

**Planning and Building Standards Services**



# Proposed South Lanarkshire **Local Development Plan**

Strategic Environmental Assessment  
Environment Report Annex

May 2013



**Community and Enterprise Resources**



# SEA Environment Report – Cover Note

## PART 1

**To:** SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk  
or  
SEA Gateway  
Scottish Government  
Area 1H (Bridge)  
Victoria Quay  
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

## PART 2

An SEA Environment Report Annex is attached for the Plan, Programme or Strategy (PPS) entitled:

South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan – Proposed Plan

The Responsible Authority is:

South Lanarkshire Council

## PART 3

**Contact name** Laura Gaddis

**Job title** Planning Officer

**Contact address** Community and Enterprise Resources  
Planning and Building Standards HQ  
Montrose House  
South Lanarkshire Council  
154 Montrose Crescent  
Hamilton  
ML3 6LB

**Contact tel. no** 01698 455934

**Contact email** laura.gaddis@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

## PART 4

**Signature**  
(electronic signature  
is acceptable)

**Date**

# Table of Contents

---

<b>Non-Technical Summary</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Purpose of the Environment Report Annex.....	6
Consultation and Engagement.....	7
<b>2. The South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3. Environmental Baseline</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Likely evolution of the environment without the SLLDP .....	11
<b>4. SEA of the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan</b> .....	<b>13</b>
Compatibility assessment .....	13
<b>5. Evaluating the potential environmental effects</b> .....	<b>17</b>
Assessment of potential environmental effects associated with the potential development sites	17
Assessment of potential environmental effects associated with the policies and supplementary guidance of the Proposed SLLDP.....	19
Assessment of cumulative and synergistic impacts .....	25
<b>6. Monitoring Strategy and Next Steps</b> .....	<b>27</b>
Next Steps .....	27

## Appendices

1. Consultation Authorities responses to the Environment Report
2. State of the Environment baseline
3. Compatibility Assessment
4. Reassessment of potential development sites following consultation on the Environment Report
5. Strategic Environmental Assessment of additional sites to the Environment Report
6. Proposed development sites included in the Proposed SLLDP
7. Prediction and Evaluation of the Effects of the Policies and Related Statutory Guidance of the SLLDP

# Non-Technical Summary

---

## Introduction

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act, 2005 requires the Council to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (SLLDP). We have already carried out an SEA at an earlier stage of developing the SLLDP, called the Main Issues Report (MIR) and we discussed our findings in an Environment Report. Since we published our MIR and first Environment Report, we have done further work to consider the likely effects that the SLLDP may have on the environment and how we can address these. The findings from this work are reported in this Annex to the Environment Report.

We are required by Part 2 of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 to prepare the SLLDP. This will replace the South Lanarkshire Local Plan that was adopted in 2009.

## The SEA Process

The SEA enables environmental considerations to be integrated into the preparation of the SLLDP and, at the same time, allows the public and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on both the Proposed SLLDP and the SEA. The SEA process follows an established and systematic method of testing the development of the Plan, predicting the environmental effects and considering mitigation and enhancement measures to create a well balanced and sustainable Plan. The conclusions from each stage of the SEA are summarised in the sections below.

In undertaking the assessment, there is a need to understand the local environment and to identify key issues which affect the local area. In South Lanarkshire these include:

- **Population (Population and Human Health)** – South Lanarkshire is environmentally and socially diverse, with heavily populated areas in the north and extensive rural areas in the south and west. Although parts of South Lanarkshire experience an excellent quality of life, there are pockets of deprivation, with the population experiencing higher than average poor health.
- **Biodiversity, (Fauna, Flora, Soil and Water)** – Many designated areas are in favourable condition although most areas of ancient woodland and other semi-natural habitats are extensively fragmented. There are levels of poor species richness in urban areas, along with limited pockets of rich habitats. The River Clyde and tributaries are essential to the character of the area, with the good water environment an important resource across South Lanarkshire.
- **Climatic Factors (Climate Change, Air Quality and Nuisance)** – The climate in South Lanarkshire is changing with more extreme weather events dramatically impacting on the population and environment. In order to mitigate against climate change both the cause and consequence must be addressed. Traffic growth is increasing in some areas but falling in others. South Lanarkshire has, in general, good air quality but there are a few traffic-related pockets that exceed national air quality limits. Odour is recorded as the main nuisance and there has been an increase in noise complaints, particularly relating to residential noise.
- **Landscape** – South Lanarkshire's landscape is diverse, from the prominent Lowther hills across the southern fringes through mixed rolling farmland and river valleys, to more urbanised landscapes in the north. The landscape is an important asset for the area, providing its distinctive character and promoting community wellbeing.
- **Material and Cultural Assets (Cultural and Historic Heritage and Material Assets)** – South Lanarkshire is culturally rich in archaeological remains, industrial monuments and medieval burghs. Historic assets provide the area with a rich cultural identity, important for enhancing the quality of life, providing a sense of identity and a vital contributor to the area's economy. On a

