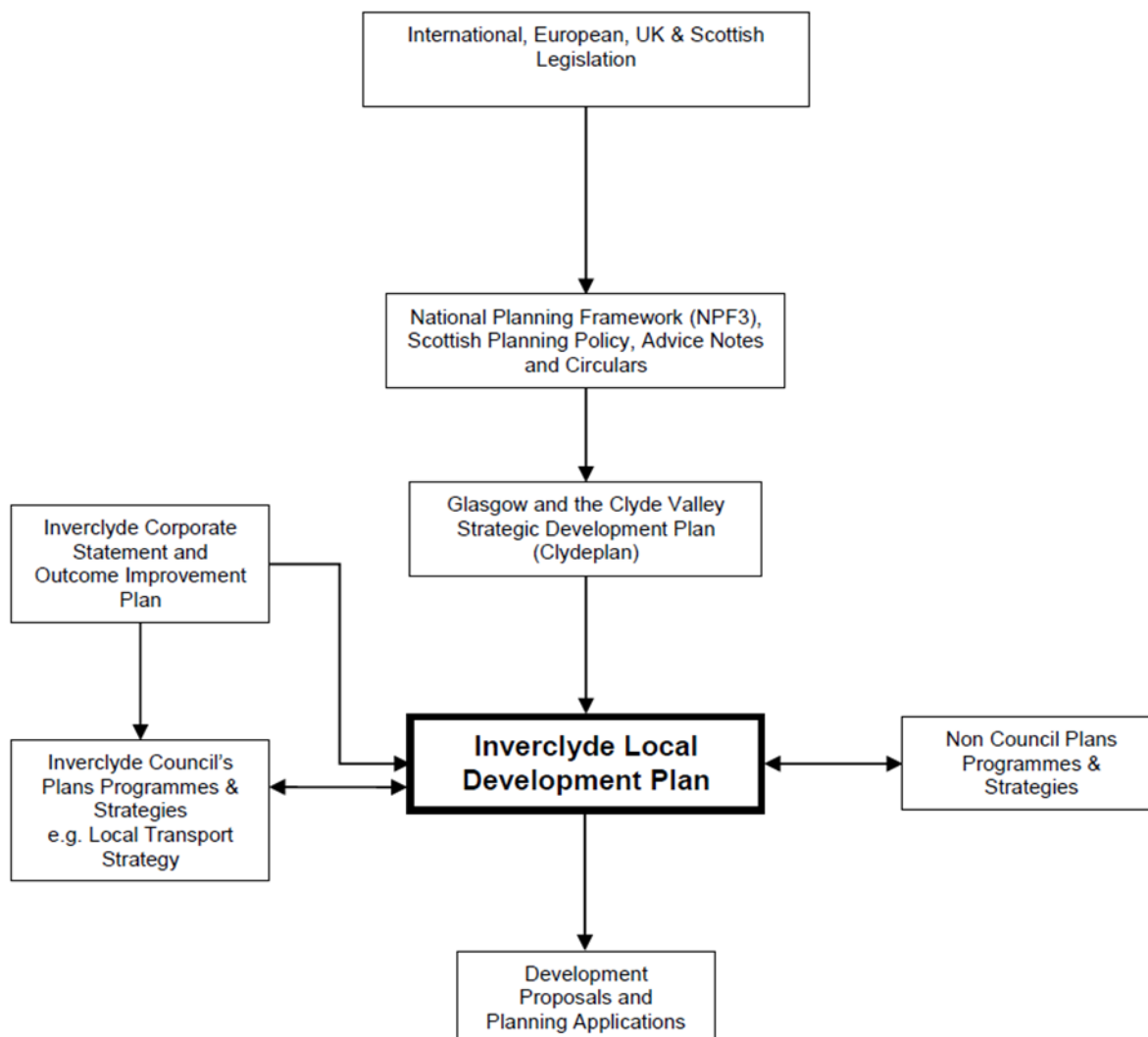
### RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PPS AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

The Local Development Plan sits within a hierarchy of plans, programmes and strategies (PPS), as shown in Figure 1. The PPS considered relevant to the Plan are listed, and their environmental objectives summarised, in Appendix B. Please note that relevant International and European PPS have not been identified as it is assumed that these will have been incorporated into the relevant Scottish and UK PPS.

Relevant PPS were taken into account during the preparation of the Local Development Plan in order to ensure that it is consistent with a wide range of environmental objectives. The Plan also influences a number of local PPS, e.g. Local Transport Strategy. The relationship between the Local Development Plan and the relevant PPS were analysed based on the environmental topics set out in Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act (2005). The objectives of the relevant PPS informed, where appropriate, the environmental objectives set out in Table 3

**FIGURE 1:**

**INTER-RELATIONSHIP OF THE INVERCLYDE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES**



### Environmental Baseline and Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP

To enable an accurate assessment of the effects which the Local Development Plan could have, a reliable picture of the current state of the environment and the environmental issues/problems relevant to the Plan was developed for the scoping report and subsequently updated for the Interim Environmental Report and again for this report (See Appendix C). An environmental constraints map was also produced and used in the analysis of site specific proposals (See Appendix I).

### Likely Evolution of the Environment without the Inverclyde Local Development Plan.

The decision by the Court of Session in July 2020 to uphold an appeal by various parties against the Council and Scottish Ministers, brought under section 238 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, has resulted in chapter seven of the Plan, 'Homes and Communities', being quashed. The removal of chapter seven means that the current Plan does not, to a large extent, provide a planning policy and land allocation context for directing housing and community facility development to sustainable locations. Without the preparation of a new Plan, which will include housing policies and land allocations, there is a risk that housing development could be located in areas where it would have significant adverse impacts on a number of environmental topics. For example, large scale housing development in the greenbelt could have significant negative effects on biodiversity, water, landscape, soil, climatic factors and soil.

### SEA Activities and Engagement

Table 1 sets out the timetable for the preparation of LDP3 and the Strategic Environmental Assessment of it. It can be seen that the Strategic Environmental Assessment process has been fully integrated with the LDP plan preparation process.

**Table 1: Timetable for the preparation of the Local Development Plan and SEA**

Date	LDP Stage	SEA Stage
Sept 2020	Early engagement with stakeholders. Undertake Call for Sites exercise	SEA Scoping Report sent to the Consultation Authorities for a 5 week consultation period on 29 <sup>th</sup> Sept.
Oct – Nov 2020	Publication of an updated Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement Preparation of Main Issues Report and supporting documents	Consultation comments on the Scoping Report were noted and the necessary amendments made (see Appendix A). Preparation of the Interim Environmental Report
December 2020 – Jan 2021	Publication of Main Issues Report and supporting documents for 8 week consultation.	Publication of the Interim Environmental Report for 8 week consultation.
Feb – April 2021	Take account of representations on Main Issues Report. Preparation of Proposed Plan and supporting documents	Take account of consultation comments on Interim Environmental Report Start preparation of the Environmental Report for the Proposed Plan.
May 2021	Publication of Proposed Plan and supporting documents for 7 week consultation	Publication of the Environmental Report for 7 week consultation Take account of consultation comments.

Date	LDP Stage	SEA Stage
	Consider representations and prepare Schedule 4's.	
August 2021	Submit Proposed Plan to Scottish Ministers	
Sept 2021- Jan 2022	Examination of Proposed Plan.	
February 2022	Modification of Proposed Plan to take account of Examination Report	Where necessary, revise the Environmental Report and consult Consultation Authorities.
April 2022	Adoption of Local Development Plan 3	
Summer 2022		Publish Strategic Environmental Assessment Post Adoption Statement

## SEA METHODOLOGY

### Scoping In/Out of SEA Issues

To aid proportionality, only those SEA environmental topics on which the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, were scoped into the environmental assessment. Although there is no statutory definition of 'significant' in the context of SEA, Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act (2005) provides guidance on the criteria that should be used in determining likely significance. Referring to that guidance, the Council has used the following criteria to identify those environmental topics which require to be scoped in.

- the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected, including areas with a recognised international, national, strategic or local protection status;
- the scale and spatial extent of the effects;
- the duration of the impact (short, medium or long term);
- the reversibility of the impact; and
- the potential for significant cumulative effects.

The SEA topics to be scoped in/out of this Environmental Report and the associated justification are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2 Scoping In/Out of SEA Issues**

SEA TOPICS	SCOPED IN	SCOPED OUT	JUSTIFICATION
<b>Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna</b>	IN		The LDP has the potential to positively and negatively affect biodiversity, flora and fauna, e.g. through land allocations, and development and safeguarding policies.
<b>Population &amp; Human Health</b>	IN		The LDP could, potentially, have positive and negative effects on population and health through the approach to existing and new

			open space and access routes and the accessibility of local services.
<b>Soil</b>	IN		The settlement strategy and land allocations could result in the loss, or reduction, of valuable soils and/or the remediation of contaminated land.
<b>Water</b>	IN		The LDP could, potentially, affect the water environment, e.g. through drainage and morphological works associated with new development.
<b>Air</b>	IN		The settlement strategy and individual land allocations have the potential to increase/decrease transport emissions and associated effects on air quality.
<b>Climactic Factors</b>	IN		The settlement strategy and individual land allocations have the potential to increase/decrease greenhouse gas emissions associated with transport. Also, the plan can support energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.
<b>Material Assets</b>	IN		The LDP could, potentially, influence resource use/re-use through its approach to waste, vacant and derelict land and renewable energy.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	IN		Potential for significant negative effects on the historic environment, e.g. through the location, scale and design of new development. There is also potential for positive effects through policies seeking to enhance the historic environment.
<b>Landscape</b>	IN		The LDP could, potentially, result in significant changes to the landscape, e.g. through the settlement strategy and location of individual developments. There are also opportunities to protect and enhance the landscape.

#### Reasonable Alternatives

Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act (2005) requires that “reasonable alternatives” be considered. As the Main Issues Report included preferred and alternative options, the assessment of reasonable alternative was carried out at this stage and included in the Interim Environmental Report. Reasonable alternatives are not considered in this Environmental Report as the Proposed Plan is the settled view of the Council.

#### Methodology for Assessing Environmental Effects

The framework for assessing the environmental effects of LDP3, both positive and negative, has been formulated from:

- the guidance in the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act (2005), specifically Schedule 3, which sets out the information required in the Environmental Report;
- the advice and example tables contained in the Scottish Government’s SEA Guidance (2013)
- the study of other Council plans, programmes and strategies that have been subject to SEA.

### Assessment of Policies

The overall aim, strategies, policies and associated Supplementary Guidance set out in the Local Development Plan have been assessed against the SEA objectives and questions identified in Table 3. These were developed in line with the environmental topics scoped in to the assessment (see Table 2 above) and the environmental baseline set out in Appendix C.

**Table 3: SEA Objectives and Questions**

SEA Topics	Objectives	Questions
Water	To protect and enhance the ecological status of the water environment	To what extent will the strategy or policy affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the ecological status of identified water bodies, through:</li><li>• water-borne pollution? (e.g. sewage discharge)</li><li>• water abstraction?</li><li>• morphological alterations?</li><li>• surface water run-off?</li><li>• flood risk in the local and/or wider areas?</li></ul>
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	Protect and enhance designated wildlife sites, wider biodiversity interests, valuable habitats and protected species, avoiding irreversible losses	To what extent will the strategy or policy affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• conservation objectives of International, European, National or local designations?</li><li>• populations of protected species, their habitats and resting places or roosts?</li><li>• wider biodiversity, i.e. non-designated/protected sites and species?</li><li>• existing green network and habitat connectivity?</li><li>• opportunities for enhancement or expansion of the green network and wider habitat connectivity?</li><li>• the protection and enhancement of trees, woodland and hedges?</li><li>• the role of watercourses as valuable wildlife habitats/corridors?</li></ul>
Climatic Factors	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience to the consequences of climate change	To what extent will the strategy or policy promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency?</li><li>• sustainable transport and active travel?</li><li>• future proofing of new development?</li><li>• Green infrastructure provision?</li></ul>
Air	To improve or maintain air quality and reduce emissions of key pollutants	To what extent is the strategy or policy likely to reduce/increase air quality, in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• carbon emissions?</li><li>• levels of Nitrous Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)?</li></ul>
Soil	To maintain or improve soil quality, quantity and function and prevent any further degradation of soils	To what extent will the strategy or policy affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• greenfield land?</li></ul>

SEA Topics	Objectives	Questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat, and prime agricultural land?</li> <li>• organic rich soils through soil disturbance</li> <li>• contaminated land?</li> </ul>
Landscape	Conserve and enhance landscape and scenic value of the area and protect and enhance designated landscape areas	To what extent will the strategy or policy affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• landscape designations?</li> <li>• the landscape character and setting of settlements?</li> <li>• valuable landscape or geological features?</li> <li>• Urban landscape?</li> </ul>
Material Assets	To reduce waste and promote the sustainable use of resources	To what extent will the strategy or policy affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• waste from new development?</li> <li>• the re-use of previously developed land and buildings?</li> <li>• Greenfield land?</li> <li>• the delivery of renewable energy development?</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage	Protect and where appropriate enhance the historic environment	To what extent will the strategy or policy affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Archaeological sites, Conservation Areas and Gardens and Designed Landscapes and their settings?</li> <li>• Non-designated heritage assets, including archaeological sites and unlisted buildings, and their settings?</li> <li>• The opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment?</li> </ul>
Population and Health	To protect and enhance quality of life, including maintaining and improving opportunities to access public open space and the natural and historic environment	To what extent will the strategy or policy affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the provision of housing and employment opportunities to meet identified needs?</li> <li>• the provision of appropriate services and community facilities to meet identified needs?</li> <li>• residential amenity, including noise?</li> <li>• access to open spaces, recreational facilities and active travel routes?</li> <li>• access to the historic environment?</li> </ul>

### Development Opportunities

The development opportunities were assessed against the SEA objectives identified in Table 3 using the proforma provided by the Consultation Authorities, subject to minor modification.

The development opportunities identified in Table 4 were not individually assessed because there is no scope for the LDP and in turn the SEA to influence their development due to (1) development having started on site (2) a site has an active planning permission (3) a specific site has not been identified. It should be



noted that sites with active planning permissions form part of the cumulative assessment of effects, as set out in Appendix H.

**Table 4 – Development Opportunity Sites not assessed**

Site Ref	Site Name	Location	Reason for not being Individually assessed
R1	Slaemuir	Port Glasgow	Development started
R3	Former Broadfield Hospital	Port Glasgow	Development started
R5	Southfield Ave (former St Stephens School)	Port Glasgow	Development started
R6	Dubbs Road (former Boglestone Clinic)	Port Glasgow	Development started
R8	Dougliehill Terrace	Port Glasgow	Site has planning permission
R11	Highholm Street	Port Glasgow	Site has planning permission
R12	Broadstone Ave (former Broadstone Hospital)	Port Glasgow	Development started
R13	Lilybank Road (former Lilybank School)	Port Glasgow	Development started
R14	James Watt Dock (East)	Greenock	Development started
R20	Cardross Crescent (former King's Glen school)	Greenock	Development started
R21	Glenbrae Road	Greenock	Site has planning permission
R27	Mount Pleasant Street (fmr Highlanders Aca)	Greenock	Development started
R30	25 West Blackhall Street	Greenock	Development started
R33	Ardgowan Square	Greenock	Development started
R35	Eldon Street	Greenock	Site has planning permission
R37	Eldon Street	Greenock	Development started
R40	Tay Street/Tweed Street	Greenock	Development started
R42	Ravenscraig Hospital	Greenock	Development started
R43	Auchneagh Road	Greenock	Development started
R47	Auchmead Road (former Ravenscraig School)	Greenock	Development started
R51	Kempock House, Kirn Drive	Gourock	Development started
R56	Cowal Drive	Gourock	Development started
R58	The Glebe	Inverkip	Development started
R60	Leperstone Avenue	Kilmacolm	Development started
R63	Lochwinnoch Road	Kilmacolm	Development started
R64	Whitelea Road	Kilmacolm	Site has planning permission
R67	Craigbet Road	Quarriers	Site has planning permission
F1	Macleod Street	Greenock	Site has planning permission
F3	New cemetery capacity	n/k	Site not identified
F4	New West College campus	n/k	Site not identified
F5	Kilmacolm Village centre car park	n/k	Site not identified
E4	Bogston Lane	Greenock	Site has planning permission

#### Cumulative Effects

As required by Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, the cumulative and synergistic effects of the strategies, policies and development opportunities in the Plan were assessed. Cumulative effects arise where individual policies or development opportunities have insignificant effects, but can combine to have a greater, significant effect. Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impacts. The assessment of cumulative and synergistic effects is set out in Appendix H.

### Mitigation/Enhancements

SEA legislation requires that mitigation measures be identified to reduce any significant adverse effects on the environment. The template assessment sheet set out in Table 5 provides a pre and post mitigation score, with any mitigation measures identified in a separate column. Where possible, specific measures were identified, such as Flood Risk Assessments, Buffer strips, Habitat surveys, Development Frameworks and masterplans etc. Where specific measures are not identified, individual LDP policies or a suite of policies are identified. For example, the relevant cultural heritage safeguarding policies would be a mitigation measure for a site in close proximity to a designated cultural heritage asset.

As the environmental assessment also identifies positive effects the Plan is likely to have, it is important that these effects are secured by tangible measures. To achieve this, the assessment sheet requires that enhancement measures, where appropriate, are also identified. To avoid repetition in the individual site assessments, Table 6 identifies the most common mitigation/enhancements measures, when they should be to be implemented and the responsible body.

### Cross Boundary Effects

While cross-boundary effects with neighbouring Authorities; Renfrewshire, North Ayrshire and Argyll and Bute, were assessed, none were identified.

### Assessment Matrix

The assessment matrix provided in Table 5 was used to score and explain the assessment findings for each policy and development opportunity. The matrix, which should be read either in conjunction with Table 3 (policies) or Appendix D (development opportunities) identifies a pre-mitigation score, appropriate mitigation measures where necessary, and a post mitigation score. The comments column is used to highlight particular issues and explain any positive or negative effects. Where comments are relevant to several topics, the comment rows are merged to avoid repetition.

**TABLE 5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MATRIX**

Strategy/Policy/Development Opportunity				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures	Score Post Mitigation/ Enhancement
Water				
Biodiversity				
Climatic Factors				
Air				
Soil				
Landscape				
Material Assets				
Cultural Heritage				
Population & Health				

**Scoring**

Effect	Significant positive effect	Positive effect	Neutral effect	Unknown effect	Both positive and negative effect	Negative effect	Significant negative effect
Score	++	+	0	?	+/-	-	--

**TABLE 6 MITIGATION MEASURES**

Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Stage at which Measure to be Applied	Responsible Body
Environmental Impact Assessment	To be submitted with planning application	Developer
Buffer strips		
Flood Risk Assessment		
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment		
Ecological Appraisal		
Investigate opportunity to deculvert		
Environmental Risk Assessment and/or Remediation Scheme		
Development Framework/Masterplan	Assessment of planning application	Planning Authority/developer

LDP Policies		
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#### Monitoring Programme

To comply with section 19 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, the environmental report is required to include “a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring” of the significant environmental effects of the Local Development Plan. A Monitoring Framework is provided in Table 7.

**Table 7 Monitoring Framework**

SEA Topic	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency of updating
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Impacts on the status of National and/or International natural heritage designations.	NatureScot <a href="#">SNHi data services   Nature.Scot</a>	Annually
	Impacts on local natural heritage designations. Impacts on the wider biodiversity, flora and fauna.	Inverclyde Council ‘Biodiversity Duty Report’	Every 3 years.
Population and Human Health	Changes in population, household size and tenure	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Housing Market Partnership ‘Housing Need and Demand Assessment’.	Every 5 years
		Inverclyde Council ‘Housing Land Audit’	Annually
	Impact on Open Space Provision	Inverclyde Open Space Strategy (to be developed)	TBD
Soil	Loss of deep peat and restoration of peatland.	NatureScot Peatland Map (2016)	Annually
	Loss of prime agricultural soils.	Scottish Government – Prime Agricultural Land	Annually
	Remediation of contaminated land	Inverclyde Council - Contaminated Land Officer	Annually
Water Environment	Impact on the number of flood events	Inverclyde Council Roads monitoring	Annually
	Impact on water quality Impact on morphology of watercourses	SEPA – Water Classification Hub	Annually
Air	Number of Air Quality Management Areas	Inverclyde Council – ‘Local Air Quality Monitoring Progress Reports’	Annually
Climatic Factors	Increase/decrease in Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Inverclyde Council – Submission to Scottish Public Bodies Climate Change Reporting.	Annually

SEA Topic	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency of updating
	Impact on Green Infrastructure Provision Impact on Active Travel provision	Monitoring of planning applications Monitoring of Greenspace Strategy (to be prepared) Monitoring of Active Travel Strategy	Annually TBD Biannually
Material Assets	Take-up of vacant and derelict land Planning permissions for renewable energy development	Vacant and Derelict Land Survey Monitoring of planning applications for renewable energy.	Annually Annually
Cultural Heritage	Impact of new development on Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Archaeological sites	Inverclyde Council - Monitoring of planning applications related to Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Archaeological sites.	Annually
Landscape	Impact of development on the Green Belt/Countryside	Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan – Monitoring of Green Belt/Countryside	Every 5 years

### **How the Environmental Report influenced the preparation of the Local Development Plan**

The environmental assessment was an integral part of the site assessment process, with an SEA summary for each site included in the 'Proposed Development Site Assessment' background report, which accompanied the Proposed Plan.

