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East Lothian Council

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proposed local development plan
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PLANNING FOR BIODIVERSITY

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	4
National and regional planning policy, guidance and Advice	5
SESPLAN	7
Consideration of Main Issues Report Consultation responses	7
Proposed Local Development Plan Approach	8
Role of Organisations.....	13
ANNEX 1: Geological Conservation Review Sites.....	15
Annex 2: East Lothian Geodiversity Audit, British Geological Survey	22

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	FULL TITLE
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
LDP	Local Development Plan
MIR	Main Issues Report
NPF3	National Planning Framework 3
PAN	Planning Advice Note
SDP1	SESplan's First Strategic Development Plan
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

INTRODUCTION

1. East Lothian Council's Proposed Local Development Plan is accompanied by a series of Technical Notes that describe the approach the Council has adopted to planning issues in the preparation of the PLDP for East Lothian. This Technical Note explains the approach the Council has taken for planning for geodiversity, including how the Proposed LDP meets the requirements of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP). It also sets out the approach to designating Local Geodiversity Sites, which together with Local Biodiversity Sites, make up East Lothian's Local Nature Conservation Sites.
2. The term 'geodiversity' covers the variety of geological features and processes – rocks, minerals, fossils, landforms, sediments and soils. It also covers natural processes, such as erosion or landslips, which form and alter them. Geodiversity "links the people, cultures and landscapes of Scotland"¹ and helps form our sense of place. It provides 'services' such as healthy and productive soils and water, as well as the raw materials for development in the form of aggregates, or energy, such as coal and oil. The economy also benefits from visitors who come to enjoy the varied and diverse scenery of which geological features can be a distinctive part.
3. The conservation of geodiversity is worthwhile for numerous reasons as it:
 - helps communicate the history of the earth, including an appreciation of deep time
 - is a learning resource to help understand issues such as erosion, climate change and sea level rise
 - is a cultural link between people and the earth
 - is a source of inspiration for artistic and literary creativity
 - Underpins biodiversity through varied landform and soils
4. Many geological features have formed under conditions that no longer exist; once destroyed, they are gone forever. It is not just the geoheritage that is at risk however; mismanagement of geodiversity can also threaten biodiversity and result in significant economic and social costs (such as through coastal erosion or flooding). Geodiversity has not had the same attention as has conservation of biodiversity. Partly this may be because many earth scientists are trained for and employed by extractive industries, and have previously had little input into conservation strategies. It may also be because of a general lack of appreciation amongst the public.
5. There are activities which threaten the geological interest itself, and also activities or processes which threaten the appreciation of it. Some activities which can threaten geodiversity may also create potential new features of interest by exposure of existing geology.
6. The main development activity which has led to loss of interesting geology in East Lothian has been quarrying, though this activity has also opened up exposures.
7. Types of development which may pose a particular threat to geodiversity include:

¹ Scotland's Geodiversity Charter, 2013 edition, Scottish Geodiversity Forum
<https://scottishgeodiversityforum.files.wordpress.com/2011/12/scotlandsgeodiversitycharter2013.pdf>

- Road schemes, including methods of protection from landfall and rockslip
- Underground cabling/pipes (this may include works benefitting from with permitted development rights)
- Electricity infrastructure including windfarm development
- New built development including housing, commercial or industrial development
- Mineral extraction and quarrying
- Landfill/land raising operations
- Development on the coast
- Response to climate change (e.g. building coastal defences)

Threats not directly related to development include:

- Agricultural and forestry activities including planting and afforestation
- Landscaping schemes
- Theft (removal of for example fossils from a site)
- Use of alien hard-core on or adjacent to geological sites
- Climate change

8. Development can also play a positive part in conservation of geodiversity through creating new exposures, and with it the opportunity for these to contribute to research, recreation or education. It may also contribute by opening up access to existing exposures. However, sometimes development can needlessly damage or destroy exposures, often through lack of knowledge or understanding of their value.
9. Conservation of wider geodiversity – soils, large scale landforms, coastal processes – has strong links to other policy areas such as flooding, activities in the water environment, protection of landscapes and others, which are covered elsewhere in the Local Development Plan. This Technical Note sets out East Lothian Council approach to the protection of geodiversity through the land use planning system.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING POLICY, GUIDANCE AND ADVICE

10. The National Planning Framework 3² sets the context for development planning in Scotland and provides a framework for the spatial development of Scotland as a whole. Unlike Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) it contains spatial proposals to help steer development to particular places. NPF3 sets out four key planning outcomes for Scotland, which include that Scotland should be “a natural resilient place – helping to protect and enhance our natural cultural assets and facilitating their sustainable use”. NPF3 notes that “geodiversity underpins our landscapes and provides important ecosystem services”. It reminds us that we have long sought to protect Scotland’s environment, and adds that more proactive and innovative environmental stewardship is required.
11. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) is the key document setting out national planning policies which reflect Scottish Ministers priorities for the operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land.

² National Planning Framework 3, The Scottish Government at <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/00453683.pdf>

12. SPP states that international, national and locally designated natural environment sites should be identified and given the appropriate level of protection in development plans. Reasons for local designation should be clearly explained. Planning authorities should select areas for designation for their geodiversity value based on their value for scientific study and education, their historical significance and cultural and aesthetic value, and their potential to promote public awareness and enjoyment. It further states that development management decisions should take account of the potential effects on the natural environment, and notes that developers should seek to minimise adverse impacts through careful planning and design, considering the services that the natural environment is providing and maximising the potential for enhancement.
13. The Planning Advice Note (PAN) series gives advice on a number of topics. PAN60 on Planning for the Natural Heritage dates from August 2000 but is still current. It recognizes that natural heritage can be found anywhere, and is not confined to designated areas; it affirms that the accessible and familiar natural heritage which people experience from day to day makes an important contribution to local identity and the quality of life. The natural heritage is also recognised as a valuable economic asset. The PAN sets out the vital role of the planning system in safeguarding the natural heritage, and notes that fostering opportunities for learning about the environment is an important planning objective. A good understanding of the natural heritage is seen as important, including the identification of the key characteristics and qualities of the local natural heritage and the processes involved in maintaining them.
14. The PAN states that Scotland's Earth Heritage is an important element of our natural heritage. Planning authorities can contribute to the conservation of earth heritage by:
 - Protecting important earth heritage interests within nationally designated areas;
 - Considering the effects of development proposals on geomorphological processes, landforms and soils and actively seeking measures to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate for any adverse impacts;
 - Identify opportunities to create or enhance earth heritage interests through development

Support is also given to the role of regionally important sites (Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites), which were identified by local geological groups. These were the main local geodiversity designation at the time it was written; since then local authorities have been encouraged to designate local sites themselves.

15. The PAN also gives advice on how planning authorities can contribute to the development of improved access for the enjoyment of natural heritage.
16. The general approach to geodiversity until recently was mainly to protect geodiversity within particular designated sites. More recently, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Geodiversity Forum have supported the production of the UK Geodiversity Action Plan³, which aims to take a more active role in promoting the appreciation and protection of geodiversity wherever it is found. It provides a framework for geodiversity action across the UK, developed and agreed among diverse organisations, groups and individuals interested in geodiversity.

