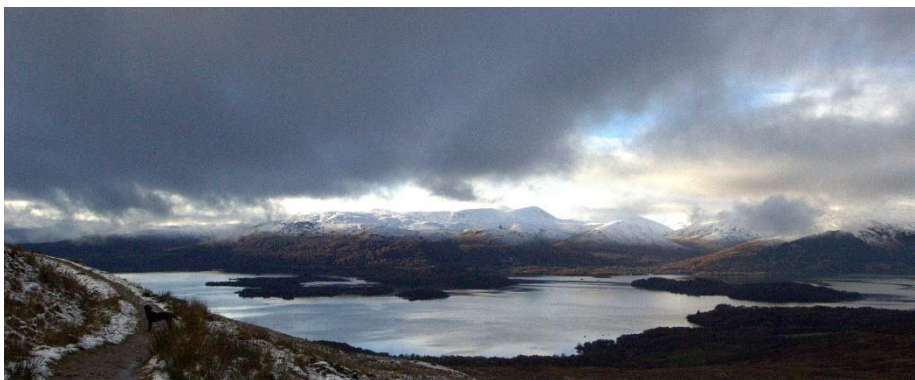


# **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Partnership Plan 2018-2023**



**Volume 2:  
Appendices**

**December 2017**



## List of abbreviations

<b>C&amp;LU</b>	Conservation and Land Use (NPPP theme)
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FRM</b>	Flood Risk Management
<b>HES</b>	Historic Environment Scotland
<b>HRA</b>	Habitat Regulations Assessment
<b>LDP</b>	Local Development Plan
<b>LLTNP</b>	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park
<b>LUS</b>	Land Use Strategy
<b>NFM</b>	Natural Flood Management
<b>NPA</b>	National Park Authority
<b>NPPP</b>	National Park Partnership Plan
<b>NWCN</b>	National Walking and Cycling Network
<b>RD</b>	Rural Development (NPPP theme)
<b>RLUP</b>	Regional Land Use Partnership
<b>PVA</b>	Potentially Vulnerable Area
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>SEPA</b>	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
<b>SNH</b>	Scottish Natural Heritage
<b>SRDP</b>	Scotland Rural Development Programme
<b>SuDS</b>	Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes
<b>VE</b>	Visitor Experience (NPPP theme)
<b>WFD</b>	Water Framework Directive

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## Appendix 1: Environmental Report consultation responses

Environment Report response comment	Suggested response / action
<b>Comments from Scottish natural Heritage (SNH)</b>	
<p>We are happy with the scope and comprehensiveness of the ER and we agree with the conclusions you have made regarding the strong environmental focus of the draft National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP), and the wider role of the Park Authority.</p> <p>The environmental baseline is comprehensive and covers all relevant natural heritage issues, concerns and trends. The NPPP is the overarching strategic document that sets out the visions for the National Park over the next five years, and as such we agree with the assessment the likely significant effects of the NPPP against the SEA objectives.</p> <p>You have identified some minor areas of potential environmental risk associated with the NPPP that relate to priorities within the Plan's Visitor Experience and Rural Development themes. We are content with the mitigation you have outlined, namely amendments to the wording of the NPPP as well as more detailed operational and management recommendations to support the implementation of the NPPP.</p> <p>The proposed monitoring measures robust. We note that the monitoring arrangements have not been fully developed and that more detail, including clear responsibilities for monitoring will be forthcoming in the SEA post-adoption statement. We would welcome inclusion in this process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted and welcomed</li> <li>• Comments noted and welcomed</li> <li>• Comment noted</li> </ul>
<b>Comments from Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)</b>	
<b>Comments on the Environmental Report</b>	
<p>We have considered the ER and are generally satisfied that that an adequate assessment of the National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) has been carried out. We welcome the inclusion of Appendix 1 within the ER which summarises the comments from the consultation authorities at scoping stage and how these were taken into consideration in the assessment.</p> <p>We note that changes have been made to the NPPP since the environmental assessment was undertaken. For example, the Visitor Experience Outcome numbers have changed and many of the underpinning Priorities have been amended. For information, where necessary we have used the references set out in the ER in our comments below.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted</li> <li>• Comment noted</li> </ul>
<b>Policy Context</b>	
We are largely satisfied that a comprehensive review has been undertaken of the key plans, programmes and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted and table updated</li> </ul>

Environment Report response comment	Suggested response / action
strategies (PPS) relevant to the NPPP in preparation of the ER. We welcome the inclusion of Appendix 2 which lists these with the relationship between the NPPP and PPS. However, we note that reference to the Forth Flood Risk Management Strategy has been omitted from the table. We also consider, with reference to material assets, that consideration should have been given to the Zero Waste Plan (published in 2009	
<p>The ER provides a good summary of the baseline data and key issues relevant to aspects of the environment that we have an interest in.</p> <p>We welcome the emphasis on peatland restoration in the summary of key environmental issues however it is not apparent that baseline data on this issue, needed to assess and monitor effects, has been included in Appendix 3. <a href="#">State of Scotland's Soil Report</a> and <a href="#">Scotland's Soils Website</a> may be useful sources of information on this.</p> <p>Likewise, we welcome the identification of 'sustainable infrastructure' as a key issue but little information on this is included within the baseline data. Reference could be made to Scottish Water's <a href="#">Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan</a> for detail on water and waste water treatment capacity.</p> <p>Further sources of potential baseline information and key issues on topics in our remit are available within our SEA topic guidance on our <a href="#">website</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted baseline info will be updated</li> <li>• Comment noted</li> <li>• Comment noted</li> <li>• Comment noted</li> </ul>
<b><u>SEA Framework</u></b>	
We are satisfied with the SEA objectives and assessment criteria as set out in the SEA Framework. However, we would highlight with reference to Objective 5 that the water environment includes rivers, lochs, transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters, groundwater and wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted</li> </ul>
<b><u>Compatibility Assessment (NPPP Outcomes)</u></b>	
<p>We welcome the inclusion of the assessment of compatibility of the NPPP outcomes with the SEA objectives.</p> <p>We note that this has identified a potential conflict between Outcome VE3, which proposes to increase opportunities for water recreation, and SEA Objective 5 (Water). The assessment summary in Appendix 4 indicates that this potential conflict can be managed by Outcome VE2 which aims to ensure most popular areas of the park are well managed to protect the quality of environment, visitor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted</li> <li>• Comment noted</li> </ul>

Environment Report response comment	Suggested response / action
<p>experience and community life. We agree with this finding and also note that the outcome will be underpinned by Visitor Experience Priority 7 which intends to support recreational uses on larger lochs whilst <i>'protecting the quality of water environments'</i>.</p> <p>However, as acknowledged within the ER there is a lack of detail on how the NPPP Outcomes and Priorities will be delivered. As such there is some uncertainty around the extent of activities proposed to take forward the plan. As discussed below, it will be necessary to give further consideration to how these activities are assessed (i.e. at project level) as NPPP is implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted – Post Adoption statement will set this out</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment of Alternatives</b>	
<p>We are satisfied with the alternatives, and the assessment of these, set out in Section 7 of the ER. The SWOT analysis comparing the extant plan with the NPPP was a particularly useful way to examine this issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted and welcomed</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment of Proposed Plan (NPPP Priorities)</b>	
<p>Whilst we acknowledge that there are a large number of Priorities in the plan it would have been useful to include a list of these in the assessment (perhaps as an appendix) with an associated number for reference purposes. It is apparent that changes have been made to the NPPP since the assessment was undertaken and it is difficult to understand whether new priorities have been added, if some have been combined or whether these have been changed as a result of the SEA. Notwithstanding this observation, we note that a number of positive effects have been predicted for the environmental topics in our remit which we welcome.</p> <p>A limited number of minor negative and mixed effects are also predicted, for example with reference to delivery of Flood Risk Management plans, promoting recreational use of water and across a range of Rural Development Priorities. As the plan is strategic in nature we agree that many of the effects predicted depend on how the aspirations of NPPP are implemented. We therefore welcome the recommendations, as set out in Table 8.4, that priorities are amended to better reflect the need to manage the activities in a sustainable manner. We also support the operational and management measures set out in Table 8.5 which focusses on increasing the certainty around the intended scope and scale of proposed activities to deliver priorities. The Responsible Authority may wish to consider how to take forward these recommendations to project level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments noted</li> <li>• Comment noted , the post adoption statement will consider how to take forward these recommendations to project level</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	
<p>We welcome the monitoring proposals set out in Section 9 of the ER. We recommend reference is made to our SEA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment Noted</li> </ul>

Environment Report response comment	Suggested response / action
guidance documents available on our <a href="#">website</a> for further options and indicators which will support the monitoring of the environmental effects of the plan.	
<b>Comments from Historic Environment Scotland (HES)</b>	
<p>The assessment is clearly presented and we are broadly content with the findings in relation to the historic environment, subject to the following comments:</p> <p><i>Unknown effects</i></p> <p>We note that you have identified that for many aspects of the Plan, likely effects on the historic environment are unknown. We recommend that you consider how implementation of those elements of the Plan where effects are unknown can be monitored to ensure that unforeseen adverse effects can be identified and mitigated.</p> <p><i>Table 9.1: Proposed monitoring of key significant effects identified in the assessment</i></p> <p>You have identified significant positive effects for the historic environment as a result of built and historic environment enhancements, however, these effects and monitoring measures which relate to them have not been included in Table 9.1. We recommend that you include monitoring indicators to address this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comment noted and welcomed</li> <li>• Comment noted and post adoption statement will set out detailed monitoring arrangements</li> </ul>



## Appendix 2: List of other relevant plans, programmes and strategies

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
<b>EU and other international PPS</b>			
<b>EU and other international PPS – biodiversity, flora and fauna focus</b>			
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. (2010)	Biodiversity, water, soil, landscape	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.	NPPP should look for opportunities to conserve, and where possible restore, biodiversity.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971	Biodiversity, water, landscape	Conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.	NPPP can require the protection and enhancement of wetlands through policies and targets.
Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds – the Birds Directive] (amended version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC)	Biodiversity	Protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the European Union (EU). It gives EU member states the power and responsibility to classify Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to protect birds which are rare or vulnerable in Europe, as well as all migratory birds which are regular visitors.	Framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe.
Directive 92/43/EEC: The Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992 – the Habitats Directive	Biodiversity, water, landscape	Requires EU member states to sustain populations of naturally occurring flora and fauna by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	The NPPP can require protection and enhancement of SAC designated habitats through policies and targets.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	Biodiversity, water, soil, landscape	Halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.	NPPP should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
7th Environmental Action Programme -The new general Union Environment Action Programme to 2020. Living well, within the limits of our planet	All topics	Through this Environment Action Programme (EAP), the EU has agreed to step up its efforts to protect our natural capital, stimulate resource-efficient, low-carbon growth and innovation, and safeguard people's health and wellbeing – while respecting the Earth's natural limits.	The NPPP should promote sustainable development.
<b>EU and other international PPS – geology and soils focus</b>			
EU Common Agricultural	Soil, landscape,	Sets policy for agricultural support with	NPPP can recognise and provide opportunities for

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
Policy (CAP)	biodiversity, population and human health	increased emphasis on rural development support.	uptake of appropriate diversification of rural economic activities, agri-environment measures etc.
Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (EU 2006)	Soil, material assets, biodiversity	The Soil Thematic Strategy is seeking to establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils.	NPPP should contribute towards the protection and improvement of soils in the Park.
Directive 91/676/EEC: Nitrates Directive	Soil, water, landscape	Requires member states to reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and to prevent further such pollution.	NPPP should support measures from the Directive.
<b>EU and other international PPS – water focus</b>			
EU Flood Risk Directive 2007/60/EC	Water, climatic factors, population and human health	Aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.	NPPP can provide guidance for development to take place outside of high flood risk areas, and for encouraging natural flood management approaches.
Directive 2006/118/EC: Groundwater Daughter Directive	Water, soil, population and human health	Developed under the auspices of the Water Framework Directive, this Daughter Directive aims to prevent and limit inputs of pollutants to groundwater.	NPPP should where possible contribute to the protection of groundwater resources.
Directive 2006/7/EC: Bathing Water Directive	Water, population and human health	Aims to protect the public and the environment from faecal pollution at waters used for bathing by large numbers of visitors.	NPPP should consider the contribution that actions could make towards the attainment of bathing water quality standards.
Directive 2000/60 EC: The Water Framework Directive	Water, soil, biodiversity, population and human health, landscape	Requires member states to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies, and develop integrated catchment management and river basin management plans.	NPPP should include policies and targets for managing and protecting the water environment.
<b>EU and other international PPS – air and noise focus</b>			
The Clean Air Policy Package (EC, 2013)	Air, population and human health, soil, water	The package consists of a Clean Air Programme for Europe with air quality objectives for the period up to 2030, a revised National Emission Ceilings Directive (currently under review) with stricter national emission ceilings for the six main pollutants, and a proposal for a new Directive to reduce pollution from medium-sized combustion installations.	NPPP proposals should not adversely affect air quality.
Directive 2001/81/EC (NECD): National Emissions Ceiling Directive	Air, population and human health	Sets ceilings for each member state for emissions of ammonia, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide and volatile organic compounds.	The NPPP should reflect the purpose of the Directive and should not adversely affect air quality.
Directive 2008/50/EC: Ambient Air Quality and	Air, population and human health	Establishes standards for air quality and sets limits for various pollutants.	The NPPP should support measures that would improve air quality.