population basis there are areas with greater levels of vacant land, and areas with reduced recreational provision. South Lanarkshire has a number of purpose built amenities including sports facilities and halls for community use which promote active lifestyles. In recent years, waste generation has reduced in South Lanarkshire and the level of domestic waste recycling has increased. Street cleanliness remains consistently around the Scottish average.

## **Findings from the First Environment Report**

Alternatives to the delivery of the policy direction for the proposed SLLDP were set out in the MIR. The assessment concluded that the development of a SLLDP that generates sustainable growth against a low carbon economy was the best option, particularly as it will also promote sustainable development in South Lanarkshire.

Environmental objectives (SEA objectives) were identified and these were used to initially assess the policy alternatives in the MIR and also the proposed development sites to determine the impact these could have on the local community and environment. Overall, it was considered that the MIR would have a significant benefit to the population of South Lanarkshire. The Environment Report recommended that further consideration should be given to the sites take forward by the SLLDP to improve the linkage between the local environment, sustainable lifestyles and the potential for promoting sustainable economic development across communities. It also highlighted a series of mitigation and enhancement measures for further consideration.

## **Findings from the Environment Report Annex**

From the assessment of the potential development sites the following issues were highlighted:

- Many sites are too small to offer any possibility of generating heat/energy through community-based renewables therefore efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy sources should be promoted on a site by site basis and for individual dwellings where appropriate.
- Many of the potential development sites are situated either in rural locations or in areas where access to public transport is limited. The use of active travel through the core path network or enhancing the public transport network should be encouraged.
- Any potential development that spans across neighbouring communities should be restricted to maintain individual community identity.
- Sites that may affect designated habitats or other sensitive habitats should be discouraged with Green Network and greenspace promoted to reduce local landscape issues and promote both recreational use and habitat expansion.
- Appropriate Assessments will need to be conducted for potential sites that could affect designated sites and/or the designated features.
- Sites identified as flood risk areas should be discouraged or mitigation measures promoted where appropriate. Where flooding remains a risk development should be discouraged.
- Developments close to riverbanks should be discouraged as these will significantly affect the quality and status of the water environment.
- The potential for increased vehicle use is of concern particularly across the rural development sites. Consideration should be given to local air quality sensitive areas and the potential contribution such development(s) could have particularly where numerous development sites have been identified.
- Minimise the risk of introducing sensitive receptors to areas already identified as having a significant air or noise issue that could result in the need to declare a noise or air quality management area.
- Several sites were identified within or close to conservation areas, scheduled monuments, listed buildings and gardens and designed landscapes. The development should only be promoted if it does not distract from the historical setting of the area.
- Sites within the buffer zone of the New Lanark World Heritage Site should be discouraged.
- Promote the use of vacant and derelict land, particularly within rural areas.
- Due to the size of many of the potential developments consideration should be given to localised landscape issues, particularly in areas with several potential sites. The incorporation of greenspace and habitat expansion can be used to mitigate against visual issues.

## **Proposed measures to monitor the proposed LDP**

A monitoring plan is being developed to assist in the early identification of environmental issues (either positive or negative) associated with the implementation of the SLLDP. This will be linked to and enhanced by the monitoring of the Council's State of the Environment Report. In addition, consideration will be given to appropriate suggestions on monitoring received through the consultation process when finalising the monitoring plan.

## **Conclusions**

The SEA process has been used to assist in the drafting of the SLLDP, with the result showing that the SLLDP when adopted should have a strong positive impact on the local community and the environment. The SLLDP incorporates sustainability within its aims.

## **Consultation Process**

In accordance with the SEA legislation, the Environment Report Annex will be made available for public consultation alongside the South Lanarkshire Proposed Local Development Plan for a period of six weeks and will close on **Friday, 28 June 2013**. Representations should be concise and, if possible, limited to 2,000 words. They should include all of the supporting information you wish to raise at the examination stage because there will be no opportunity to submit further material to the examination unless required to do so by the Scottish Government Reporter.

