



## Section 1: General Policies

The policies within this Plan are designed to guide all marine and coastal users in terms of proposed and existing development(s) and activities. Users of this Plan must also comply with the National Marine Plan and other relevant legislation.

The general policies within this section of the Plan provide a framework for the sustainable development and use of the marine and coastal environment. The policies within this section can be considered cross-cutting, as they are all potentially relevant to any proposal for development or activity by any sector or user of the marine and coastal environment and should be adhered to in advance of the relevant sectoral policy. The chapters are laid out in the same order as they appear in the National Marine Plan.

Each chapter follows the same format, this includes:

- A context which sets out a summary of the main information relevant to the policy area. More information on each of the areas can be found within the [Clyde Marine Region Assessment](#).
- Objectives and policies; objectives provide a measurable strategic aim or goal for each policy area and policies which will deliver the objectives are set out underneath.
- Maps are included at the end of the chapter. For the latest available spatial data, see [National Marine Plan interactive](#) (NMPi). It is recommended that NMPi is used in conjunction with this Clyde Regional Marine Plan.
- Links to further information on the policy area.



## Chapter 2: Historic Environment

### Clyde Marine Region Context

The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged. The Clyde Marine Region has a rich maritime history linked to its industrial past and destination as a key shipping port. The cultural and historical heritage covers both sea and land based activities and the built environment includes maritime wrecks, historic buildings and sites, maritime and heritage museums, historic ports, docks, quays, warehouses and cranes. It



Lochranza castle on the Isle of Arran.

can also include submerged paleo-landscape<sup>1</sup> features. The historical and cultural assets in the Region make a notable contribution to visitor and tourism experiences, as well as providing an educational resource and contributing to the sense of place. The preservation of these assets helps to foster the cultural identity of the Clyde Marine Region. It is important to understand each site, including its setting, where relevant, as well as its conservation requirements, in order to understand the effect that any development or activity may have. Key designated sites in the Clyde Marine Region are indicated in Maps HE 1 and HE 2 and can be located on [Scotland's Environment Web](#). The [National Record of the Historic Environment](#) and relevant planning authority Historic Environment Scotland also provide important records of non-designated sites and a useful source of additional information.

For further details on this issue, see Chapter 6.7 of the [Clyde Marine Region Assessment](#).

#### Objective



**Objective HE 1** Coastal and marine cultural and heritage assets, whether visible, buried or submerged, are preserved in situ where possible and enhanced where appropriate.

MEASUREMENT: Marine licence and Town and country planning determination processes as applicable.

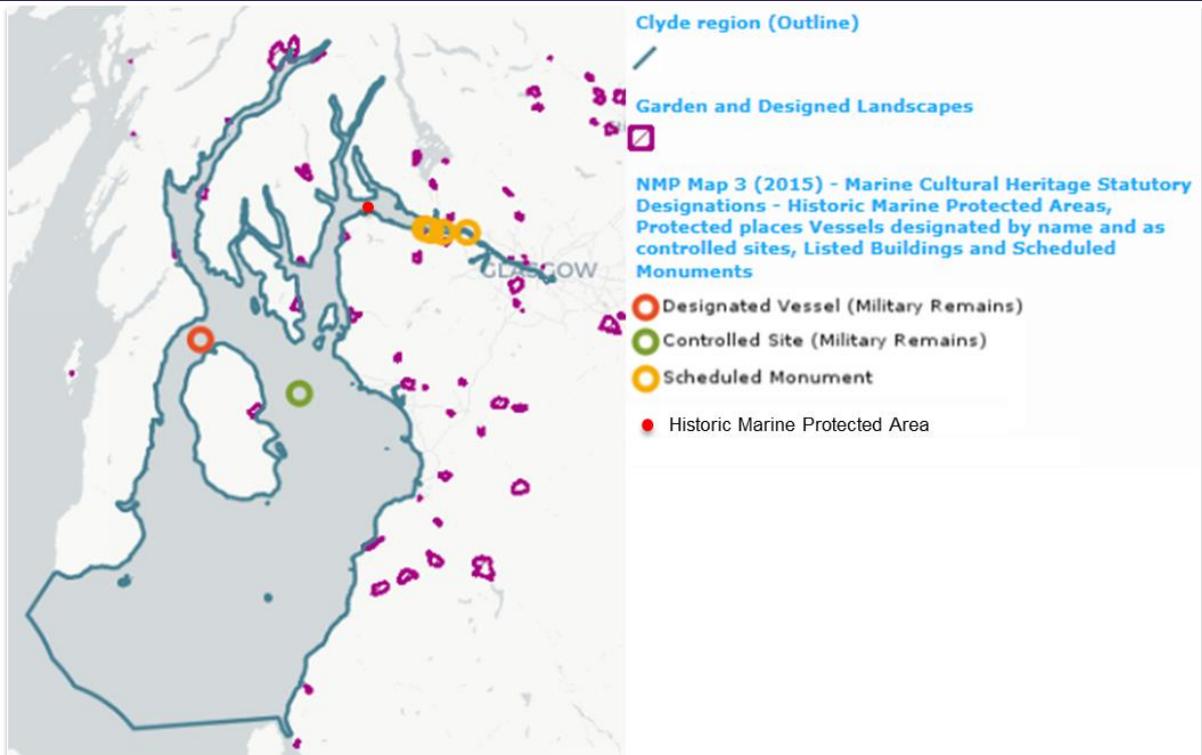
#### Policy – Authorisations and consents

**Policy HE 1** Proposals for development(s) and/or activities with the potential to have an adverse effect on the archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance of heritage assets, including their settings, will be supported where the proposal can demonstrate that all reasonable measures will be taken to mitigate any significant loss and that any significant loss which cannot be mitigated is outweighed by social, economic, environmental, navigation or safety benefits. Preservation in situ will always be the preferred form of mitigation and enhancement should take place where appropriate. Where preservation in situ is not possible, consenting

<sup>1</sup> Sea level was up to 45m lower 10,000 years ago so there may be surviving prehistoric archaeology now situated under water.

authorities require that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. The results of any mitigation measures should be published in an agreed format, and all supplementary material lodged with an agreed publicly accessible archive. If archaeological discoveries are made during any development, a professional archaeologist should be given access to inspect and record them and seek advice from the relevant authority.