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
Cleaner Air for Europe [Air Quality Directive]			
Directive 2002/49/EC: Environmental Noise Directive	Noise, population and human health	Aims to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise.	NPPP should seek to ensure policies and developments do not result in negative health and wellbeing effects resulting from noise.
<b><i>EU and other international PPS – climatic factors focus</i></b>			
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Rio Earth Summit) 1992	Climatic factors, population and human health	Treaty aimed at reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases to combat global warming.	NPPP should assist in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 1997) <sup>1</sup>	Climatic factors, population and human health	Protocol to the international Framework Convention on Climate Change Framework with the objective of reducing Greenhouse gases which cause climate change.	NPPP can provide policy direction for encouraging more energy efficient buildings and directing settlements to areas where public transport is provided for, thereby helping to reduce related emissions.
European Union Climate Change Agreement 2007	Climatic factors, population and human health	EU member states agreed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020.	The NPPP should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources and contribute to climate change mitigation.
European Union Policy Framework for Climate and Energy (2020 to 2030)	Climatic factors, population and human health	A framework for EU climate and energy policies in the period from 2020 to 2030. At the heart of the 2030 framework is a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030.	The NPPP should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources and contribute to climate change mitigation.
Second European Climate Change Programme	Climatic factors, population and human health	Work identified in the first programme is being undertaken according to plan. Further measures will be required in order to meet the EU's commitments under the Kyoto agreement.	NPPP can provide policy direction for encouraging more energy efficient buildings and directing settlements to areas where public transport is provided for, thereby helping to reduce related emissions.
<b><i>EU and other international PPS – landscape and cultural heritage focus</i></b>			
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Landscape and cultural heritage, biodiversity, water, soil	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.	NPPP can provide direction for managing the Park's unique landscapes.
<b><i>EU and other international PPS – population and human health focus</i></b>			
European Framework for	All SEA topics	Promotes quality of life, coherent and cost effective	The Plan should support sustainable social progress

<sup>1</sup> On 4th March 2016, the EU agreed to formally sign-up to the global climate deal reached in Paris, December 2015 (comes into force 2020).

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
Sustainable Development (2001)		policy making, technological innovation, stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation. Strategies for sustainable economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment.	and respect for the local environment.
European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (European Council, 1992)	Population and human health, landscape and cultural heritage	European Charter adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe to protect and promote historical regional and minority languages in Europe. The charter identifies Gaelic as being an endangered language.	NPPP can support the Gaelic language by encouraging good design and placemaking.
<b>EU and other international PPS – material assets focus</b>			
Directive 2009/28/EC: Promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources	Material assets, climatic factors	Establishes a common framework for the production of energy from renewable sources and the promotion of its use.	The NPPP should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources.
Directive 2008/98/EC: Waste Framework Directive	Material assets, population and human health	The revised EU Waste Framework Directive establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste by member states.	NPPP should, if needed, provide a strategic context for waste management within the National Park.
Directive 1999/31/EC: Landfill of Waste Directive	Material assets, population and human health, soil, air, water	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	NPPP should promote the waste hierarchy and work towards reducing landfill waste.
<b>National (UK and Scottish) PPS</b>			
<b>National (UK and Scottish) PPS – biodiversity, flora and fauna focus</b>			
The Inshore Fishing (Prohibition of Fishing and Fishing Methods) (Scotland) Order 2015	Biodiversity, water, material assets	Aims to protect or improve shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth. It is designed to protect the aquatic habitat of bivalve and gastropod molluscs, which include oysters, mussels, cockles, scallops and clams.	NPPP should seek to avoid negative effects on shellfish waters, which in the National Park context include Upper Loch Fyne and Loch Goil MPA which is designated to protect an assembly of seabed habitats, these long narrow sea lochs are home to the spectacular fireworks anemone, brightly coloured flame shells and the ocean quahog - one of the longest-lived animals on the planet.
Wildlife and Natural	Biodiversity, soil, water,	Amends Wildlife Consultation Act 1981, and seeks to	NPPP should provide specific policies to ensure the

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
Environment (Scotland) Act 2011	landscape, climatic factors	modernise game law; abolish the designation 'areas of special protection'; improve snaring practice; regulate invasive non-native species; change the licensing system for protected species; amend current arrangements for deer management and deer stalking; strengthen protection of badgers; change how muirburn can be practised; and make operational changes to the management of Sites of Scientific Interest; game law, use of shores, and invasive species legislation.	Act is adhered to.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Biodiversity, soil, water, landscape	Places duties on public bodies for conserving biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders, provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.	NPPP can include policies for protecting and enhancing biodiversity in all areas of the National Park, inside and outside of natural heritage designated areas.
Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (Scotland) Regulations 1999	Potentially all SEA topics	Requires environmental impact assessments for certain forestry projects.	The NPPP can be a material consideration for planning applications requiring Environmental Impact Assessments.
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended in Scotland) [The Habitats Regulations 1994]	Biodiversity, soil, water, landscape	These regulations relate to the designation of Natura 2000 sites, and provision of protection to various plant and animal species.	The NPPP should ensure that Natura 2000 sites (SPAs and SACs) are protected from loss or damage.
The Scottish Forestry Strategy: Progress Report (2014-15) and Future Implementation (2015-18)	Potentially all SEA topics	Lays out directions for 2015-2018 by theme from the 2006 SFS.	Provides direction for NPPP policies concerning development of forestry and woodlands.
Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)	Potentially all SEA topics	Outlines strategic priorities for forestry including management, planting and environmental stewardship (currently being reviewed and publication is due in March 2017).	Provides direction for NPPP policies concerning development of forestry and woodlands.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity	Potentially all SEA topics	The Framework sets out the common purpose and	The NPPP should reflect the purpose of the

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
Framework 2011 – 2020		shared priorities of the UK and Scotland for the management of biodiversity and the wider environment / ecosystem services.	Framework.
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy	Biodiversity, water, soil, landscape	Comprises two documents: 1) Scotland's Biodiversity – It's in Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2004) & 2) 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity - A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2013). Identifies Scottish biodiversity priorities and lead partners for taking action.	The NPPP should reflect the purpose of the Strategy through support for LLTNPA Wild Park 2020.
The Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain (2008 and updated in 2015)	Biodiversity, water, landscape	Provides a strategic framework within which the actions of government departments, their related bodies and key stakeholders can be better co-ordinated	NPPP should support this strategy. Wild Park 2020 includes Invasive species control.
The Scottish Plant Health Strategy (2016-2021)	Biodiversity, landscape, material assets	Demonstrates the importance of safeguarding Scottish plant health to protect and enhance Scotland's economy and natural environment.	The NPPP should support the delivery of this strategy.
Scotland Policy on Control of Woodland Removal	Potentially all SEA topics	Sets out the Scottish Ministers' policy on woodland removal.	The NPPP should support the delivery of this policy.
<b>National (UK and Scottish) PPS – geology and soils focus</b>			
The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016	Soil, biodiversity, water, population and human health, landscape and cultural heritage	Legislation to transform how land is used and governed.	NPPP can provide policy direction for local level action.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Soil, biodiversity, water, population and human health, landscape and cultural heritage	Establishes right of responsible access to land and water (amongst other provisions relating to land).	NPPP can provide policy direction for right of responsible access projects.
Scotland Rural Development Programme (SRDP) 2014-2020	Soil, biodiversity, population and human health, water, climatic factors, material assets	Sets goals and provides funding for sustainable rural development including rural diversification and agri-environment measures.	NPPP can include specific policies for rural development and diversification that can be funded and supported by SRDP investment.
Scottish Soil Framework	Soil, biodiversity, water,	Describes key pressures on soils, particularly climate	The NPPP should promote soil conservation and

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
2009	climatic factors, material assets	change, relevant policies to combat those threats, and identifies the future focus for soil protection, key soil outcomes, and actions across a range of sectors.	restoration / enhancement.
Scottish Government – Getting The Best From Our Land: A Land Use Strategy for Scotland (2016)	Potentially all SEA topics	Strategy for achieving sustainable land use across Scotland. The LUS sets out a long-term Vision towards 2050 with three clear Objectives relating to economic prosperity, environmental quality and communities.	The NPPP can include specific direction for different types of land use across the Park.
<b>National (UK and Scottish) PPS – water focus</b>			
Water Environment (Controlled Activities) Regulations 2011	Water, biodiversity, landscape, population and human health	Gives effect to requirements of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 for controls over activities relating to the water environment.	NPPP can provide guidance for activities which may require CAR licences.
Flood Risk Management Act (Scotland) Act 2009	Water, climatic factors, population and human health, biodiversity	Establishes roles, responsibilities and requirements for sustainable flood management.	National Park Authority has responsibility for ensuring planning decision-making incorporates flood risk. NPPP policies can influence planning decision-making and can require natural flood management approaches to be considered.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Water, biodiversity, climatic factors, material assets, population and human health	Transposes the Water Framework Directive into Scots law.	NPPP can provide policy direction for encouraging development away from environmentally sensitive areas along waterways and for requiring sustainable drainable systems such as SUDs and more efficient use of water.
Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002	Water, population and human health, material assets	Along with the Sewage (Scotland) Act 1968, gives responsibilities to Scottish Water to manage the discharge of surface water that enters its drainage systems (by providing sewers and public Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs)) and to maintain water supplies and drainage infrastructure.	The NPPP should have regard to Scottish Water's duties under this Act.
Sewage (Scotland) Act 1968	Water, population and human health, material assets	Along with the Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002 this gives responsibilities to Scottish Water to manage the discharge of surface water that enters its drainage systems (by providing sewers and public Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs)) and to maintain water supplies and drainage infrastructure.	The NPPP should have regard to Scottish Water's duties under this Act.
The river basin	Water, biodiversity, soil,	Provides an assessment of the condition of our water	Includes management objectives for water bodies in