With regard to policies, the environmental assessment was incorporated into the wider planning process through, for example, the review of the policies and development opportunities in the 2019 LDP, identification of main issues (i.e. MIR), the preparation of the policies and development opportunities in the Proposed Plan, and modifications to these following comments received to the consultation on the accompanying Environmental Report.

## Appendix A

### Consultation Authorities Comments

Scoping Report (2020)			
Consultee	Issue	Summary of Comments	Council Response
NatureScot	Scope and level of detail.	We are content with the scope and level of detail proposed for the environmental report. We note that all the SEA topics are currently scoped in.	Noted
	Assessment Methodology	We welcome the consideration of enhancement measures as well as mitigation measures in the proposed assessment matrix and assessment. This should be used to directly inform the Plan by identifying specific developer requirements for individual sites.	Noted
		In relation to the SEA Objectives and questions set out in Table 5, we welcome the consideration of enhancement to Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (specifically green networks and the wider habitat connectivity). This should come through in both the assessment of policy and sites, outlining specific enhancement measures as well as mitigation measures.	Noted
		We note that all SEA topics in our remit have been scoped into the assessment and we agree with this conclusion.	Noted
		Under the Soil SEA Objective, we recommend amending question 2 to the following: "To what extent will the strategy or policy affect...carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat, and prime agricultural land?" This will ensure that all carbon-rich soils and deep peat are included in the assessment as well as providing broader criteria for any effects.	Question 2 under the SOIL objective has been amended in line with the recommended text.
		It would be useful to include active travel in the SEA questions, perhaps under Population and Health.	Active travel has been included under Population and Health
		The use of an assessment matrix and SEA Objectives is a tried and tested approach and we support their use. We welcome the intention to set to enhancement measures as well as mitigation measures.	Noted

		We support the use of the site assessment proforma and this will be a valuable tool in allowing the SEA assessment to be usefully used to inform the Plan and its allocations. We recommend that the mitigation and enhancement measures identified in the site assessment are used to directly inform specific developer requirements for the individual allocated sites. It may be useful to set out the developer requirements within the mitigation and enhancement commentary.	Noted
	Consultation period for the Environmental Report	We are content with the proposed consultation period.	Noted
	Relevant Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS)	It could be useful to identify the relationship between each of the other PPS and this Plan. For example, highlighting any SEA findings which could assist with the assessment of this Plan.	Noted
	Environmental Baseline	In relation to carbon-rich soils under the Soil SEA Objective (p. 36), we recommend also providing information and emphasis on Class 5 as well as Classes 1-4. Classes 1, 2, and 5 are contain carbon rich and deep peat soils and therefore Class 5 soils should be considered with the same sensitivity as Classes 1 and 2.	Noted. The Environmental Baseline will be updated to provide information and emphasis on Class 5 at the Proposed Plan stage
	Monitoring	It would be useful for the monitoring framework to consider positive effects as well as negative effects. For example, peatland restoration could be included as well as loss of deep peat.	Noted. The monitoring framework will be updated to consider positive effects at the Proposed Plan stage.
		We also note that green infrastructure has not been included in the framework and we recommend that this is included under Climatic Factors in line with the SEA Objectives and questions set out in Table 5. Active travel could also be included under Climatic Factors, for example, using Core Paths and the National Walking and Cycling Network.	Noted. The monitoring framework will be updated to include green infrastructure and active travel at the Proposed Plan stage
HES	Scope and level of detail.	We note that the historic environment (under cultural heritage) has been scoped-in to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) undertaken in support of the Inverclyde Council Local Development Plan 3 and confirm that we are content with this approach.	Noted



		We are also satisfied with the scope and level of detail proposed for the assessment, subject to the detailed comments provided in the attached Annex.	Noted
	Consultation Period for the Environmental Report	I can confirm that we are content with the consultation period proposed.	Noted
	Cultural Heritage Issues / Opportunities	We welcome that the assessment will be underpinned by an analysis of the current state of Inverclyde's environment and any relevant environmental issues	Noted
		We recommend that consideration is given to heritage impacts caused by our changing climate. For example, the current climate emergency and target of achieving net zero emissions by 2045 creates a pressing requirement for us to care for, maintain and re-use our existing historic buildings and places. This recognises that the energy and carbon costs used in their construction have already been spent. It should also be noted that our changing climate is also altering how our historic assets perform and decay. Increases in warmer temperatures and wet weather accelerate building decay, and extreme weather events can cause catastrophic failure. These changing conditions can also expose longer standing problems within our historic environment assets, such as a lack of building maintenance and the use of incompatible materials during repairs. We have produced a Guide to Climate Change Impacts (2019) which demonstrates where our historic assets are affected by our changing climate.	Noted
		Consideration should be given to how the role of our historic town centres may change following the recent COVID-19 pandemic.	This is addressed in Issue 1
		Consideration should be given to the changing role of our historic environment as different community groups engage with it.	Noted

	Assessment Methodology	We note that the majority of policies and proposals included within Local Development Plan 3 will be rolled forward from the recently adopted Local Development Plan 2 (26 August 2019) and that it is proposed to roll forward corresponding elements of the environmental assessment undertaken for this plan. We confirm that we are broadly content with this approach understanding that this previous assessment work will be updated where required.	Noted
		The SEA objective included at Table 5 also remains appropriate for assessing environmental effects on the cultural heritage topic area.	Noted
		We are broadly in favour of the assessment questions for the cultural heritage included at Table 5, but suggest some revised wording below for the questions at Table 5 so that consideration is given to all non-designated heritage asset types including unlisted buildings. 'To what extent will the strategy or policy affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Archaeological sites, Conservation Areas and Gardens and Designed Landscapes and their settings?</li> <li>• Non-designated heritage assets, including archaeological sites and unlisted buildings, and their settings?</li> <li>• The opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment?'</li> </ul>	Noted  The cultural heritage question in Table 5 has been amended to align with the suggested text.
		We recommend the second cultural heritage question in the site assessment template at Appendix C is updated to include other non-designated heritage asset types including unlisted buildings and structures.	Appendix C has been updated to include other non-designated heritage asset types including unlisted buildings and structures.
		We also confirm that we are content with the assessment scoring matrix included at Table 6 in the SEA Scoping Report and welcome where space for mitigation/enhancement measures is included here	Noted
SEPA	Relationship with Other PPS	Some of the PPS included have themselves been subject to SEA. Where this is the case you may find it useful to prepare a summary of the key SEA findings that may be relevant to the Inverclyde Local Development Plan 3. This may assist	Noted

		you with data sources and environmental baseline information and also ensure the current SEA picks up environmental issues or mitigation actions which may have been identified elsewhere.	
	Environmental Baseline Information	SEPA holds significant amounts of environmental data, much of which is on SEPA's website. This may be of interest to you in preparing the ER. Additional local information may also be available from our Access to Information unit. Other sources of data are referenced in our 'Standing Advice for Responsible Authorities on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Consultations'.	Noted
	Environmental Problems	The environmental problems described generally highlight the main issues of relevance for the SEA topics within our remit.	Noted
	Alternatives	Any reasonable alternatives identified during the preparation of the plan should be assessed as part of the SEA process and the findings of the assessment should inform the choice of the preferred option. This should be documented in the Environmental Report.	All the preferred and alternative options identified in the MIR were fully assessed in the Interim Environmental Report
	Scoping In/Out of Issues	We agree that all environmental topics should be scoped into the assessment.	Noted
	Assessment Methodology	Where it is expected that other plans, programmes or strategies are better placed to undertake more detailed assessment of environmental effects this should be clearly set out in the Environmental Report.	Noted
		We would expect all aspects of the PPS which could have significant. Effects to be assessed.	The Main Issues Report, and the ER of it, focused on the 'main issues' which needed to be addressed in LDP3. All aspects of LDP3 have been fully assessed at the Proposed Plan stage.
		We support the use of SEA objectives as assessment tools as they allow a systematic, rigorous and consistent framework with which to assess environmental effects.	Noted

		We are content with the proposed detailed assessment matrix and particularly welcome the commentary box to fully explain the rationale behind the assessment results. We also welcome the link between effects and mitigation / enhancement measures in the proposed assessment framework and the consideration of mitigation of impacts	Noted
		We are content with the proposed SEA objectives to be used in the assessment. We have provided an updated draft of the site assessment proforma as SEPA have amended a number of the information requirements requested and the template is somewhat shorter. Information requirements that are not directly related to SEPA's remit remain the same at this time.	Noted. The assessment proforma in Appendix C has been updated to align with SEPA amendments.
	Mitigation	We would encourage you to use the assessment as a way to improve the environmental performance of individual aspects of the final option; hence we support proposals for enhancement of positive effects as well as mitigation of negative effects.	Noted. The environmental assessment of issues and development proposals includes opportunities for enhancements, where applicable.
		It is useful to show the link between potential effects and proposed mitigation / enhancement measures in the assessment framework.	Noted – The assessment matrix shows any identified mitigation measures next to the effects which they seek to address.
		We would encourage you to be very clear in the Environmental Report about mitigation measures which are proposed as a result of the assessment. These should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate).	Noted
		The Environmental Report should identify any changes made to the plan as a result of the SEA.	Noted. Changes to the Plan as a result of the SEA will be identified in the ER of the Proposed Plan.
		Where the mitigation proposed does not relate to modification to the plan itself then it would be extremely helpful to set out the proposed mitigation measures in a way that clearly identifies: (1) the measures required, (2) when they would be required and (3) who will be required to implement them. The inclusion of a summary table in the Environmental Report such as that presented below will help to track progress on mitigation through the monitoring process.	Noted. A table of all mitigation measures, including the measures, when will they will be required and who is responsible for implementation, will be included in the ER of the Proposed Plan.

	Monitoring	It would be helpful if the Environmental Report included a description of the measures envisaged to monitor the significant environmental effects of the plan.	Noted – A Monitoring Framework is provided in Table 7
	Consultation Period	We are satisfied with the proposal for a 6 week consultation period for the Environmental Report.	Noted. The consultation period has been extended to 8 weeks to align with the MIR consultation.
	Outcomes of the Scoping	We would find it helpful if the Environmental Report included a summary of the scoping outcomes and how comments from the Consultation Authorities were taken into account.	Noted – A summary of the comments made on the Scoping Report is set out in Table 2.
<b>Interim Environmental Report (2021)</b>			
HES	General	We note that our comments provided at scoping stage have been taken on board. We agree that the environmental issues, concerns and key trends have been correctly identified and that an appropriate assessment of likely significant effects on the environment has been carried out. We also support the proportionate approach taken to the assessment which involves reviewing and updating the environmental assessments from the current LDP for LDP3.	Noted
	Site Assessments	<u>CFS Puggy Line, Greenock</u> We note that this site has been assessed as having likely negative effects in relation to cultural heritage. It is noted that this site is to be allocated for housing / wind farm and careful consideration will required as there could be potential for significant negative effects in relation to wind turbines on one scheduled monument in its proximity: the Loch Thom-Overton, Water Cut (SM3244).	Noted
NatureScot	General	We agree that the environmental issues / concerns and key trends have been correctly identified and that the assessment of likely significant effects on the environment has been carried out satisfactorily. We also support the proportionate approach taken to the assessment which involves reviewing and updating the environmental assessments from the current LDP for LDP3.	Noted

	Mitigation and Enhancement Measures	<p>We are pleased to note that enhancement has been acknowledged in the heading of some of the site assessment tables. However, we consider that the assessment could go further by identifying specific enhancement measures. The SEA process provides an excellent opportunity to explore enhancements for both main issues / policy and proposals, particularly in relation to biodiversity. As with mitigation measures, these should directly inform the Plan. In relation to sites, mitigation and enhancement measures should form site-specific developer requirements which are pulled through to the Plan.</p>	<p>Noted. Where negative effects on biodiversity are identified, mitigation measures such as Ecological Appraisals, Tree surveys and Bat Surveys etc. are required, with any further mitigation and enhancement measures in these assessments to be incorporated into development.</p> <p>Negative effects on landscape are addressed through Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments, Masterplans and Development Frameworks (where available) and the future preparation of Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development.</p> <p>Mitigation and enhancements measures are pulled into the Plan through Policy 1, which states “When assessing proposals for the development opportunities identified by this Plan, regard will also be had to the mitigation and enhancement measures set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report”.</p>
	Main Issue 6: Port Glasgow Eastern Gateway (p. 25-26)	<p>We note that this Issue has been assessed as having no likely significant effect in relation to Biodiversity. However, as noted in response to the HRA and the Plan itself (which we recommend referring to alongside this comment), some sites in this proposal lie within the 150-metre disturbance threshold distance for the Inner Clyde SPA. As a result, we think this issue should be assessed as having a significant negative effect in relation to Biodiversity. In terms of mitigation measures, we recommend clearly setting out the mitigation measures identified</p>	<p>Noted. The assessment has been updated in line with the comment.</p>

		in the HRA. These should then directly inform (and be stated within) the Plan itself.	
	Main Issue 17: Vacant and Derelict Land (p. 44)	We note that the assessment identifies positive effects for biodiversity in relation to vacant and derelict land due to the temporary positive effects through greening of sites. It should be noted that some brownfield sites are biodiversity hotspots and therefore development could result in the loss or degradation of biodiversity. We recommend that the Environmental Report highlights this and ensures that mitigation measures such as surveys will be carried out on a site-by-site basis. As noted in comments above, it would also be beneficial to include enhancement measures here. We also consider that there is likely to be long-term positive effects in relation to soil and landscape as reusing VDL is likely to remove blight from communities. We also highlight that VDL sites can be biodiversity hotspots and therefore careful consideration should be taken to retain and enhance this, using appropriate surveys where required.	Noted.
	Main Issue 19: Additional Land for Housing	It is noted that reference to a cumulative assessment has been made, however, it is unclear where this has been documented. Appendix D appears to set out the assessment for each individual site but it should also include a cumulative assessment to ensure there are no significant cumulative effects on the environment.	Noted. A cumulative assessment is provided in Appendix H.
	Main Issue 29: Green Infrastructure	We note that this issue has been assessed as have a neutral effect on climatic factors. Green infrastructure should provide multiple benefits including climate change adaptation elements such as green roofs and rain gardens. Therefore, we consider that the assessment should identify positive effects in relation to climatic factors.	Noted. The assessment has been updated in line with the comment.
	Appendix B: Environmental Baseline and Issues / Problems Relevant to LDP	As recommended in our response to the scoping report, we consider that the environmental baseline should also provide information and emphasis on Class 5 as well as Classes 1-4. Classes 1, 2, and 5 contain carbon-rich and deep peat soils and therefore Class 5 soils should be considered with the same sensitivity as Classes 1 and 2.	Noted. The baseline has been updated to include information on Class (identified as Class X).

		In terms of Landscape, whilst we welcome the consideration of impacts on landscape character and setting of settlements, we think impacts should be considered in relation to landscape as a whole	Noted.
	Appendix D: Site Assessments	We note that the potential for negative impacts has been identified for a number of sites (e.g. Landscape impacts at Carsemeadow, Kilmacolm; and North Denniston, Kilmacolm). Should negative impacts be identified, we consider it important to set out site-specific mitigation measures, which directly inform the Plan, as developer requirements. For example in relation to Landscape, a development brief could be prepared setting out siting, design and layout requirements or retaining woodland to contribute to the landscape framework. A table could be included, which sets out developer requirements for each site, to make it easier to pull these through to the Plan itself. As the new NPF4 emerges, this could be a good opportunity to explore positive effects for biodiversity which will be an important part of NPF4. Whilst some site assessment tables include 'enhancement', the commentary could go further to identify specific enhancements, particularly in relation to biodiversity (e.g. habitat creation).	Noted. Where negative effects on biodiversity are identified, mitigation measures such as Ecological Appraisals, Tree surveys and Bat Surveys etc. are required, with any further mitigation and enhancement measures in these assessments to be incorporated into development. Negative effects on landscape are addressed through Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments, Masterplans and Development Frameworks (where available) and the future preparation of Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development. Mitigation and enhancements measures are pulled into the Plan through Policy 1, which states <i>“When assessing proposals for the development opportunities identified by this Plan, regard will also be had to the mitigation and enhancement measures set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report”</i> .
		<u>CFS Puggy Line, Greenock</u> We note that this site has been assessed as having likely negative effects in relation to Landscape. It is noted that this site is to be allocated for housing /	Noted.



		wind farm and careful consideration will required as there could be potential for significant negative effects in relation to wind turbines	
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## APPENDIX B

### RELEVANT OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES AND RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna</b>	
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the protection of wildlife (birds, and some animals and plants), the countryside and National Parks,</li> <li>the designation of protected areas, and public rights of way.</li> </ul>
<b>Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).</li> <li>To ensure that the legislation regulating the natural environment is fit for purpose.</li> <li>Includes a range of biodiversity related regulations, including those related to non-native species.</li> </ul>
<b>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act (2004)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Places a duty on every public body and office-holder to further the conservation of biodiversity as far as possible in exercising their functions.</li> <li>Introduces the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy.</li> <li>Sets out the duties and offences relating to SSSIs and other sites of interest and how they are to be implemented and monitored.</li> </ul>
<b>Scottish Biodiversity Strategy: It's in Your Hands (2004)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 year strategy to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Scotland.</li> <li>Complements the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and ensures that the approach to the conservation of biodiversity is as comprehensive and well informed as possible.</li> <li>Addresses the bigger picture rather than just individual sites or species.</li> <li>Sets out 5 strategic objectives relating to species and habitats, people, landscapes and ecosystems, integration and co-ordination and knowledge.</li> </ul>
<b>2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity – A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (SG) 2013</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To supplement the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy above by updating and providing further detail in relation to certain aspects and responding to new international targets.</li> <li>It's aims are to protect and restore biodiversity on land and in our seas, and to support healthier Ecosystems</li> <li>connect people with the natural world, for their health and wellbeing and to involve them more in decisions about their environment.</li> <li>maximise the benefits for Scotland of a diverse natural environment and the services it provides</li> </ul>

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the contribution of forests and woodlands to Scotland's sustainable and inclusive economic growth</li> <li>• Improve the resilience of Scotland's forests and woodlands and increase their contribution to a healthy and high quality environment</li> <li>• Increase the use of Scotland's forest and woodland resources to enable more people to improve their health, well-being and life chances</li> </ul>
<b>Policy on Control of Woodland Removal - (Scottish Forestry) 2009</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the maintenance and expansion of forest cover in Scotland</li> <li>• contribute towards achieving an appropriate balance between forested and non-forested land in Scotland.</li> <li>• support climate change mitigation and adaptation in Scotland.</li> <li>• provide a sound basis for Scotland's participation in the global debate and actions on deforestation.</li> <li>• develop a clear understanding of the nature and extent of future woodland removal in Scotland.</li> </ul>
<b>Clydeplan Forestry and Woodland Strategy (2020)</b>	<p>Regional strategy which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies key strategic priorities for both future woodland expansion and management</li> <li>• establishes an indicative framework for more focused and collaborative interventions at a local level.</li> </ul>
<b>A Strategy for Marine Nature Conservation in Scotland's Seas (2010) (Marine Scotland)</b>	<p>A 10-25 year national strategy including prioritised action for the next 5 years. Seeks to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive</li> <li>• the completion of the Marine Protected Area network by 2012</li> <li>• the promotion of sustainable economic growth.</li> </ul> <p>Utilises a 3 pillar approach of wider seas policies and measures, species conservation and site protection.</p>
<b>Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)</b>	<p>Establish baseline data for flora and fauna identified as particularly important in maintaining the biodiversity of the area and ensure it is maintained and, where appropriate, increased.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the value of biodiversity and the identified species to landowners, managers and the general public.</p>
<b>The Inverclyde Greenspace Strategy (2008)</b>	Set out the policies and measures required to protect and improve the Council's greenspaces.
<b>Area Renewal and the Inverclyde Green Network (2010)</b>	Create strategic legible green links through the urban area between the waterfront and the regional part, making them accessible for both residents and visitors.