Comments on the Environment Report Annex should be made in writing to:

Gordon Cameron  
Planning and Building Standards HQ Manager  
Planning and Building Standards HQ  
Community and Enterprise Resources  
Montrose House  
South Lanarkshire Council  
Hamilton  
ML3 6LB

By email to: [localplan@southlanarkshire.gov.uk](mailto:localplan@southlanarkshire.gov.uk)

Respondents are encouraged to use the standard representation form which accompanies the Local Development Plan. This allows more efficient processing of responses.

# 1. Introduction

---

1.1 The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1997 as amended by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 2006 requires South Lanarkshire Council to prepare a Local Development Plan. The South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (SLLDP) will set out detailed proposals and policies to guide development and decision making on planning applications. The preparation of the SLLDP has been informed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

## ***Purpose of the Environment Report Annex***

1.2 This is an Annex to the Environment Report prepared in accordance with the requirements of the European Community (EC) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) and the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the SEA Act). The ER and its Annex illustrates the SEA process and identifies all potential significant environmental effects (both positive and negative) associated with the SLLDP.

1.3 The purpose of the SEA is to assess how the SLLDP might affect the environment and to consider how environmental impacts can be avoided, reduced, mitigated, or in the case of positive effects, enhanced. The purpose of the Environment Report Annex is to support consultation of the SLLDP by:

- Providing a summary of the SEA process and describing the consultation undertaken as part of the SEA to date; and
- Identifying, describing and providing an evaluation of the likely significant effects on the environment through the implementation of the proposed SLLDP.

1.4 The Environment Report Annex is intended to assist decision-makers, the Consultation Authorities (CAs), the public and other stakeholders to understand the likely significant impacts associated with the SLLDP and to identify the measures taken to prevent, reduce and offset such effects. The MIR and the Environment Report were previously made available to the public and CAs as part of a public consultation exercise as statutorily required.

The Consultation Authorities are defined by the SEA Act. They are:

- Historic Scotland (HS), acting on behalf of the Scottish Ministers;
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA); and
- Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH).

1.5 The key stages of the SEA process are:

**Screening:** To determine whether the Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and whether a SEA is required.

**Scoping:** Identifies the scope and level of detail in the Environment Report and the period for consultation.

**Environment Report:** Publication of the Environment Report on the MIR and the proposed development sites which includes a summary of SEA process and consultation process to date. It provides an evaluation of the likely significant effects of the policy options to be considered through the development of the LDP.

**Environment Report Annex:** To supplement the Environment Report. It provides a summary of the SEA process and associated consultation, including comments received and how these have been taken account of. It finalises the assessment of the potential development sites, assesses the land use policies and associated supplementary



guidance and provides an evaluation of the likely significant effects on the environment through adoption of the SLLDP.

**Post Adoption and Monitoring:** Provides information on the adopted Plan and how consultation comments have been taken into account. It sets out detailed methods for monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementing the SLLDP.

### ***Consultation and Engagement***

1.6 Early engagement with the CAs, (**Appendix 1**) partnership stakeholders, and the public has taken place and these discussions and representations have informed both the development of the SLLDP and the SEA process.

1.7 The Council has also undertaken a Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) on the proposed SLLDP, including proposed development sites and land use policies. The HRA concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this SLLDP on Natura 2000 sites in the area. The HRA Record will be submitted to Scottish Natural Heritage alongside the South Lanarkshire Proposed Local Development Plan and the SEA Environment Report Annex.

1.8 In accordance with the SEA legislation, the Environment Report Annex will be made available for public consultation alongside the South Lanarkshire Proposed Local Development Plans for a period of six weeks. The closing date for consultation is **28 June 2013**.

1.9 Representations should be concise and, if possible, limited to 2,000 words. They should include all of the supporting information you wish to raise at the examination stage because there will be no opportunity to submit further material to the examination unless required to do so by the Scottish Government Reporter.

1.10 Comments on the Environment Report Annex should be made in writing to:

Gordon Cameron  
Planning and Building Standards HQ Manager  
Planning and Building Standards HQ  
Community and Enterprise Resources  
Montrose House  
South Lanarkshire Council  
Hamilton  
ML3 6LB

By email to: [localplan@southlanarkshire.gov.uk](mailto:localplan@southlanarkshire.gov.uk)

1.11 Respondents are encouraged to use the standard representation form which accompanies the Local Development Plan. This allows more efficient processing of responses.