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
management plan for the Scotland river basin district: 2015–2027 (2015)	landscape, population and human health, material assets	environment, and identify where our efforts for protection and improvement must be targeted.	the National Park which the NPPP must take account of and help deliver.
Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland (SEPA, 2009)	Water, soil, population and human health, material assets	This policy aims to provide a sustainable future for Scotland's groundwater resources by protecting legitimate uses of groundwater and providing a common SEPA framework.	The NPPP should help manage significant risks to groundwater from relevant sources of pollution.
Scottish Water Business Plan 2015 - 2021	Water, population and human health, material assets	The business plan sets out how Scottish Water will deliver improvements to drinking water quality, the environment and customer service required by Scottish Ministers.	The NPPP should be developed with regard to the objectives and actions proposed in the Business Plan.
Delivering Sustainable Flood Risk Management Guidance (2011)	Water, climatic factors, population and human health, biodiversity	Guidance on how to act in the way best calculated to manage flood risk in a sustainable way and consider the social, environmental and economic impact of exercising flood risk management functions.	Relevant policies and provisions within the NPPP should promote the principles and approaches set out in this guidance.
Flood Risk Management Strategies for the Clyde and Loch Lomond, Forth and Tay Local Plan Districts (2015_	Water, climatic factors, population and human health, biodiversity	Describe flood risks in the Local Plan Districts in terms of "Potentially Vulnerable Areas" and set out the strategy and programme of measures to address identified flood risks between 2016 and 2021.	The NPPP should support the delivery of the FRMS (e.g. through development management and by providing guidance on / coordinating relevant land use management activities).
<b>National (UK and Scottish) PPS – air and noise focus</b>			
Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010	Air, population and human health	These have been adopted in order to transpose the European 2008 Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) which sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air for certain air pollutants. The purpose is Local Air Quality Management.	The NPPP should support measures that would improve air quality.
Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000 and Amendment 2002	Air, population and human health	Establishes standards for air quality and sets limits for various pollutants in Scotland.	The NPPP should support measures that would improve air quality.
Scottish Government - Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance 2009 PG(S)(09)	Air, population and human health	Part IV of the Environment Act 1995.	The NPPP should support the implementation of this guidance.
Air Quality Strategy for	Air, population and human	Sets out objectives and targets for eight key air	The NPPP should support the implementation of the



Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	health	pollutants.	strategy (e.g. by requiring sustainable design of buildings, including energy efficiency).
<b>National (UK and Scottish) PPS – climatic factors focus</b>			
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (and relevant secondary legislation)	Potentially all SEA topics	Outlines emission reduction targets, adaptation measures, and establishes duties on public bodies.	The NPPP can provide specific policies and actions for addressing climate change issues across the Park.
Climate Ready Scotland Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (2014)	Climatic factors, water, soil, population and human health, biodiversity, material assets	Considers the most important impacts of the changing climate on the natural environment and sets out the SG's related objectives associated with the identified climate risks.	The NPPP should support the delivery of relevant aspects of this programme.
Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2027: The Second Report on Proposals and Policies (RPP2)	Climatic factors, water, soil, population and human health, biodiversity, material assets	RPP2 is structured around the key sectors of energy supply, homes and communities, business and the public sector, transport, waste and rural land use. For each of these sectors, policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are identified, as are a number of proposals for further consideration and development.	The NPPP should encourage reductions in emissions (in relevant sectors) through a range of measures.
<b>National (UK and Scottish) PPS – landscape and cultural heritage focus</b>			
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	Cultural heritage, landscape, material assets	Has the general function of investigating, caring for and promoting Scotland's historic environment.	NPPP should support the protection and preservation of the historic environment.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011)	Cultural heritage, landscape, material assets	Prescribes the approach to be taken to planning for scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas.	The NPPP should ensure that scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas are not adversely affected by new development.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Cultural heritage, landscape, material assets	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	The NPPP should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development.
Our Place in Time – The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)	Cultural heritage, landscape, material assets	High level framework which sets out a 10-year vision for the historic environment.	Provides guidance for NPPP policy development on the management of the historic environment.
Managing Change in the	Cultural heritage,	Series of guidance notes which are designed to	Provides guidance for NPPP policy development on

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
Historic Environment Guidance Notes	landscape, material assets	support the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and Scottish Planning Policy.	the management of the historic environment.
Scotland's Landscape Charter	Landscape, biodiversity, water, soil	A national initiative which focuses on actions to ensure protection of Scotland's landscapes.	Provides guidance for NPPP policy development on the management and protection of the Park's landscapes.
<b>National (UK and Scottish) PPS – population and human health focus</b>			
The Town Centre First Principle	Population and human health, cultural heritage, material assets	Encourages the public sector to continue to invest in town centres and help communities thrive.	NPPP policies and actions should be designed to support this principle.
Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2016)	Population and human health, climatic factors, air, noise, material assets	The National Transport Strategy for Scotland.	The NPPP should support the delivery of relevant aspects of the NTS.
National Planning Framework 3 (2014)	All SEA topics	Spatial expression of the Government Economic Strategy, sets out a long-term vision for development and investment across Scotland over the next 20 to 30 years.	Provides strategic guidance for development of the Local Development Plan (LDP), as one of the key implementation plans for the NPPP.
Scottish Planning Policy Guidance (2014)	All SEA topics	Sets out national planning policies which reflect Scottish Ministers' priorities for operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land.	It directly relates to: the preparation of development plans; the design of development, from initial concept through to delivery; and the determination of planning applications and appeals.
Planning Advice Notes (including PAN 42)	All SEA topics	Scottish Government good-practice advice and guidance on planning matters.	Provide guidance for developing policies to address specific issues in the LDP, as one of the key implementation plans for the NPPP.
The Government Economic Strategy (2011)	Population and human health, material assets	The Government Economic Strategy identifies the six strategic priorities which will accelerate recovery, drive sustainable economic growth and develop a more resilient and adaptable economy.	The NPPP should support the delivery of this strategy.
Creating Places – A policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland	Population and human health, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape	Provides the policy context for important areas of planning policy and design guidance.	The NPPP can provide guidance and direction on design.
Scotland's circular economy strategy, Making Things Last	Population and human health, material assets, cultural heritage	Supports the aims of Scotland's Economic Strategy, particularly with regard to innovation and more efficient resource use, by offering new ways to create value, decoupled from the consumption of natural	The NPPP should support the delivery of this strategy.

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
		resource.	
Zero Waste Plan (published in 2009)	Material Assets	It sets the strategic direction for waste policy for Scotland, informed by improved understanding of the environmental consequences of how we use and dispose of resources	The NPPP should support the delivery of this plan.
<b>Local PPS</b>			
<b>Local PPS – cross-cutting</b>			
Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority - National Park Partnership Plan 2012 - 2017	All SEA topics	The National Park Partnership Plan is the document that steers all the public organisations in the Park for 2012–2017. It is the responsibility of all those organisations to deliver it as well as communities, businesses and the voluntary sector.	The extant NPPP directly informs the new NPPP.
National Park Partnership Plan – Annual Review (2014)	All SEA topics	The review sets out progress made towards delivering actions and achieving outcomes in the second year of the National Park Partnership Plan.	The extant NPPP and its review directly informs the new NPPP.
LIVEPark – Local Development Plan (LDP) for the National Park (2017)	All SEA topics	LIVEPark sets out how planning – through the Park’s new Local Development Plan (LDP) – can help improve the National Park, from housing to jobs and everything in between.	Directly informs the development of the new NPPP and <i>vice versa</i> .
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (2012)	All SEA topics	Establishes statutory planning policy for the SDP region covering the eight local authorities in the GCV region including East and West Dunbartonshire which intersect the National Park.	Directly informs the NPPP and other key PPS prepared and delivered by the National Park Authority including LIVEPark (see above).
Local Authority Single Outcome Agreements	All SEA topics	Strategic documents outlining priorities across communities in the National Park.	NPPP can help to deliver community priorities and outcomes across the Park.
Clyde Marine Planning Partnership / Marine Plan	All SEA topics	Development and delivery of regional marine planning in the Clyde.	The NPPP can provide a policy framework to guide interactions between National Park activities on land and marine planning objectives in the Clyde Marine Plan area.
<b>Local PPS – biodiversity, flora and fauna focus</b>			
LLTNPA WILDPark 2020	Biodiversity, water, soil, landscape	Second edition of the National Park Biodiversity Plan setting out the strategy for achieving the long-term vision for the National Park's biodiversity.	The NPPP establishes the overall policy context for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the Park, as delivered by WILDPark.
Central Scotland Green	All SEA topics	Partnership project and NPF National Development to	Boundary of project area is close to the National Park

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
Network		restore and transform the Central Scotland landscape.	and could be connected to and integrated with the Park.
Integrated Habitat Networks (IHN) including Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership and NP IHN (March 2011)	Biodiversity, landscape, soil, water, climatic factors	Creation of an ecological network covering more than one habitat.	Boundary of project area is close to the National Park and could be connected to and integrated with the Park.
Native Woodland Survey of Scotland- Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park (2014)	Biodiversity, landscape, soil, water, climatic factors, material assets	Survey of native woodland in the Park.	Provides evidence and direction for NPPP policies and actions on development of forestry and woodlands.
Loch Lomond Bylaws 2013	Biodiversity, water, landscape, population and human health	The Loch Lomond Bylaws aim to protect the loch from environmental damage, whilst supporting the many types of recreational activity to be undertaken safely and responsibly.	NPPP provides the overall policy context for visitor management in the Park.
East Loch Lomond Camping Bylaws	Biodiversity, water, landscape, population and human health	The East Loch Lomond Camping Bylaws have been introduced to help tackle problems of mis-use and overuse and were approved by Scottish Ministers on 10 March 2011. The bylaws apply from 1 March to 31 October every year.	NPPP provides the overall policy context for visitor management in the Park.
Local Authority Biodiversity Action Plans	Biodiversity, water, soil, landscape	Priorities and actions for biodiversity within local authority boundaries.	The NPPP can help to implement the priorities outlined in these Plans.
<b>Local PPS – air and noise focus</b>			
Regional and Local Transport Strategies	Air and noise, climatic factors, population and human health	Set out how to maintain and improve transport infrastructure and services.	NPPP can help direct development to existing settlements and promote / facilitate active and sustainable travel modes.
<b>Local PPS – landscape focus</b>			
National Park Wild Land Study (March 2011)	Landscape, biodiversity, soil, population and human health	Study of areas of wild land within the Park.	The NPPP can include policies for managing recreation and development in and around areas of wild land in the Park.
<b>Local PPS – population and human health focus</b>			
LLTNPA Tourism Strategy 2012-2017	Population and human health, material assets, landscape	This strategy provides the tourism context of the National Park Partnership Plan, setting out a clear and long term ambition for growth.	The NPPP establishes the overall policy context for tourism and wider visitor experience in the Park, as delivered through the Tourism Strategy.

Title of PPS	Relevant SEA topics	Objectives / purpose of the PPS	Relationship with draft NPPP 2018-2023
Core Paths Plan	Population and human health, material assets, landscape, soil, biodiversity	Sets out the statutory network of core paths throughout the Park.	NPPP provides the over-arching policy for outdoor recreation in the Park.
Community Plans	Potentially all SEA topics	Plans set out how public services will be planned and delivered, through consultation and co-operation.	NPPP can help to implement some community goals as set out in community plans.
LLTNPA Outdoor Recreation Plan (June 2013)	Population and human health, biodiversity, landscape	The plan outlines commitment to actions and aspirations which enhance outdoor recreation opportunities across the Park from 2013 to 2017.	The NPPP establishes the overall policy context for outdoor recreation and wider visitor experience in the Park, as delivered through the Tourism Strategy.
Local Housing Strategies	Potentially all SEA topics	Required by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001. Involves a comprehensive assessment of housing needs and conditions.	The NPPP can assist in providing for housing needs by providing strategic guidance for development in the Park.
Economic Development Strategies	Potentially all SEA topics	Priority areas for economic development.	The NPPP can encourage and promote appropriate forms of economic development (e.g. tourism, rural diversification, and sustainable communities).
Gaelic Language Plan	Population and human health, cultural heritage	The LLTNPA's first Gaelic Language plan.	NPPP provides the over-arching policy for cultural heritage issues in the Park.
<b>Local PPS – material assets focus</b>			
Area Waste Plans	Material assets, population and human health, soil, water	Strategies for waste management, minimisation and recycling for each local authority area.	NPPP can help to implement goals and targets for waste management in the Park.
Evaluation of the Special Qualities of LLTNP: Technical Appendix to the National Park Plan, 2006	Potentially all SEA topics	Document outlining methodology and analysis for identifying National Park special qualities.	The NPPP can include policies for protecting and enhancing the special qualities of the Park as important assets.