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Area Renewal and the Inverclyde Green Network: Concept to Case Study (2013)</b>	The project aims to secure a sustainable, long term future for Inverclyde that can better meet the needs of its local communities. It highlights the opportunity for new investment to provide a balanced community and rebuild routes around existing area assets and both current and future developments. The routes and greenspaces which form the Case Studies will be progressed to enable them to better suit variable needs, protect and create local jobs wherever possible to secure a real change in area perception and in the qualities of place.
<b>Population</b>	
<b>Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)</b>	Sets out an overarching framework for increasing competitiveness and tackling inequality in Scotland.
<b>Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy 2017-2035</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attract and retain talent and enterprises relocating to GCR</li> <li>• Improve economic outcomes for all through addressing long standing barriers in the labour market such as skills and health, both for those who are currently out of work and those on low income</li> </ul>
<b>Scotland Outlook 2030: Responsible Tourism for a Sustainable Future</b>	<p>Six conditions for success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital harnessing the power of technology and data.</li> <li>• Policy Having the right policy and regulatory landscape in place.</li> <li>• Investment Ensuring we have access to investment</li> <li>• Connectivity proactively investing in the right transport and digital connectivity.</li> <li>• Business network providing a strong support network for our businesses.</li> <li>• Positioning Successful positioning of Scotland and its tourism industry</li> </ul>
<b>Inverclyde Regional Tourism Strategy 2016-2020</b>	<p>Vision – 'By 2020 Inverclyde will be recognized as a leading coastal and day visit destination of first class memorable customer experiences delivered by skilled and passionate hosts. The strategy seeks to grow the value of tourism, the volume of visits, likelihood to return to the area so increasing jobs and the economic contribution tourism makes to the Inverclyde area'.</p> <p>The delivery of the strategy will be through three key themes of: Providing Memorable Experiences, Improving the Customer Journey, Building local Capabilities</p>

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Housing to 2040 (2021) Scottish Government</b>	<p>Sets out a vision for housing in Scotland to 2040 and a route map to get there.</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to invest in the supply of affordable homes so they are available for the people who need them.</li> <li>• Attract private investment to help us to deliver more homes and ensure those homes are energy-efficient, use zero emissions heating, are adapted to our future climate and meet the needs of people who live in them.</li> <li>• Take a place-based approach so that homes and places work together seamlessly and people can live in communities that meet their needs and support their health and wellbeing.</li> <li>• Make changes so that the whole housing system works well to deliver affordable and good quality homes for everyone.</li> </ul>
<b>Inverclyde Local Housing Strategy (2017-2022)</b>	Provides an overarching and integrated strategic direction for all aspects of housing.
<b>Health</b>	
<b>Public Health Priorities for Scotland (2018)</b>	<p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Scotland where we live in vibrant, healthy and safe places and communities</li> <li>• A Scotland where we flourish in our early years</li> <li>• A Scotland where we have good mental wellbeing</li> <li>• A Scotland where we reduce the use of and harm from alcohol, tobacco and other drugs</li> <li>• A Scotland where we have a sustainable, inclusive economy with equality of outcomes for all</li> <li>• A Scotland where we eat well, have a healthy weight and are physically active</li> </ul>

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>GCV Green Network Partnership: Blueprint</b>	<p>The Blueprint incorporates the fundamental functions of a Green Network:</p> <p><b>a Strategic Access Network</b> – facilitating the off-road movement of people around and between communities through Green Active Travel routes and greenspace</p> <p><b>a Strategic Habitat Network</b> – facilitating the movement of wildlife through the landscape</p> <p>The Blueprint will contribute to sustainable inclusive economic growth and increase wellbeing by helping to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a successful, sustainable place where people want to work and live healthy lives</li> <li>• a natural, resilient place that improves and protects the environment</li> <li>• a connected place providing opportunities for exercise and improvements to mental wellbeing</li> <li>• a place that encourages active travel contributing to a low carbon economy</li> </ul>
<b>Inverclyde Open Space Review (2012)</b>	Identify areas of open space to go into the Local Development Plan and assist with policy development.
<b>Inverclyde Open Space Audit (2015)</b>	Assess the quality of all open spaces identified in the LDP and identify future steps for wider Open Space review.
<b>Inverclyde Open Space Audit and Action Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stimulate higher levels of open space use, particularly amongst young people</li> <li>• Inspire use by using and designing spaces creatively</li> <li>• Improve personal safety (both perceived and actual)</li> <li>• Involve local people through provision of employment and training</li> <li>• Make more of the natural heritage value of spaces</li> </ul>
<b>Inverclyde Council Core Paths Plan (2008)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create a path network that meets people's needs and which they can understand and use with confidence.</li> <li>• Safeguard the essential operation and economic interests of land managers.</li> </ul>
<b>Inverclyde Council Play Area Strategy (2010)</b>	The provision, management and maintenance of local authority play areas within Inverclyde.
<b>Inverclyde Sports Pitches Plan (2008)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review key leisure sites</li> <li>• Inform investment priorities.</li> <li>• increase sports pitch capacity in terms of facility space and availability.</li> </ul>

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Inverclyde Strategy for Sport and Physical Recreation (2007)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhance the opportunities for increased physical recreation and sporting participation.</li> <li>• ensure that the value of sport and physical recreation to Inverclyde and its people is maximised over the next 5-10 years.</li> <li>• Set out a vision for sport and recreation</li> <li>• Set out 4 strategic goals, each with further proposed action areas and specific actions.</li> </ul>
<b>Soil</b>	
<b>The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure more sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland</li> <li>• encourage better policy integration.</li> <li>• Identify a wide range of activities which contribute toward 13 soil outcomes</li> <li>• Establish a Soil Focus Group to facilitate activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Scotland's National Peatland Plan - Working for our future</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect, manage and restore peatlands</li> <li>• maintain their natural functions, biodiversity and benefits.</li> </ul>
<b>SEPA Regulatory Position Statement – Developments on Peat (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise peat excavation and disturbance</li> <li>• prevent unnecessary production of waste soils and peat.</li> </ul>
<b>Draft Carbon-rich soil, deep peat and priority peatland habitats map (NatureScot) 2014</b>	To provide information on the location of Carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitats.
<b>The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations (2005)</b>	Require local authorities to inspect their area to identify contaminated land to ensure it is remediated to maintain a register of contaminated land which is available for public inspection.
<b>Water</b>	
<b>Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act (2003)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the protection of the water environment and the implementation of the Water Framework Directive, through the introduction of River Basin Management Planning.</li> <li>• Amends the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968 and the Water (Scotland) Act 1980 in relation to the provision of water and sewerage services.</li> </ul>

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>The River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2015-2027</b>	<p>This plan builds on the first river basin management plan for the Scotland river basin district. The plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets revised objectives for the 12 year period from 2015 to the end of 2027 (Figure 2) and</li> <li>• a strengthened programme of measures for achieving them.</li> </ul>
<b>Improving the quality of Scotland's Water Environment - Clyde area management plan 2010–2015</b>	<p>This plan supplements the river basin management plan (RBMP) for the Scotland river basin district. Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain and improve the quality of the rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwaters in the area.</li> <li>• focus on local actions</li> <li>• highlights the opportunities for partnership working to ensure that we all benefit from improvements to the water environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)</b>	<p>Establish the Marine Management Organisation and set out its objectives and responsibilities. Make provision for the preparation of Marine Policy Statements, Marine Plans and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs). Set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The requirement for a licence for certain marine activities</li> <li>• the management of inshore fisheries</li> <li>• amendments to other fisheries acts.</li> </ul>
<b>Marine (Scotland) Act (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the Scottish marine area and set a duty to protect and enhance its health where possible.</li> <li>• Make provision for marine plans and their implementation, and marine licenses</li> <li>• provide for the protection of the marine area and its wildlife through the designation of different types of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the regulation of sea fisheries.</li> </ul>
<b>National Marine Plan (2015)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide a comprehensive overarching framework for all marine activity in our waters.</li> <li>• enable sustainable development and the use of our marine area in a way which will protect and enhance the marine environment, whilst promoting both existing and emerging industries.</li> </ul>
<b>Scottish Water Strategic Asset Capacity And Development plan (2014)</b>	<p>Outlines Scottish Water's processes and systems for calculating capacity available at the waste water and water treatment works serving Scotland.</p>



NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Air</b>	
<b>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland – DEFRA (2011)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK.</li> <li>• Deliver direct benefits to public health, quality of life and help to protect our environment.</li> </ul>
<a href="#"><u>Environment (Scotland) Act 1995</u></a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to publish a national Air Quality Strategy</li> <li>• establish a system of local air quality management (sometimes shortened to LAQM), for the designation of air quality management areas.</li> <li>• set air quality standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	
<b>Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</b>	Introduce a new duty on the Council (and all public bodies) to exercise their functions in a way that is best calculated to contribute towards greenhouse gas reduction targets.
<b>Low Carbon Scotland - Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2027</b>	Set out specific measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to meet Scotland's ambitious statutory targets.
<b>Climate Ready Scotland: Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2019-2024</b>	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our communities are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe in response to the changing climate</li> <li>• The people in Scotland who are most vulnerable to climate change are able to adapt and climate justice is embedded in climate change adaptation policy</li> <li>• Our inclusive and sustainable economy is flexible, adaptable and responsive to the changing climate.</li> <li>• Our society's supporting systems are resilient to climate change</li> <li>• Our natural environment is valued, enjoyed, protected and enhanced and has increased resilience to climate change</li> <li>• Our coastal and marine environment is valued, enjoyed, protected and enhanced and has increased resilience to climate change</li> <li>• Our international networks are adaptable to climate change</li> </ul>

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016-2021: Getting the best from our land</b>	<p>A national land-use strategy which identifies key principles for the sustainable use of land.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land-based businesses working with nature to contribute more to Scotland's prosperity</li> <li>• Responsible stewardship of Scotland's natural resources delivering more benefits to Scotland's people.</li> <li>• Urban and rural communities better connected to the land, with more people enjoying the land and positively influencing land use.</li> </ul>
<b>The National Transport Strategy (2020)</b>	<p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce inequalities</li> <li>• take climate action</li> <li>• help deliver inclusive economic growth</li> <li>• improve health and wellbeing.</li> </ul>
<b>A Catalyst for Change: The Regional Transport Strategy for the west of Scotland 2008-21 (2008)</b>	<p>Set out SPT's strategic direction to 2021 and the vision, goals, objectives and strategic priorities for transport in the west of Scotland.</p>
<b>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009</b>	<p>Makes provisions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the assessment and management of flood risks</li> <li>• local authorities' and SEPA's functions in flood risk management</li> </ul>
<b>Flood Risk Management Strategy for the Clyde and Loch Lomond Plan District (2015)</b>	<p>Set out the agreed ambition for flood risk management in the district identify priority actions to be taken forward</p>
<b>Flood Risk Management Plan for Clyde and Loch Lomond Plan District (2016)</b>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid an overall increase in flood risk</li> <li>• Reduce overall flood risk</li> </ul>

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Inverclyde Council – Climate Change Plan (2018)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets a carbon reduction target of 16% by the end of financial year 2021/22 from a baseline of financial year 2007/08</li> <li>• requires all existing projects and initiatives related to climate change adaptation to be recorded</li> <li>• sets out a formal process to examine the nature of impacts which climate change is likely to have on the Council's own operations and the Inverclyde area as a whole.</li> <li>• requires consideration to be given to possible climate change adaptation projects and initiatives that go beyond flooding</li> </ul>
<b>Scottish Forestry Climate Change Programme (2013)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to increase the response and contribution of Scottish Forestry to the challenges of a changing climate.</li> <li>• To focus on what requires to be done in relation to early actions and increasing awareness</li> </ul>
<b>Material Assets</b>	
<b>Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2014)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out the Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society, one where all types of waste are dealt with, regardless of where they came from. A Scotland where resource use is minimised, valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted, leaving only limited amounts to be treated.</li> <li>• Set recycling and landfill reduction targets to help realise the full resources potential of waste.</li> </ul>
<b>The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand all waste producers (excluding householders) 'duty of care' to include a requirement to segregate material for recycling.</li> <li>• Require Local authorities to provide a minimum recycling service to householders.</li> </ul>
<b>Going for Green Growth: A Green Jobs Strategy for Scotland (2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to grab hold of the business opportunities and advantages arising from a belief in and commitment to sustainable development.</li> <li>• Sets a vision of a vibrant, low carbon economy with Scotland as a centre for green enterprise</li> </ul>
<b>2020 Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland</b>	An update and extension to the Scottish Renewables Action Plan 2009, which reflects the challenge of our new target to meet an equivalent of 100% demand for electricity from renewable energy by 2020, as well as our target of 11% renewable heat

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>The Future of Energy in Scotland: Scottish Energy Statement</b>	<p>This Strategy sets two new targets for the Scottish energy system by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The equivalent of 50% of the energy for Scotland’s heat, transport and electricity consumption to be supplied from renewable sources.</li> <li>• An increase by 30% in the productivity of energy use across the Scottish economy</li> </ul> <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumer engagement and protection – we will work hard to protect consumers from excessive or avoidable costs, and promote the benefits of smarter domestic energy applications and systems</li> <li>• Energy efficiency – we will continue to take direct and supporting actions to improve the use and management of energy in Scotland’s homes, buildings, industrial processes and manufacturing.</li> <li>• System security and flexibility – Scotland should have the capacity, the connections, the flexibility and resilience necessary to maintain secure and reliable supplies of energy to all of our homes and businesses as our energy transition takes place.</li> <li>• Innovative local energy systems – we will empower our communities by supporting the development of innovative and integrated local energy systems and networks.</li> <li>• Renewable and low carbon solutions – we will continue to champion and explore the potential of Scotland’s huge renewable energy resource, and its ability to meet our local and national heat, transport and electricity needs – helping to achieve our ambitious emissions reduction targets.</li> <li>• Oil and gas industry strengths – we will support investment, innovation and diversification across our oil and gas sector, working with industry to advance key priorities such as maximising the recovery of remaining resources, subsea engineering, decommissioning and carbon capture and storage – collaboratively addressing the challenges of today and preparing the sector and its workforce for a positive role in Scotland’s future energy system</li> </ul>
<b>Scotland Heat Map (SG) 2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify where there are opportunities for decentralised energy projects across Scotland.</li> <li>• identify where there are opportunities for heat networks, to assess heat density and proximity to heat sources.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Historic Environment Policy for Scotland 2019</b>	<p>Policies:</p> <p>HEP1 - Decisions affecting any part of the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of its breadth and cultural significance</p> <p>HEP2- Decisions affecting the historic environment should ensure that its understanding and enjoyment as well as its benefits are secured for present and future generations</p> <p>HEP3 - Plans, programmes, policies and strategies, and the allocation of resources, should be approached in a way that protects and promotes the historic environment. If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimized. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.</p> <p>HEP4 - Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment. Opportunities for enhancement should be identified where appropriate. If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimized. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.</p> <p>HEP5 - Decisions affecting the historic environment should contribute to the sustainable development of communities and places.</p> <p>HEP6 - Decisions affecting the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of the potential consequences for people and communities. Decision-making processes should be collaborative, open, transparent and easy to understand</p>
<b>Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out a 10 year vision for the historic environment</li> <li>• Ensure that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland’s historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to the wellbeing of the nation and its people.</li> </ul>
<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</b>	Make provision for the protection of scheduled ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance.
<b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act (1997)</b>	Set out the approach for designating listed buildings and conservation areas, and the duties and responsibilities these designations convey on different parties.
<b>Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology</b>	This PAN is intended to inform the day-to-day work of a range of local authority advisory services and other organisations that have a role in the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process.

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Landscape</b>	
<b>SNH Review 116: Glasgow and Clyde Valley landscape character assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a detailed assessment of the landscape of Glasgow and the Clyde Valley.</li> <li>• Consider the likely pressures and opportunities for change in the landscape assesses the sensitivity of landscape to change provide guidelines indicating how landscape character may be conserved, enhanced and restructure</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Turbine Development in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley - Inverclyde</b>	Provide a strategic view of landscape sensitivity to wind energy development, and available capacity for further development, across the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan area.
<b>Clyde Muirshiel Park Authority Framework Guidance Document for windfarm development proposals (2010)</b>	Consider the impacts of windfarm developments on the Regional Park's attributes and assets as well as the Park Authority's aims and objectives.
<b>General</b>	
<b>National Planning Framework 3 (2014)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guide Scotland's development over the next 20 to 30 years</li> <li>• set out strategic development priorities to support the Government's goal of sustainable economic growth.</li> <li>• co-ordinate policies with a spatial dimension and help move Scotland towards a low carbon economy.</li> </ul>
<b>Scottish Planning Policy (2014)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out the Scottish Government's planning policy on nationally important land-use planning matters.</li> <li>• place planning within the wider context of the Scottish Government's overarching aim to increase sustainable economic growth.</li> </ul>
<b>Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the UK shared Sustainable Development Framework in Scotland.</li> <li>• Provide a strategic framework for a number of new and emerging strategies</li> </ul>
<b>Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (2017)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out an agenda for sustained growth.</li> <li>• Promote the balanced and sustainable development of the area by setting the land use framework for sustainable development, encouraging economic, social and environmental regeneration and maintaining and enhancing the quality of the natural heritage and built environment</li> <li>• Seeks to enhance the well-being and quality of life of the people who live and work in, or visit Glasgow and the Clyde Valley region.</li> </ul>

NAME OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES
<b>Inverclyde Outcomes Improvement Plan (2017)</b>	<p>The three Strategic Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority 1: Population Inverclyde's population will be stable and sustainable with an appropriate balance of socio - economic groups that is conducive to local economic prosperity and longer term population growth.</li> <li>• Priority 2: The Local Economy Inverclyde has a thriving and diverse local economy, economic activity is increased and skills development enables both those in work and those furthest from the labour market to realise their full potential</li> <li>• Priority 3: Inequalities There will be low levels of poverty and deprivation and the gap in income and health between the richest and poorest members of our communities will be reduced.</li> <li>• Priority 4: Environment, Culture and Heritage Inverclyde's environment, culture and heritage will be protected and enhanced to create a better place for all Inverclyde residents and an attractive place in which to live, work and visit.</li> </ul>
<b>Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park - Park Strategy 2016-2021</b>	<p>The strategy identifies three priorities which focus activity in the Park over the next 5 years. These priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leisure activity and health;</li> <li>• Education and outdoor learning;</li> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>

## Appendix C - Environmental Baseline and Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
Biodiversity, Flora and fauna	<p><u>Woodland</u> Ancient woodland – 141ha Semi-Natural woodland – 465ha</p> <p>TPO's – 150.8ha</p> <p><u>European and National Designations</u> 2 SPA's/Ramsar sites • Renfrewshire Heights SPA</p>	<p>NatureScot Ancient Woodland Inventory - <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural-spaces/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural-spaces/index.jsp</a></p> <p>Scottish Forestry Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (2013) <a href="https://forestry.gov.scot/forests-environment/biodiversity/native-woodlands/native-woodland-survey-of-scotland-nwss">https://forestry.gov.scot/forests-environment/biodiversity/native-woodlands/native-woodland-survey-of-scotland-nwss</a></p> <p>Inverclyde Council Schedule of TPO's <a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/tree-preservation-orders#:~:text=in%20Conservation%20Areas-Tree%20Preservation%20Orders%20%26%20Trees%20in%20Conservation%20Areas,in%20the%20interests%20of%20amenity.">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/tree-preservation-orders#:~:text=in%20Conservation%20Areas-Tree%20Preservation%20Orders%20%26%20Trees%20in%20Conservation%20Areas,in%20the%20interests%20of%20amenity.</a></p> <p>NatureScot Sitelink <a href="https://www.nature.scot/information-hub/snhi-data-services">https://www.nature.scot/information-hub/snhi-data-services</a></p>	<p>Development can, potentially, have significant adverse effects on natural heritage assets. In light of this, there is a need to avoid/minimise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disturbance to protected species</li> <li>• loss or fragmentation of designated habitats, green linkages and wildlife corridors.</li> <li>• Increases of invasive non-native species</li> </ul> <p>There are also opportunities for development to deliver enhancements to biodiversity, e.g. through improvements to habitats linked to new development sites, or the expansion of woodland cover.</p>



SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inner Clyde Estuary SPA</li> </ul> <p>SSSI's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dargavel Burn</li> <li>• Dunrod Hill</li> <li>• Glen Moss</li> <li>• Inner Clyde</li> <li>• Knocknairs Hill</li> <li>• Renfrewshire Heights</li> <li>• Shielhill Glen</li> </ul> <p>While the following sites are classed as unfavourable status, the pressures identified are not directly related to development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renfrewshire Heights SPA/SSSI - burning</li> <li>• Dunrod Hill and Knocknairs Hill SSSI's - invasive species.</li> <li>• Sheilhill Glen - grazing under.</li> </ul> <p><u>Regional and Local Designations</u></p> <p>Clyde Muirsheil Regional Park</p> <p>Local Nature Reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coves Community Park</li> <li>• Wemyss Bay Woodland</li> </ul>	<p>Inverclyde Council</p> <p><a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/natural-heritage/natural-heritage-designations">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/natural-heritage/natural-heritage-designations</a></p>	

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
	57 Local Nature Conservation Sites		
Population and Health	<p><u>Population</u></p> <p>Since 1988, Inverclyde's total population has fallen, while Scotland's population has risen. The population of Inverclyde was 77,800 in June 2019, a decrease of 0.4% from 78,150 in 2018. Over the same period, the population of Scotland increased by 0.5%. Between 1998 and 2019, the population of Inverclyde decreased by 9.4%, the lowest percentage change out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Over the same period, Scotland's population rose by 7.6%.</p> <p>Between 2018 and 2028, the population of Inverclyde is projected to decrease from 78,150 to 73,418. This is a decrease of 6.1%, which</p>	<p>National Records of Scotland Mid 2019 Population Estimates</p> <p><a href="https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2019">https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2019</a></p>	<p>Inverclyde's declining and ageing population presents a significant challenge to economic regeneration, area renewal and service provision. In light of this, a key issue is the provision of an appropriate range of housing and employment opportunities and an adequate level of service provision.</p> <p>There is a need to improve Inverclyde's health prospects through:</p> <p>Adequate provision of open space, recreational facilities, access routes and green networks</p> <p>reduction of transport emissions and associated effects on air quality.</p>