## **2. The South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan**

---

2.1 South Lanarkshire Council is required to prepare a Local Development Plan by Part 2 of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006. In preparing the proposed South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (SLLDP) the Council must first identify the key issues which affect the area and set out the policy direction of the proposed plan. This was undertaken through the publication of a Main Issues Report (MIR) and its subsequent consultation over a seven week period in May and June 2012. The MIR stage is followed by the development of the proposed plan.

2.2 The MIR consisted of a series of policies and justification for them, aimed at directing and managing developments that support the move towards a more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable society. It focussed on supporting sustainable economic growth and the development of quality sustainable places, supported by maps outlining known development sites and constraints.

2.3 Following consultation on the MIR and the Environment Report, the four draft objectives of the SLLDP were confirmed as being:

1. To encourage sustainable economic growth
2. To meet communities needs
3. To enhance and safeguard the environment
4. To maximise the use of existing infrastructure

2.4 The SLLDP is a spatial strategy based on the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan's wider environmental framework for development across the area which focuses on the principles of a low carbon economy, of competitiveness and growth based on sustainable development and emphasises the key future economic role of the city-region's environment.

2.5 The proposed SLLDP builds on these principles and develops a plan that conforms to them and also meets the aims and objectives of other corporate and partnership strategies such as the Council Plan, the Sustainable Development Strategy, the Local Housing Strategy and the Local Transport Strategy. The Environment Report sets out the relationship and linkages to other plans, policies and strategies at an international, national, regional and local level. The main policy principles identified from common themes arising from these policies, plans and strategies are:

- Promote the protection of a functioning environment;
- Promote improvements in human health and reduce inequality;
- Promoting sustainable economic growth; and
- Reduce the impacts of climate change.

### **SEA Environment Report of the SLLDP**

2.6 The Environment Report reported on the findings of the SEA on alternatives to the delivery of the proposed SLLDP and an assessment of potential development sites which had been brought forward alongside the MIR. The assessment concluded that the development of a SLLDP that generates sustainable growth against a low carbon economy was the best option, particularly as it will also promote sustainable development in South Lanarkshire.

2.7 Environmental objectives (SEA objectives) were identified and these were used to initially assess the policy alternatives in the MIR and also the proposed development sites to determine the impact these could have on the local community and environment. Overall, it was considered

that the MIR would have a significant benefit to the population of South Lanarkshire. The Environment Report recommended that further consideration should be given to the sites taken forward by the SLLDP to improve the linkages between the local environment, sustainable lifestyles and the potential for promoting sustainable economic development across communities. It also highlighted a series of mitigation and enhancement measures for further consideration.

2.8 The Environment Report provided information on the MIR and the future development of the proposed SLLDP and set out the proposed methodology for undertaking the SEA. Consultation on this generated comments from the Consultation Authorities. These comments and the Council's response to them are detailed in **Appendix 1**.

2.9 The Environment Report Annex is required for the Proposed SLLDP as this contains the proposed development sites, the land use policies and supplementary guidance which support its delivery. It is necessary to assess all potential sites which have come forward since the MIR was published and to reassess sites from the initial SEA to take account of comments received following consultation of the Environment Report. It should be noted that not all of these sites are allocated in the Proposed Plan as proposed development sites.

## SEA Methodology

2.10 The SEA process involves testing the proposed land use policies and proposed development sites set out in the SLLDP against environmentally-based SEA objectives, in order to predict the potential environmental effects and consider appropriate mitigation or enhancement measures. The assessment is then followed by the preparation and undertaking of a monitoring programme once the Plan is adopted. The key areas of the SEA methodology carried out and reported in the Environment Report are summarised in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: SEA methodology used in Environment Report**

SEA Stage	Assessment Requirements	Location
Developing strategic alternatives	Assist in the development and refinement of the alternatives set out within the MIR for delivering the proposed SLLDP.	ER: Section 6
Testing the vision, themes and objectives of the MIR against SEA objectives.	Ensure the overall vision and proposed policy direction is in accordance with the environmental principles and provides a framework for developing alternatives.	ER: Section 7
Predicting and evaluating the effects of the potential development sites and the policy options set out within the MIR including alternatives	Predict and evaluate the effects of potential development sites and the policy direction set out in the MIR to inform the development of the proposed SLLDP. Identify those within the hierarchy that deliver on the environmental issues and identify where Supplementary Guidance may provide greater scope for environmental protection.	ER: Section 8
Considering ways to enhance or mitigate effects of the MIR	Ensure all potential measures for mitigation or for maximising beneficial effects are considered and as a result residual effects identified.	ER: Section 9
Proposed measures to monitor the environmental effects of the proposed SLLDP	To propose the basis of a monitoring framework to assess the environmental performance of the SLLDP.	ER: Section 10