## Appendix 3: Summary of environmental baseline information

A summary of the environmental baseline information of relevance to the SEA of the draft NPPP 2018-2023 is provided in Table A3.1 below. This has been subject to some minor updates following comments from the statutory Consultation Authorities at scoping (see Appendix 1).

Figures 4.2 and 4.3 in the main body of the Environmental Report show the location and extent of natural heritage and cultural heritage designations respectively.

The baseline summary includes information on the current state of the environment as well as identifying key trends where possible. Trends are also indicated using the symbology shown below:


















	Broadly positive, improving from current baseline.		Stable, neither improving or worsening.
	Broadly negative, worsening from current baseline.		Mixed, some aspects of indicator improving, others worsening.

Table A3.1: Summary of environmental baseline information

Current state of the environment	Key trends	Trend symbol
<b>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Designated sites:</b> the Park is host to a range of international, EU and national sites including: two Ramsar sites; eight Special Areas of Conservation (SACs); two Special Protection Areas (SPAs); three National Nature Reserves (NNRs); and 57 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) with 139 notified features. Most sites are shown on Figure 4.2 below.</li> <li>• <b>Conservation management:</b> large areas of land in the Park are managed explicitly for conservation objectives – e.g. areas owned and managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), the National Trust for Scotland, the Woodland Trust and parts of the Argyll and Queen Elizabeth National Forest Parks.</li> <li>• <b>UK BAP species:</b> the Park is home to approximately 184 UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species of Conservation Concern, including 37 Priority Species.</li> <li>• <b>High profile native species:</b> the Park is home to a range of high profile native species including: golden eagle; pine marten; salmon, powan, Scots pine, red squirrel, black grouse, water vole, bryophytes and various artic-alpine plants.</li> <li>• <b>Marine habitats:</b> the Upper Loch Fyne and Loch Goil Marine Protected Area<sup>2</sup> (MPA) is located partially within the Park.</li> <li>• <b>Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS):</b> INNS remain a key pressure on the Park's native natural heritage. Key INNS include: <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>; Japanese knotweed; giant hogweed; Himalayan balsam; North American skunk cabbage; North American mink; Canada goose; grey squirrel; and ruffe. The NPA is adopting a catchment based approach to managing INNS that has seen success in some areas (Tay and Forth) but less success in others (Loch Lomond and Cowal).</li> <li>• <b>Plant health issues:</b> such as tree diseases affecting ash (caused by <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) and Japanese larch (caused by <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>).</li> </ul>	<b>Conservation management:</b> increased use of landscape scale ecosystem approach to conservation and restoration.	
	<b>Grazing impacts:</b> On-going suppression of semi-natural habitats in large parts of the uplands by domestic sheep, wild red deer and/or feral goats.	
	<b>Plant health:</b> increase in issues, particularly tree diseases.	
	<b>INNS:</b> key successes have been achieved eradicating riparian INNS in the Tay and Forth catchments. However, riparian INNS remain a key concern in the Loch Lomond and Cowal catchment / area.	
	<b>Wild species populations:</b> decrease in some species populations (e.g. powan) and increase in others (e.g. pine marten).	
<b>Forests and woodland aspects of biodiversity</b>		

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A978499.pdf>

Current state of the environment	Key trends	Trend symbol
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Woodland cover:</b> 30% of the Park's land area (52,532ha) is forests and woodlands.</li> <li><b>Native woodland:</b> native woodland makes up 4,226ha of the Park's woodland land cover. Nearly native woodland covers 113ha and other (ancient) woodland (&lt;40% native species) covers 3,060ha.</li> <li><b>UK BAP Priority woodland habitats:</b> main priority habitats in the Park are: upland birchwoods<sup>3</sup>; wet woodland<sup>4</sup> and upland oakwoods<sup>5</sup>. These habitats make up 32%, 27% and 18% of native woodland cover in the Park respectively (see above).</li> <li><b>Coniferous trees:</b> two thirds of the woodland cover in the Park is made up of coniferous species.</li> <li><b>Wood pasture</b><sup>6</sup>: a valuable UK BAP priority habitat in the Park (e.g. in Glen Finglas).</li> <li><b>Tree health issues:</b> ash trees and Japanese larch are increasingly affected by tree pathogens (see above).</li> </ul>	<b>Felling and restructuring of conifer plantations over next 20 years:</b> including conversion to native species is leading to increased biodiversity, recreation and landscape value.	
	<b>Natural regeneration:</b> increasing in some areas due to decline in grazing pressures.	
	<b>Veteran, heritage and landmark trees:</b> growing recognition of the contribution made by these trees to the biodiversity and cultural diversity of the Park.	
	<b>Trees and woodlands in and around development:</b> growing recognition of the importance of trees and woodland features in and new developments and built up areas and the contribution they make to the quality of finished developments.	
<b>Geology and soils</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Landform:</b> glaciation has had a significant effect in shaping the landform of the Park area.</li> <li><b>Quarrying and mining:</b> there is a history of slate, limestone and sandstone quarrying and lead, zinc and gold mine exploration in the Park.</li> <li><b>Soil suitability for production:</b> the Park is host to a range of fertile and poor soil types for agriculture and forestry (though soils are predominantly upland in nature and suited for rough grazing or improved grassland only)<sup>7</sup>.</li> <li><b>SSSIs:</b> ten SSSIs in the Park have notified earth science features (see Figure 4.2). There are also other significant earth science sites across the Park (e.g. the Highland Boundary Fault).</li> </ul>	<b>Agricultural land use change:</b> change from agricultural production in some areas to rural diversification.	
	<b>Geodiversity:</b> identification of increased number of regionally important geological sites through audit and planning applications.	
	<b>Land stability:</b> decreasing in some areas.	
<b>Water</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Loch waterbodies:</b> there are 22 large lochs in the Park (Loch Lomond being the largest body of freshwater in the UK) and numerous smaller lochs.</li> <li><b>River waterbodies:</b> there are approximately</li> </ul>	<b>Water quality:</b> whilst water quality is "good" in most waterbodies, some are still falling short of WFD target status of "good" due to various pressures (e.g. Loch Lomond).	

<sup>3</sup> [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBAP\\_BAPHabitats-57-UplandBirchwoods.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBAP_BAPHabitats-57-UplandBirchwoods.pdf)



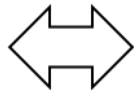




<sup>4</sup> [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBAP\\_BAPHabitats-64-WetWoodland.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBAP_BAPHabitats-64-WetWoodland.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBAP\\_BAPHabitats-63-UplandOakwood.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBAP_BAPHabitats-63-UplandOakwood.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBAP\\_BAPHabitats-65-WoodPastureParkland2011.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UKBAP_BAPHabitats-65-WoodPastureParkland2011.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/soils/lca\\_map\\_hutton.pdf](http://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/soils/lca_map_hutton.pdf)



Current state of the environment	Key trends	Trend symbol
<p>50 rivers and large burns in the Park as well as many small burns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>River basins:</b> waterbodies across the Park drain to three main river basins – the Tay, Clyde and Forth.</li> <li><b>Water quality:</b> the main pressures on water quality in the Park are from abstraction, morphology pressures and diffuse pollution.</li> <li><b>Flooding:</b> there are five “Potentially Vulnerable Areas<sup>8</sup>” (PVA) in the Park as identified in Scotland’s National Flood Risk Assessment<sup>9</sup>. PVAs show areas where there is a likelihood of flooding (1 in 200 year event) combined with valuable and / or vulnerable receptors (e.g. peoples’ homes, transport infrastructure).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Development pressure:</b> increased demand for development in towns and villages across the Park creates pressure on water resources, quality and infrastructure and can increase the risk of flooding.</p>	
	<p><b>Hydro-electricity:</b> there is a growing demand for this form of electricity generation / increasing applications.</p>	
<b>Air and noise</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Good air quality:</b> NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> levels monitored by Local Authorities within the Park are well within national air quality standards.</li> </ul>	<b>Stable air quality.</b>	
<b>Climatic factors</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rainfall:</b> average rainfall across the Park from north to south, particularly during winter months when levels vary from 180mm to 377mm.</li> <li><b>Temperatures:</b> average rainfall is consistent across the Park but varies greatly with altitude.</li> <li><b>Flooding:</b> see water above.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Rainfall:</b> anticipated climate change in Scotland is expected to result in increased winter rainfall and potentially increased incidence of intense summer rainfall events, particularly in the west of the country<sup>10</sup>.</p>	
	<p><b>Flooding:</b> increased rainfall due to climate change is expected to result in increased frequency and magnitude of flooding from rivers and surface water. Sea level rise combined with increased storminess is also expected to increase coastal flooding.</p>	
<b>Landscape and cultural heritage</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Designated landscapes:</b> the Park contains three National Scenic Areas (NSAs): Loch Lomond; the Trossachs; and the River Earn (Comrie to St Fillans stretch). There are also three designated Garden and Designed Landscape sites (see Figure 4.3).</li> <li><b>Agriculture:</b> registered agricultural land accounts for 55% of the Park’s land.</li> <li><b>Wild land:</b> the park is home to two designated wild land areas<sup>11</sup>: Ben Lui<sup>12</sup>; and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Landscape impacts:</b> increased cumulative impacts on landscape from different forms of development (e.g. housing, minerals, energy) within and outwith the Park.</p>	
	<p><b>Infrastructure pressures:</b> growing demand for infrastructure upgrade due to increased tourism and visitor numbers.</p>	









<sup>8</sup> <http://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmap/map.htm>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/Water/Flooding/FRMAAct/NFRA>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/UK-CCRA-2017-Chapter-1-Introduction.pdf>


<sup>11</sup> <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/looking-after-landscapes/landscape-policy-and-guidance/wild-land/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A2177500.pdf>

Current state of the environment	Key trends	Trend symbol
<p>Ben More – Ben Ledi<sup>13</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Designated cultural heritage:</b> the Park is home to various designated cultural heritage features: 728 listed buildings (as of 2015); 62 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs); and eight conservation areas. These sites are shown on Figure 4.3 below.</li> <li><b>Undesignated unknown heritage assets:</b> there are undoubtedly a range of sites across the Park including buried archaeology, non-designated gardens and designed landscapes, locally important / non-designated historic buildings / structures and non-designated battlefields.</li> </ul>	<b>Wild land and dark skies:</b> growing recognition of the value of wild land and dark skies as part of the Park's special qualities.	
	<b>Traditional land management:</b> decline in traditional practices resulting in effects on landscape character and traditional rural features, woodland and other management objectives.	
	<b>Importance of cultural heritage:</b> there is a growing awareness of the importance of these assets around the Park manifesting itself in various ways including: conversion and reuse of historic buildings; sensitive repair and maintenance of historic properties; and use of traditional building skills and materials.	
<b>Population and human health</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Population:</b> the Park has a population of 15,168 (2011 data) with a population density of 0.08 people/ha. Balloch and Callander and the Park's main population centres (highest population densities). There are 6,594 households in the Park (2011 data).</li> <li><b>Health:</b> 84.3% of the Park's population describe their health as good / very good. This is slightly higher than Scotland's population as a whole.</li> </ul>	<b>Population decline and ageing population:</b> the Park's population is expected to decrease 5% by 2031. The Park has an ageing population and younger people continue to move away.	
	<b>Employment:</b> there is a trend of outward commuting to higher paid jobs and inward commuting to lower paid jobs in the Park. There is a change from traditional agricultural activities towards more diverse rural enterprise including tourism, recreation and renewable energy.	
<b>Material assets</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Transport:</b> cars are the dominant mode of private transport in the Park – there are 1.46 cars per household (2011 data). 85% of visitors to the Park travel by car. There are limited public transport options available for travel within and to the Park.</li> <li><b>Tourism accommodation:</b> there are 19,000 beds available in the Park (2013 data).</li> <li><b>Waste<sup>14</sup>:</b> waste generation data (2015) for the four local authorities intersecting the Park boundary are as follows: Stirling – 41,924t in total and 452kg/person; Perth and Kinross – 76,187t in total and 508.15kg/person; Argyll and Bute – 51,847t in total and 597kg/person; and West Dunbartonshire – 45,088t in total</li> </ul>	<b>Housing:</b> there are high levels of need for affordable housing provision within the Park (e.g. for people who work in the Park on lower incomes). There is strong external demand for second, retirement and commuter homes in the Park.	
	<b>Transport:</b> continued reliance on the private car for journeys within the Park. Increased number of tourists in the Park, most of whom (85%) travel by car.	
	<b>Tourism accommodation:</b> increased demand for tourism accommodation and facilities.	