³ UK Geodiversity Action Plan, web-based, at <http://www.ukgap.org.uk/>

17. The UKGAP has several objectives relevant to planning including
- increasing recognition of our geodiversity in development policies,
 - supporting development design and restoration that incorporates and enhances our geodiversity,
 - conserving and managing geodiversity through appropriate recognition including designating sites;
 - maintain and enhance our geodiversity through the management of sites, areas and wider landscape
 - interpreting geodiversity for a range of audiences and communities
18. The Scottish Geodiversity Forum, with support from the Scottish Government, SNH, the British Geological Survey and GeoConservation UK has drawn up Scotland's Geodiversity Charter⁴, with the aim of encouraging everyone to work together to promote and manage Scotland's geodiversity. The Charter encourages determined and collective action from all sectors. The suggested actions for developers include:
- Work with natural processes as far as possible, and consider the 'ecosystem services' they provide when planning new developments
 - Support efforts to encourage public awareness and enjoyment of geodiversity, by enabling safe access to rock faces and other sites of interest once work is completed
 - Facilitate access to geoheritage features, including temporary exposures, and make available records and samples as part of local and national geological record keeping

SESPPLAN

19. Strategic Development Plan 1 (June 2013) (SDP1) does not mention geodiversity or the designation of local sites in particular. The plan has as an Aim to "conserve and enhance the natural and built environment". Policy 1B gives instruction to Local Development Plans on protecting designated areas, and conserving and enhancing the natural and built environment. This states: "Local Development Plans will [*inter alia*] ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on the integrity of international, national and local designations and classifications in particular National Scenic Areas, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Areas of Great Landscape Value, and any other Phase 1 Habitats or European Protected Species; ...[and] have regard to the need to improve the quality of life in local communities by conserving and enhancing the natural and built environment to create more healthy and attractive places to live".
20. Together with policy in SPP that Local Development Plans should designate local sites to protect the natural environment, it is legitimate for the Local Development Plan to designate and protect sites which are locally important for geodiversity.

CONSIDERATION OF MAIN ISSUES REPORT CONSULTATION RESPONSES

⁴ Scotlands Geodiversity Charter, Scottish Geodiversity Forum, at <https://scottishgeodiversityforum.files.wordpress.com/2011/12/scotlandsgeodiversitycharter2013.pdf>

21. The Main Issues Report (MIR) listed new policies proposed to be introduced, including the designation of Local Geodiversity Sites. The only response directly addressing geodiversity was from the National Trust for Scotland stating that they would be happy to work with the Council in the development of Local Geodiversity Sites, though other than that make no comment on them. SNH noted in their comments on the MIR that the MIR “sets out a level of change that will need to be carefully managed if East Lothian’s special qualities and assets are to be retained and enhanced. The best way to achieve this is to set out in the Plan...a strong approach to the protection, enhancement and integration of the natural heritage.” SNH note this would demonstrate East Lothian’s contribution to the Scottish Governments National Outcomes.

PROPOSED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROACH

22. East Lothian’s Single Outcome agreement notes that East Lothian’s natural environment is a major factor in the quality of life experienced by residents and visitors, and that protecting and enhancing that environment is a key priority for the East Lothian Partnership. The policies of the East Lothian Local Development Plan aim to protect geodiversity within and outwith designated sites in proportion to its geodiversity and public enjoyment and educative value.
23. The Local Development Plan includes an objective from the Single Outcome Agreement, to protect and enhance the area’s high quality environment and its special identity. A related outcome is “to ensure that the area’s significant international, national and local cultural and natural heritage assets, including green network assets, are protected and conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, including biodiversity, flora, fauna, as well as soil, water and air quality”. Protection of geodiversity accords with this objective and outcome.
24. For geodiversity, there are two main strands to achieving protection: firstly, protecting the interest and value of known of identified geodiversity features, mainly within designated sites, and secondly, avoiding the loss of and protecting where appropriate currently unknown, unrecognized or unexposed geodiversity features of value which may be adversely affected by development. The East Lothian Local Development Plan therefore gives protection to the interest of SSSIs, Geological Conservation Review Sites, and designates Local Geodiversity Sites. It also contains policy on geodiversity outwith identified sites which may be harmed by development.
25. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are designated by SNH and have statutory protection. Nationally, the SSSI series was designated by SNH to represent and protect the typical geological features of Britain. There are seven sites designated for, or partly for, geological interest in East Lothian. Three sites – the Garleton Hills, Bangley Quarry and Keith Water –are designated purely for geological Interest; a further four, Firth of Forth, Traprain Law, Barns Ness Coast, and Rammer Cleugh are designated for both geological and biological interest. National policy and legislation requires the protection of the integrity of SSSIs including their notifiable features. These sites are protected by Policy NH2 of the proposed plan:

Policy NH2: Protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Geological Conservation Review Sites

Development that would adversely affect a Site of Special Scientific Interest or Geological Conservation Review site will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- a) the objectives of designation and overall integrity of the site will not be compromised;
- b) any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by social, economic or environmental benefits of national importance;
- c) there are no alternative solutions; and
- d) appropriate mitigation will be provided.

Where proposals affect non-notified features within a site, this will be considered against criteria in Policy NH3.

26. The main aim of the policy is to maintain the objectives of designation and the overall integrity of the site. Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites are given the same level of protection as SSSIs as they are the result of a systematic review. SSSIs were designated prior to the GCR, which was launched in 1977 and is a major programme of systematic study of Britain's earth heritage. It was designed to identify and provide a public record of the features of interest and importance of those sites of national and international importance needed to show all key scientific elements, looking at sites already notified or being considered for notification as SSSIs. Each GCR site represents a nationally or internationally important aspect of the range of Britain's geology. In some cases as a result of this review, potential alterations to the boundaries of SSSIs were identified. Although GCR sites have not formally been designated as SSSIs by SNH they merit the same level of protection. SNH state that these are features of national and international importance that are considered to qualify for designation as SSSI's⁵. Geological Conservation Review sites are shown in Annex 1 below.
27. Policy NH2 also provides protection for non-notified features within a SSSI, commensurate with the protection given to Local Nature Conservation Sites. This provision was included in recognition of the fact that in addition to their notified features, SSSIs and GCRs also host some of the best locally important natural heritage. There appears to be a general expectation among the public that the natural heritage within a designated site will be protected. Other than the notified features however, this is not currently the case. This has resulted in the somewhat anomalous situation that locally important natural heritage features are better protected within local sites than they are within sites that are nationally important. Two ways of addressing this were considered: firstly, as has been done in the LDP, to include policy wording giving locally important features within a nationally important site the same degree of protection as those within local sites. Alternatively, SSSIs and GCR sites could have been designated as Local Nature Conservation Sites. This duplication of designations did not seem proportionate or clear, so the wording above was included in Policy NH2.
28. The SSSI/GCR series was intended to select the best and most representative geological and geomorphological features of Britain, rather than comprehensively including all of the best features. This means there may be geology in East Lothian which is as good as that included in the SSSI/GCRs that just did not happen to be the site chosen for that type. These features are worth protecting for their

⁵ SNH website accessed 25/08/2016 at <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/safeguarding-geodiversity/protecting/geological-conservation/>

interest and value locally. There are also areas which although not nationally important, contain regionally or locally important geology.