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
	<p>compares to a projected increase of 1.8% for Scotland as a whole</p> <p>Population density of 485 per square kilometre (Inverclyde has a land area of 160sq km). 87% of Inverclyde's population live in the main towns of Port Glasgow, Greenock and Gourock, with 13% in the villages of Inverkip, Wemyss Bay and Kilmacolm.</p> <p><u>Households</u> In 2019, the number of households in Inverclyde was 37,614. This is a 0.1% decrease from 37,640 households in 2018. In comparison, the number of households in Scotland overall increased by 0.7%. Between 2016 and 2026, the number of households in Inverclyde is projected to decrease from 37,586 to 37,405. This is a 0.5% decrease, which compares to a projected increase of 6.4% for Scotland as a whole.</p> <p><u>Health</u></p>	<p>Inverclyde Strategic Needs Assessment 2017</p> <p>National Records of Scotland Mid 2019 Population Estimates <a href="https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/inverclyde-council-profile.html#household_estimates">https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/inverclyde-council-profile.html#household_estimates</a></p>	

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
	<p>In Inverclyde, life expectancy at birth was higher for females (79.6 years) than for males (75.2 years) in 2016-18.</p> <p>In Inverclyde, female and male life expectancy at birth is lower than Scotland overall.</p> <p>Between 2001-03 and 2016-18, male life expectancy has increased more rapidly than female life expectancy. Female life expectancy has risen by 2.4%, which is lower than Scotland overall (+2.8%), with male life expectancy rising by 7.1%, which is higher than Scotland overall (+4.8%).</p> <p><u>Recreational Provision</u></p> <p>There is 179km of core path in Inverclyde.</p> <p>The current LDP identifies a total of 120 open spaces, covering 411ha</p> <p>There are a range of open spaces provided across Inverclyde, including coastal links, public parks, play areas, playing fields and sports pitches, allotments, footpath networks and general amenity areas.</p>	<p>National Records Scotland - Inverclyde Council Area Profile  <a href="https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/inverclyde-council-profile.html#:~:text=In%20Inverclyde%2C%20life%20expectancy%20at,years)%20in%202016%2D18.">https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/inverclyde-council-profile.html#:~:text=In%20Inverclyde%2C%20life%20expectancy%20at,years)%20in%202016%2D18.</a></p> <p>Inverclyde Core Paths Plan -  <a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/outdoor-access-in-inverclyde/core-paths-network#:~:text=The%20Core%20Paths%20Plan%20and,enjoying%20the%20outdoors%20for%20recreation.">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/outdoor-access-in-inverclyde/core-paths-network#:~:text=The%20Core%20Paths%20Plan%20and,enjoying%20the%20outdoors%20for%20recreation.</a></p> <p>Inverclyde Local Development Plan -  <a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/development-planning/ldp">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/development-planning/ldp</a></p>	

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
Soil	<p><u>Vacant and Derelict Land</u> Inverclyde's industrial past has left a legacy of vacant and derelict land. There was 155.27ha (107 sites) of vacant and derelict land in Inverclyde at 31 March 2019. Of the land area, 60.9% was vacant land, 0.4%% vacant land and buildings, and 38.6% derelict.</p> <p>Over the previous year, the number of vacant and derelict sites decreased by 4.6%%, with the land area also decreasing by 2.5%.</p> <p>Inverclyde currently has no Contaminated Land determined within its area. Given the heavy industrial legacy in the area, contamination is known to exist, but has not been determined, either because the extent of contamination is not considered significant or the site is in the process of being redeveloped.</p> <p><u>Carbon Rich Soils</u> Category 1 – 2553ha Category 2 – 219ha</p>	<p>Inverclyde Council Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2019 <a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/land-surveys">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/land-surveys</a></p> <p>Inverclyde Council - <a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/environment/environmental-health/environmental-protection/contaminated-land/part-ii-a-contaminated-land">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/environment/environmental-health/environmental-protection/contaminated-land/part-ii-a-contaminated-land</a></p> <p>NatureScot Carbon Rich Soil, Deep Peat and Priority Peatland Habitats Map</p>	<p>The re-development of vacant and derelict land is a key issue for the LDP, as it has potential to remediate contaminated land and deliver environmental improvements. It will also support economic regeneration and area renewal. Development can, potentially, also have significant adverse effects on soil quality. In light of this, there is a need to avoid/minimise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• loss or degradation of carbon rich soils and prime agricultural land</li> <li>• impacts on all soils through contamination or erosion caused by surface water run-off</li> <li>• contamination from substances used in construction, cleaning and redevelopment</li> </ul>

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
	Category 3 – 1031ha Category 4 – 12ha Category 5 – 175ha	<a href="https://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/thematic-maps/carbon-and-peatland-2016-map/">https://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/thematic-maps/carbon-and-peatland-2016-map/</a>	
Water	<p><u>Water Quality</u>            Inverclyde has a total of 15 water bodies (8 rivers, 2 lakes, 3 groundwaters, 1 coastal and 1 transitional) across 3 catchments. In relation to their ecological status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 – good status</li> <li>• 1 – bad status</li> <li>• 1 high status</li> <li>• 5 – moderate</li> </ul> <p>The majority of pressures concern abstraction/impoundment and morphological alterations, largely related to existing weir's and dams.</p> <p><u>Flooding</u>            Inverclyde has three Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVA's):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 02/11/21 – Greenock to Gourock</li> <li>• 02/11/20 – Clyde South and Bishopton</li> <li>• 02/11/19 - Gryffe Catchment</li> </ul>	<p> <a href="https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/">https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-environment-hub/</a> </p> <p> <a href="#">Flood Risk Management Maps (sepa.org.uk)</a> </p>	<p>Development can, potentially, have significant adverse effects on water quality. In light of this, there is a need to avoid/minimise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diffuse pollution, i.e. from surface water run-off</li> <li>• point source pollution, i.e. from sewage disposal</li> <li>• morphological alterations to water bodies</li> <li>• direct and indirect impacts on the Inner Clyde Estuary SPA/SSSI.</li> <li>• Increased flood risk on individual development sites and/or the wider area</li> </ul> <p>There are also opportunities to improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water quality/ecological status, e.g. through de-culverting and Suds etc.</li> <li>• Reduce existing flooding issues, e.g. through flood prevention schemes and natural flood management measures</li> </ul>

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
	<p>The 'Greenock to Gourock' and 'Clyde South and Bishopton' PVA's, which cover the waterfront area from Port Glasgow to Inverkip, are the most significant areas in terms of potential flooding impact as they have a large population and include the main transport routes.</p> <p>It is projected that Climate change will increase the number of residential and non-residential properties at risk of flooding, particularly along the waterfront area.</p>		
Climatic Factors	<p><u>Carbon Emissions</u></p> <p>Inverclyde's area wide carbon emissions were 4.0 tonnes CO2 per capita in 2018, a reduction of 0.1 tonnes over the previous year. The Scottish average in 2018 was 4.9 tonnes CO2.</p> <p>Inverclyde Council is required to report on its own performance with respect climate change to the Scottish Government. The most recent report showed that for financial year 2018/19, the Council</p>	<p>Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)</p> <p>Inverclyde Council - 2019 Climate Change Reporting</p>	<p>Climate change is expected to have significant impacts on the use and management of land (e.g. flooding – see Water topic), through rising sea levels and increases in extreme rainfall events. To mitigate climate change, there is a need to continue to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• renewable energy development (e.g. wind and hydro)</li> <li>• energy efficiency in new development</li> <li>• settlement strategies and land allocations which minimise the need to travel through good public transport connections and active travel routes.</li> </ul>

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
	<p>reduced its own emissions by 43% from the baseline year 2012/13.</p> <p><u>Renewables Capacity</u> The renewable energy capacity in Inverclyde continues to increase (see material assets below).</p>		<p>To adapt to the effects of climate change, there is a need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoid development in flood risk areas or mitigate flood risk, where appropriate</li> <li>• future proof new development</li> <li>• identify any other suitable adaptation measures</li> </ul>
Material Assets	<p><u>Renewable Energy</u> From 2003-2017, there were 36 planning applications for wind energy developments, totally 92 turbines. Approval was granted for 71.4% of applications and 38.04% of the total number of turbines.</p> <p><u>Waste</u> Inverclyde has two recycling centres at Pottery Street, Greenock and Kirn Drive, Gourock. There also 44 neighbourhood recycling point.</p> <p>Inverclyde Council had the 5th highest rate of household recycling in Scotland in 2018, with 56% compared to 44.7% across Scotland.</p>	<p>Inverclyde Council - Monitoring of Planning Applications</p> <p><a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/environment/recycling-and-waste-services">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/environment/recycling-and-waste-services</a></p> <p>SEPA Household Water Data Summary (2018) <a href="https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/waste-data-reporting/household-waste-data/">https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/waste-data-reporting/household-waste-data/</a></p>	<p>To ensure the sustainable use/re-use of resources, there is a need to continue to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote renewable energy (e.g. wind and hydro)</li> <li>• minimise waste during the construction and operational phases of new development</li> <li>• re-develop vacant and derelict land</li> </ul>



SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
Cultural Heritage	<p>Inverclyde has a rich cultural heritage, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 x Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• 247 x listed buildings:</li> <li>• 25 Cat A</li> <li>• 129 Cat B</li> <li>• 93 Cat C</li> </ul> <p>18 Listed* Buildings at Risk</p> <p>8 x Conservation Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenock West End</li> <li>• Greenock Cathcart Square/William St</li> <li>• Inverkip Kilmacolm South East Quarrier's Homes</li> <li>• The Cross, Kilmacolm</li> <li>• West Bay, Gourock</li> <li>• Kempock Street/Shore Street, Gourock</li> </ul> <p>3 x Garden and Designed Landscapes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ardgowan Estate</li> <li>• Finlaystone Estate</li> <li>• Duchal House Estate</li> </ul>	<p>Historic Scotland <a href="http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/hes/web/f?p=1500:300:::NO:RP::">http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/hes/web/f?p=1500:300:::NO:RP::</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/search/keyword/inverclyde">http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/search/keyword/inverclyde</a></p> <p>Inverclyde Council <a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/conservation/conservation-areas">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/conservation/conservation-areas</a></p> <p>Inverclyde Council <a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/conservation/gardens-and-designed-landscapes">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/conservation/gardens-and-designed-landscapes</a></p>	<p>There continues to be development interest on a number of sites with designated cultural heritage assets, e.g. Duchal Estate and Ardgowan Estate. In addition, the development pressure around the fringes of settlements, and in the wider countryside, has potential to impact on cultural heritage assets in these areas. In light of the above, there is a need to avoid/minimise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adverse impacts on cultural heritage sites, including those sites which are not subject to statutory protection.</li> <li>• adverse impacts on the setting of cultural heritage sites</li> </ul> <p>There are also opportunities to secure the long term future of historic buildings through appropriate re-use, e.g. restoration or conversion.</p>
Landscape	Inverclyde has a diverse landscape, with four landscape character types:		The urban fringes of settlements, particularly Kilmacolm and Quarriers, continue to be subject

SEA Topics	Baseline Information	Information Source	Environmental Issues/Problems Relevant to the LDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LCT 1 Raised Beach;</li> <li>• LCT 6 Rugged Upland Farmland;</li> <li>• LCT 12 Upland River Valleys; and</li> <li>• LCT 20 Rugged Moorland Hills.</li> </ul> <p>The Inverclyde coast is also classified as part of the <i>Upper Firth of Clyde Seascape Area</i>, between Skelmorlie and Cloch, and the <i>Inner Firth of Clyde Seascape Area</i>, between Cloch and Port Glasgow.</p> <p><u>Designations</u> West Renfrew Hills Scenic Area</p> <p><u>Other</u> While Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park does not have a landscape designation, it is nevertheless highly valued for its scenery and tranquility.</p>	<p>Glasgow and Clyde Valley Landscape Character Assessment (GCVLCA) <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/online/LCA/glasgow.asp">http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/online/LCA/glasgow.asp</a></p> <p>Seascape / Landscape Assessment of the Firth of Clyde (2013)</p>	<p>to development pressure, mostly for housing. In addition, there is also pressure for housing in the wider countryside.</p> <p>In light of the above, there is a need to avoid/minimise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adverse impacts on the landscape setting of settlements</li> <li>• impacts on landscape designations</li> <li>• impacts on Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park</li> <li>• incremental erosion of landscape character through the cumulative effect of small scale developments in the countryside</li> <li>• adverse impacts on significant landscape features</li> </ul>
Air	<p>NO2 and PM10 levels in Inverclyde are below the Air Quality Objectives. There has never been an Air Quality Management Area in Inverclyde</p>	<p>2020 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Inverclyde Council - <a href="https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/environment/environmental-health/environmental-protection/air-quality">https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/environment/environmental-health/environmental-protection/air-quality</a></p>	<p>In order to maintain good air quality in Inverclyde, there is a need for the settlement strategy and land allocations to minimise the need to travel by locating development close to good public transport connections and active travel routes.</p>

## APPENDIX D: SITE ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE

<b>Site Name:</b>	<b>Source of site suggestion?</b>  <b>Are all landowners/interested parties identified/aware?</b>		<b>Site History/Previous planning applications etc.</b>
<b>Settlement:</b>	<b>GIS Site Ref:</b> <b>MIR Site Ref:</b> <b>Pre-MIR Site Ref:</b>	<b>Within a settlement boundary?</b>	
<b>Easting/Northing</b>	<b>Site Size (ha): or (no. residential units)</b>	<b>MIR status:</b>	
<b>Current Use e.g. is the site developed, sparsely developed or undeveloped (e.g. agriculture, brownfield etc):</b>	<b>Proposed Use:</b>	<b>Existing LDP Allocations</b>	

Insert Location Plan

	Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
	Water						
	Could the option result in a change of status of a water body or significantly affect a designated water body as identified in the Scotland and Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan?						
	Could the option have a direct impact on the water environment (for example result in the need for watercourse crossings or a large scale abstraction or allow the de-culverting of a watercourse?)						
	Can the option connect to the public foul sewer?						
	Does the option avoid impact on Groundwater , Dependent Terrestrial	Biodiversity Fauna and Flora					

Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
Ecosystems (GWDTEs) i.e. are there any wetlands and boggy areas on the site?						
For large scale developments are there any private or public water supplies within 250m of the site which may be affected?	Human Health					
Is the site thought to be at risk of flooding or could its development result in additional flood risk elsewhere?	Climatic Factors and Human Health					
Overall Score						
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna						
To what extent will the proposal affect biodiversity, flora and fauna interests? In particular -						
International designation – e.g. SPA?						

Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
Other designation – e.g. SSSI, and locally important designations such as LNRs.						
Non designated features – e.g. trees, TPOs, hedges, woodland, (including woodlands in the Ancient, Semi Natural and Long Established Plantation Woodlands), species rich grasslands.						
Protected Species? –e.g. bats, otters, etc.						
Are there any local geodiversity sites or wider geodiversity interests that could be affected by the proposal?						
How will habitat connectivity or wildlife corridors be affected by the proposal – will it result in habitat fragmentation or greater connectivity?						

	Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
	Overall Score						
	Climatic Factors						
	What is the proximity to public transport routes? (i.e. is the site within 400m of a bus stop and 800m of a train station).						
	Overall Score						
	Air Quality						
	Could the option lead to Local Air Quality Management thresholds being breached in an existing Air Quality Management Area?	Human Health					
	Could the option lead to the designation of a new Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	Human Health					
	Does the option introduce a new potentially significant air emission to the area (e.g. Combined Heat and Power, an	Human Health					





Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
industrial process, large scale quarry or Energy from Waste plant)?						
Will the option lead to a sensitive use being located close to a site regulated for emissions to air by SEPA?	Human Health					
Overall Score						
Soils						
Is the option on greenfield or brownfield land?	Material Assets and Soils					
Are there any contaminated soils issues on the site and if so, will the option reduce contamination?	Material Assets and Soils					
Is the proposal on peatland and could the development of the site lead to a loss of peat?	Climatic Factors and Soils					
Does the proposal result in the loss of the best quality agricultural land?	Soils					

Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
Overall Score						
Landscape						
To what extent will any designated sites be affected – including local landscape designations?						
Would the proposal exceed the capacity of the landscape to accommodate it? Such as current settlement boundaries, existing townscape and character of surrounding area/setting?						
To what extent will the proposal affect features of landscape interest, including watercourses, landforms or significant slopes/changes in level.						
Overall Score						
Material assets						

Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
Will the option minimise demand on primary resources e.g. does the development re-use vacant/derelict land, or an existing structure or recycle or recover existing on-site materials / resources?						
Is the option in the vicinity of a waste management site and could it compromise the waste handling operation?	Human Health					
Does development of the site require consultation with Air Traffic, Glasgow Airport, MoD, HSE?						
Overall Score						
Cultural Heritage						

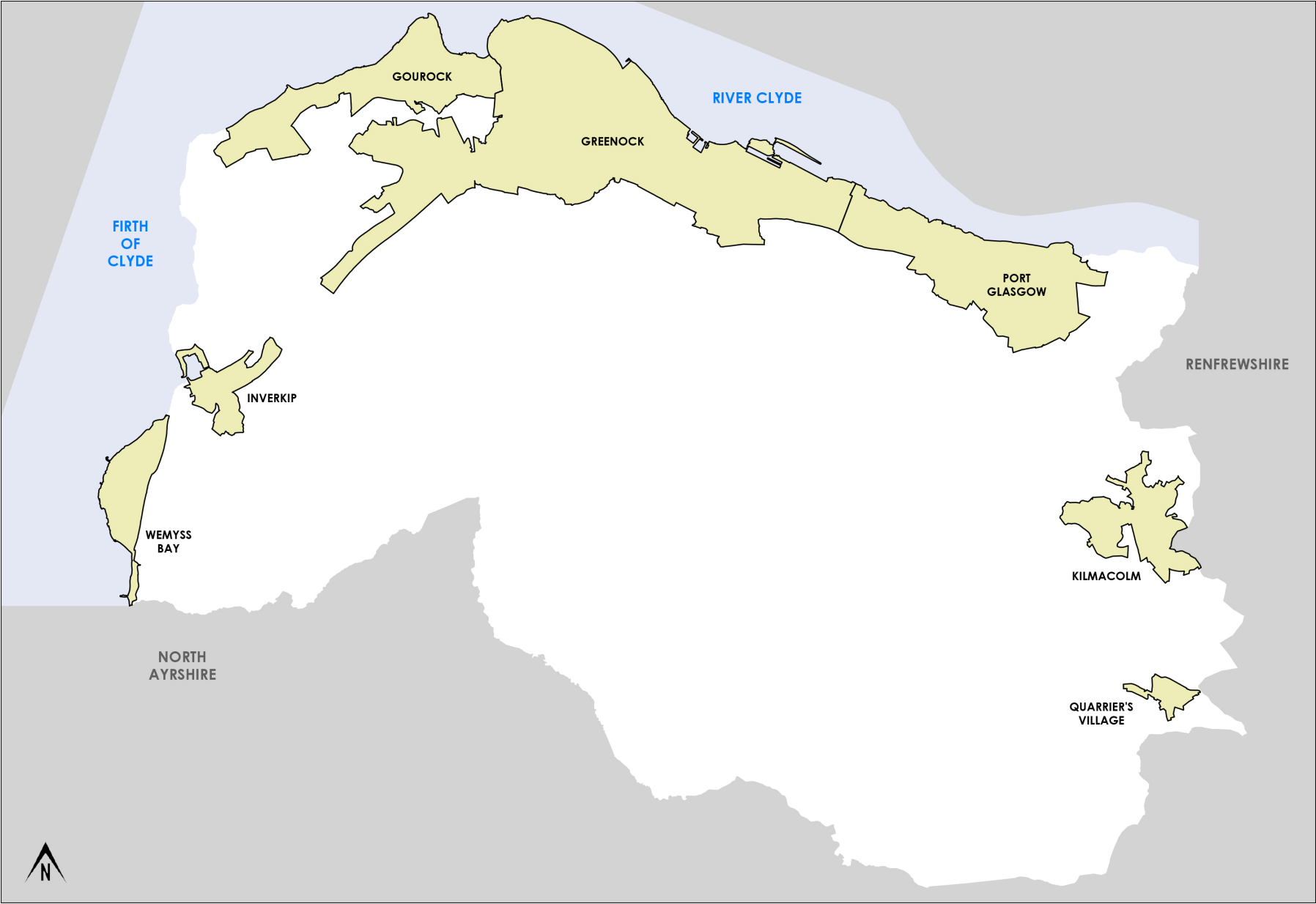
Will the option affect any scheduled monuments or their setting?	Landscape	No			
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	Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
	Will the option affect any locally important archaeological site? ( <a href="http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html">www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html</a> )	Landscape	No				
	Will the option affect any listed buildings or undesignated heritage assets and/or their setting?	Landscape					
	Will the option affect any Conservation Areas? (e.g. will it result in the demolition of any buildings)	Landscape					
	Will the option affect any Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape?	Landscape					
	To what extent will the proposal result in the opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment?	Landscape					
	Overall Score						

	Population and Human Health						
	Site assessment question (click on links embedded in the text for further guidance)	Other related SEA topic if applicable	Comment	Information available – GIS/site visit?	Scoring – pre mitigation	Mitigation if appropriate?	Scoring – post mitigation
	To what extent would the development of the site affect the quality and quantity of open space and connectivity and accessibility to open space or result in a loss of open space?	Material Assets					
	To what extent will the proposal impact on core path links or other key access networks such as cycle paths, coastal paths and rights of way?	Material Assets					
	What is the proximity to services – e.g. community facilities, local shops, sports facilities, schools.	Climatic Factors					
	Will the development of the site have the opportunity to enhance the green network through, for example, the green infrastructure on site?	Climatic Factors					
	What is the compatibility of surrounding land uses and are there possible polluting uses nearby?	Material Assets					

	Overall Score						
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APPENDIX E: INVERCLYDE AREA MAP





## APPENDIX F: Development Opportunity Site Assessments

### Priority Places

The priority places cannot be fully assessed without reference to the associated Development Frameworks, which set out the planning strategy for each site and are included in Supplementary Guidance. In light of this, the assessment of each priority place covers the site and the accompanying Development Framework. The following assessments, collectively, therefore also form the environmental assessment of the Supplementary Guidance on Development Frameworks.