**Table 2** summarises the key areas of the SEA methodology in the Environment Report Annex.

**Table 2: SEA methodology used in Environment Report Annex**

<b>SEA Stage</b>	<b>Assessment Requirements</b>	<b>Location</b>
Predicting and evaluating the effects of the potential development sites set out in the MIR	Reassessment of potential development sites set out in the MIR to take account of comments received following consultation on the draft Environment Report.	ER Annex: Section 5
Predicting and evaluating the effects of the potential development sites received after consultation in the MIR	Assessment of potential development sites received since publication and consultation of the MIR and which were not assessed and reported in the draft Environment Report.	ER Annex: Section 5
Predicting and evaluating the effects of the land use policies in the Proposed SLLDP and associated supplementary guidance	To predict and evaluate the effects of the proposed policies and associated supplementary guidance set out in the proposed SLLDP	ER Annex: Section 5
Considering ways to enhance or mitigate against adverse effects of the SLLDP	Ensure all potential measures for mitigation or for maximising beneficial effects are considered and as a result residual effects identified.	ER: Annex Section 5
Proposed measures to monitor the environmental effects of the proposed SLLDP	To propose the basis of a monitoring framework to assess the environmental performance of the SLLDP.	ER Annex: Section 6

### **3. Environmental Baseline**

---

3.1 The SEA Act requires that the Environment Report includes a description of “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”, and “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”. Section 4 of the Environment Report described the environmental context within which the SLLDP is placed and the constraints and targets this context imposes through the Plan’s development. The full descriptive environmental baseline for South Lanarkshire, taken from the South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report, 2011, was included in the Environment Report. This has been reproduced in **Appendix 2**. The full State of the Environment Report is available at:

[http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/6223/state\\_of\\_the\\_environment\\_report\\_2011](http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/6223/state_of_the_environment_report_2011)

3.2 The baseline was established for those environmental issues scoped into the assessment, taken from the environmental topics listed in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act. Information was primarily sourced from the Council’s State of the Environment Report (2011), with additional information gathered from the Consultation Authorities and other sources. The collection of the baseline information serves to support the future monitoring programme for the implementation of the SLLDP through the identification of key indicators. The current status, trend and key environmental issues are considered in the environmental indicators relevant to the SLLDP.

3.3 Schedule 3 (4) of the SEA Act requires the Environment Report to include a description of existing environmental problems, especially those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance. The key environmental issues affecting South Lanarkshire were highlighted in section 4 of the Environment Report. This included an indication of the affected receptors and the potential opportunities within the SLLDP to address such issues.

3.4 The populations’ health is one of the main concerns in South Lanarkshire, along with the impact both the local community and environment have on influencing health benefits. Environmental concerns at present include the decline and fragmentation of key habitats that have historically occurred through urbanisation and agricultural practices.

3.5 Other environmental problems in relation to the proposed SLLDP include the level of deprivation, particularly the extent of environmental deprivation within the local community and the landscape setting of those communities. The provision of greenspace and functional recreation areas are important aspects of community wellbeing and promoting active lifestyles along with the promotion of sustainable transport networks including cycle paths and walkways.

3.6 The sustainable approach to economic growth, including the level of energy efficiency, waste regeneration and the promotion of climate change adaptation are considered important within the context of the proposed SLLDP. It is considered that through the SEA process these existing environmental concerns will be taken into account and where necessary mitigation measures will ensure that the existing concerns highlighted will not be aggravated and in some instances they may be reduced.

#### **Likely evolution of the environment without the SLLDP**

3.7 The SEA process involves an assessment of the evolution of the environment without the plan being implemented. There is an existing policy framework for planning within South Lanarkshire. The proposed SLLDP provides more detailed guidance on development and regeneration of the area promoting the vision for adopting sustainable economic growth whilst improving the health and environment of the area. Therefore, in the absence of the SLLDP there would be a greater risk that uncontrolled growth and development would lead to negative effects on the environment and the benefits associated with a rich and functioning environment would not be fully realised.

3.8 Without the SLLDP development would occur across South Lanarkshire that would not promote the sustainable use of the existing infrastructure and would not promote community wellbeing or encourage individual health benefits. A lack of understanding of the vulnerability of the environment and the role it plays would make it less likely that measures to promote, prevent, reduce and offset adverse effects would be put in place to achieve improvements across communities through regeneration and the promotion of green networks.