29. To provide a basis for designation of sites with local geodiversity interest, East Lothian Council commissioned an Audit of East Lothian's geology from the British Geological Survey (which also part-funded the work) to bring a systematic process to bear on the identification and protection of local geodiversity. The Audit was completed in December 2014, and is **appended as Annex 2**. The Audit also sets out the methodology for site selection. The sites identified in the British Geological Survey East Lothian Geodiversity Audit (with the exception of part of one identified area which is within Midlothian Council area) are designated as Local Geodiversity Sites and are therefore Local Nature Conservation Sites.
30. The Audit identified 30 potential Local Geodiversity sites. Some of these are within SSSIs, including those with geological features listed as an interest. This is because some SSSIs notified for biological interest also have regionally or locally significant geology, such as at North Berwick Law. Some of the geological SSSIs also have regionally or locally significant geology which was not a reason for notification as part of the national designation, and these have also been included in the Audit. For example, the Garleton Hills is designated as a SSSI for its igneous petrology, and also identified in the Audit for its quaternary interest. The Firth of Forth SSSI is designated for its geological interest, but was considered through the Audit as the size of the site meant that the particular geological significance of specific areas of the East Lothian coast included within it are not fully described. Geoconservation Review Sites were not considered, as they have already been subject of systematic review and description.
31. The main purpose of Policy NH3 is to designate the Local Geodiversity Sites identified in the BGS Audit as Local Nature Conservation Sites, in line with SPP, and give them protection though at a lower level than is given to nationally important sites. This is the first time East Lothian Council has designated Local Geodiversity Sites. Policy NH3 aims at finding a balance between the protection of the interest of Local Geodiversity Sites and the public benefits that may come from development. One of the main considerations for the choice of these sites was their value for environmental education and value for research. Maintaining access to the geologically significant or exposed parts of the site is important for public education, recreation and research, and is therefore an important consideration for assessing the impact of development on these sites. This consideration is therefore included in Policy NH3.

Policy NH3: Protection of Local Sites and Areas

The following sites are designated as Local Nature Conservation Sites and are shown on the Proposals Map: Local Biodiversity Sites and Local Geodiversity Sites. Details of these sites are set out in the associated technical note.

Development that would adversely affect the interest of a Local Nature Conservation Site, Local Nature Reserve or Country Park will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that any damage to the natural heritage interest or public enjoyment of the site is outweighed by the public benefits of the development to the local area and suitable mitigation will be secured.

32. Policy NH5 aims to secure the provision of information on the impact of a proposal on geodiversity and also to give a certain degree of protection to geodiversity resource outwith protected sites. Protecting the natural heritage is an objective of the Proposed LDP and is supported by national and regional planning policy. Natural heritage is not just found on designated sites. That found outwith designated sites may also merit understanding and potentially protection commensurate with its importance.
33. To protect geodiversity, whether within or outwith a protected site, first it needs to be established what (if anything) the interest is, what value it has and how it might be affected. Where relevant, developers are expected to provide information on the potential geological implications of development proposals through Policy NH5. This information is likely to include whether or not there are any features of geodiversity importance on or near the site; what the nature of the feature(s) is, and their significance; whether these features will be damaged or destroyed by development, whether access to the features will be affected, and whether any new exposures of geodiversity interest will be created. The overall aim is to understand, when considering the granting of planning permission, how development could impact on the geodiversity value of the site, including for public enjoyment.
34. Some proposals have more potential to affect a designated site or other geological feature than others. Geological assessment is more likely to be required for larger projects, those in geologically sensitive areas and those of types listed in 'Threats' in [on page 47 above](#). However, no restriction in Policy NH5 has been put on the type or size of a development that may be required to provide information as doing so risks excluding development where geodiversity interest may exist. The reality that most proposals will not require to demonstrate how impacts on geodiversity have been addressed is covered by the proviso that such issues must be addressed 'where relevant'. This means that a developer will not have to demonstrate this where it is not relevant e.g. for re-painting a shopfront, and where the planning authority asks for this information it should have a reason for considering it relevant. Where justified, though, the policy allows for the Planning Authority to require geological assessment for any relevant development.
35. For geology within a designated site, or that is identified through the provision of geodiversity information, or exposed through development, regard should be had to the mitigation hierarchy of *preventing; reducing; offsetting*. The conservation of the feature of interest in situ, preferably with interpretation of the site, should always be the first option. However, the mitigation hierarchy recognizes that sometimes physical preservation cannot reasonably be achieved. There may be occasions when the proper planning of the area requires the loss of a feature. Where possible, replacement features should be sought. Clearly geodiversity cannot be created to replace the loss, however it may be possible to create a similar exposure, or provide access to a different part of the exposure. This should be considered both when the feature itself is lost as well as when access to it cannot be maintained.
36. Policy NH5 therefore requires that the potential for incorporating geodiversity features within a site into the proposal in a positive way where appropriate. This is envisaged as including things like provision of or improvement of access to a feature, or provision of interpretation boards to help public understanding of the features. This is justified because geodiversity features can only be appreciated where they are found. This may not be appropriate in all cases for example if the exposure or the surrounding use is dangerous, which is allowed for by the policy.

Policy NH5: Biodiversity and Geodiversity Interests, including Nationally Protected Species

Developers must demonstrate, where relevant, how impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity have been addressed as part of their proposals. Sufficient supporting information should be submitted.

New development that would result in:

- a. an adverse impact to nationally protected species;
- b. an adverse impact to the biodiversity value of the development site or the surrounding area (for example through fragmentation or loss of habitat); or
- c. serious damage to or destruction of a significant geodiversity feature;

will only be permitted where the loss is clearly outweighed by the public benefit of the development and suitable mitigation has been proposed and will be secured.

Proposals should indicate how they have had regard to the mitigation hierarchy, the potential for incorporating biodiversity or geodiversity features within the site into the proposal in a positive way where appropriate, and for providing on-site or off-site enhancements. Where relevant, a species protection plan based on survey results must be submitted including details of the status of nationally protected species on site and how possible adverse effects will be mitigated.

37. Policy NH6 provides for cases where it is not possible to preserve the feature; where this cannot be done, recording of the geological interest through sampling, photography, site mapping and other recording techniques will be normally required. Exceptions to this requirement might include where it is too risky to gather the information, or where the expense would be disproportionate to the interest of the feature. This information should then be made available to the National Geological Records Centre held by the British Geological Survey, and to East Lothian Council. The British Geological Survey is a public sector organisation responsible for advising the UK government on all aspects of geosciences, as well as providing impartial geological advice to industry, academia and the public. They administer the National Geological Records Centre, recognized as a 'place of deposit' under the Public Records Act. The data is gathered to support and improve the understanding of geology and the environment for the benefit of the nation. Information on depositing records can be found here: [Depositing records and digital data with BGS](#)
38. Policy NH6 further provides for the developer to show that replacement exposures have been sought and where practicable provided. This is to avoid where possible a loss in the exposures that are available for public appreciation. This is important as although exposures can be created, the underlying geology itself is a finite resource, and one that is rooted in place. It may be that the site where an exposure is to be lost is the only one in the area that contains a particular feature.

Policy NH6: Geodiversity Recording and Alternative Exposures

Where physical preservation of a significant geodiversity features cannot reasonably be achieved, the recording of exposures, and submission of the record to the National Records Archive and East Lothian Council, will normally be required. The developer must also demonstrate that they have sought and, where practicable, will provide alternative exposures.

ROLE OF ORGANISATIONS

East Lothian Council is responsible for the good planning of the area, and determining planning applications with the aim of contributing towards sustainable development. Protection of geodiversity supports this aim.