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A2177509.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/household-waste>

Current state of the environment	Key trends	Trend symbol
and 503kg/person. Stirling and Perth and Kinross have good recycling rates (2015 data) at 53.87% and 54.25% respectively. Argyll and Bute has one of the lower rates in Scotland at 33.78% (2015).	<b>Waste:</b> at the Scotland level, the volume of waste generated and landfilled is falling. Recycling rates are increasing.	

## Appendix 4: Compatibility analysis of NPPP outcomes and SEA objectives

### Key to scoring of compatibility assessment



NPPP outcome compatible with SEA objective



Compatibility uncertain



Potential for conflict between NPPP outcome and SEA objective



No identified conflict or compatibility

SEA Objectives	Draft NPPP 2018-2023 outcomes													Summary comments
	C&LU1: Habitat restoration & connectivity	C&LU2: Landscape enhancement & experience	C&LU3: Land use & climate change	C&LU4: Integrated land management	VE1: Range of recreation opportunities	VE2: Visitor management at key sites	VE3: Increase in water recreation opportunities	VE4: Thriving visitor economy	VE5: Health and outreach	RD1: Towns and villages	RD2: Rural economy	RD3: Growing economically active population	RD4: Sustainable communities	
1. Furthering biodiversity by conserving and enhancing the diversity of species	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	0	?	?	?	Supportive / uncertain compatibility. C&LU outcomes all supportive. Potential uncertain compatibility where increased activity could conflict with biodiversity objectives (e.g. VE1, VE3, RD2) though suitable measures can be put in place to manage this (e.g. VE2).
2. Further biodiversity by conserving and enhancing the diversity of habitats	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	0	?	?	?	As above.
3. Conserve and enhance the integrity of ecosystems	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	0	?	?	?	As above.
4. Conserve and enhance land form, soils and	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	0	?	?	?	?	0	?	Mixed compatibility. C&LU outcomes all supportive. Potential areas of uncertainty similar to biodiversity SEA objectives. Development in towns and villages (RD1)

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**Key to scoring of compatibility assessment**

NPPP outcome compatible with SEA objective



Compatibility uncertain



Potential for conflict between NPPP outcome and SEA objective



No identified conflict or compatibility

**Draft NPPP 2018-2023 outcomes**

SEA Objectives	C&LU1: Habitat restoration & connectivity	C&LU2: Landscape enhancement & experience	C&LU3: Land use & climate change	C&LU4: Integrated land management	VE1: Range of recreation opportunities	VE2: Visitor management at key sites	VE3: Increase in water recreation opportunities	VE4: Thriving visitor economy	VE5: Health and outreach	RD1: Towns and villages	RD2: Rural economy	RD3: Growing economically active population	RD4: Sustainable communities	Summary comments
related natural processes and systems														could help to address brownfield sites / soil contamination (if / where this is an issue).
5. Conserve and enhance the water environment including coastal, river and loch systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✗	?	?	0	?	?	✓	Mixed compatibility. Strong support from C&LU outcomes, especially catchment management (C&LU4). Potential conflict with water recreation outcome (VE3) though this can be managed (e.g. via VE2). Aspects of the growing population outcome (RD3) will require careful management (e.g. development of suitable water infrastructure) to manage water environment impacts.
6. Maintain and improve air quality	0	0	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	Several key areas of uncertainty will require careful management to ensure that existing good air quality (Appendix 3) is maintained. Enhancing visitor experience and promoting rural development will increase visitor numbers, diversify uses of the Park and increase the resident population. All aspects are likely to increase transport demand which could degrade air quality (e.g. at tourist hotspots) if current trends of private car usage continue.
7. Reduce noise and light	0	0	0	?	✗	✓	✗	?	?	?	?	?	?	Key areas of uncertainty and potential conflict will require careful management. Increasing recreation

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**Draft NPPP 2018-2023 outcomes**

SEA Objectives	C&LU1: Habitat restoration & connectivity	C&LU2: Landscape enhancement & experience	C&LU3: Land use & climate change	C&LU4: Integrated land management	VE1: Range of recreation opportunities	VE2: Visitor management at key sites	VE3: Increase in water recreation opportunities	VE4: Thriving visitor economy	VE5: Health and outreach	RD1: Towns and villages	RD2: Rural economy	RD3: Growing economically active population	RD4: Sustainable communities	Summary comments
pollution														opportunities (VE1) and water based recreation (VE3) could contribute to noise pollution, depending on the scope and nature of the activity (e.g. increased motor boating, watersports on lochs). Management of noise sensitive areas (e.g. via VE2) should be a priority. All rural development outcomes and VE4/5 could potentially conflict; e.g. temporary noise impacts from development (RD1, RD3), increased transport demand (all outcomes).
8. Reduce the causes of climate change (mitigation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	Mixed compatibility. C&LU outcomes all supportive. Enhancing built environment and infrastructure (RD1) and support for sustainable communities (RD4) also have potential to support mitigation (e.g. enhancing building efficiency). All development activities promoting increased numbers of tourists, visitors and residents have the potential to increase emissions, principally via transport but also accommodation / built environment.
9. Reduce the effects of climate change (adaptation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	✓	Mixed compatibility. C&LU outcomes all supportive though enhancing habitat networks (C&LU1) can increase connectivity for INNS as well as native species. Potential to increase resilience of the rural economy through diversification and enhancement of internet / mobile phone coverage (e.g. VE4, RD2). RD4 has potential to

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Compatibility uncertain



Potential for conflict between NPPP outcome and SEA objective



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Draft NPPP 2018-2023 outcomes														Summary comments
SEA Objectives	C&LU1: Habitat restoration & connectivity	C&LU2: Landscape enhancement & experience	C&LU3: Land use & climate change	C&LU4: Integrated land management	VE1: Range of recreation opportunities	VE2: Visitor management at key sites	VE3: Increase in water recreation opportunities	VE4: Thriving visitor economy	VE5: Health and outreach	RD1: Towns and villages	RD2: Rural economy	RD3: Growing economically active population	RD4: Sustainable communities	
														enhance community resilience (e.g. flood awareness). Care needs to be taken around increased housing development (RD3) to ensure that capacity of water and flooding infrastructure is adequate.
10. Conserve and enhance the landscape character, local distinctiveness and scenic value of the Park	?	✓	?	✓	?	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	?	0	Mixed compatibility. Habitat creation projects (C&LU1, C&LU3) have potential to conflict with landscape objectives (e.g. inappropriately sited commercial forestry) though this can be managed by effective planning. For the various outcomes that promote development (e.g. VE1, VE2, RD2 etc), it is anticipated that developments will be small scale and sensitive to landscape objectives. However, the cumulative effect of multiple small scale developments (e.g. in relation to landscape capacity) will need to be adequately considered (e.g. via development management).
11. Protect and (where appropriate) enhance the Park's cultural, historic and built	?	✓	?	✓	?	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	Similar issues to above. Enhancement of towns and villages (RD1) and sustainable communities (RD4) raises an important opportunity.

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Compatibility uncertain



Potential for conflict between NPPP outcome and SEA objective



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Draft NPPP 2018-2023 outcomes														Summary comments
SEA Objectives	C&LU1: Habitat restoration & connectivity	C&LU2: Landscape enhancement & experience	C&LU3: Land use & climate change	C&LU4: Integrated land management	VE1: Range of recreation opportunities	VE2: Visitor management at key sites	VE3: Increase in water recreation opportunities	VE4: Thriving visitor economy	VE5: Health and outreach	RD1: Towns and villages	RD2: Rural economy	RD3: Growing economically active population	RD4: Sustainable communities	
environments														
12. Protect and improve the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors to the Park	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Outcomes supportive on the whole. There is a growing body of evidence demonstrating links between access / connections to nature and health and wellbeing <sup>15</sup> ; effective delivery of C&LU outcomes therefore has potential to support this SEA objective, though careful targeting and related activities (e.g. awareness raising, engagement projects) may be required also.
13. Promote sustainable use of resources	0	0	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	0	✓	?	?	✓	Mixed compatibility. C&LU4 has the potential to promote the efficient use of land for the delivery of multiple benefits. Key development related outcomes (e.g. VE1, VE3, RD2) could result in conflict depending on approach to e.g. meeting transport demand and waste management.

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204616302237>

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## Appendix 5: Proposed NPPP 2018-2023 – detailed assessment matrices

**Table A5.1: Assessment of Conservation and Land Use (C&LU) priorities**

**Note:** The C&LU priority *safeguarding and restoring tranquil loch-shores through the YOURPark and Respect Your Park initiatives* has not been assessed as part of this SEA because it overlaps with several priorities from the Visitor Experience (VE) theme (i.e. assessment effort would be duplicated to reach the same / very similar conclusions).