3.9 In relation to the current trends identified across South Lanarkshire's environment, without the SLLDP certain environmental indicators would either deteriorate or would not achieve their full environmental potential. Although the current trend in human health would continue to improve, it would still remain poor due to the lack of appropriate environmental exposure and the appropriate regeneration of some communities. Biodiversity may continue to improve but inappropriate development may increase the potential for habitat fragmentation and have a negative effect on the quality of some areas, such as those close to water bodies, floodplains and other environmentally sensitive areas. In addition, biodiversity within the urban environment may deteriorate further due to the lack of emphasis placed on the need for a rich urban environment.

3.10 The Council's obligation to reduce the impacts associated with climate change would not be fully achieved. Energy efficiency measures across future development would not be promoted and inappropriate development location would result in increased dependency towards private vehicle use. In addition uncontrolled development could have a negative effect on local air quality, resulting in increase exposure of sensitive receptors.

## 4. SEA of the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan

### Development of the Assessment Criteria

4.1 The purpose of the SEA is to assess the potential impacts the SLLDP may have on the environment. A useful way to undertake the assessment (describing, analysing and compare the environmental effects of the proposed plan) is through the use of SEA objectives.

4.2 The SEA objectives are separate from the vision and the policy directions set out in the MIR although they can influence each other and even overlap. To fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive, the SEA objectives cover the environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act, including the interrelationship between them. There is a clear connective and fluidity to the environment that can influence the delivery of the proposed SLLDP illustrating the need to consider the environment as a whole rather than considering the environmental issues in isolation.

4.3 The SEA objectives for the SLLDP were initially developed during Scoping and further refined in the Environment Report. The SEA objectives and the assessment criteria which accompany them were set to capture the recognised fluidity of the environment. The requirements of the SEA Directive through representing the environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act are presented within the SEA objectives. The SEA objectives are presented in **Table 3**. These have been used to measure the environmental impacts in the SEA of the land use policies and the potential development sites set out in the SLLDP.

**Table 3: SEA objectives for SLLDP**

<b>Environmental Issue</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b>
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	To improve human health and community wellbeing
<b>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</b>	To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity
<b>Soil</b>	To protect high quality and sensitive soils
<b>Water</b>	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment
<b>Air, noise, light and nuisance</b>	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment
<b>Material Assets</b>	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets
<b>Landscape and townscape</b>	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment

### Compatibility assessment

4.4 The vision, themes and objectives of the SLLDP as set out in the MIR were assessed to predict the potential environmental effects and likely significance upon the environmental baseline if adopted through the proposed SLLDP. These were assessed against the range of environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act, using the SEA objectives which formed the assessment criteria. The findings of this assessment were included in the Environment Report. The key findings were:

#### Human Health

- Ensure consideration is given to an ageing population when considering housing needs and development proposals.
- Encourage the use of development to improve areas of deprivation (including social, economic and environmental deprivation).

## **Biodiversity**

- Site selection criteria should aim to minimise wider habitat loss or fragmentation - some brown-field sites can be rich in biodiversity.
- Promote the importance of the local environment through development design standards.
- Promote habitat connectivity to encourage encroachment of the wider environment within development sites.

## **Soils**

- Where appropriate, site selection should favour the use of vacant and contaminated sites to minimise extended soil capping.

## **Water**

- Site selection should aim to protect the water environment, reducing development near natural water courses.

## **Air, Noise and Nuisance**

- Site selection criteria should take into consideration local air quality issues (including current and potential Local Air Quality Management Areas) and should not introduce receptors to these locations.
- There is the potential that some development sites could increase the need to travel, mitigation measures should be sought where appropriate.

## **Climate Change**

- Housing developments should promote the use of zero-carbon homes and the use of renewable technologies where appropriate.

## **Historic and Cultural Heritage**

- Site selection criteria should aim to improve existing urban areas.
- Consideration should be given to the potential for negative impacts to the setting of historic environment sites outwith the boundary of the allocation area but within the vicinity of it.

## **Material Assets**

- The site selection criteria should aim to maximise the use of current amenities and infrastructure in the area to improve the sustainability of the development sites and locations.

## **Landscape**

- The use of the green network principles promoting the encroachment of the wider environment through urban expanses should aim to enhance the urban landscape.

4.5 The next stage of the assessment is to predict the potential environmental effects resulting from the land use policies and associated supplementary guidance in the Proposed SLLDP. The SEA objectives in **Table 3** were used to measure the environmental performance of the Plan. The assessment was informed by the following steps:

- Predicting potential environmental effects.
- Determining the magnitude of the effects and the sensitivity of the receptors.
- Evaluating the significance of the effects of implementation.
- Predicting the cumulative effects.
- Developing mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset effects.
- Revising assessment taking into account agreed mitigation measures.