SNH is the Scottish Government's adviser on the natural heritage. Its purpose is to secure the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage of Scotland, as well as promoting its understanding and enjoyment. SNH is the body that designates Sites of Special Scientific Interest. SNH are consulted over certain planning applications⁶: the main cases where SNH will be consulted and therefore may make comment on geodiversity issues are:

- Proposals for the winning and working of peat for commercial purposes
- Development affecting a SSSI
- Development affecting a Geological Conservation Review Site
- Proposals for Environmental Impact Assessment developments (scoping and application stages)
- Hazardous Substance Consents and cases that could have significant repercussions on major accident hazards

SNH also request consultation where development could adversely affect priority peatland and carbon rich soil. This is shown as Category 1 and 2 in Scotland's Carbon and Peatland Map 2015; there is not currently thought to be any such in East Lothian.

SNH maintain a database of information on nationally designated sites that can be found at <http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/>. It provides information on safeguarding Geodiversity here: <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/safeguarding-geodiversity/>

SEPA is Scotland's environmental regulator, and their main function is to protect and improve the environment. It has a role in soils and geodiversity through regulating activities that can cause harmful pollution, and by monitoring air, land and water quality. It has responsibilities for River Basin Management Planning, which includes aiming to restore watercourses to good morphological status, flooding, and soil quality. It is a statutory consultee in all major and Environmental Impact Assessment applications, as well as applications for water engineering or flood protection works, mineral works, and some other applications.

The **Joint Nature Conservancy Council** is the public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK wide and international nature conservation. Its role is to provide evidence, information and advice so that decisions can be made that protect the natural heritage. It maintains a database of information on the Geological Conservation Review series, as well as publishing the records of the review.

The **British Geological Survey** is a public sector organisation responsible for advising the UK government on all aspects of geosciences, as well as providing impartial geological advice to industry, academia and the public. It administers the National Geological Records Centre, recognized as a 'place of deposit' under the Public Records Act. The data is gathered to support and improve the understanding of geology and the environment for the benefit of the nation. Information on depositing records can be found here: [Depositing records and digital data with BGS](#)

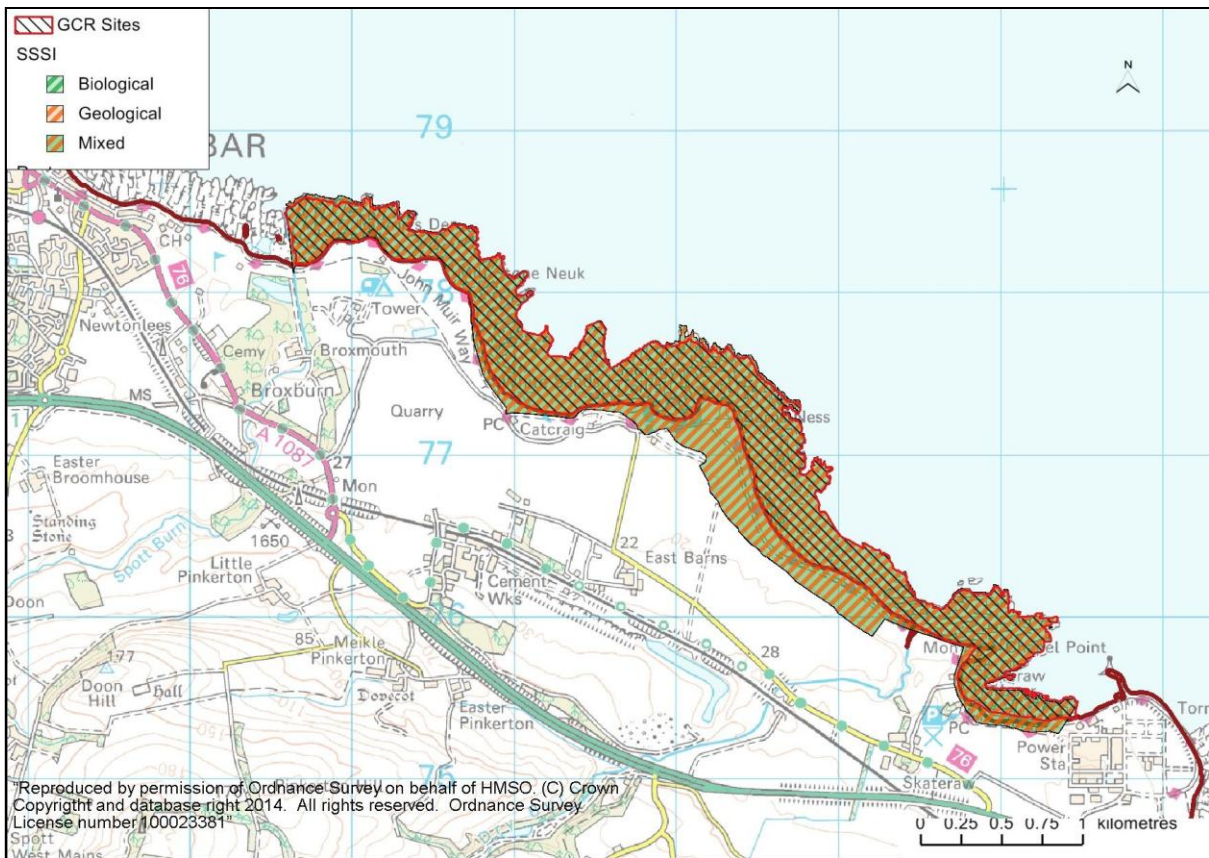
⁶ <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A1583960.pdf>

The **Scottish Geodiversity Forum** is a voluntary body with the aim of promoting Scotland's geodiversity, and seeks to widen the profile of geodiversity. It is the Scottish national forum for geoconservation groups, geoparks and other related organisations, as well as interested individuals. The Forum promotes the value of geodiversity in education, community involvement and health, tourism and the wider economy. The Edinburgh Geological Society, of which Lothian and Borders Geoconservation is a sub-group, is a member of the Forum.