		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Conservation and Land Use (C&LU) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Habitats - Woodland enhancement & expansion	Habitats Freshwater and Marine	Habitats -Delivering multiple benefits from nature	Species At risk species (conservation status in decline)	Species -Tackling & reducing INNS	Species-Flagship species	Landscape and Heritage - Conserving & enhancing wildness,	Landscape and Heritage -Wild land qualities of upland areas	Landscape and Heritage -Enhancing opportunities to enjoy landscapes	Landscape and Heritage Landscape works for habitat improvement	Climate change -Collaboration on joint land/water management	Climate change -Supporting FRM plans delivery	Integrated Land Management - Regional Land Use Partnerships	Integrated Land Management - Support for Deer Management	Integrated Land Management- Support for land managers to deliver benefits	
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0	Neutral																
-	Minor negative																
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+/-	Mixed																
?	Uncertain																
SEA Objectives																	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
Furthering biodiversity by conserving and enhancing the diversity of species		++	++	+ ?	++	++	0	- ?	+ ?	-	+	+	- ?	++ ?	++	++?	<p><b>General:</b> delivery of Park scale major positive effects highly dependent on resource availability and degree to which action is subject to further prioritisation (e.g. which catchments, species etc are focussed on).</p> <p><b>Woodland:</b> spatial focus of woodland measures means that key UK BAP priority woodland habitats in the Park are likely to benefit (e.g. upland birch / oak woods).</p> <p><b>Multiple benefits:</b> suggestion for ecosystem services (ES) type approach may mean that some habitats are prioritised over others where there are key utilitarian benefits (e.g. improved grassland).</p> <p><b>Wild land / upland landscapes:</b> biodiversity and wild land objectives are not necessarily compatible (e.g. if the perceived wildness of heath is prioritised over opportunities to create / restore other upland habitats). Creating opportunities to enjoy landscapes may cause negative effects (e.g.</p>

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Conservation and Land Use (C&LU) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Habitats - Woodland enhancement & expansion	Habitats Freshwater and Marine	Habitats -Delivering multiple benefits from nature	Species At risk species (conservation status in decline)	Species -Tackling & reducing INNS	Species-Flagship species	Landscape and Heritage - Conserving & enhancing wildness,	Landscape and Heritage -Wild land qualities of upland areas	Landscape and Heritage -Enhancing opportunities to enjoy landscapes	Landscape and Heritage Landscape works for habitat improvement	Climate change -Collaboration on joint land/water management	Climate change -Supporting FRM plans delivery	Integrated Land Management - Regional Land Use Partnerships	Integrated Land Management - Support for Deer Management	Integrated Land Management- Support for land managers to deliver benefits	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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SEA Objectives																	
																disruption if vegetation is removed along roads / railways). <b>RLUPs and whole farm plans (WFPs):</b> provide an important mechanism for delivering species benefits but are likely to be dependent on achieving consensus and good-will.	
Further biodiversity by conserving and enhancing the diversity of habitats		++	++	+ - ?	+ ?	++	0	+ - ?	+ - ?	-	+	++	+ - ?	++ ?	++	++?	<b>General:</b> see comments above. <b>Woodland:</b> measures will address key priority habitats and increase diversity of woodland mosaic across the Park (e.g. farm + upland). <b>At risk species:</b> addressing species issues via landscape scale approaches can deliver benefits for habitats also (e.g. in terms of extent, condition and connectivity). <b>Landscape enjoyment:</b> operations to improve views on roads etc could result in loss of linear habitats. <b>Joint land/water management:</b> initiatives could result in key benefits for several priority habitats in the Park (e.g. blanket bog, wet woodland, upland woodlands). <b>Support for FRM:</b> effects from FRM will be dependent on approach (e.g. NFM will likely deliver enhancements whereas traditional engineered approaches will disrupt natural processes).
Conserve and enhance the integrity of ecosystems		++	++	++ ?	+ ?	++	0	+ - ?	+ - ?	-	+	++	++ - ?	++ ?	++ ?	++?	<b>General:</b> see comments above. Any activity planned and delivered at the landscape / catchment scale is likely to result in significant benefits – this applies to several measures in this theme. A focus on flood storage / NFM across

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SEA Objectives																	
																	various NPPP measures could result in restoration of hydrological processes (e.g. reconnecting rivers and burns with floodplains). <b>At risk species:</b> conservation measures could enhance ecosystem integrity depending on species and conservation approach (e.g. small scale site based intervention for specific flora will most likely not deliver ecosystem scale benefits). <b>INNS:</b> strategic approach including for key aquatic / riparian species has substantial potential to deliver ecosystem scale benefits. <b>Landscape enjoyment:</b> removal of linear habitats (e.g. along roads) to free-up views could disrupt ecological connectivity. <b>DMG support:</b> this will need to be targeted spatially for delivery of maximum benefit.
Conserve and enhance land form, soils and related natural processes and systems		++	++	+ ?	+ ?	0	0	+	+	0	+	++ ?	+ - ?	+	+	+	<b>Woodland and peatland / waterbodies:</b> woodland (especially upland and riparian) and peatland / waterbody measures will help to address soil erosion and may promote natural fluvial processes (e.g. flood regimes). Care is required for farm forestry development to ensure that that better-quality soils are retained for food production. <b>Multiple benefits / RLUPs / land management planning / at risk species:</b> measures could result in positive effects depending on approach taken (e.g. which species / habitats are addressed, degree to which carbon storage is incorporated as a priority ES). <b>Wild land / upland landscapes:</b> measures likely to

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Key to potential environmental effects		Habitats - Woodland enhancement & expansion	Habitats Freshwater and Marine	Habitats -Delivering multiple benefits from nature	Species At risk species (conservation status in decline)	Species -Tackling & reducing INNS	Species-Flagship species	Landscape and Heritage - Conserving & enhancing wildness,	Landscape and Heritage -Wild land qualities of upland areas	Landscape and Heritage -Enhancing opportunities to enjoy landscapes	Landscape and Heritage Landscape works for habitat improvement	Climate change -Collaboration on joint land/water management	Climate change -Supporting FRM plans delivery	Integrated Land Management - Regional Land Use Partnerships	Integrated Land Management - Support for Deer Management	Integrated Land Management- Support for land managers to deliver benefits	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	have minor positive effects (soil resources and erosion) given the importance of blanket bog in the Park’s upland landscapes and wild land areas <sup>16,17</sup> . <b>Joint land/water management:</b> collaboration may result in major positive effects (e.g. soil resources / erosion) though this will depend on scale of implementation and integration with other measures (e.g. woodland, peatland). <b>Support for FRM:</b> mixed effects depending on approach (e.g. NFM such as wetland restoration vs trad. measures that could disrupt natural fluvial processes).
Conserve and enhance the water environment including coastal, river and loch systems		++	++	++ ?	+ ?	++ ?	0	+	+	0	+	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?	+	++?	<b>Woodland:</b> upland and riparian planting (in particular) will enhance water related ES (e.g. water purification, flood storage). <b>Multiple benefits / RLUPs / land management planning:</b> key focus on regulating ES has potential to deliver various water environmental objectives but will depend heavily on implementation (e.g. support for uptake, links with related measures – RLUP, land management planning etc). <b>At risk species / INNS:</b> could deliver minor positive effects depending on which species are targeted and how (e.g. landscape scale approach to addressing aquatic species could be highly beneficial for the water environment as a whole).

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A2177500.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A2177509.pdf>

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																	<b>Wild land / upland landscapes:</b> action to restore and enhance blanket bog (as part of upland landscapes) could contribute to various water related ES. <b>Landscape enjoyment:</b> small risk that opening up / creating loch side views etc could result in low level degradation of water environment (e.g. littering). Could be cumulative over multiple sites. Most likely manageable through YOURPark etc. <b>Support for FRM:</b> potential for mixed effects depending on approach. <b>DMG support:</b> action to reduced browsing pressure in riparian areas could help to restore riparian woodland / other vegetation and contribute to water environment ES.
Maintain and improve air quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	- ?	0	- ?	0	0	- ?	0	0	0	<b>Wild land / landscape enjoyment:</b> measures to promote enjoyment of landscapes have the potential to increase visitors to the Park. Visits by private car (in line with current trends) could result in some low level (and uncertain) risks for air quality. <b>Support for FRM:</b> implementation of FRM schemes adjacent to roads / in settlements could require traffic management and increase congestion, potentially contributing to short-term, low level air quality risks.
Reduce noise and light pollution		+ ?	0	+ ?	0	0	0	+	+	?	+ ?	?	- ?	?	0	?	<b>General:</b> mixed and uncertain effects – mitigation of noise is an important ES though normally associated with urban areas. Many measures have the potential to enhance noise regulation ES

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																	though this will depend on the location (e.g. are there existing noise issues present) and scope / design (e.g. does the new habitat or vegetation have the necessary physical characteristics) of measures delivered. <b>Wild land / upland landscapes:</b> measures to protect dark skies should help to address light pollution. <b>Support for FRM:</b> see above.
Reduce the causes of climate change (mitigation)		++ ?	++	++ ?	+ ?	0	0	+	+	- ?	+	++ ?	+ - ?	++ ?	++	++?	<b>Woodland:</b> expansion has potential to contribute to major positive effects but will depend on implementation (e.g. tree species, management regime, existing stocks of soil carbon). <b>Multiple benefits / RLUPs / land management planning / collaboration:</b> substantial potential to contribute to positive effects but will depend on voluntary uptake and interest of land owners / farmers and availability of funding for measures (e.g. forestry, agri-environment etc post-Brexit). <b>Wild land / upland landscapes:</b> management and enhancement projects are likely to involve some work with blanket bogs and enhanced carbon storage.
Reduce the effects of climate change (adaptation)		++	++	++ ?	+ ?	++ ?	0	+	+	0	+	++ ?	++	++ ?	++	++?	<b>General:</b> many issues are similar to mitigation (see above), especially <b>multiple benefits, RLUPs, land management planning and collaboration</b> . <b>At risk species / INNS:</b> substantial potential to improve the resilience of wild species populations and habitats though dependent on approach (e.g. purely site based approach to species conservation

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																	may not allow species to track changing climate space, by habitat networks for example).
Conserve and enhance the landscape character, local distinctiveness, and scenic value of the Park		++ ?	++	++ - ?	+	+	0	++ ?	++ ?	+ - ?	++	+	+	++	++	++	<p><b>Woodland / multiple benefits:</b> potential to deliver major benefits but will require a sensitive approach (e.g. in line with right tree right place principles). Restructuring of forest estates to address pests and diseases (e.g. <i>Phytophthora</i>) will need to consider how landscape character can be maintained or enhanced where possible. A highly utilitarian approach to multiple benefits (e.g. heavily prioritising carbon storage) could be at the expense of other opportunities that enhance landscape character.</p> <p><b>Landscape works for habitat improvement:</b> used effectively, this provides an important mechanism to ensure that the maintenance of landscape character can be undertaken in line with habitat enhancements. For example, supporting the sensitive expansion of appropriate native woodland habitat (e.g. upland oak or birch woods) in upland areas).</p> <p><b>Wild land / upland landscapes:</b> substantial potential to deliver major benefits but will require a flexible approach in line with SNH wild land descriptions<sup>18</sup> (e.g. supporting appropriate expansion of native woodland in upland areas).</p> <p><b>Landscape enjoyment:</b> opening up views along roads etc could negatively affect wider landscape</p>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A1329851.pdf>

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																	character (e.g. reducing the shielding effect of vegetation to roads / railways from other vantage points). <b>RLUPs / land management planning:</b> integrating strategic (e.g. catchment scale) and farm / holding level land use management planning can help to identify appropriately scaled positive land use management change (e.g. conversion to woodland) whilst preserving valued aspects of landscape.
Protect and (where appropriate) enhance the Park’s cultural, historic and built environments		+ - ?	+ + ?	+ - ?	? + ?	+ + ?	0 ++ +	++ + +	+ - ?	0 0 ?	0 0 ?	? ? ?	+ ? ?	? ? ?	+ ? ?		<b>Woodland / multiple benefits:</b> appropriate tree planting in towns and villages and the wider countryside can enhance the character of settlements and built development. However new planting needs to be managed carefully (e.g. to protect undesignated / unknown heritage assets such as buried archaeology). <b>Landscape enjoyment:</b> see comments above. <b>RLUPs / land management planning:</b> potential to deliver positive effects though will depend on approach (e.g. identifying built heritage as a regional priority and supporting land owners, community groups etc to identify, manage and enhance assets in their ownership).
Protect and improve the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors to the Park		+ + ?	+ + ?	+ + ?	0 ? ?	? + ?	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	? ? ?	? ? +	+ + ?	+ + ?	0 0 ?	+ + ?		<b>Woodland / peatland and waterbodies / multiple benefits:</b> expansion of woodlands (especially in proximity to the Park’s towns and villages) and restoration of waterbodies creates opportunities for health via access improvements (e.g. woodland walks, linear routes next to rivers) and joining-up

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Conservation and Land Use (C&LU) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Habitats - Woodland enhancement & expansion	Habitats Freshwater and Marine	Habitats -Delivering multiple benefits from nature	Species At risk species (conservation status in decline)	Species -Tackling & reducing INNS	Species-Flagship species	Landscape and Heritage - Conserving & enhancing wildness,	Landscape and Heritage -Wild land qualities of upland areas	Landscape and Heritage -Enhancing opportunities to enjoy landscapes	Landscape and Heritage Landscape works for habitat improvement	Climate change -Collaboration on joint land/water management	Climate change -Supporting FRM plans delivery	Integrated Land Management - Regional Land Use Partnerships	Integrated Land Management - Support for Deer Management	Integrated Land Management- Support for land managers to deliver benefits	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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SEA Objectives																	
																	fragmented access networks and open space. Benefits from this measure will depend on implementation approach though (i.e. utilising design that ensures these wider multiple benefits). <b>Flagship species / landscape enjoyment:</b> increasing awareness of and engagement with the natural environment can encourage people to take up outdoor recreation with associated health benefits. <b>Wild land / upland landscapes:</b> measures to protect and improve these landscapes has the potential to attract more outdoor recreationalists within certain user groups (e.g. hill walkers / runners). <b>RLUPs / land management planning:</b> similar issues to built heritage above (i.e. depends on approach / whether outdoor recreation, access is prioritised by participating land owners, community groups etc).
Promote sustainable use of resources		+	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	0	+	++	+	++ ?	+	++?	<b>General:</b> various C&LU measures have good potential to promote the sustainable use of land and water. <b>Multiple benefits, RLUPs and land management planning</b> in particular have potential to support the rational and sustainable use and management of land for the delivery of multiple benefits.