**Map HE 1 – Marine historic environment statutory designations and gardens and designed landscapes within the Clyde Marine Region.**

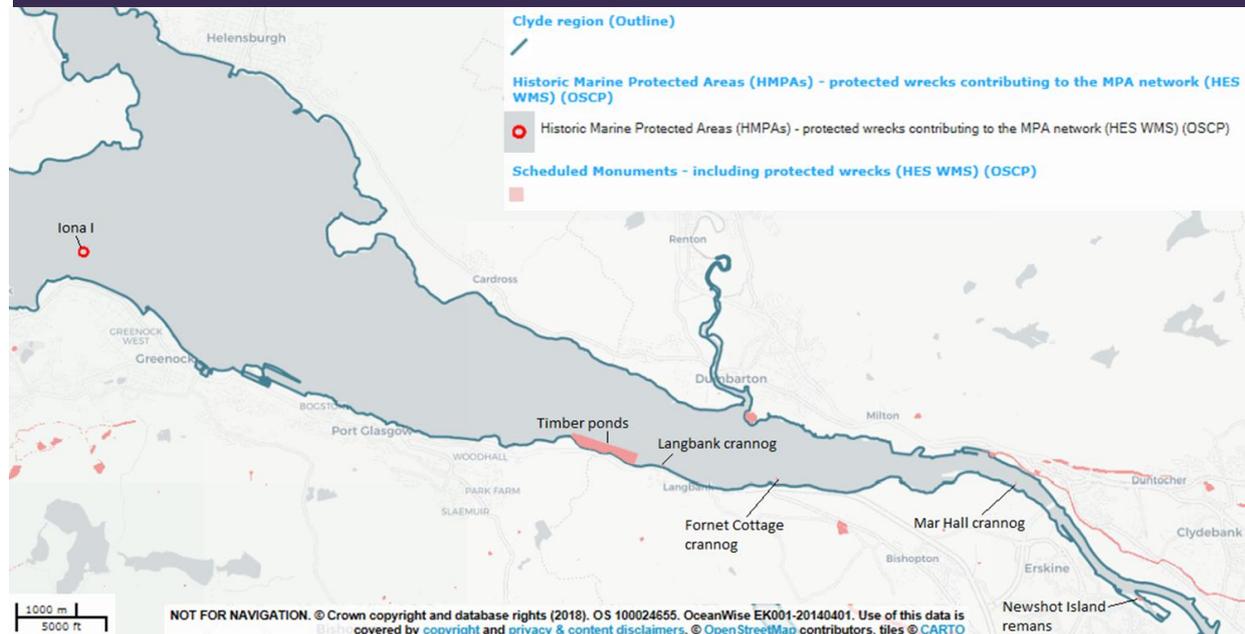


NOT FOR NAVIGATION. © Crown copyright and database rights (2018). OS 100024655. OceanWise EK001-20140401. Use of this data is covered by [copyright](#) and [privacy & content disclaimers](#). © [OpenStreetMap](#) contributors, tiles © [CARTO](#)

Contains Historic Environment Scotland and Ordnance Survey data © Historic Environment Scotland - Scottish Charity No. SC045925 © Crown copyright and database right 2018

These maps are indicative only. For up-to-date mapping with interactive features, visit [National Marine Plan interactive](#).

## Map HE 2 – Detail of marine historic environment designations in the Clyde estuary.



These maps are indicative only. For up-to-date mapping with interactive features, visit [National Marine Plan interactive](#).

### Further information

[Historic Environment Scotland](#), including [Historic Environment Circular 1](#), [Guidelines on the selection, designation and management of Historic Marine Protected Areas](#) and [Historic Marine Protected Areas – A Guide for Visitors, Investigators and Managers](#), and [Corporate Plan](#).

A series of [Managing Change](#) documents provide non-statutory guidance for managing the changing historic environment and applying Government policies.

The responses on [A Culture Strategy for Scotland: draft for consultation](#) are currently being reviewed and the final strategy is expected to be published soon.

Local Development Plan and any accompanying supplementary guidance or strategy: of the relevant Planning Authority (see page 11).

Canmore: [National Record of the Historic Environment](#)

Institute for Archaeologists: [Standard and Guidance for Nautical Archaeological Recording and Reconstruction](#)

[West of Scotland Archaeology Service](#) maintains the Historic Environment Record for most of the planning authorities in the Clyde Marine Region – the complete record of all known archaeological sites, finds, fieldwork and research for the West of Scotland.

British Sub-Aqua Club provides guidance on preserving maritime heritage, visit the [Respect our wrecks](#) page.

[SCAPE](#) (The Scottish Coastal Archaeology and the Problem of Erosion) charity researches, conserves and promotes the archaeology of Scotland's coast.