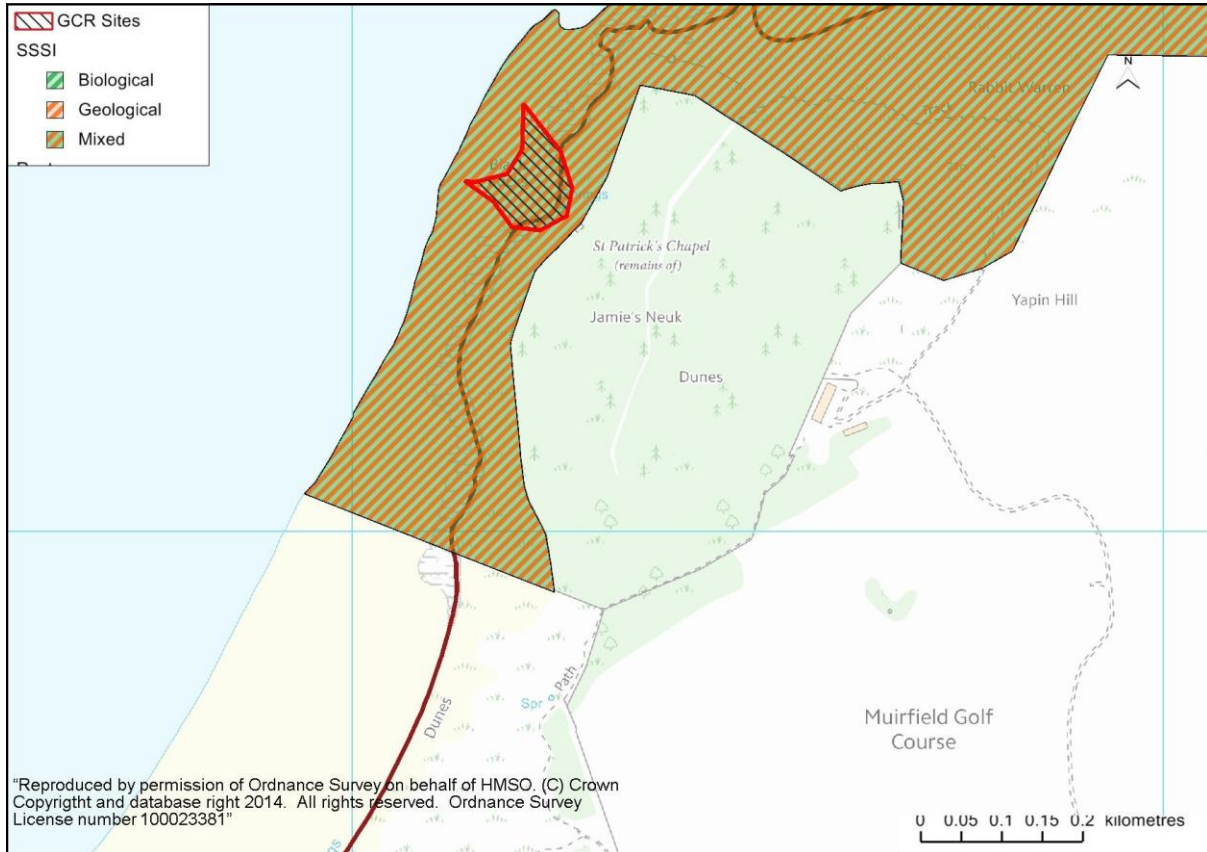
ANNEX 1: GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION REVIEW SITES

Geological Conservation Review sites often overlap with the boundaries of SSSI's. Information on their interest can be found on the Joint Nature Conservation Council database, which is online here: [JNCC GCR database](#) . Full details of the Geological Conservation Review series can be found in a series of publications on their website, here: [Link to GCR publications](#).

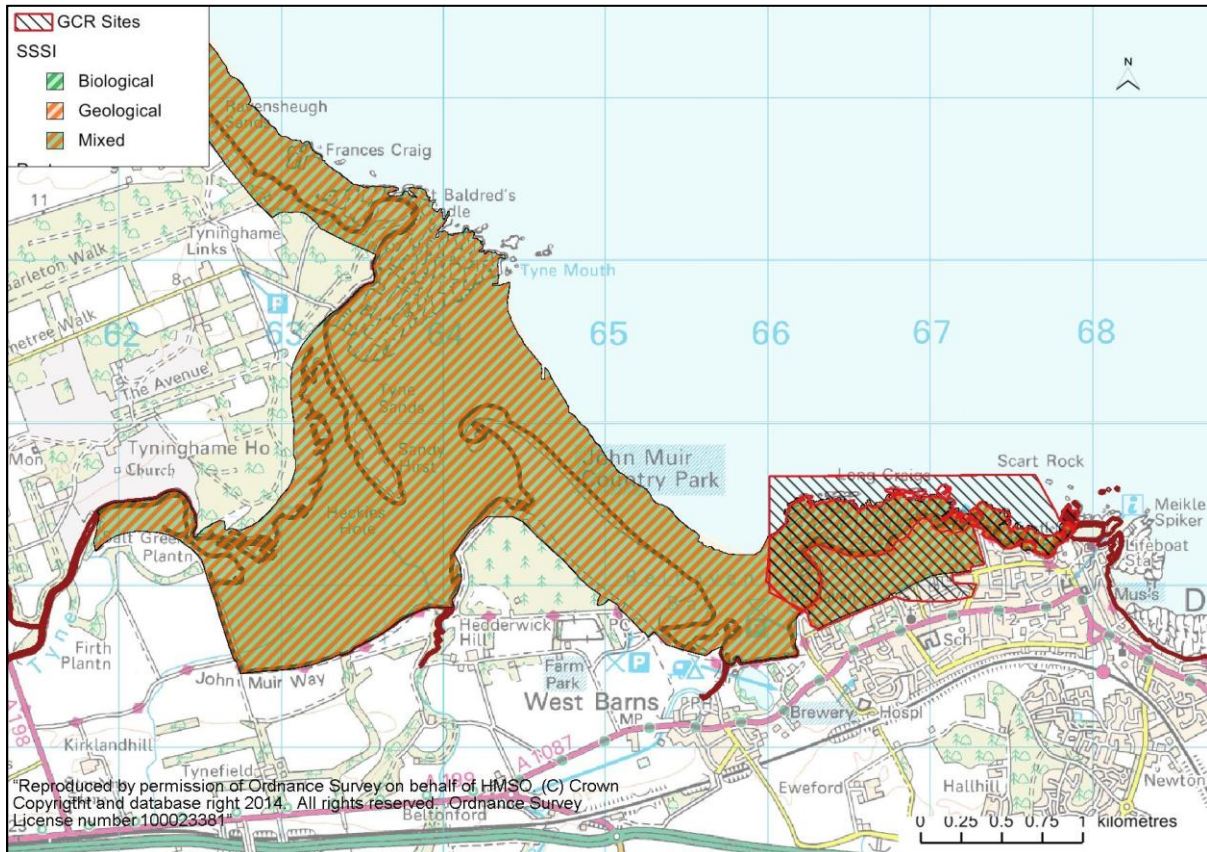
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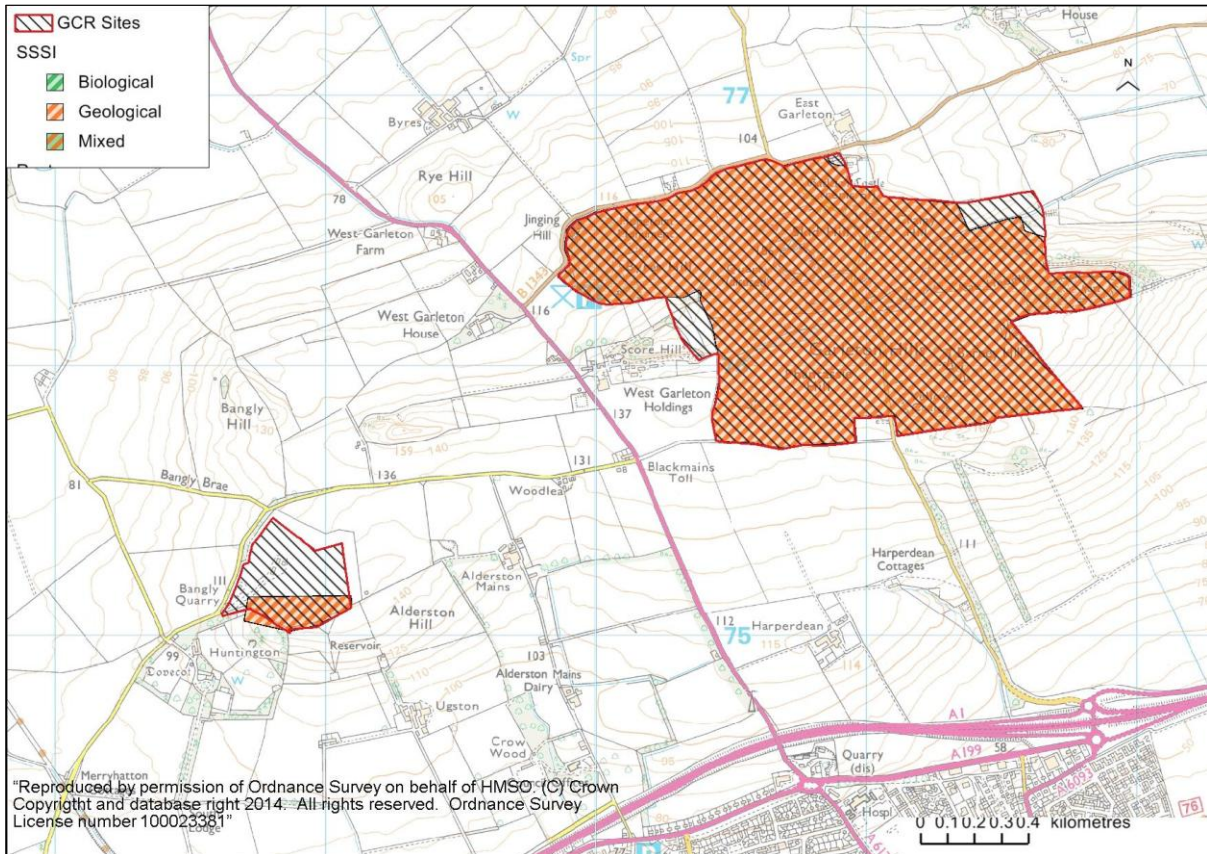
Cheese Bay