#### The Harbours, Greenock (R29)

10.7ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for residential led mixed use.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/Enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	--	Medium/high coastal flood risk on majority of the site and smaller areas of surface water and fluvial risk. Development would significantly increase the level of vulnerability. Site adjacent to the Outer Clyde Estuary Body (ID200320), which is under pressure from morphological alterations related to water transport. Potential adverse effect as development opportunity includes provision of marina facilities, which could increase water transport.	Existing EIA and FRA to be updated.	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?	Site within 1km of the Inner Clyde SPA and Ramsar site, but development unlikely to have any effect. Bats and Black Gulliemots known to be present.	Existing EIA to be updated.	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is within 94m of a bus stop and 310m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse effect during construction phase but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Remediation and Verification Report	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential adverse effect as site is located on a prominent waterfront location. Development Framework requires that views over the Firth of Clyde from within and outwith the site and views from the Firth toward the development are maintained and that the layout, massing and design of new development fits in with its surroundings. The 2006 masterplan is required to be updated.	Development Framework Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment to inform updated masterplan.	0

<b>Material Asset</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+	Site includes the A listed Scotts Dry Dock and the B listed Harbour Light and Clock, with the A Listed Customs House in close proximity. Development likely to have a positive effect on their setting as the Development Framework requires new development to ensure that the setting of these structures is protected and enhanced.	Development Framework Existing masterplan to be updated.	+
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	The Development Framework requires the provision of good path access through the site and to the Town centre, along with appropriate green infrastructure provision. A core path and NCN75 runs through the site, which is within an accessible walking distance of local services in Greenock Town Centre	Development Framework Existing masterplan to be updated.	+

**James Watt Dock/Garvel Island, Greenock (R15/E8)**

36.1ha brownfield site in Port Glasgow. Identified for residential led mixed use.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/Enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Medium/high risk of coastal and surface water flooding on parts of the site, with potential fluvial flood risk from the Hole Burn.  Potential for adverse effects on the adjacent Outer Clyde Estuary (Body ID 200320) as development will require significant land reclamation.	Existing EIA and FRA to be updated. Early consultation between the developer and SNH and SEPA.	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-/?	While the site is within 400m of the Inner Clyde SPA and Ramsar site, there is no link or pathway between the site and the SPA and therefore no conceivable effect. Potential for adverse effects on areas of semi-natural woodland within the site. Potential for bats to be present.	Bat Survey Tree Survey.	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is within 118m of a bus stop and 575m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Remediation and Verification Report	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential adverse effects as site is located on a prominent waterfront location. The Development Framework requires the existing masterplan to be updated.	Development Framework Existing masterplan to be updated with appropriate layout, siting and design principles.	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+	The Development Framework requires development to ensure that a long term, sustainable use is identified for the A Listed Sugar	Policy 29	+

		Warehouses, while also protecting and enhancing its setting and that of the Titan Crane.		
<b>Population Health</b>	+/-	The Development Framework requires the provision of new walkways and cycle paths through the site, access to the dockside, water edges and adjacent active travel network, and appropriate green infrastructure provision. Site not accessible to local services – 1.88km	Development Framework Existing masterplan to be updated in line with the Development Framework.	+/-

#### Inverkip Power Station (R59/E18/C6)

47.2ha site (part brownfield, part greenfield) near Wemyss Bay. Identified for residential led mixed use development.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/Enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-/+	Medium to high risk of surface water and coastal flooding on part of site and potential fluvial risk from Bruearce burn. Positive effect as the Development Framework requires the daylighting of the Brueacre Burn.	Existing EIA and FRA to be updated Development Framework	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	Potential for adverse effects on significant areas of native woodland within the site, including a TPO within the southern part. Protected species known to be present.	TPO and wider areas of native woodland to be retained, subject to Tree Survey. Existing EIA to be updated.	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 569m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse effect during construction and medium term effect related to increased emissions (car travel), but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Existing EIA to be updated Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	While site is relatively well screened by woodland and landform, there is potential for adverse effects on views from the Clyde estuary.	Development Framework Indicative masterplan submitted with a 2020 planning application - 20/0316/IC	0

<b>Material Asset</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	The mansion house at Ardgowan (A-listed) commands extensive views over the Firth of Clyde to the north, west and south. Potential for adverse effects on the setting of the Ardgowan GDL.	Development Framework Indicative masterplan submitted with a 2020 planning application - 20/0316/IC	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	The Development Framework aligns with the 2020 indicative masterplan, which identifies opportunities for access enhancements, including an extension to the coastal path along the western boundary, and wider green infrastructure provision. Site adjacent to the active travel network and accessible to local services – 737m	Development Framework Indicative masterplan submitted with a 2020 planning application - 20/0316/IC	+

#### Peat Road/Hole Farm, Greenock (R39)

14.5ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for residential use.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/Enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Multiple small watercourses through site, parts of which are culverted. Medium/high surface water flood risk on small part and potential fluvial risk from watercourses.	Development Framework 10 Buffer strip between development and watercourses FRA Investigate opportunity to deculvert watercourse	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?	Brownfield site with low ecological value. Impact on protected species not known.	Ecological appraisal	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as site is 248m from a bus stop and 664m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0

<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential adverse effects as site is elevated, sloping and relatively prominent. Development Framework requires a masterplan to be prepared.	Masterplan to set out appropriate siting, design and identify any necessary mitigation measures.	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development Framework requires green infrastructure provision, with the western part of the site identified as open space. Site accessible to local services – 717m	Masterplan to set out appropriate green infrastructure provision.	+

#### Spango Valley Priority Place (R48/E16/C7)

58.6ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for residential led mixed use, including a new prison.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/Enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-/+	Part of site within medium/high fluvial flood risk area, with potential flood risk from multiple watercourses through site. Surface water flood hazard identified. Flood Risk Assessments submitted with the Call for Sites proposals found that identified risks can be mitigated. Green Network Partnership Green Infrastructure Study identifies a number of water related enhancement measures, including daylighting watercourses through the site. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network. Development Framework requires the preparation of a masterplan covering the full site (exc. prison site).	Masterplan to reflect mitigation and enhancement measures set out in the FRA's and the GNP Green Infrastructure Study.  Drainage Impact Assessment	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	+/?	No environmental designations within or in close proximity to the site, but significant areas of semi-natural woodland along some site boundaries. With regard to the eastern part of the site, the submitted	Ecological appraisal for full site. Masterplan to reflect mitigation and enhancement measures in the ecological	+

		EIA identified a range of priority habitats, but found that any impacts would be negligible and temporary, subject to mitigation. Protected species not identified on site. In addition, the Design and Access Statement incorporates a significant number of the green network enhancements identified in the Green Network Partnership Green Infrastructure Study. On the western part, impact on protected species not known. Development Framework requires a masterplan for the full site (exc. prison site) to reflect the opportunities for habitats and green network enhancements identified in the Green Network Partnership Green Infrastructure Study for the site.	appraisal and the GNP Green Infrastructure Study.	
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions will be minimised as the site is within 400m of bus stop with at least 1 bus per hour between 7am and 7pm on weekdays	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield site. Potentially contaminated site	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential for adverse effects due to the scale of proposed development and the site location on the edge of the green belt.	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment for full site. GNP GI Study Masterplan.	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Green Network Partnership Green Infrastructure Study identifies a range of green infrastructure elements, including open space and links with nearby active travel network. Site not accessible to local services – 2.7km	Masterplan for wider site to reflect the GNP Green Infrastructure Study.	+/-

### Drumfrochar Road Priority Place

The environmental assessment focuses on the development opportunities identified in the Plan, with individual assessment for each.

#### E14 Drumfrochar Road

0.9ha derelict site on Drumfrochar Road, Greenock. Identified for business and industrial uses				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Medium/high surface water flood risk and fluvial risk from watercourse through site.	10 Buffer strip between development and watercourse FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 82m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this longstanding derelict site likely to have significant positive effects on local urban landscape	Development Framework Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of derelict land	n/a	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development required to deliver green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – 304m.	Policy 37	+



**R25 Drumfrochar Road**

0.8ha derelict site on Drumfrochar Road, Greenock. Identified for 50 residential units.

<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-	Small watercourse adjacent to southern boundary. Medium/high surface water flood risk on parts.	10 Buffer strip between development and watercourses FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Fact</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 63m from a bus stop and 554m from train station	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this vacant site is likely to have a positive effect on the wider area.	Development Framework Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Asset</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land	n/a	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development required to deliver green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – 665m.	Policy 37	+

**E15 Drumfrochar Road**

0.7ha brownfield site on Drumfrochar Road, Greenock, comprised of existing car wash and derelict land. Identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Potential fluvial flood risk from small watercourse adjacent to southern boundary and other open and culverted watercourses in close proximity. Area of medium/high surface water flood risk adjacent to the site.	FRA 10 Buffer strip between development and watercourses	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Largely derelict site with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Fact</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 88m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this largely derelict site is likely to have a positive effect on the local urban landscape.	Development Framework Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development required to deliver green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – 246m.	Policy 37	+

## Port Glasgow Eastern Gateway Priority Place

As this Priority Place covers a large area, the environmental assessment below focuses on the development opportunities identified in the Plan, with individual assessment for each.

### R4 Woodhall

11.8ha site in Port Glasgow. Comprised of brownfield and greenfield land and identified for housing.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/Enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Multiple watercourses through site, parts of which are culverted. Medium/high surface water flood risk and potential fluvial risk from watercourses.	10 Buffer strip between development and watercourses FRA Investigate opportunity to deculvert watercourses	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-/?	While there is potential for adverse effects on areas of ancient and native woodland, the Development Framework safeguards these areas as open space. Impact on protected species not known. Potential for significant adverse effect on the Inner Clyde SPA as site within the 150-metre disturbance threshold distance.	Development Framework Ecological appraisal Development to take account of and avoid adverse effects on the SPA through appropriate mitigation.	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is adjacent to a bus stop and 212m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Development Framework largely restricts development to the brownfield areas.	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential adverse effects as site is elevated, sloping and relatively prominent.	Development Framework Port Glasgow Eastern Gateway Development Strategy	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Heal</b>	+	Development required to provide green infrastructure in line with the PGEG Development Strategy and Woodhall masterplan. Development Framework identifies potential opportunity for a pedestrian/cycle path link between Mansion Road and Hollybush Lane. Site accessible to local services – 737m	Development Framework Port Glasgow Eastern Gateway Development Strategy Woodhall masterplan	+

#### R10 Clune Park

4.5ha site in Greenock. Largely comprised of vacant and derelict buildings and identified for residential use.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-	Multiple small watercourses through site. Medium/high surface water flood risk on part and potential fluvial risk from watercourses.	10 Buffer strip between development and watercourses FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Site largely comprised of vacant and derelict buildings	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Fact</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 110m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Brownfield redevelopment. Potentially contaminated site	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this this largely derelict and vacant site is likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape	Development Framework Clune Park Masterplan Port Glasgow Eastern Gateway Development Strategy	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Potential for positive effects on the setting of the adjacent B listed Clune Park Church and School buildings.	Policy 29 Clune Park masterplan	+
<b>Population &amp; Heal</b>	+	Green infrastructure requirements set out in the Development Framework, PGEG Development Strategy and Clune Park masterplan. Site adjacent to active travel network and accessible to local services in Port Glasgow Town centre.	Development Framework Port Glasgow Eastern Gateway Development Strategy Woodhall masterplan	+

#### E1 Kelburn

1.5ha brownfield site in Port Glasgow. Identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Medium to high surface water flood risk on majority of site and potential fluvial risk from culverted watercourse.	FRA Investigate opportunity to de-culvert	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	--	Brownfield site with low ecological value. Potential for significant adverse effect on the Inner Clyde SPA as site within the 150-metre disturbance threshold distance.	Development to take account of and avoid adverse effects on the SPA through appropriate mitigation.	0
<b>Climatic Fact</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 177m from a train station with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site	Phase 2 ERA	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site within built up area likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape.	None identified	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0

<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Green infrastructure requirements set out in the Development Framework, PGEG Development Strategy and Woodhall masterplan. Site adjacent to active travel network, but not accessible to local services.	Development Framework Port Glasgow Eastern Gateway Development Strategy	+/-
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#### R7 Port Glasgow Industrial Estate Priority Place

26.1ha brownfield site identified for mixed use development.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/Enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Potential flood risk from possible culverted watercourse through site. Surface water flood hazard identified. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network.	FRA Drainage Impact Assessment 10m buffer between development and watercourse	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-/?	Potential for adverse effect on small pockets of semi-natural woodland within the site. Impact on protected species within greenfield area not known.	Masterplan to retain pockets of semi-natural woodland, subject to Tree survey. Ecological appraisal.	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions will be minimised as site within 400m of bus stop with at least 1 bus per hour between 7am and 7pm on weekdays	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term impacts during the construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Development of brownfield/greenfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-/+	Potential for adverse effects as south east part of site is steeply sloping. A comprehensive masterplan led redevelopment of this site, which includes vacant and derelict buildings, is likely to have a positive effect on the local urban landscape.	Masterplan to set out appropriate siting and design principles. Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Development of brownfield/greenfield land	None identified	+

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		No known effects.	n/a	+
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	While development would result in a significant loss of existing green infrastructure, specifically the area of open space in the north west part of site, the sloping nature of this space means that it has limited functionality. Noting that there is also considerable open space provision in proximity of the site, it is considered that the loss of existing open space could be mitigated by the enhancements to other open spaces within the site, as proposed in the indicative layout. In addition, while not identified in the proposed layout, there is scope to incorporate new open space and wider green infrastructure provision into the development. Opportunities to link with adjacent active travel network. Site within an accessible distance of local services – 583m.	Masterplan to identify green infrastructure provision, including new open space provision, enhancements to existing open spaces, and links to active travel network.	+

## E2 Duchal Street

0.6ha brownfield site in Port Glasgow. Identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	+/-	Potential fluvial flood risk from culverted watercourse through site. Adjacent to surface water flood extent.	Investigate opportunity to de-culvert FRA	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Fact</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 229m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Brownfield redevelopment. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+

<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of vacant site within industrial area	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Assets</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 985m.	Policy 37	+/-

#### Residential Development Opportunities

##### **R2 Arran Avenue, Park Farm**

5.1ha greenfield site located adjacent to eastern boundary of Port Glasgow and identified for 115 residential units.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-	Medium/high surface water flood risk on part of the site and potential fluvial risk from watercourse through the site.	FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	--	Development likely to have a significant adverse effect on the Midhill Plantation/ Castlehill Plantation LNCS as the site is entirely located within the LNCS.	Development to minimise impact on LNCS	--
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 380m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	-	Greenfield development	None identified	-
<b>Landscape</b>	--	This site is elevated, on steeply rising ground and physically, visually and perceptually detached from Port Glasgow. Development of this site would have significant adverse impacts on local landscape character.	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	-



<b>Material Assets</b>	-	Greenfield development	None identified	-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	While site is relatively close to the designed landscape of Finlaystone House, it is unlikely to have any effect.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1.4km	Policy 37	+/-

#### R9 Selkirk Road

0.7ha brownfield site in Port Glasgow. Identified for 18 residential units.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	0	Small area of medium/high surface water flood risk adjacent to site, but unlikely to have any significant effect	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Fact</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 14m from nearest bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Site is elevated, sloping and relatively prominent.	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0

<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site adjacent to the active travel network, but not accessible to local services – 848m	Policy 37 Development to link with active travel network	+/-
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#### R16 Sinclair Street

0.1ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 12 residential units.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Adjacent to fluvial (Lady Burn) and surface water flood extents.	FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is adjacent to a bus stop and 540m from a train station	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation report	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of a small vacant brownfield site within built up area.	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1.8km	Policy 37	+/-

**R17 Carwood Street**

0.2ha brownfield site in Greenock, identified for 31 residential units.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
Water	0	No known effects	n/a	0
Biodiversity	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
Climatic Fact	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 97m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
Air	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
Soil	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA	+
Landscape	0	Redevelopment of small vacant site in built up area	n/a	0
Material Assets	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
Cultural Heritage	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
Population & Health	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site within an accessible walking distance of local services – 518m	Policy 37	+

**R18 East Crawford Street**

0.4ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 40 residential units.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
Water	0	No known effects	n/a	0
Biodiversity	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0

<b>Climatic Fact</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is adjacent to a bus stop and 272m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of vacant brownfield site within built up area.	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1.5km	Policy 37	+/-

#### R19 Ratho/MacDougall Street

1.3ha brownfield site in Greenock which is comprised of existing business and industrial uses. Identified for 100 residential units				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-	Surface water flood hazard identified. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network.	FRA Developer to discuss SWFH with the Council and Scottish Water Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Site largely comprised of buildings.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimized as site within 400m of bus stop with at least 6 buses per hour between 7am and 7pm on weekdays and 800m of a rail station.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term impacts during the construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA	n/a	0

<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land and buildings. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of existing industrial buildings for housing likely to have a positive effect on local urban area, subject to appropriate design.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Site is in close proximity to A the listed Sugar Warehouses and Titan Crane.	Policy 29 Supplementary Guidance - Design Guidance for Residential Development.  Developer to engage with HES at an early stage.	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site 116m from active travel network. Not within accessible distance of local services – 1.1km.	Policy 37	+/-

## R22 Whinhill

4.2ha greenfield site in Greenock. Identified for 100 residential units.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-	Potential flood risk from minor watercourse along site boundary. Surface water flood hazard identified. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network.	FRA Developer to discuss SWFH with the Council and Scottish Water. Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-/?	Site located close to the Whinhill LNCS, but development unlikely to have any significant effects. Potential for adverse effects on area of native woodland within south east corner. Impact on protected species not known.	Area of native woodland to be retained, subject to a Tree Survey. Ecological appraisal	?

<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as site is within 400m of bus stop with at least 6 buses per hour between 7am and 7pm on weekdays and 800m of a rail station.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to designation of an AQMA	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	-	No carbon rich soils or priority peatland within site. Development of greenfield land.	None identified	-
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential adverse impacts as site is elevated and prominent.	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Supplementary Guidance on Design of Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	-	Greenfield development	None identified	-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, which should complement adjacent habitats and link with the nearby active travel network. Site not accessible to local services - within 1291m.	Green infrastructure provision to compliment adjacent habitats and link with the nearby active travel network. Policy 37	+/-

**R23 Gareloch Road**

3.6ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 100 residential units.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-/?	Medium/high surface water flood risk and potential fluvial flood risk from adjacent watercourse. Marshy areas in some parts, but impact on GWDTE's not known. Site on edge of Inverclyde sewer catchment.	FRA Ecological Appraisal Drainage Impact Assessment	?
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?	Site is gradually naturalising, but has low ecological value. Effect on protected species unknown.	Ecological Appraisal	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 181m from of a train station with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Brownfield redevelopment	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Site is elevated, sloping and relatively prominent.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1308m	Policy 37	+/-

**R24 Wellington Park**

5.4ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 120 residential units.

SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Medium/high surface water flood risk on small part and potential fluvial risk from small watercourse through site. Site on edge of Inverclyde sewer catchment.	FRA Buffer strip Drainage Impact Assessment	?
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-/?	Area of native woodland within southern part. Effect on protected species not known.	Woodland to be retained, subject to a Tree Survey. Ecological Appraisal	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 261m from a train station with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Brownfield redevelopment	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Site is elevated and sloping.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cult Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 935m	Policy 37	+/-

**R26 Mearns Street**

0.1ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 10 residential units.



SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network.	Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	No known effects	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions will be minimised as site is within 400m of bus stop with at least 1 bus per hour, every hour, between 7am and 7pm on weekdays. Also within 800m of a rail station.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to designation of an AQMA	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site in urban area. Design would need to take account of steep slope.	Supplementary Guidance - Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield site.	n/a	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	In close proximity to a B Listed building on Bank Street, but unlikely to have any significant affect	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, which includes open space. Site accessible to local services – within 370m.	Policy 37	+

#### **R28 Duncan Street (former Greenock Health Centre)**

1.1ha site in Greenock Town Centre, currently used as a health centre. Identified for 35 residential units.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Medium to high surface water and fluvial flood risk on small part of site.	FRA	0

<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Site comprised of existing buildings	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions will be minimised as site is 142 from nearest bus stop and 341m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 1 and 2 ERA	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of existing building	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of a brownfield site.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Potential for adverse effects as site relatively close to a number of listed buildings	Policy 29	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – within Town Centre.	Policy 37	+

#### R31/C2 - 16 West Stewart Street

0.1ha brownfield site in Greenock Town Centre. Identified for 24 houses and town centre uses.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Medium/high surface water flood risk on small part, but unlikely to have any significant effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 106m from a bus stop and 633m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0

<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land	n/a	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of overgrown vacant site in town centre likely to have a positive effect on local urban area, subject to appropriate design.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Potential adverse effects as site is adjacent to two listed buildings.	Policy 29 Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services - within the Town Centre	Policy 37	+

### R32 Houston Street

0.1ha derelict site in Greenock. Identified for 20 residential units				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Area of medium/high surface water flood risk adjacent to site, but unlikely to have any significant effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Overgrown brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 168m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Remediation and Verification report	+

<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of derelict site in the built up area likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape, subject to appropriate design.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of a brownfield site.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Potential for adverse effects as site within the Greenock West Conservation Area and relatively close to a number of listed buildings.	Policy 28 Policy 29 Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – 127m	Policy 37	+

#### R34 Union Street

1.9ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 130 residential units				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Part of site at medium/high surface water flood risk, with potential fluvial risk from the Hole Burn, via disused railway.	FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with hard standing surface	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is adjacent to a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of vacant brownfield site in the built up area likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape, subject to appropriate design.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+

<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of a brownfield site.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Potential for adverse effects as site adjacent to the Greenock West End Conservation Area, with a number of listed buildings bordering the south east corner.	Policy 28 Policy 29 Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – 372m	Policy 37	+

### R36 Maderia Street (former Greenock Academy)

1ha vacant brownfield site in Greenock, identified for 30 residential units				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Small area of surface water flood risk, with Glen Burn in reasonably close proximity.	FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site (buildings demolished in 2016) with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 243m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of vacant brownfield site in built up area likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape, subject to appropriate design.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Potential adverse effect as site is adjacent to the Greenock West End Conservation Area and a listed building	Policy 28 Policy 29 Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1289m	Policy 37	+/-

#### **R38 Lyle Road (former Holy Cross School)**

1.2ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 15 houses.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	No known effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 176m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Site is elevated and relatively prominent.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including new open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1.58km	Policy 37	+/-

**R41 Davey Street**

2.1ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 26 residential units.

SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	0	No known effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?	Site is naturalising, but has low ecological value. Impact on protected species not known.	Ecological Appraisal	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 254m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential for adverse effects as site is elevated, sloping and prominent.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including new open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1240m	Policy 37	+/-

**R44 Westmorland Street**

1.3ha brownfield site in Greenock, identified for 40 residential units				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	+/-	Culverted watercourse through site. Medium to high risk of surface water flooding on majority of site.	Investigate opportunity to deculvert FRA	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Redevelopment of existing buildings	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 110m from a bus stop and 792m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land (existing buildings)	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential adverse effects as site is elevated and relatively prominent	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land/vacant buildings	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 2216m	Policy 37	+/-



**R45 Cumberland Walk**

0.75ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 20 residential units.

<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-	Potential opportunity to deculvert the watercourse through site, although exact route unknown. Medium to high risk of surface water flooding on majority of site.	Investigate opportunity to deculvert FRA	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Recently cleared vacant site in the urban area.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 110m from a bus stop and 792m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this vacant site in a residential area likely to have a positive effect.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services - 2213	Policy 37	+

**R46 Norfolk Road**

0.2ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 10 residential units.

SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Surface water flood hazard identified. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network.	FRA Developer to discuss SWFH with the Council and SEPA Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as site is within 400m of bus stop with at least 6 buses per hour between 7am and 7pm on weekdays	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Brownfield redevelopment	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land in the urban area likely to have a positive effect, subject to appropriate design.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land	n/a	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 2213m	Policy 37	+/-

**R49 Weymouth Crescent**

0.3ha site comprised of a derelict building and brownfield land in Gourrock. Identified for 10 residential units				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	No known effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 10m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of derelict building/site in built up area likely to have a positive effect, subject to appropriate design.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Brownfield redevelopment	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Heal</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1700	Policy 37	+/-

**R50 Kirn Drive**

4.03ha site in Gourrock (part brownfield, part greenfield). Identified for 110 residential units.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	?/-	Multiple watercourses through site and marshy areas in some parts. Effect on GWDTE's not known. Medium to high surface water flood risk on part and potential fluvial risk from watercourses.	Buffer strips FRA Ecological Appraisal	?
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-/?	Potential for adverse effect on strip of native woodland along northern boundary and the adjacent to the Burneven LNCS. Impact on protected species not known.	Native woodland to be retained, subject to the Tree Survey. Buffer to be provided between development and the LNCS. Ecological appraisal.	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 142m from nearest bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield/greenfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+/-
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Site is elevated, although relatively contained in landscape terms.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+/-	Part re-use of brownfield land, part greenfield development.	None identified	+/-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1.15km.	Policy 37	+/-

**R52 McPherson Centre**

0.7ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for 22 residential units.

<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Surface water flood risk identified, but submitted Flood Risk Assessment concludes that this risk can be mitigated. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network.	Mitigation measures identified in FRA to be incorporated into development. Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	Development would have adverse impacts as the proposed site plan indicates a significant number of mature trees within the eastern, southern and western boundaries would be removed.	None identified	-
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions will be minimised as site is within 400m of bus stop with at least 1 bus per hour, every hour, between 7am and 7pm on weekdays.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to designation of an AQMA	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Re- development of brownfield site	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of existing site/buildings unlikely to have any significant effects.	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-development brownfield land.	n/a	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, which includes open space. No impact on active travel network, which is 554m from site. Site not accessible to local services – 1054m.	Policy 37	+/-

**R53/C8 Shore Street**

0.05ha brownfield site in Gourrock Town Centre. Identified for 8 residential units and town centre uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Area of medium/high surface water flood risk adjacent to site	FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Overgrown brownfield site with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 141m from a bus stop and 544m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of derelict site in the Town Centre likely to have a positive effect, subject to appropriate design.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Potential adverse effects as site is relatively close to two listed buildings	Policy 29 Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Accessible to local services - within the Town Centre	Policy 37	+

**R54 Ashburn Gate**

0.2ha site (including vacant building) in Gourrock. Identified for 13 residential units.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	0	No known effects	n/a	0

<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	Semi-natural woodland covers approx. 40% of site	Development to be restricted to brownfield part of the site	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 91m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Part re-use of vacant building, part greenfield development	Part re-use of vacant building, part greenfield development	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of existing building.	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+/-	Part redevelopment of vacant building, part greenfield development	Development to be restricted to brownfield part of the site	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+	Development likely to have a positive effect as proposal is for conversion and reuse of C listed building.	Policy 29	+
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Accessible to local services – 726m.	Policy 37	+

#### R55 1 Ashton Road

0.1ha site (existing buildings) in Gourrock, identified for 11 residential units.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	No known effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	Small area of semi-natural woodland within south west corner.	Development to be restricted to brownfield part of the site	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 115m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0

<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Part re-use of vacant building, part greenfield development	Development to be restricted to brownfield part of the site	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of an existing building in the built up area	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+/-	Part re-use of vacant building, part greenfield development	Development to be restricted to brownfield part of the site	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	Relatively close to a listed building, but development unlikely to have any significant effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services –849m	Policy 37	+/-

#### R57 Levan Farm (Phase 3)

22.5ha greenfield site in Gourrock. Identified for 150 residential units				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-	Areas of medium/high surface water flood risk and potential fluvial flood risk from multiple watercourses through site. Site on edge of Inverclyde sewer catchment.	FRA, Buffer strips Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-/?	Small area of the Burneven Hill SINC within southern site boundary and an area of semi-natural woodland within the north east boundary. Impact on protected species not known.	Tree Survey Ecological appraisal Areas of SINC and semi-natural woodland as open space.	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	-	Likely to increase car travel and associated emissions as the site is 970m from a bus stop and 3.3km from a train station.	None identified	-
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse effect during construction and medium term adverse effect due to increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with car travel, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	-	Greenfield development	None identified	-



<b>Landscape</b>	--	Site is large, elevated and prominent.	Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	-
<b>Material Asset</b>	-	Greenfield development	None identified	-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Not accessible to local services – 3km	Policy 37	+/-

#### R61 West of Quarry Drive

5.1ha greenfield site in Kilmacolm. Identified for 78 residential units.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	While a surface water flood hazard is identified on a small part of site and there are known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network, it is noted that the Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Impact Assessment submitted with planning application 20/0245/IC were acceptable to SEPA and the Council.	Measures identified in FRA and DIA to be incorporated into development.	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Site is adjacent to a Local Nature Conservation site. The submitted ecological appraisal found that the site comprises semi-improved grassland, scrub, two small areas of wet flush, improved grassland previously grazed by horses, stone walls, mature/parkland trees and hedgerows. The habitats and plant species recorded within the site boundaries are indicated as widespread and common throughout the central belt with no further habitat assessment advised. It is noted that, with regard to planning application 20/0245/IC, the Council's ecology advisor did not consider that development would have adverse effects on the LNCS and raised no concerns over the methodology or the	Mitigation and enhancement measures identified in Tree Survey and Arboricultural report, Ecological appraisal and related surveys to be incorporated into the development.	0

		mitigation and enhancement measures identified in the ecological appraisal.		
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is within 400m of bus stop with at least 1 bus per hour between 7am and 7pm on weekdays	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to designation of an AQMA	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	-	No carbon rich soils or priority peatland within site. Development of greenfield land	None identified	-
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Site is discreetly located within existing landscape features, including semi-natural woodland and stone walls, which the proposal indicates will be reinforced. It is considered that development, in principle, would not have significant adverse effects at the settlement level. This is supported by the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) submitted with the proposal, which found that “the scale and context of the receiving landscape is such that it can accommodate the proposed development without detrimental effects on the overall landscape setting or visual amenity experienced across the study area”. It is noted that the LVIA also found that there would be significant permanent adverse effects on views and visual amenity for residential properties in the immediate vicinity of the site boundaries (109approx. 100m).	Indicative masterplan  Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	-	Greenfield development	None identified	-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	Auchenbothie House Lodge, which is a category B listed building, is approximately 50m from the application site. Given the separation distance and the intervening topography and woodland behind this building, it is not considered that the	n/a	0

		setting of this listed building will be adversely affected. The James Reid Headstone within Kilmacolm Cemetery lies to the north, and is also a category B listed building. There will be clear views of the development from the Cemetery however the James Reid Headstone is viewed in the context of the Cemetery and it is not considered that the development would have any impact on its setting.		
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	While development would result in a small area of safeguarded open space within the south eastern boundary being lost, this area provides transport amenity and has little functional value. In addition, development would be required to contribute to wider green infrastructure provision, including open space, which would outweigh the loss. Site 490m from active travel network and within an accessible distance to local services – 460m.	Policy 37	+

#### R62 Smithy Brae (inc GB adj)

2.27ha site (part brownfield, part greenfield) in Kilmacolm, identified for 42 houses				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-/+	Potential flood risk from watercourse along site boundary and surface water flood hazard identified. SEPA advise a Flood Risk Assessment is not required. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network. Opportunity for water environment enhancements through meandering and other morphological improvements to the adjacent watercourse	Developer to discuss SWFH with the Council and Scottish Water Drainage Impact Assessment  Identified enhancements to be incorporated into development, where possible.	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?	No environmental designations within or in close proximity to site. While the site promoter has identified mixed broadleaved trees along the southern and north western boundaries as having very limited value, this	Tree survey Ecological appraisal	?

		requires to be assessed through a Tree Survey. Impact on protected species not known.		
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is within 400m of a bus stop within 400m of bus stop with at least 1 bus per hour between 7am and 7pm on weekdays	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to designation of an AQMA	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	-/+	No carbon rich soils or priority peatland within site. Development of part brownfield, part greenfield land.	None identified.	-/+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	The proposed site is located on one of Kilmacolm's 'green wedges', which is a key characteristic of the local landscape. While development would reduce the size of the green wedge, it is considered that any potential adverse effects could be mitigated through appropriate siting and design.	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Supplementary Guidance – Design Guidance for Residential Development	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+/-	Development of part brownfield, part greenfield land.	None identified	+/-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	In close proximity to 'The Cross, Kilmacolm' Conservation Area, but development unlikely to have any significant effects	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Opportunities to link with adjacent core path network. Site within an accessible distance of local services – 118m.	Development to link with adjacent active travel network. Policy 37	+

**R65 Former Balrossie School**

5.9ha site (derelict buildings and greenfield land) outside Kilmacolm. Identified for 64 residential units				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Potential fluvial risk from a number of small watercourses in close vicinity to the site. Outwith the Erskine sewer catchment.	FRA Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	Potential presence of protected species. While there are small areas of semi-natural woodland along site edges, these are likely to be retained as landscaping.	Ecological Appraisal	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	-	Development likely to increase car travel and associated emissions as site 2.1km from a bus stop and 6.3km from a train station.	None identified	-
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse effect during construction and medium term adverse effect due to increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with car travel, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Site is screened by trees on all sides.	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	++/-	Proposal will result in the restoration and re-use of 4 derelict listed buildings. New build enabling development could, potentially, adversely affect setting.	Policy 29	++
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1932m.	Policy 37	+/-

**R66 Kaimes Grove (inc. Woodside Care Home)**

0.42ha greenfield site in Quarriers village. Identified for 6 houses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Surface water flood hazard identified. Site in close proximity to the Gotter water. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network.	Developer to discuss SWFH with the Council and Scottish Water. Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	Potential adverse effect on broadleaf trees which cover approx. 50% of site. Impact on protected species not known.	Existing mature trees within site to be retained, subject to a Tree Survey. Ecological Appraisal	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	-	Development likely to increase emissions as site within 400m of a bus stop, but very limited service provision.	None identified	-
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term impacts during the construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	-	No carbon rich soils or priority peatland within site. Development of greenfield land.	None identified	-
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Potential adverse impact on existing trees along eastern and southern boundaries, which provide landscape setting	Existing mature trees along site boundaries to be retained, subject to a Tree survey	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	-	Development of greenfield site	None identified	-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	In close proximity to the Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area and a number of listed buildings, but development unlikely to have any effect.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site 490m from core path network, but not within an accessible distance to local services – 3.47km.	Policy 37	+/-

## Community Facilities Opportunities

### F2 Brachelston Street, Greenock

0.84ha Brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for a community facility.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
Water	-	Area of medium/high surface water flood risk within site. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network	FRA Drainage Impact Assessment	0
Biodiversity	-	The biodiversity value of the site has been increased in recent years through the Inverclyde Pollinator project, As a result, development of the whole site would likely have adverse effects on biodiversity.	Where possible, key elements of the Inverclyde Pollinator project to be retained on site, along with boundary trees.	0
Climatic Factors	0	Car travel and associated emissions will be minimized as site within 400m of bus stop with at least 6 buses per hour between 7am and 7pm on weekdays and 800m of a rail station.	n/a	0
Air	0	Short term impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to designation of an AQMA	n/a	0
Soil	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site	None identified	+
Landscape	+/-	Redevelopment of the whole site is likely to have both positive and negative effects as part of site is derelict, while other parts benefit from landscape features implemented through the Inverclyde Pollinator project.	Where possible, key elements of the Inverclyde Pollinator project to be retained on the site.	+
Material Assets	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site	None identified	+
Cultural Heritage	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
Population & Health	+	Development would result in the loss of open safeguarded in the LDP. While the space is partly in use by a local community nature project, its value as open space is limited by the partly derelict nature of the site	Policy 37	+

		and the fact that it is not accessible to the public. It is considered that the re-use of the site for a community hub outweighs the loss of open space. Development would be required to provide green infrastructure. Site is 200m from the active travel network and accessible to local services – 194mm.		
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## Business and Industrial Opportunities

### **E1 Kelburn (Parklea Rd)**

1.4ha brownfield site in Port Glasgow, identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-/+	Medium to high surface water flood risk on majority of site and potential fluvial risk from culverted watercourse. Potential opportunity to deculvert.	FRA, Investigate opportunity to de-culvert	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 177m from a train station with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this brownfield site within built up area likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape.	Policy 1	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site is not accessible to local services – 1.2km.	Policy 37	+/-



E2 – Site assessed under Port Glasgow Industrial Estate Priority Place

**E3 Newark Street**

1ha brownfield site in Port Glasgow. Identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	+/-	Culverted watercourse through or adjacent to site provides opportunity to deculvert. Medium to high risk surface water flood risk on part of site and potential fluvial flood risk from watercourse.	FRA Investigate opportunity to de-culvert watercourse	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Overgrown brownfield site with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 108m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Strategy	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of brownfield site within the built up area	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Brownfield redevelopment.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Assets</b>	-	In close proximity to two listed buildings.	Policy 29	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Accessible to local services – 522m	Policy 37	+

#### E5 Port Glasgow Road (south)

SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Surface water flood hazard identified. Known hydraulic constraints within the waste water network.	Drainage Impact Assessment	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	No environmental designations within or in close proximity to the site. Potential for adverse impacts on area of semi-natural woodland within the southern boundary, but also opportunities to enhance habitat connectivity / green network, particularly in relation to the wooded area. Impact on protected species not known.	Area of semi-natural woodland to be retained. Investigate opportunities for enhancements to habitat connectivity Ecological appraisal	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is within 400m of a bus stop and 800m of a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this vacant brownfield site is likely to have a positive effect on the local urban landscape.	n/a	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Assets</b>	0	Not in close proximity to any designated cultural heritage assets	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Opportunities to link with adjacent core path network. Site not within an accessible distance to local services – 1.3km.	Policy 36	+/-

## E6 Inchgreen

5.8ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-/?	Site adjacent to the Outer Clyde Estuary (moderate status), which is under pressure from pollution and morphological alterations related to increased water transport. Part of site at medium/high risk of coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding.	EIA to identify potential effects and any necessary mitigation measures. FRA	?
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Site approx. 600m from the Inner Clyde SPA and Ramsar site, but there is no link or pathway between the site and the SPA and therefore development would have no conceivable effect	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 39m from the nearest bus stop and 606m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	While site occupies prominent waterfront location, it is within a wider industrial area. Development unlikely to have any significant effects	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1178m.	Policy 37	+/-

**E7 Sinclair Street**

2.4ha derelict site in Greenock. Identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Small part of site at potential fluvial flood risk from Lady Burn. Adjacent to surface water flood extent.	FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	Development likely to adversely affect the significant area of semi-natural woodland within the site	Tree Survey	-
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 84m from a bus stop and 525m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Site is elevated, but partially screened by the tree lined boundary.	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Site is elevated and in close proximity to the A listed Sugar Warehouses.	Policy 29	0

<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1661m.	Policy 37	+/-
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#### E9 Main Street

1.4ha brownfield site in Greenock, identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	0	Medium/high surface water flood risk on small part, but unlikely to have any significant effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 253m from a bus stop and 738 m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Review of ERA and final remediation scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this vacant brownfield site in the built up area likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape, subject to appropriate design.	Policy 1	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Assets</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0

<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 882m.	Policy 37	+/-
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#### E10 Cartsdyke Avenue

0.4ha brownfield site in Greenock. Identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Medium/high surface water and coastal flood risk on parts	FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	-	TPO along eastern and southern boundaries	TPO to be retained.	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 216m from a bus stop and 700m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Review of ERA and final remediation scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	-	Trees (TPO) along eastern and southern boundaries have significant landscape value.	Trees identified in TPO to be retained.	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0

<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1147m	Policy 37	+/-
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#### E11 Crescent Street

0.3ha derelict site in Greenock. Identified for business and industrial uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-/+	Medium to high surface water flood risk on part of site and potential fluvial flood risk from the culverted Carts burn. Potential opportunity to deculvert.	FRA Investigate opportunity to deculvert	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 10m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and final Remediation scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of derelict site in the built up area likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape.	Policy 1	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	n/a	+

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Accessible to local services – 701m.	Policy 37	+

#### E12 Ingleston Street

1ha derelict in Greenock, identified for business and industrial uses.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	+/-	Small area of medium/high surface water flood risk on part, and potential fluvial flood risk from culverted watercourse. Opportunity to deculvert.	FRA, Investigate opportunity to deculvert watercourse	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?	Development would result in loss of immature trees/shrubs, but these are believed to unstable due to ground conditions, and not considered of high value. Tree Survey required to confirm woodland value.	Tree Survey	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 81m from a bus stop and 736m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this derelict site within the built up area likely to have a positive effect on local urban landscape.	Policy 1	+



