

4. General Policies

Two general policies have been developed to provide an over-arching policy framework for the Loch Etive ICZM Plan, which apply to all sectoral developments and activities. They bring together existing land use policy to manage and protect the Natural and Historic Environment, Wild Migratory Salmonids, Invasive Non Native Species and Water Quality, and to consider where practicable, how to manage Climate Change. These policies also encourage the involvement of local communities in the planning process.

POLICY LE GEN 1 – DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITY

PART A – Policy Framework

provide economic and social benefits for local communities;
further diversify the Argyll and Bute economy to provide job opportunities; and
promote a culture of enterprise and provide conditions for sustainable business growth.

Justification

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) plans should provide policies for the existing and future use and development of a specific coastal area to assist day-to-day planning decisions and management of interactions within the area. Two general policies have been developed to provide an overarching policy framework for the Loch Etive ICZM Plan and apply to all developments and activities.

This policy encourages sustainable development and activity that is consistent with existing Argyll and Bute and Highland Council policy and considers effects on natural heritage, historic interests, water quality, and the implications of climate change.

The policy encourages the involvement of local communities in the planning process and aims to safeguard features of interest which have been recognised as important to the area. The process of developing the draft Loch Etive ICZM plan has involved significant input from local stakeholders and this policy aims to assist activities achieve their full potential through sustainable growth, where appropriate, in line with the needs and aspirations of local communities.

POLICY LE INNS 1 - REDUCING THE RISK FROM MARINE INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

All marine users (commercial and non-

Justification

After habitat loss, non-native invasive species are considered to pose the greatest threat to biodiversity. Invasive non-native species can have significant effects on native species and habitats and can negatively affect commercial activities such as aquaculture. Activities such as shipping, recreational boating or aquaculture can inadvertently introduce marine invasive species to our waters and some species can also be