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**Table A5.2: Assessment of Visitor Experience (VE) priorities**

**Note:** The following VE priorities have not been assessed as part of this SEA because they are likely to result in no / minimal environmental effects: *improving visitor information and business collaboration; and increase opportunities for engagement, education and volunteering in the Park, especially for young people and people experiencing disadvantage.*

		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Visitor Experience (VE) priorities*																				
Key to potential environmental effects		Path Provision - Improving and extending the National Park recreational path network	Active Travel -Raise awareness of access & recreation opps	Active travel - Strategic links to NWCN	Path Provision -Maximise opps. from path network	Active Travel -Active & integrated travel options	Visitor Management-Implementing YOURPark management zones	Visitor Management Loch Lomond islands joint management approach	Visitor Management Litter management	Visitor Management -Parking management	Water Recreation -Promoting water recreation on sea lochs	Water Recreation - Supporting more water recreation on large lochs	Visitor Management - Quiet areas on east Loch Lomond & islands	Water Recreation - Best practice for water craft use	Connectivity -Encourage business to capitalise on trends	Water facilities -investment in new visitor facilities & services	Health Improvement -The Park as a resource for health improvement	Health Improvement -Establish a National Park Health Partnership	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes			
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SEA Objectives																						
Furthering biodiversity by conserving and enhancing the diversity of species		0	-	-	-	0	++	+	?	0	0	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	?	-	?	<b>General:</b> mixed effects. All priorities that promote increased use of the Park present the risk of increasing disturbance to priority species and their habitats (e.g. the Loch Lomond Woods SAC / SSSI). However, this risk can be managed; e.g. by the YOURPark camping strategy and byelaws. <b>Water craft best-practice / visitor facilities:</b> positive effects will depend on the scope / nature of uptake.
Further biodiversity by conserving and enhancing the diversity of habitats		0	-	-	-	0	++	+	?	0	0	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	?	-	?	<b>General:</b> see comments above. <b>Loch Lomond islands joint management:</b> uncertain if, how or when the joint management approach will be delivered. <b>Parking management:</b> may result in some localised benefits (e.g. less damage to hedgerows, verge habitats) but this is unlikely to be significant at the Park scale. <b>Capitalising on key trends:</b> increased business response to key trends (e.g. outdoor recreation, large scale sporting events / challenges) could result in small scale long-term / large scale temporary impacts (e.g.

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	NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Visitor Experience (VE) priorities *																			
Key to potential environmental effects		Path Provision - Improving and extending the National Park recreational path network	Active Travel - Raise awareness of access & recreation opportunities	Active travel - Strategic links to NWCN	Path Provision -Maximise opps. from path network	Active Travel -Active & integrated travel options	Visitor Management-Implementing YOURPark management zones	Visitor Management Loch Lomond islands joint management approach	Visitor Management Litter management	Visitor Management -Parking management	Water Recreation -Promoting water recreation on sea lochs	Water Recreation - Supporting more water recreation on large lochs	Visitor Management - Quiet areas on east Loch Lomond & islands	Water Recreation - Best practice for water craft use	Connectivity -Encourage business to capitalise on trends	Water facilities -investment in new visitor facilities & services	Health Improvement -The Park as a resource for health improvement	Health Improvement -Establish a National Park Health Partnership	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes	
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																			erosion, disruption, trampling etc) depending on the nature of activities pursued.	
Conserve and enhance the integrity of ecosystems		0	-	- +	-	0	++ ?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	<b>General:</b> see comments above. <b>YOURPark:</b> benefits are unclear for this objective (e.g. it is unclear which types of habitat will be promoted for network enhancement though YOURPark would be of less benefit to upland habitats). <b>NWCN / active travel:</b> development of active travel routes and new links to / from the NWCN may raise opportunities to develop / enhance linear habitats.
Conserve and enhance land form, soils and related natural processes and systems		0	-	+ - ?	-	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	+	0	?	0	?	?	?	<b>General:</b> promoting increased access will require careful management and related activities (e.g. path maintenance and upgrade) to ensure that increased use does not contribute to soil erosion, especially in upland areas. <b>YOURPark:</b> this and other Lochside management may result in minor positive effects in instances where soil erosion issues are present.
Conserve and enhance the water environment including coastal, river and loch systems		0	?	0	?	0	++	+	+	0	- ?	- ?	+	+	- ?	+	0	0	<b>Loch Lomond islands joint management / litter management:</b> substantial potential to help improve the environment (especially in relation to human waste and littering) though effects will be dependent on implementation (e.g. scope of management activity, degree of integration with YOURPark etc). <b>Water recreation / capitalising on key trends:</b>	

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Visitor Experience (VE) priorities *																	
Key to potential environmental effects		Path Provision - Improving and extending the National Park recreational path network	Active Travel -Raise awareness of access & recreation opportunities	Active travel - Strategic links to NWCN	Path Provision -Maximise opps. from path network	Active Travel -Active & integrated travel options	Visitor Management-Implementing YOURPark management zones	Visitor Management Loch Lomond islands joint management approach	Visitor Management Litter management	Visitor Management -Parking management	Water Recreation -Promoting water recreation on sea lochs	Water Recreation - Supporting more water recreation on large lochs	Visitor Management - Quiet areas on east Loch Lomond & islands	Water Recreation - Best practice for water craft use	Connectivity -Encourage business to capitalise on trends	Water facilities -investment in new visitor facilities & services	Health Improvement -The Park as a resource for health improvement	Health Improvement -Establish a National Park Health Partnership	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																			potential for negative effects though will be highly dependent on the scope and nature of activities delivered (e.g. resultant increase in water recreation, number and scale of additional major events in the Park) and the efficacy of related management measures (e.g. promotion / uptake of best-practice for water craft).
Maintain and improve air quality		+	+	+	+	+	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	?	0	?	?	<b>General comments:</b> some key areas of uncertainty identified that could result in insignificant negative effects that are perhaps of minor significance when considered cumulatively. All measures that promote increased use of the Park ( <b>water recreation, capitalising on key trends, health improvement resource</b> etc) could contribute to increased emissions of air pollutants due to increased transport demand (given current trends for private car usage). However, the Park currently has good air quality so impacts remain uncertain. All measures promoting / facilitating active travel and / or integrated travel options (e.g. <b>core paths review, NWCN</b> etc) have the potential to reduce transport related emissions of air pollutants, perhaps improving the Park’s already good air quality in key travel / tourism hotspots.
Reduce noise and light pollution		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	-	-	+	+	-	0	?	?	<b>Positive effects:</b> roughly half of the VE measures have potential to cause minor positive effects by promoting active travel /

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Visitor Experience (VE) priorities *																	
Key to potential environmental effects		Path Provision - Improving and extending the National Park recreational path network	Active Travel -Raise awareness of access & recreation opportunities	Active travel - Strategic links to NWCN	Path Provision -Maximise opps. from path network	Active Travel -Active & integrated travel options	Visitor Management-Implementing YOURPark management zones	Visitor Management Loch Lomond islands joint management approach	Visitor Management Litter management	Visitor Management -Parking management	Water Recreation -Promoting water recreation on sea lochs	Water Recreation - Supporting more water recreation on large lochs	Visitor Management - Quiet areas on east Loch Lomond & islands	Water Recreation - Best practice for water craft use	Connectivity -Encourage business to capitalise on trends	Water facilities -investment in new visitor facilities & services	Health Improvement -The Park as a resource for health improvement	Health Improvement -Establish a National Park Health Partnership	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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SEA Objectives																			
																			reducing reliance on private cars ( <b>core paths review</b> , <b>NWCN</b> , <b>active and integrated travel</b> etc) or specific management measures to reduce noisy and disruptive activities ( <b>YOURPark</b> , <b>water craft best-practice</b> ). <b>Negative effects:</b> three VE measures have potential to cause minor negative effects by promoting activities that could result in increased noise ( <b>water recreation</b> and <b>capitalising on key trends</b> ). Whilst these impacts could be permanent (e.g. of promotion of <b>water recreation</b> results in sustained increase of this use), they are likely to be sporadic (e.g. seasonal) so disruption may be minimal.
Reduce the causes of climate change (mitigation)		+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	?	-	-	0	?	- ?	0	?	?	<b>Positive effects:</b> similar issues to air and noise above (i.e. potential for increased active travel to reduce emissions associated with private car usage). <b>Negative effects:</b> promotion of increased <b>water recreation</b> and potentially <b>capitalising on key trends</b> is likely to increase visitor numbers to the Park which will increase transport demand. In line with current trends, this is likely to be predominantly via private car. This trend may be pronounced by participation in <b>water recreation</b> activities which could involve transportation of specialist equipment (e.g. boats, canoes etc).