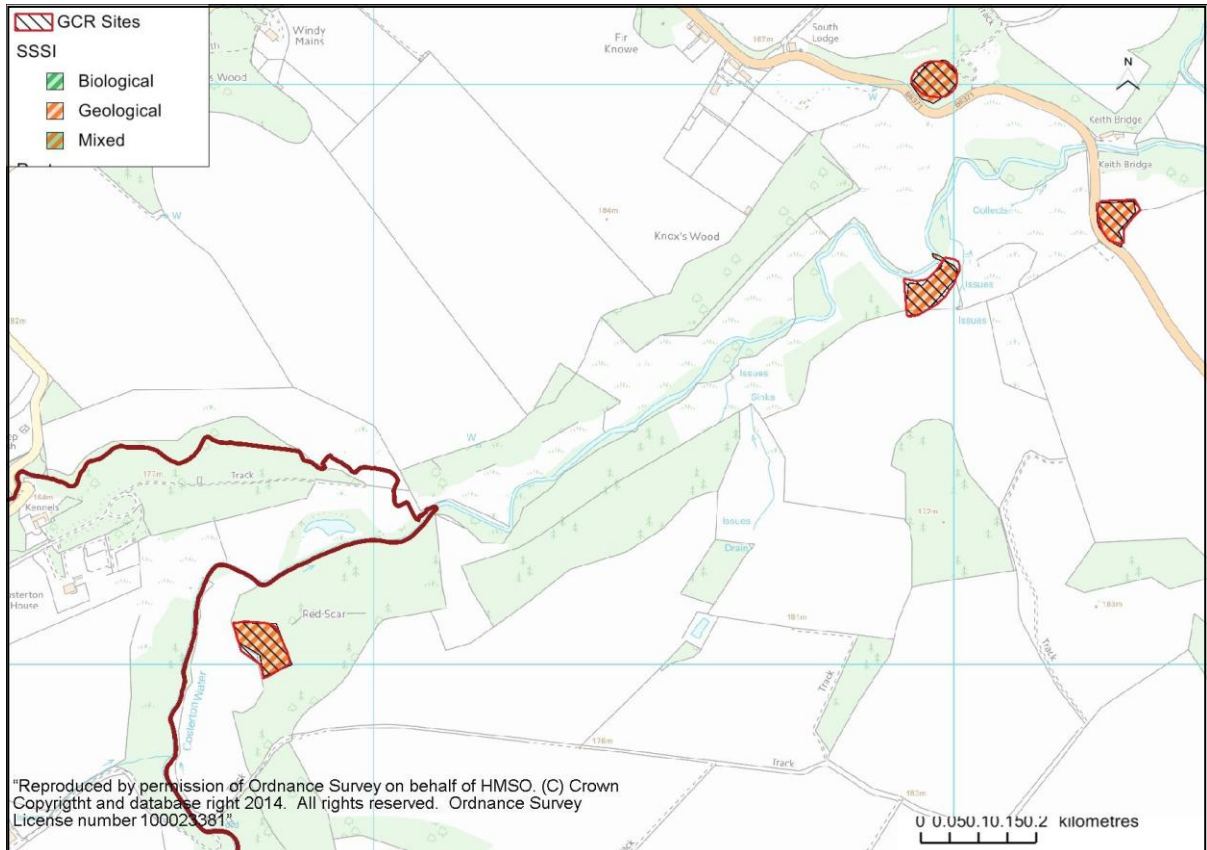
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Garleton Hills and Bangley Quarry