4.6 **Table 4** summarises the findings from the compatibility assessment of the land use policies. The full assessment is in **Appendix 3**. In general, the assessment highlighted many incidences where the policies and associated supplementary guidance in the SLLDP were supportive of the SEA objectives. In some instances, there was a neutral result. The assessment did not identify any potential conflict between the policies and the SEA objectives. As a result of the



compatibility testing some changes were made to the draft land use policies and supplementary guidance.

4.7 The local environment plays a key role in promoting economic growth and also provides the basis for improving both individual health and community wellbeing, therefore the importance of a strong, functioning and diverse environment is expressed within the proposed SLLDP.

**Table 4: Summary of compatibility assessment of SLLDP policies and SEA objectives**

SLLDP Policy	Summary Score
Policy 1: Spatial Strategy	O/✓
Policy 2: Climate Change	✓
Policy 3: Green Belt and Rural Area	O/✓
Policy 4: Development Management	✓
Policy 5: Community Infrastructure Assessment	O/✓
Policy 6: General Urban Area/Settlements	O/✓
Policy 7: Employment	O
Policy 8: Strategic and Town Centres	O/✓
Policy 9: Neighbourhood Centres	O/✓
Policy 10: New Retail/Commercial Proposals	O/✓
Policy 11: Economic Recovery and Regeneration	✓
Policy 12: Housing Land	O/✓
Policy 13: Affordable Housing and Housing Choice	O/✓
Policy 14: Green Network and Greenspace	✓
Policy 15: Natural and Historic Environment	✓

SLLDP Policy				Summary Score			
Policy 16: Travel and Transport				O/✓			
Policy 17: Water Environment and Flooding				O/✓			
Policy 18: Waste				O/✓			
Policy 19: Wind Energy				✓/O			
✓	Supportive	✘	Potential conflict	O	Neutral	?	Uncertain

## 5. Evaluating the potential environmental effects

---

5.1 After re-drafting the land use policies and associated supplementary guidance from the results of the compatibility assessment (see **Section 4**) the environmental consequences were assessed through a prediction and evaluation assessment. At this stage of the SEA, consideration was given to the overall level of impact across the proposed SLLDP and the SEA objectives in relation to:

- Direction of impact (positive or negative),
- Intensity of impact (major or minor positive or negative),
- Duration of impact (short (1-2 years), medium (2-5 years) or long term (beyond the lifetime of the plan),
- Prediction of the cumulative effects and the development of mitigation and enhancement measures.

5.2 Through predicting and evaluating the potential environmental consequences of the Proposed SLLDP, consideration was given to the individual policies that deliver on environmental issues within it. This approach was intended to include the assessment and evaluation of both the policies and the supplementary guidance which support them. The main focus of the assessment was how the Proposed SLLDP promotes sustainable economic growth and focuses policies in protecting and enhancing the environment in line with its proposed vision.

### Assessment of potential environmental effects associated with the potential development sites

5.3 As part of the assessment of the MIR a number of potential development sites were submitted for consideration. These are referred to as 'potential' development sites. These sites were assessed individually and then in combination to determine the environmental effects and to test whether they will deliver on the proposed vision of the SLLDP. The findings of this assessment were reported in the Environment Report. Since then further potential development sites have come forward and have been subject to the same assessment. In addition, the assessment of the initial sites was reviewed to take account of comments received following consultation on the Environment Report.

5.4 As part of the SEA process the potential development sites were assessed to predict the potential environmental effects and likely significance upon the environmental baseline if taken forward through the proposed SLLDP. The sites were assessed against the range of environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act, using the assessment criteria and SEA objectives identified in Section 5 of the Environment Report. They were assessed for their sustainability through development. In undertaking the assessment of each site an assessment criteria and questions were developed, including SEA objectives. To screen the proposed development sites through the SEA, GIS baseline information was developed including:

#### Map 1 – Localised Air Pollution Screening

- Potential Development Sites
- Local background nitrous oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) and particulate matter (PM) concentrations
- Settlements
- Main transport corridors
- Rights of Way
- Core Path Network

#### Map 2 – Sensitive Land Use Screening

- Potential Development Sites
- Designated sites and special habitats including:
  - Special Areas of Conservation
  - Special Protected Sites

- Natural Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Ancient Woodland
- Prime Agricultural Land Categories 1, 2 and 3.1
- Special Landscape Areas
- Country Park