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Visitor Experience (VE) priorities*																		
Key to potential environmental effects		Path Provision - Improving and extending the National Park recreational path network	Active Travel - Raise awareness of access & recreation opportunities	Active travel - Strategic links to NWCN	Path Provision -Maximise opps. from path network	Active Travel -Active & integrated travel options	Visitor Management-Implementing YOURPark management zones	Visitor Management Loch Lomond islands joint management approach	Visitor Management Litter management	Visitor Management -Parking management	Water Recreation -Promoting water recreation on sea lochs	Water Recreation - Supporting more water recreation on large lochs	Visitor Management - Quiet areas on east Loch Lomond & islands	Water Recreation - Best practice for water craft use	Connectivity -Encourage business to capitalise on trends	Water facilities -investment in new visitor facilities & services	Health Improvement -The Park as a resource for health improvement	Health Improvement -Establish a National Park Health Partnership	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes	
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																			Water recreation: minor risk that new development could detract from the character of locally distinctive architecture etc (e.g. the Park’s many loch side listed buildings – see Figure 4.3). This potential risk will be manageable through careful siting and design.	
Protect and improve the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors to the Park		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	++	++	Core paths review / NWCN / active and integrated travel: development and promotion of access infrastructure will increase provision and help to encourage use for active travel and recreation, potentially contributing to healthy lifestyles. Realisation of benefits will be dependent on uptake by all relevant sectors of the population, including harder to reach groups. YOURPark: will help to maintain the provision of responsible access to favoured camping and other recreational locations across the Park. However, indirect effects of the new byelaws may inadvertently reduce access for some groups (e.g. people who had previously used the loch side locations for camping in an irresponsible manner). Will require careful implementation to minimise adverse impacts. National Park Health Partnership / health improvement resource: these measures have substantial potential to deliver major health benefits by encouraging and promoting healthy lifestyles to a much wider audience (i.e. the affected population is potentially very

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Visitor Experience (VE) priorities *																		
Key to potential environmental effects		Path Provision - Improving and extending the National Park recreational path network	Active Travel -Raise awareness of access & recreation opportunities	Active travel - Strategic links to NWCN	Path Provision -Maximise opps. from path network	Active Travel -Active & integrated travel options	Visitor Management-Implementing YOURPark management zones	Visitor Management Loch Lomond islands joint management approach	Visitor Management Litter management	Visitor Management -Parking management	Water Recreation -Promoting water recreation on sea lochs	Water Recreation - Supporting more water recreation on large lochs	Visitor Management - Quiet areas on east Loch Lomond & islands	Water Recreation - Best practice for water craft use	Connectivity -Encourage business to capitalise on trends	Water facilities -investment in new visitor facilities & services	Health Improvement -The Park as a resource for health improvement	Health Improvement -Establish a National Park Health Partnership	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes	
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																			large). Important synergies with other VE measures (e.g. <b>active and integrated travel</b> , <b>NWCN</b> etc).	
Promote sustainable use of resources		+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+ ?	?	?	?	0	?	+ - ?	+	?	0	0	<b>Core paths review / NWCN / active and integrated travel:</b> potential for increased uptake in active travel will reduce transport related consumption of fossil fuels. <b>Litter management:</b> potential to deliver benefits if management incorporates measures for reuse and recycling (e.g. segregated bins). <b>Capitalising on key trends:</b> mixed effects. In terms of large scale events for example (e.g. food and drink festivals, sporting events), well managed events have the potential to be exemplars of waste management, showcasing local produce etc. The opposite is true for poor quality events. <b>New facilities:</b> potential to reuse vacant buildings for new facilities, premises etc.

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**Table A5.3: Assessment of Rural Development (RD) priorities**

**Note:** The following RD priorities have not been assessed as part of this SEA because they are likely to result in no / minimal environmental effects: *improved broadband and mobile coverage / speed via current and emerging investment programmes; training and skills development; and maintaining good organisational capacity within communities.*

		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Rural Development (RD) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Active travel routes	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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Furthering biodiversity by conserving and enhancing the diversity of species		0	0	?	0	?	- ?	+ - ?	+	- ?	?	0	?	?	?	0	<b>Spatial focus for development:</b> the spatial focus, on balance, is likely to result in neutral effects as e.g. there are few designated sites in / around the three priority settlements and consolidating development will minimise “new” impacts in the wider countryside. <b>Active travel:</b> options may cause disruption e.g. depending on the routes promoted. <b>Transition to low carbon / improving public transport:</b> effects are uncertain but could be positive if there is a substantial reduction in private car journeys (i.e.

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Rural Development (RD) priorities*																
Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Agricultural Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy Rural Diversification of land based rural business Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups More focussed rural business support Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities Local Services Improving public transport links Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes	
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Further biodiversity by conserving and enhancing the diversity of habitats		0	0	?	0	0	+ - ?	+ - ?	+	0	?	0	0	?	?	?		through less disruption).  Spatial focus for development: spatial strategy consolidates development in existing settlements and steers it away from the wider countryside, including the Park's N2000 sites (i.e. a neutral effect on balance). Energy efficiency & renewables / diversification: small scale renewables development and farm diversification raises risks (e.g. development in the wider countryside) and opportunities (e.g. biomass / woodland creation, uptake of agri-environment options). Community development measures: effects are uncertain but could be positive, depending on approach (e.g. using land reform powers to purchase land for community woodland

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Rural Development (RD) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at settlement boundaries	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	projects).
Conserve and enhance the integrity of ecosystems		0	0	+ ?	0	0	+ - ?	+ - ?	+	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	General: see comments above. Spatial focus for development: the spatial strategy is unlikely to affect ecological integrity for the reasons outlined above though there may be potential to use planning gain to help fund / deliver habitat creation projects to help enhance local ecological networks in and around the three focus settlements. Rural Development Frameworks: could be used to provide a local level articulation of ecological connectivity priorities.
Conserve and enhance land form, soils and related natural processes and systems		- ?	- + ?	0	+ ?	0	?	- + ?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	Spatial focus for development: should ensure that better quality agricultural land / improved grassland at settlement boundaries is protected. Soil sealing associated with new

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Rural Development (RD) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Assessment	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	development should be minimised. <b>Enhancement of built &amp; historic environment:</b> should seek to protect and maintain (and ideally enhance) existing openspace in settlements (i.e. avoiding additional soil sealing). <b>Climate change adaptation:</b> FRM strategies / measures in proximity to town and villages may involve NFM techniques (including restoration of natural flooding regimes) though options are likely to be constrained by availability of adequate land / space. <b>Energy efficiency &amp; renewables / diversification / Rural Development Frameworks:</b> uptake of small scale biomass and other forms of diversification could result in loss of better quality

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Rural Development (RD) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Assessment	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	agricultural land. Agri-environment based diversification (e.g. habitat creation / management) could result in better management of soils (including peat soils). RDFs could help to identify local level opportunities and constraints (e.g. better quality agricultural land, peatland restoration opportunities). <b>Community development measures:</b> effects are uncertain but could be positive, depending on approach (e.g. using land reform powers to purchase land for community woodland projects).
Conserve and enhance the water environment including coastal, river and loch systems		?	?	0	+	+	?	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	<b>Spatial focus for development / enhancement of built &amp; historic environment:</b> uncertain effects. Potential to increase flood risk though this can be managed through careful

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Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Assessment	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	planning and design. Public realm and other built environment works should seek to avoid increasing impervious cover. <b>Climate change adaptation / low carbon / Rural Development Frameworks:</b> sustainable design (e.g. use of SuDS) and sustainable FRM measures (e.g. use of NFM techniques) have the potential to help manage flood risks, reduce diffuse pollution (from roads, building footprints etc) and reduce water usage. The magnitude of this effect however is likely to be relatively small (minor significance overall) due to anticipated small levels of development (e.g. housing land supply to 2027 of 916 homes <sup>19</sup> ) and / or retrofit. <b>Diversification:</b> a move

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.ourlivepark.com/our-plan/>

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Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Assessment	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	away from agriculture (arable, livestock) is likely to result in less rural diffuse pollution. Greater uptake of agri-environment measures (e.g. habitat creation and management) may result in further positive effects.
Maintain and improve air quality		0	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	- ?	?	+	+	0	0	0	<b>Spatial focus for development:</b> consolidating development in the Park's existing main settlements will reduce the need to travel (neutral on balance). <b>Active travel / improving public transport:</b> measures may reduce private car usage and help to reduce related emissions of air pollutants. Magnitude of impact will be dependent on uptake however the overall effect will likely be minor at best due to existing good air quality in the Park. However, this should be kept under review as VE

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Rural Development (RD) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Avesbury Park	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	and other RD measures may result in increased visits to the Park, most likely by private car in line with current trends. <b>Local services / facilities:</b> maintenance and potentially enhancement of existing services (e.g. shops, schools) should help to reduce / maintain travel requirements and associated emissions of air pollutants.
Reduce noise and light pollution		-	-	0	-	?	?	?	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	<b>Spatial focus for development / enhancement of built &amp; historic environment / climate change adaptation:</b> all forms of built development are likely to cause temporary noise impacts.
Reduce the causes of climate change (mitigation)		-	0	+	0	+?	+	+ - ?	-	- ?	?	+	+	?	?	?	<b>Spatial focus for development / Rural Development Frameworks / start-up workspace:</b> new development will result in increased emissions though these can be

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Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Assessment	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	reduced by using sustainable building techniques (e.g. use of wood, recycled materials) and operational impacts through energy efficiency measures. Consolidating development in existing settlements will help to reduce the need to travel and associated emissions. <b>Diversification:</b> mixed effects. A move away from agriculture could reduce emissions through less cultivation of soils (arable) and livestock. Agri-environment measures could work to enhance carbon stocks (e.g. in soils and woodland). Conversely, a move towards tourism could increase travel demand and associated emissions. Magnitude of impact depends on uptake but the overall significance is likely to be minor. <b>Community development</b>

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Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Agriculture	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes	
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Reduce the effects of climate change (adaptation)		?	?	0	+	0	0	+	?	0	0	+	?	?	?	?		<b>Spatial focus for development / enhancement of built &amp; historic environment:</b> uncertain effects. Potential to increase flood risk though this can be managed through careful planning and design. Public realm and other built environment works should seek to avoid increasing impervious cover. <b>Diversification:</b> could contribute to land based adaptation measures (e.g. agri-environment measures that support NFM). Diversifying rural land based enterprise can also improve resilience to

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Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Assessment	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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Conserve and enhance the landscape character, local distinctiveness, and scenic value of the Park		0	+	- ?	+ - ?	?	-	+ - ?	+	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	<b>Spatial focus for development:</b> see comments above. <b>Active travel:</b> new linear features in the landscape such as active travel infrastructure have the potential to negatively impact landscape character. This can usually be mitigated with careful planning and design. <b>Energy efficiency &amp; renewables:</b> small scale renewables (including micro hydro) can result in

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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Rural Development (RD) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Arrochar	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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																	relatively large scale temporary impacts on landscape character. This can be challenging to mitigate. <b>Diversification:</b> mixed effects. Diversification and land abandonment can alter agricultural landscapes, affecting landscape and aesthetic values differently depending on personal preference. <b>Rural Development Frameworks:</b> can help to promote landscape sensitive development for discrete areas of the Park.
Protect and (where appropriate) enhance the Park’s cultural, historic and built environments		0	++	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	0	0	0	+ ?	+ ?	+ ?	<b>Spatial focus for development:</b> neutral effects on balance. The spatial focus on Arrochar, Balloch and Callander is relatively unconstrained (the latter is the only settlement with a Conservation Area – see Figure 4.3). Use of high quality design that is

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Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Assessment	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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		NPPP 2018-2023 proposed Rural Development (RD) priorities*															
Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Access to services	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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Protect and improve the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors to the Park		+	+	+	+	?	0	?	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	Enhancement of built & historic environments: enhancement of access networks and open spaces in “all” towns and villages could help to promote healthy lifestyles (e.g. walking for short journeys). Climate change adaptation: building resilience within communities and businesses could help to ensure access to vital services during extreme weather events and other climate impacts (e.g. flooding, landslides). Maintaining access is also relevant to local services / facilities and improving public transport. Community development measures: supporting

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Key to potential environmental effects		Infrastructure and Active Travel Spatial focus for development at Awarua	Built Heritage Built and historic environment enhancements	Infrastructure and Active Travel options between communities	Improved Resilience Climate change adaptation & resilience	Low Carbon Economy Transition to low carbon economy	Low Carbon Economy Energy efficiency & renewable energy	Rural Diversification of land based rural business	Rural Diversification Rural Development Frameworks	Business Support Workspace etc for start-ups	More focussed rural business support	Local Services Local service delivery & rural facilities	Local Services Improving public transport links	Supporting Community Lead Action Land reform and community empowerment	Supporting partnership working Communities leading on projects etc	Supporting Capacity of Community Organisations Communities owning & managing assets	Assessment rationale / mitigation notes
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Promote sustainable use of resources		+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	<b>Spatial focus for development:</b> consolidating development in existing settlements promotes efficient use of land. <b>Enhancement of built &amp; historic environments:</b> key opportunity to use local materials and products. <b>Uncertain positive effects:</b> various measures have the potential to promote the sustainable use of water (low carbon, energy efficiency & renewables) and promote efficient use of land (Rural Development

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