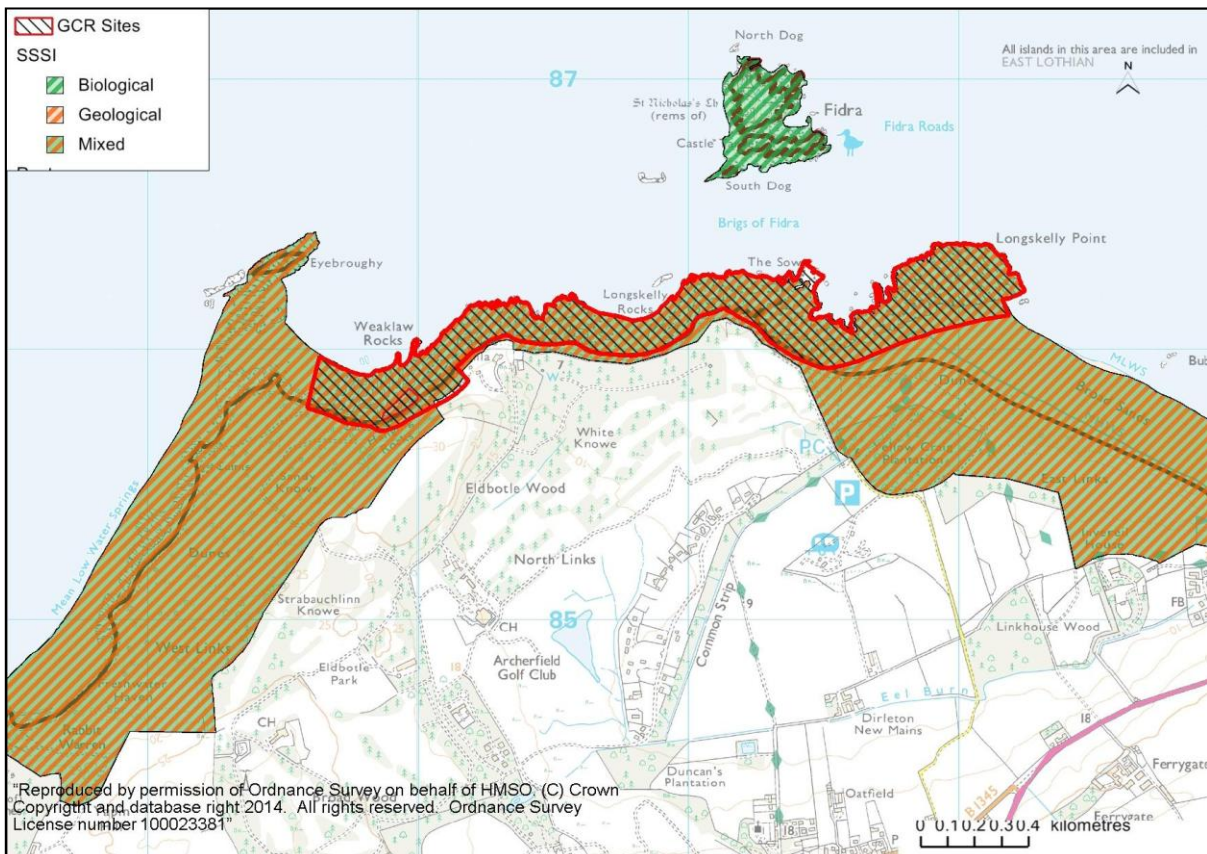
Keith Water



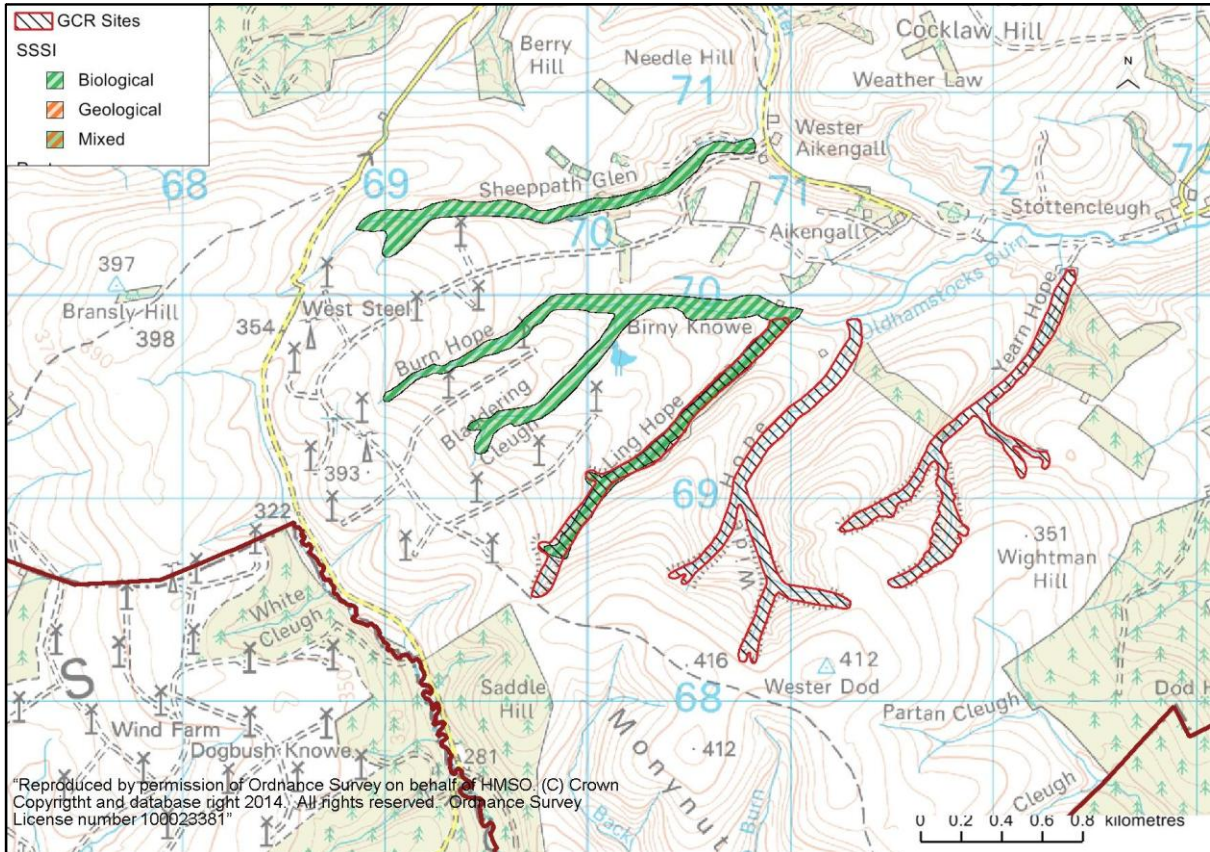
North Berwick Coast Part 1



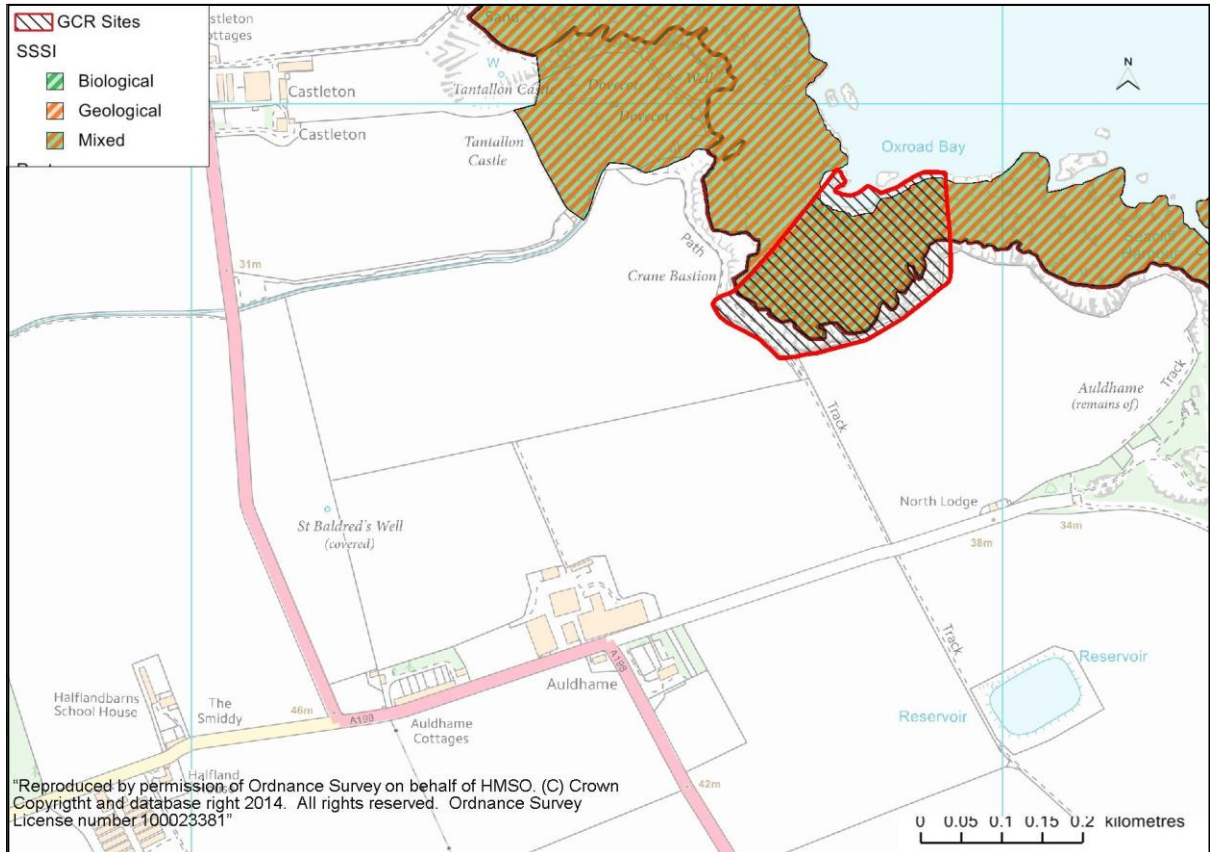
North Berwick Coast Part 2 and Weak Law