<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 875m	Policy 37	+/-

#### E13 Scott Street

0.2ha derelict in Greenock, identified for business and industrial uses.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	No known effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?	Trees on the site may be semi-natural. Tree Survey to confirm value.	Tree Survey	?
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 395m from a bus stop and 539m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of this derelict site within the built up area likely to have a positive on the local urban landscape, subject to appropriate design.	Policy 1	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Accessible to local services – 327m	Policy 37	+

**E14 and E15** - sites assessed under Drumfrochar Road Priority Place

**E16 Spango Valley** – site assessed under Spango Valley Priority Place

#### **E17 Larkfield Industrial Estate**

1.7ha brownfield site in Greenock, identified for business and industrial uses.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Medium/high surface water flood risk on small part, but unlikely to have any significant effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with a hardstanding surface	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 121m from a bus stop with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-	Redevelopment of brownfield land. Potentially contaminated site.	Phase 2 ERA and Remediation Scheme	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Redevelopment of brownfield site within industrial area	n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land.	None identified	+

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+/-	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site not accessible to local services – 1.2km.	Policy 37	+/-

**E18** – site assessed under Inverkip Power Station Priority Place

**C1 Nelson Street**

1.1ha derelict site in Greenock, identified for town centre uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	-	Site adjacent to the fluvial flood extent of the Hole Burn	FRA	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Derelict site (existing building) with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 30m from a bus stop and 230m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site.	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Redevelopment of a derelict building in the town centre likely to have a positive effect on urban landscape	Policy 1	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Accessible to local services – within Greenock Town Centre	None identified	+

**C2 16 West Stewart Street** - see site assessment for R35

**C3 25 West Stewart Street**

0.1ha derelict site in Greenock, identified for town centre uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
Water	0	No known effects	n/a	0
Biodiversity	0	No known effects	n/a	0
Climatic Factors	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is 110m from a bus stop and 615m from a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
Air	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
Soil	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site.	None identified	+
Landscape	+	Redevelopment of a derelict building in the built up area likely to have a positive effect on the local urban landscape.	Policy 1	+
Material Assets	+	Re-use of brownfield land	None identified	+
Cultural Heritage	-	Listed building adjacent to northern boundary	Policy 29	0
Population & Health	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – in Greenock Town Centre	n/a	+

**C4 25 Oak Mall Eastern Wing**

Brownfield site (includes existing buildings) in Greenock. Identified for town centre uses.				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
Water	0	No known effects.	n/a	0
Biodiversity	0	Redevelopment of existing buildings and hardstanding areas.	n/a	0

<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is within 400m of a bus stop and 800m of a train station, both with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of existing building and hardstanding area	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0	Unlikely to have any effect.	n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Redevelopment of existing building and hardstanding area	None identified shore	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	Potential for adverse effects on a number of nearby listed buildings.	Policy 29	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – in Greenock Town Centre	Policy 37	+

#### C5 25 Inverkip Local Centre

Brownfield site in Inverkip. Identified for town centre uses.				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Miti/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Areas of surface water flooding adjacent to the site, but unlikely to have any significant effects	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0	Brownfield site with low ecological value	n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Car travel and associated emissions would be minimised as the site is within 400m of a bus stop and 800m of a train station, but with regular service provision.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Short term adverse impact during construction phase, but unlikely to lead to the designation of an AQMA.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site.	None identified	+

<b>Landscape</b>		Redevelopment of derelict site in the built up area likely to have positive effect on local urban landscape	Policy 1	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Redevelopment of brownfield site	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	-	In close proximity to Kirbrae House (Scheduled Monument) and a listed building.	Policy 29 Policy 31	0
<b>Population &amp; Health</b>	+	Development would be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision, including open space. Site accessible to local services – in Inverkip local centre	Policy 37	+

**C6 Inverkip Power Station** – assessed under Inverkip Power Station Priority Place

**C7 Spango Valley** – assessed under Spango Valley Priority Place

**C8 Shore Street** – see assessment for R53

## Appendix G - AIM, STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE ASSESSMENTS

Overall Aim of the LDP				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Miti/Enhan
Water	+	<p>By seeking to contribute towards Inverclyde being an attractive place to live, work and invest through encouraging investment and new development, the 'aim' is likely to have a positive effect on population and health.</p> <p>By promoting development which is sustainably designed and located the 'aim' is also likely to have positive effects on water, biodiversity, climatic factors, air, soil, landscape, material assets and cultural heritage (i.e. it avoids adverse effects, which may occur without the aim).</p>	n/a	+
Biodiversity	+			+
Climatic Fact	+			+
Air	+			+
Soil	+			+
Landscape	+			+
Material Assets	+			+
Cultural Her	+			+
Pop & Healt	+			+

Sustainable Development Strategy				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	+	The components ‘Tackling Climate Change’ and ‘Connecting People and Places’ are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors and air by reducing greenhouses gases. Supporting active travel will have a positive effect on health by promoting healthy lifestyles.	n/a	+
Biodiversity	+			+
Climatic Factors	+			+
Air	+			+
Soil	+	The ‘Creating Successful Places’ component is likely to have positive effects on water, biodiversity, soil, landscape, cultural heritage and population and health through its implied support for safeguarding and enhancing these areas.		+
Landscape	+			+
Material Assets	+			+
Cultural Heritage	+			+



Pop & Health	+			+
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Sustainable Spatial Strategy				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/Enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	+	Positive effects on population and health by contributing to the provision of new housing and job opportunities.  Positive effects on soil, material assets and landscape by directing the majority of development to the built up areas, thereby avoiding reducing greenfield development and promoting the redevelopment of vacant and derelict sites. However, there are also likely to be negative effects on these receptors by supporting limited development in the Green Belt and Countryside.  Positive effects on biodiversity (supporting the enhancement of habitats and species), cultural heritage (supporting the preservation of historic environment), population and health (supporting improvements to the path network and open spaces and playing fields) and water (supporting enhancements to the water environment).	n/a	+
Biodiversity	+			+
Climatic Factors	+			+
Air	+			+
Soil	+/-			+/-
Landscape	+/-			+/-
Material Assets	+/-			+/-
Cultural Heritage	+			+
Pop & Health	+			+

Policy 1 – Creating Successful Places				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/Enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	+	Factors 5 and 24 are likely to have a positive effect on water and biodiversity. Factors 10, 11, 16 and 17 contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and a positive effect on climatic factors and air. Factor 8 encourages redevelopment of brownfield land, which in many cases will also result in ground remediation, thereby having a positive effect on soil and material assets. Factors 1 and 4 encourage the safeguarding of landscape forms and features, with 15 supporting the provision of waste facilities within new development, which include recycling facilities.	n/a	+
Biodiversity	+			+
Climatic Factors	+			+
Air	+			+
Soil	+			+
Landscape	+			+

<b>Material Assets</b>	+	Factor 2 encourages new development to contribute positively to cultural assets, while 6 promotes adaptable development that will meet a range of needs over a period of time and have a positive effect on population and health.		+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+			+
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+			+

Policy 2 – Priority Projects				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	-	The 3 City Deal projects are located on the waterfront and could, potentially, have adverse effects on water and associated biodiversity.	EIA’s required for the 3 City Deal projects. These should identify any potential effects and appropriate mitigation measures.  n/a	?
Biodiversity	-			?
Climatic Factors	-/+	The Ocean Terminal project is likely to have negative effects on climatic factors and air as it will increase cruise liner activity and associated carbon emissions. However, the development of a renewables hub at Inchgreen is likely to contribute to a reduction in emissions and an improvement in air quality.		-/+
Air	-/+			-/+
Soil	+	The infrastructure projects at Inchgreen and Inverkip will have a positive effect on soil and material assets by enabling the remediation and redevelopment of potentially contaminated land.		+
Landscape	0			0
Material Assets	+			+
Cultural Heritage	0	All projects are likely to have positive effects on population and health by either contributing to the provision of housing and employment opportunities or meeting community needs.		0
Population & Health	++			++
		The ‘Affordable Housing Delivery Programme’ is unlikely to have any effects on environmental receptors as it does not direct development.		
		As development sites for the ‘Early Leaning and Childcare’ and ‘Inverclyde Cemetery Capacity’ projects have not yet been identified, the effects on environmental receptors cannot be known at this stage.		

Policy 3 – Priority Places. This policy is site specific. Each site has been assessed separately (see pages 71 –85).

Policy 4 – Supplying Energy				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	0	<p>Policy will a positive effect on climatic factors, air, and material assets by reducing greenhouse gases and re-using resources.</p> <p>Any effects on water, biodiversity, soils, landscape and cultural heritage will depend on the type, scale and location of development, which cannot be known at this stage. However, there are unlikely to be any significant effects on water, biodiversity, landscape (collectively named Green Network) cultural heritage and health (shadow flicker) as the policy requires these to be assessed.</p> <p>Any potential adverse effects on soil will be mitigated by policies 14 and 15.</p>	Policy 39 Supplementary Guidance on Energy	0
Biodiversity	0		n/a	0
Climatic Factors	+		None identified	+
Air	+		None identified	+
Soil	?		Policy 14 and 15	0
Landscape	0		n/a	0
Material Assets	+		None identified	+
Cultural Heritage	0		n/a	0
Pop & Health	0		n/a	0

Policy 5 – Heat Networks				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	?	<p>Heat networks are a more efficient way of generating and distributing heat. The policy is therefore likely to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, thereby having a positive effect on climatic factors, material assets and air.</p> <p>Any effects on water, biodiversity, soils, landscape and cultural heritage will depend on the type, scale and location of development, which cannot be known at this stage. While the relevant safeguarding policies in the Plan allow for adverse effects in certain circumstances, in most cases they will avoid or mitigate any significant adverse effects on these receptors.</p>	Policy 39	0
Biodiversity	?		Policies 33, 34, 35, 37	0
Climatic Factors	+		None identified	+
Air	+		None identified	+
Soil	?		Policy 15	0
Landscape	?		Policies 1 and 14	0
Material Assets	+		None identified	+
Cultural Heritage	?		Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	0

<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0
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<b>Policy 6 - Low and Zero carbon Generation Technology</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	?	Likely to have positive effects on climatic factors, material assets and air by contributing to a reduction of greenhouse gases. Any effects on water, biodiversity, landscape, soils and cultural heritage will largely depend on the type, scale and location of development, which cannot be known at this stage. While the relevant safeguarding policies in the Plan allow for adverse effects in certain circumstances, in most cases they will avoid or mitigate any significant adverse effects on these receptors.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?		Policies 33, 34, 35, 37	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Air</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Soil</b>	?		Policy 15	0
<b>Landscape</b>	?		Policy 1	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	?		Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Policy 7 – Waste Reduction and Management</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	By supporting development (i.e. waste management facilities and waste services in new development) that promotes the waste hierarchy and encourages the integration of efficient energy and waste innovations within business environments, the policy is likely to have positive effects on climatic factors and air by contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gases, such as methane. It will also have a positive effect on material assets. There are unlikely to be adverse effects on water, biodiversity, landscape (i.e. Green Network) and cultural heritage as policy criterion (e) states that proposals will only be supported where they avoid significant adverse impacts on these receptors.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Air</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Soil</b>	?		Policies 14 and 15	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0

		Any effects on soil will depend on the location of development, which is unknown at this stage, but should be mitigated by Policies and 15. Criterion (d) requires proposals to avoid significant adverse effects on amenity.		
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Policy 8 – Climate Change Adaptation				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	+	The effects of this policy will largely depend on the requirements set out in planning guidance, but it can reasonably be expected that adaptation assessment and any resulting mitigation measures could have a positive effect on water, biodiversity, soil, material assets and population and health.	n/a	+
Biodiversity	+			+
Climatic Factors	+			+
Air	0			0
Soil	+			+
Landscape	0			0
Material Assets	+			+
Cultural Heritage	0			0
Pop & Health	+			+

Policy 9 – Managing Flood Risk				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	+	Positive effect on water by contributing to the avoidance of significant flood risk and safeguarding the functional flood plain.	n/a	+
Biodiversity	0			0
Climatic Factors	0	The effects of the flood prevention schemes identified in the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Flood Risk Management Plan have already been assessed in the Environmental Report and Post Adoption Statement for the Flood Risk Management Strategy. They are therefore not reassessed here.		0
Air	0			0
Soil	0			0
Landscape	0			0
Material Asset	0			0

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0			0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0			0

<b>Policy 10 – Surface and Waste Water Drainage</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	+	Positive effect on water by contributing to the reduction of surface water flooding and the minimisation of associated point and diffuse pollution of watercourses.  Likely to have a positive effect on biodiversity as Suds form part of green infrastructure provision.	None identified	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	+		Policy 36	+
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Policy 11 – Promoting Sustainable and Active Travel</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Promoting sustainable and active travel is likely to reduce greenhouse gases, thereby having a positive effect on climatic factors and air quality. It will also have a positive effect on health by promoting healthy lifestyles.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0			0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	+			+
<b>Air</b>	+			+
<b>Soil</b>	0			0
<b>Landscape</b>	0			0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0			0

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0			0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+			+

<b>Policy 12 – Managing Impact of Development on the Transport Network</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Supporting the efficient operation of the transport network will help to avoid increased greenhouse gas emissions.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Fact</b>	+	By avoiding increased emissions, which may occur without the policy, it is considered to have positive effects on climatic factors and air quality.	None identified	+
<b>Air</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Policy 13 – Air Quality</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	By seeking to avoid adverse effects on air quality, which may occur without the policy, it is likely to have positive effects on air and population and health.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Policy 14 – Communications Infrastructure</b>				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	0	Positive effect on population by contributing to the infrastructure needed to attract new businesses and create job opportunities.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	There are unlikely to be any significant adverse effects on water, biodiversity, landscape (i.e. collectively known as the ‘Green Network’) and cultural heritage, as the policy requires these to be avoided.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0	Effects on soil will depend on the location of development, which is unknown at this stage. However, any effects are likely to be mitigated by Policy 15	Policy 15	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		n/a	+

<b>Policy 15 – Green Belt and Countryside</b>				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	?	Positive effect on population by supporting housing and business proposals.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?	By restricting development in the greenbelt and countryside, but also supporting a limited scale of development, the policy is likely to have both positive and negative effects on i) soil and material assets - as it safeguards large areas of greenfield land, but also allows greenfield development under certain circumstances, and ii) climatic factors and air - mixed effects on car related emissions.	Policies 33, 34, 35, 37	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	+/-		None identified	-/+
<b>Air</b>	+/-		None identified	+/-
<b>Soil</b>	+/-		Policy 15	0
<b>Landscape</b>	?		Policy 1	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+/-		Policy 15	+/-



<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	?	The likely effects on water, biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage will depend on the scale and location of development, which is unknown at this stage. However, the relevant safeguarding policies and associated Supplementary Guidance in the Plan are likely to avoid or mitigate any significant effects.	Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Policy 16 - Soils</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Positive and negative effects on soil and material assets, as the policy safeguards areas of valuable soil resource, but also allows development under certain circumstances	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	+
<b>Soil</b>	+/-		None identified	+/-
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+/-		None identified	+/-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Policy 17 – Brownfield Development</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Support for temporary greening projects on vacant and derelict sites would have a positive effect on soil, landscape and public health. There would also be a positive effect on biodiversity, although there also is potential for adverse effects as some brownfield sites have significant ecological value.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	+/-		Ecological appraisals to be carried out, where appropriate.	+
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	The requirement for new development to carry out remediation will have a positive effect on soil, material assets and human health.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Landscape</b>	+		n/a	+
<b>Material Assets</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Policy 18 – Land for Housing</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	?	If the policy requires to be used, the strong preference for brownfield redevelopment is likely to have a positive effect on soils and material assets. The provision of additional housing land would have a positive effect on population. Any effects on water, biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage will depend on the scale and location of development, which is unknown at this stage. While the relevant safeguarding policies in the Plan allow for adverse effects in certain circumstances, in most cases they will avoid or mitigate any significant adverse effects on these receptors.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?		Policies 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	?		Policies 1 and 14	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	?		Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Policy 19 – Individual and Small Scale Housing Development in the Green Belt and Countryside</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	?	Positive effects on population through provision of new housing. By largely safeguarding the green belt and countryside, but also supporting limited development, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on soil and material assets (with regard greenfield development) and also on climatic factors and air quality (with regard to car related emissions).	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?		Policies 33, 34, 35, 36, 37	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	-/+		None identified	-/+
<b>Air</b>	-/+		None identified	-/+

<b>Soil</b>	-/+	Unlikely to have any adverse effects on landscape due to the scale of proposals supported and the policy requirement for new development to be designed and located to respect their green belt or countryside location. Effects on water, biodiversity and cultural heritage will depend on the scale and location of development, which is unknown at this stage. However, any significant adverse effects are likely to be avoided or minimised through the relevant safeguarding policies and any associated Supplementary Guidance in the Plan.	Policy 15	-/+
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	-/+		None identified	-/+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	?		Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	++		n/a	++

<b>Policy 20 – Residential Areas</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	?	Positive effect on population by supporting provision of new of new housing.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?		Policies 33, 34, 35, 37	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Positive effect on material assets as development within these areas is likely to include vacant or derelict sites.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0	The requirement to assess impacts on amenity and the character of the area is likely to avoid adverse effects on population and health, and landscape.	n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	+	Effects on water, biodiversity and cultural heritage will depend on the scale and location of development, which is unknown at this stage. However, any significant adverse effects are likely to be minimised through the relevant safeguarding policies and any associated Supplementary Guidance in the Plan.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	?		Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Policy 21 – Wheelchair Accessible Housing</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Provision of wheelchair accessible housing will have a positive effect on population and health.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Policy 22 – Community Facilities</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	?	Development Opportunities F1 and F2 have defined boundaries and are therefore assessed in Appendix F.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?		Policies 33, 34, 35, 37	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Support for opportunities F2, F3, F4 and proposals in other locations is likely to have a positive effect on population and health by meeting community needs.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	?	While effects on water, biodiversity, soil, material assets, landscape and cultural heritage will depend on the location of development, this is unknown at this stage. However, any significant adverse effects are likely to be avoided or mitigated through the relevant safeguarding policies in the Plan.	Policy 15	?
<b>Landscape</b>	?		Policies 1 and 14	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	?		Policy 14	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	?		Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	++		n/a	++

<b>Policy 23 – Network of Centres Strategy</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Directing town centre development towards the network of centres is likely to have a positive impact on material assets, cultural heritage and population and health as it will protect existing investment in the network of centres, many of which have a concentration of built heritage assets and are accessible to the	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Soil</b>	+	majority of population including by active travel. Town centre development is likely to be brownfield, thus protecting soil.	n/a	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	+		n/a	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+		n/a	+
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		n/a	+

<b>Policy 24 – Network of Centres Sui Generis Uses</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	This policy is considered to have a positive impact on population and health as it introduces control over uses that could have an impact on human health and wellbeing.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		n/a	+

<b>Policy 25 – Business and Industrial Areas</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	-	Supporting proposals for business and industrial uses within these areas is likely to have positive effects on population by contributing to job creation. Medium to high flood risk in some areas.	FRAs, where appropriate under Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	-		Policy 12	0

<b>Soil</b>	+	Policy likely to have positive effects on soils and material assets by contributing to the redevelopment of vacant or derelict sites and, in many cases, remediation of contaminated land.	None identified	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	+	While there is potential for adverse effects on air quality through licensed industrial processes, these will be mitigated through Policy 12.	None identified	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Policy 26 – Business and Industrial Development Opportunities</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	The development opportunities identified in Schedule 9 are considered separately in Appendix F.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	Overall, redevelopment of these derelict or vacant brownfield sites within the built up area is likely to have a positive effect on soil and material assets.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	+	Development is also likely to provide new job opportunities, thereby having a positive effect on population and health.	n/a	+
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	+		n/a	+
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	++		None identified	++

<b>Policy 27 – Tourism Development</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Positive effect on population by supporting creation of new job opportunities. Criterion (b) is likely to avoid adverse significant increases in car travel, while criterion (c) should avoid any significant adverse effects on water, biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		n/a	+

<b>Policy 28 – Conservation Areas</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Positive effects on cultural heritage as policy seeks to avoid adverse effects from development within or adjacent to these areas and enhance conservation areas, where possible.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0			0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0			0
<b>Air</b>	0			0
<b>Soil</b>	0			0
<b>Landscape</b>	0			0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0			0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+			+
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0			0

<b>Policy 29 – Listed Buildings</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Positive effect on cultural heritage as policy safeguards listed buildings and their setting, and requires that consideration is given to how proposals will enable listed building to remain in active use.  The policy could also have positive effects on Conservation Areas or Gardens and Designed Landscape, where listed buildings are located within them.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0			0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0			0
<b>Air</b>	0			0
<b>Soil</b>	0			0
<b>Landscape</b>	0			0

<b>Material Asset</b>	0			0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+			+
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0			0