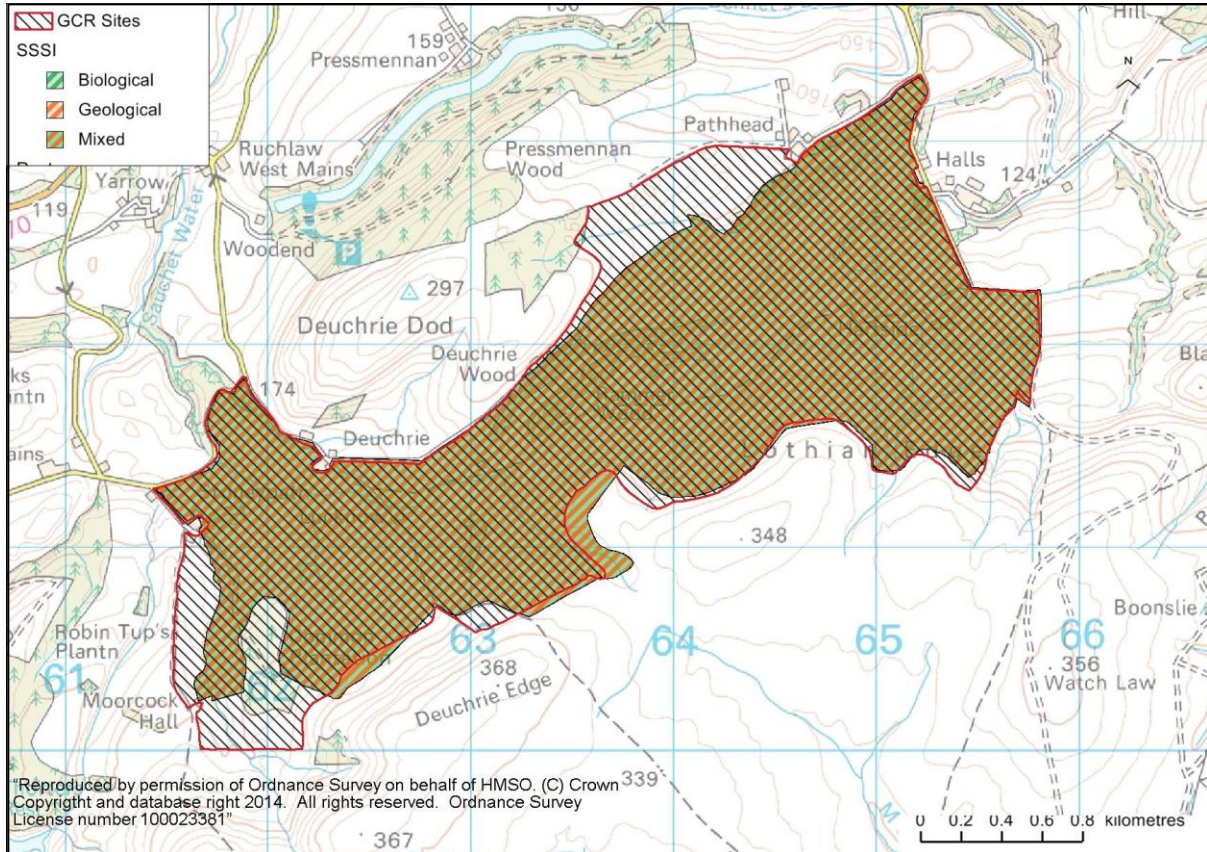
Oldhamstocks Gullies



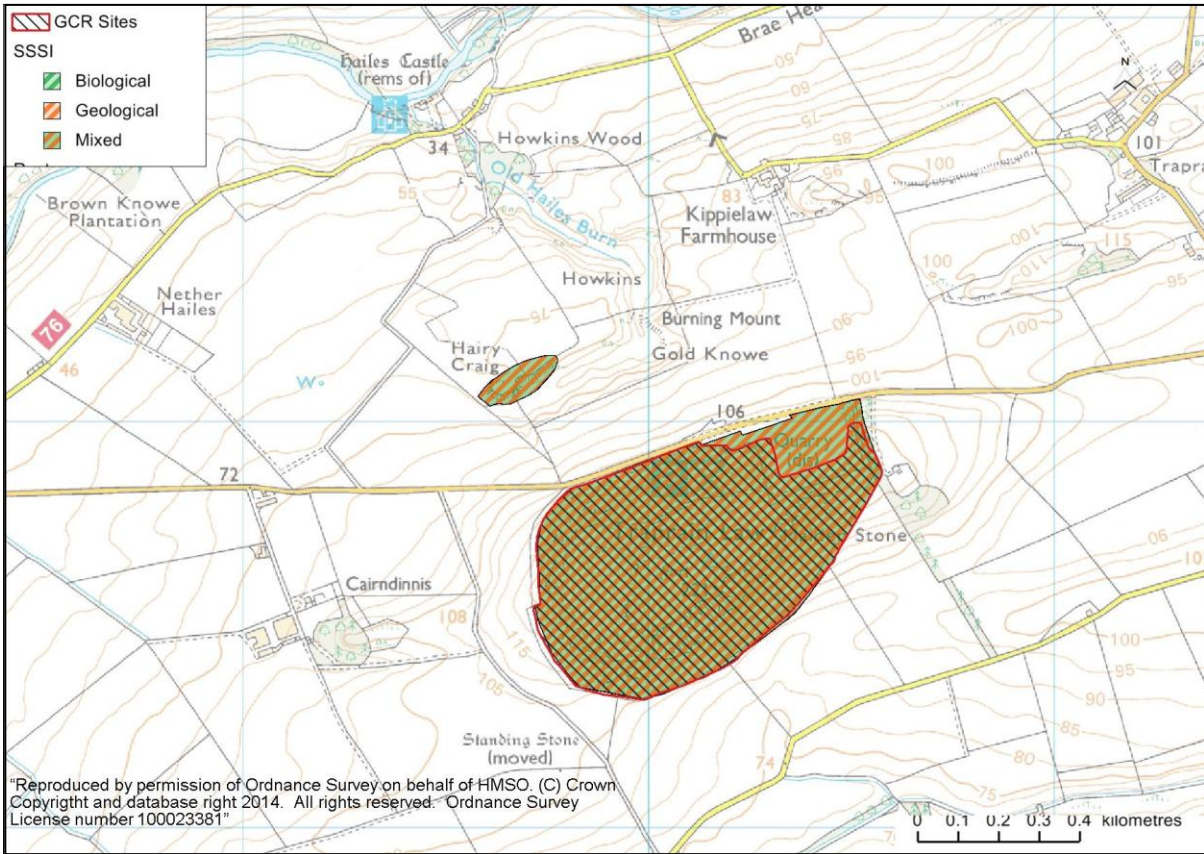
Oxroad Bay



Rammer Cleugh



Traprain



St Baldred's Craule

Tyne Mouth



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