<b>Policy 30 – Enabling Development</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	?	Positive effect on cultural heritage and material assets through the restoration and re-use of listed buildings, and on population through the provision of additional housing.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	?		Policies 33, 34, 35, 37, 39	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	?		None identified	?
<b>Air</b>	?	New build development could, potentially, adversely affect the setting of listed buildings and other cultural assets.	Policy 12	0
<b>Soil</b>	+/-		Policy 15	+/-
<b>Landscape</b>	?	Mixed effects on soil and material assets, as enabling development is likely to involve both greenfield and brownfield development.	Policies 1 , 14 and 19	?
<b>Material Asset</b>	+/-		None identified	+/-
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	++/-	Any effects on water, biodiversity, climatic factors, air and landscape will depend on the type, scale and location of development, which cannot be known at this stage.	Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	++
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

<b>Policy 31 – Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Mixed effects on cultural heritage by safeguarding scheduled monuments, but also allowing development which would have adverse effects in exceptional circumstances.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0			0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0			0
<b>Air</b>	0			0
<b>Soil</b>	0			0
<b>Landscape</b>	0			0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0			0



<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+/-			+/-
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0			0

<b>Policy 32 – Gardens and Designed Landscapes</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Positive effect by safeguarding Gardens and Designed Landscapes and requiring new development that would affect a GDL's to enhance its important features.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0			0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0			0
<b>Air</b>	0			0
<b>Soil</b>	0			0
<b>Landscape</b>	0			0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0			0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	+			+
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0			0

<b>Policy 33 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity.</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Mixed effects by safeguarding European, National and local conservation sites and protected species, but also setting out circumstances for when development which could have adverse effects may be supported.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	+/-0		None identified	+/-0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	Positive effects on landscape, as policy seeks to protect and, where possible, enhance Local Landscape Areas.	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Material Asset</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Policy 34 – Landscape</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	+	Positive effect on landscape and also on biodiversity and water through the retention of landscape features such as watercourses and woodlands.	None identified	+
<b>Biodiversity</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Material Asset</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Policy 35– Trees, Woodland and Forestry</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	?	Mixed effects on biodiversity and landscape features by safeguarding ancient and semi-natural woodland, TPOs and trees and hedgerows with significant value, but also setting out the circumstances in which the removal of woodland, trees and hedgerows could be supported.	Policy 39	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	+/-		None identified	+/-
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0	While forestry planting could, potentially, adversely affect watercourses, this will depend on the scale and location of the planting, which is unknown at this	n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	+/-		None identified	+/-
<b>Material Asset</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	stage. However, any significant adverse effects are likely to be avoided or mitigated through Policy 39	n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Policy 36 – Safeguarding Green Infrastructure</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Positive effect on biodiversity, and population and health by safeguarding existing open space and outdoor facilities, with replacement provision of equal or enhanced quality required where existing provision is to be lost through development.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	+			+
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0			0
<b>Air</b>	0			0
<b>Soil</b>	0			0
<b>Landscape</b>	0			0
<b>Material Asset</b>	0			0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0			0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+			+

<b>Policy 37 – Delivering Green Infrastructure through New Development</b>				
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Score Pre-Mitigation</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Mitigation/enhancement</b>	<b>Score Post Mit/Enhan</b>
<b>Water</b>	0	Supports green infrastructure provision, which includes Suds, landscaping, open space and access/green network links.	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	+		None identified	+
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	+	Likely to contribute to biodiversity enhancements and habitat connectivity.	None identified	+
<b>Air</b>	+	Positive effects on climatic factors and air as policy likely to improve access routes, thereby encouraging active travel and reducing car travel.	None identified	+
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	+	Positive effect on health as policy likely to improve access to open spaces and recreational facilities	None identified	+
<b>Material Asset</b>	0		n/a	0

<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0	Safeguarding important walking and cycling routes and requiring new provision, where applicable, is likely to contribute to increased active travel, thereby having a positive effects on population and health. This is also likely to reduce car travel and have a positive effect on climatic factors and air	n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		None identified	+

Policy 38 – Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	0	While effects will depend on the scale, type and location of development, which is unknown at this stage, there are unlikely to be adverse effects as the policy will consider proposals against the Park strategy and objectives.	n/a	0
Biodiversity	0		n/a	0
Climatic Factors	0		n/a	0
Air	0		n/a	0
Soil	0		n/a	0
Landscape	0		n/a	0
Material Assets	0		n/a	0
Cultural Heritage	0		n/a	0
Pop & Health	0		n/a	0

Policy 39 – Water Environment				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	+	Positive effects on water by seeking to enhancing water quality and the water environment, where applicable.	None identified	+
Biodiversity	+		None identified	+
Climatic Factors	0	Positive effects on biodiversity by seeking to maintain or improve waterside and water-based habitats.	n/a	0
Air	0		n/a	0
Soil	0		n/a	0
Landscape	0		n/a	0
Material Assets	0	Positive effect on population and health by providing access to the water and waterside, where applicable.	n/a	0
Cultural Heritage	0		n/a	0
Pop & Health	+		None identified	+

Supplementary Guidance – Enabling Development				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	?	This guidance provides additional detail on how the criteria set out in Policy 30 will be assessed. It does not identify or direct development beyond that already supported by the Policy. The likely effects of this guidance therefore reflect the assessment of Policy 30.	Policy 39	0
Biodiversity	?		Policies 33, 34, 35, 37, 39	0
Climatic Factors	?		None identified	?
Air	?		Policy 12	0
Soil	+/-		Policy 15	+/-
Landscape	?		Policies 1, 14 and 19	?
Material Asset	+/-		None identified	+/-
Cultural Heritage	++/-		Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	++
Pop & Health	+		None identified	+

Supplementary Guidance - Energy				
SEA TOPIC	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	0	By supporting Policy 4, this guidance will have a positive effect on climatic factors and material assets by contributing to the reduction in greenhouse gases and re-using resources.	Policy 39	0
Biodiversity	0		Policies 33, 34, 35, 37, 39	0
Climatic Fact	+		None identified	+
Air	0		Policy 12	+
Soil		In addition to the safeguarding criteria identified in the Policy, the guidance seeks to avoid significant effects on biodiversity and cultural heritage by using the Spatial Framework to direct development. The guidance also requires appropriate surveys where development may potentially affect birds, and states that development will normally only be permitted where there is no significant adverse effect on listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments and archaeology sites.	Policy 15	-
Landscape	0		Policies 1, 14, 19	0
Material Assets	+		None identified	+
Cultural Heritage	0		Policies 28, 29, 31, 32	0
Pop & Health	0		n/a	0

		<p>Potential adverse effects on landscape are addressed by using the 2014 Landscape Capacity Study to direct development.</p> <p>The guidance requires adequate measures to protect the water environment and prevent or mitigate potential impacts on water resources.</p> <p>In addition to the above, any significant adverse effects not addressed by the guidance should be avoided or mitigated by the relevant safeguarding policies in the Plan.</p>		
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Supplementary Guidance – Planning Application Advice Notes				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	0	<p>Positive impact on population and human health by promoting better designed development.</p> <p>Potential positive impact on cultural heritage where development is located in close proximity to or within cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>Potential positive impact on landscape where policies apply to design standards of housing in the countryside.</p>	n/a	0
Biodiversity	0		n/a	0
Climatic Factors	0		n/a	0
Air	0		n/a	0
Soil	0		n/a	0
Landscape	+		n/a	+
Material Assets	0		n/a	0
Cultural Heritage	+		n/a	+
Pop & Health	+		n/a	+

Supplementary Guidance – Affordable Housing				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
Water	0	<p>Likely to have a positive effect on population and health by setting out details on how affordable housing should be provided.</p>	n/a	0
Biodiversity	0		n/a	0

<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0	No effect on other topics as the guidance doesn't determine the level or location of affordable housing.	n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Assets</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	+		n/a	+

Supplementary Guidance – Priority Places				
SEA Objective	Score Pre-Mitigation	Comments	Mitigation/enhancement	Score Post Mit/Enhan
<b>Water</b>	0	Refer to site assessment of the Priority Places (pages 56-71).	n/a	0
<b>Biodiversity</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Air</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Soil</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Landscape</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Material Ass</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	0		n/a	0
<b>Pop &amp; Health</b>	0		n/a	0



## Appendix H – Cumulative Effects Assessment

	Cumulative Effects	
Water	+	The limited number and scale of greenfield development opportunities are likely to have a neutral effect, as the site assessments have identified where mitigation measures such as Flood Risk Assessments, Buffer Strips and Ecological Appraisals are required to address any potential adverse effects on watercourses, flood risk and GWDTE's. While brownfield development opportunities are unlikely to have any adverse effects, subject to the mitigation measures identified above, they are likely to have a positive effect through the deculverting of watercourses. While the development allocations at the Harbours, James Watt Dock/Garvald Island and Inchgreen are in relatively close proximity to the Outer Clyde Estuary Body (ID200320), they are unlikely to have any effects on it (EIA's are required for each site).
Biodiversity	- /+	<p>While limited in number and scale, development of the greenfield opportunities in the Plan is likely to have a negative effect on habitats. The brownfield development opportunities generally have low habitat value and are unlikely to have any significant adverse effects. Although a number of greenfield and brownfield sites contain areas of woodland, with a few including areas of LNCS, these are generally safeguarded by the mitigation measures (i.e. Development Frameworks/Masterplans) identified in the individual site assessments. In light of this, there is unlikely to be any significant adverse effects. While protected species are known to be present on a number of sites, or their presence is unknown, the individual site assessments have identified appropriate mitigation measures, such as existing habitat surveys or requirements for ecological appraisals. It is assumed that the implementation of the measures identified in these surveys will avoid or minimise significant effects.</p> <p>In addition, the policy requirement for all new development sites to contribute to Green Infrastructure provision is likely to have a positive cumulative effect, particularly on brownfield sites.</p>

	Cumulative Effects	
Climatic Factors	-	Development of all the opportunities in the Plan is likely to significantly increase car travel and associated emissions, thereby having an adverse effect on climatic factors. While the vast majority of development opportunities are accessible to the public transport network (i.e. within 400m of a bus stop or 800m of a train station), which will reduce the overall effect, it remains significant.
Air	0	Development of the opportunities in the plan will have a short term adverse effect on air quality through the release of particulate dust during construction, and a medium term adverse effect through increased emissions (car travel). However, the Council's Environmental Health Team has confirmed that these are unlikely to result in the designation of an Air Quality Management Area. The development opportunities are therefore unlikely to have any significant effects.
Soil	- /+	While greenfield development opportunities are limited in number and scale, their development is likely to have a negative effect through soil sealing and compaction. As the majority of brownfield development opportunities are identified as potentially contaminated, development is likely to have a significant positive effect through soil remediation.

	Cumulative Effects	
Landscape	- /0 +	While the number and scale of greenfield allocations is limited and mitigation measures are identified in the site assessments, they're development is likely to have an overall adverse effect on local landscape character, setting and features. Brownfield sites within the built up areas are likely to have a generally positive effect.
Material Assets	- /+	While greenfield development opportunities are limited in number and scale their development is likely to have a negative effect on this resource. Brownfield development is likely to have a significant positive effect by avoiding development on greenfield sites.
Cultural Assets	+	<p>The greenfield development opportunities are unlikely to have any effects.</p> <p>While a significant number of the brownfield opportunities are in relatively close proximity to listed buildings and conservation areas, the cultural heritage safeguarding policies in the Plan are likely to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects. Positive cumulative effects through the restoration and reuse of listed buildings at Broadfield Hospital (r3) and Balrossie (r68).</p>

	Cumulative Effects	
Population and Health	+	Positive effects as all housing and certain scales of other development will be required to contribute to green infrastructure provision. In addition, the individual site assessments identify a number of opportunities for enhancements to the active travel network.

Cumulative Effects – Aim, Sustainable Development Strategy and Policies		
SEA Topic	Score	
Water	+	The spatial strategy promotes numerous developments along the waterfront and in close proximity to watercourses which could, potentially, have an adverse effect on morphology, water quality and flow (e.g. flooding). However, the safeguarding policies covering the Water Environment (39), Flood Risk (9), Surface and Waste Water Drainage (10) are likely to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects. The requirements for new development to deculvert watercourses, where practicable, and contribute to green infrastructure provision are likely to have a positive effect.
Biodiversity	+/-	<p>Overall, there are likely to be mixed effects. Positive effects through: a) embedding the principle of sustainable development in the development strategy b) directing the vast majority of new development to brownfield sites in built up areas, which generally have low ecological value c) identifying opportunities for biodiversity enhancements through specific site requirements (i.e. The Harbours, James Watt Dock/Garvel Island) and d) the requirement for green infrastructure provision (Policy 37).</p> <p>Adverse effects through the general loss of habitat associated with greenfield development, specifically the support for housing development on nine greenfield sites and limited development in the Greenbelt and Countryside.</p> <p>Policies 33 and 35 are likely to have both positive and negative effects as they protect designated habitats, species and wider biodiversity, but also identify circumstances when development with adverse effects may be supported.</p>

### Cumulative Effects – Aim, Sustainable Development Strategy and Policies

Climatic Factors	-/+	<p>There are likely to be mixed effects. Adverse effects from supporting new development, which will increase energy use during the construction and operation of buildings, and through increased sea freight, cruise liner and car travel.</p> <p>Positive effects by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incorporating and supporting the principle of sustainable development</li> <li>• promoting mixed use development in large scale development sites/areas (i.e. Priority Places)</li> <li>• the majority of development opportunities being accessible to the public transport network (i.e. within 400m of a bus stop or 800m of a train station)</li> <li>• Policy 10 - promotes sustainable travel</li> <li>• Policies 4 and 5 - promotes energy efficiency</li> <li>• Policies 4, 6 and 7 - promote renewable energy and waste reduction.</li> </ul> <p>As climate change transcends regional and national boundaries, the adverse effect is likely to be cross-boundary.</p>
Air	0	<p>Supporting new development is likely to have a short term adverse effect on air quality through the release of particulate dust during the construction phase. Also, medium term adverse effect through increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with additional car, sea freight and cruise liner transport, although this will be mitigated, to an extent, by Policy 11.</p> <p>Policy 13 should ensure that any potential significant adverse effects from industrial processes are avoided or mitigated.</p> <p>The above adverse effects are not considered significant as the Council's Environmental Health Team has confirmed that they are unlikely to result in the designation of an Air Quality Management Area.</p>
Soil	-/+	<p>Overall, there are likely to be mixed effects.</p> <p>Long term adverse effects through soil sealing and compaction associated with greenfield development, specifically the allocation of greenfield sites and support for limited development in the Greenbelt and Countryside. Positive effects by directing the majority of new development to brownfield, often potentially contaminated sites, in the built up areas, thereby limiting greenfield development and remediating contaminated land. Policy 19 will have mixed effects, as it protects prime agricultural land and carbon rich soils, but also sets out circumstances when development with adverse effects on this resource could be supported.</p>

### Cumulative Effects – Aim, Sustainable Development Strategy and Policies

Landscape	-/+	<p>In addition to the development opportunities, the Plan supports various types of development without identifying specific sites. The effect of this development will depend on its location, scale, type and design, which is unknown at this stage. Significant adverse effects are likely to be mitigated by the safeguarding elements within each development policy, and the overarching Policy 1 'Creating Successful Places' and Policy 33 'Biodiversity and Geodiversity'. While these are likely to avoid or mitigate adverse effects in most cases, the Plan's support for limited development in the Greenbelt and countryside, particularly greenfield development, is likely to have a nibbling adverse effect on landscape character.</p> <p>By directing the majority of new development to brownfield sites in the built up areas, the Plan will have a positive effect by limiting development in the Green Belt and the Countryside</p>
Material Assets	+	The Plan will have positive effects as it promotes/supports development which contributes to the waste hierarchy and renewable. In addition, it supports the re-use of brownfield land and buildings.
Cultural Assets	+	Overall, there is likely to be a positive effect. The Plan supports various types of development without identifying specific sites. The effect of this development will depend on its location, scale, type and design, which is unknown known at this stage. However, the safeguarding policies are likely to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects, and, in some cases have a positive effect, i.e. Policy 30 by supporting the restoration and reuse of listed buildings.
Population and Health	++	Positive effect by supporting development which will contribute to meeting housing, employment and community facility needs. In addition, the Plan includes a number of safeguards to protect the amenity of existing and new development uses, including Policy 1 'Creating Successful Places'. The Plan also promotes active lifestyles by protecting and enhancing the active travel network and access to open spaces and recreational facilities, e.g. through Policies 11, 36, 37 and 38.

## Appendix I – Environmental Context Map



# ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT MAP

JANUARY 2018

- SPA (Renfrewshire Heights)
- SPA / RAMSAR Site (Inner Clyde Estuary - Inverclyde part)
- Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park
- West Renfrew Hills Local Landscape Area

- SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI)**
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dunrod Hill         | 5. Dargavel Burn        |
| 2. Shielhill Glen      | 6. Glen Moss, Kilmacolm |
| 3. Knocknairs Hill     | 7. Renfrewshire Heights |
| 4. Inner Clyde Estuary |                         |

- LOCAL NATURE CONSERVATION SITES (LNCs)**
- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cloch Road Woodlands                                   | 26. Locher Water            |
| 2. Burneven Hill  | 27. Carruthmuir             |
| 3. Coves Reservoir (LNR)                                  | 28. Carruth Burn            |
| 4. Lyle Road Escarpment                                   | 29. Ladymuir                |
| 5. Murdieston Dams  | 30. Tandle Burn             |
| 6. Whin Hill  | 31. Gortler Water           |
| 7. Auchmountain Glen                                      | 32. Burnbrae                |
| 8. Woodhead Quarry  | 33. Gibbblaston Burn        |
| 9. Knocknairs Hill  | 34. Burnbrae Burn           |
| 10. Devol Glen  | 35. High Branchal           |
| 11. East Dougliehill Reservoir                            | 36. Mill Burn               |
| 12. Devol Road Upland                                     | 37. Barnshake               |
| 13. Crosshill Road Heath                                  | 38. Duchal Wood             |
| 14. Craigmarnloch Wood                                    | 39. Green Water             |
| 15. Jock's Craig to Black's Craig                         | 40. Blacketty Water         |
| 16. Mill Dam, Kilmacolm                                   | 41. Burnbank Water          |
| 17. Knockbuckle Road to Dismantled Railway Grasslands     | 42. Hillside                |
| 18. Duchal Estate   | 43. Ardgowan Woods          |
| 19. Knapps Heath  | 44. Swallow Brae Plantation |
| 20. Knapps Loch   | 45. Daff & Beatoch Burn     |
| 21. Overton Grassland                                     | 46. Square Wood             |
| 22. Auchenbothie Burn / Windmill Wood / Auchenbothie Wood | 47. Commonraig Wood         |
| 23. Leperstone Reservoir / Auchendores Reservoir          | 48. Wemyss Plantation       |
| 24. Midhill Plantation to Castlehill Plantation           | 49. Wemyss Castle Woods     |
| 25. Finlaystone Estate                                    | 50. Cliff Wood              |
|   | 51. Kelly Glen              |
|   | 52. Oakfield                |

- SCHEDULED MONUMENTS**
- Kempock Standing Stone
  - Loch Thom to Overton Water Cut
  - Overton Reservoirs 1-8
  - Lurg Moor - Roman Fortlet
  - Newark Castle (Guardianship Site)
  - Craigmarnloch Wood - Fort
  - Duchal Castle, Remains
  - Near Kelly Bank Cottage - Cairn
  - Near Kelly Bank Cottage - Cairn
  - Near Kelly Bank Cottage - Cairn
  - Waterside Cottage - Hut Circle
  - Lurg Moor - Hut Circle
  - Kirkbrae House - Burial Vault
  - Near Garvock - Cairn
  - Near Dowries - Cairn
  - Near Ladymuir - Settlement
  - Near Burnbank Water - Settlement
  - Near Garvock - Farm Stead
  - Hilltop Road, Larkfield - Anti-Aircraft Battery
  - Whitelees Cottage - Bombing Decoy Control Bunker
  - Cloch Lighthouse - Anti-Submarine Tethering Points
  - High Mathermoch - Anti-Aircraft Battery & Camp
  - Near Pennyfersal Farm - Motte
  - Near Duchal House - Motte
  - Near High Castlehill - Enclosure
  - Near Hillside - Roundhouses (three sites)
  - Near Cloch Lighthouse - Coast Battery
  - Near Muiredge - Cairn
  - Near Finlaystone House - Timber Ponds
  - Near Moorfoot Primary - Cup-marked Stone
  - Near Glen Everton House - Cairn

- GARDENS & DESIGNED LANDSCAPES**
- Ardgowan Estate
  - Finlaystone Estate
  - Duchal House

- LOCATIONS OF HAZAROUS USES & CONSULTATION ZONES**
- Gourock Harbour
  - Tail of the Bank
  - Container Terminal
  - Gas Transmission Pipeline
  - Burnhead Moor (NW) & (SE)



The logo features a large, dark teal semi-circle on the left side of the page. The text 'Inverclyde' is written in a large, white, serif font, and 'council' is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font directly below it.

Inverclyde  
council

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