### **Map 3 – Heritage Screening**

- Potential Development Sites
- New Lanark World Heritage Site
  - New Lanark WHS Buffer
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Listed buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Historic Gardens, Designed Landscapes and Battlefields
- Archaeological remains

### **Map 4 – Potential Flood Screening**

- Potential Development Sites
- 1:200 Year Flood Maps
- Identified Flood Plains
- Reported Areas of Localised Flooding Incidents

5.5 Predicting and evaluating the potential environmental effects of the potential development sites are essential to the SEA process and in understanding the likely effects on the environmental baseline when the plan is adopted and implemented. **Appendix 4** sets out the re-assessment of the potential development sites following consultation on the Environment Report and **Appendix 5** the full assessment of the sites brought forward after consultation on the MIR and the Environment Report.

5.6 The purpose of the assessment of the potential sites is to identify the possibility of both beneficial and adverse effects and to consider measures to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects as far as possible, before mitigation measures were considered or site rejection highlighted. Mitigation measures include changes to the site boundary, provision of screening or flood defence or the identification of issues to be addressed at the application stage. In order to fully assess the potential development sites, the likely cumulative effects were also considered. From the assessment of the potential development sites the following issues were highlighted:

- Many of the potential development sites are too small to offer any possibility of generating heat/energy through community-based renewables therefore efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy sources should be promoted on a site by site basis and for individual dwellings where appropriate.
- The demand for travel is a major issue with many of the potential development sites situated either in rural locations or in areas where access to public transport is limited. The use of active travel through the core path network or enhancing the public transport network should be encouraged.
- Settlement identity is important for communities and therefore any potential development that spans across neighbouring communities should be restricted to maintain individual community identity.
- Potential development sites that may affect designated habitats or other sensitive habitat areas should be discouraged with Green Network and greenspace promoted to soften local landscape issues and promote both recreational use and habitat expansion.
- Appropriate Assessments will need to be conducted for potential sites that could affect designated sites and/or the designated features.

- Sites identified as flood risk areas should be discouraged or mitigation measures promoted where appropriate or where flooding remains a risk development should be discouraged.
- Developments close to riverbanks should be discouraged as these will significantly affect the quality and status of the water environment.
- The potential for increased vehicle use is of concern particularly across the rural development sites. Consideration should be given to local air quality sensitive areas and the potential contribution such development(s) could have particularly where numerous development sites have been identified.
- Minimise the risk of introducing sensitive receptors to areas already identified as having a significant air or noise issue that could result in the need to declare a noise or air quality management area.
- Several sites were identified within or close to conservation areas, scheduled monuments, listed buildings and gardens and designed landscapes. The development should only be promoted if it does not distract from the historical setting of the area.
- Sites within the buffer zone of the WHS should be discouraged.
- Promote the use of vacant and derelict land, particularly within rural areas.
- Due to the size of many of the potential developments consideration should be given to localised landscape issues, particularly in areas with several potential sites. The incorporation of greenspace and habitat expansion can be used to mitigate against visual issues.

5.7 The above analysis assisted in the identification of the proposed development sites which were included in the proposed SLLDP. These are listed in **Appendix 6**.

## **Assessment of potential environmental effects associated with the policies and supplementary guidance of the Proposed SLLDP**

5.8 The assessment considered the proposed policies and supplementary guidance which support the SLLDP and how these could potentially affect the local environment. In assessing these account was taken of:

- The adopted South Lanarkshire Local Plan, 2009.
- The Monitoring Statement, 2012.
- The approved Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan.
- The local and regional transport strategies.
- The approved Local Housing Strategy for South Lanarkshire.
- Other relevant national, regional and local frameworks, strategies and guidance.

5.9 The full assessment table is in **Appendix 7** and **Table 5** provides a summary of the key environmental effects. In this stage of the assessment consideration was given to the overall level of impact across both the SLLDP and SEA objectives in relation to:

- Direction of impact (positive or negative).
- Intensity of impact (major or minor positive or negative).
- Duration of impact (short, medium or long term).

**Table 5: Summary of key environmental effects and receptors**

<b>Policy 1: Spatial Strategy</b>
<b>Human health:</b> Action to promote sustainable communities through the delivery of development proposals in the LDP will have a positive influence on health and wellbeing in the medium to long term.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy will afford opportunity to develop and improve greenspace within development sites. This will support biodiversity in these areas.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy drives towards a low carbon economy by promoting development in sustainable locations supported by public transport infrastructure.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy encourages regeneration and so protects and enhances existing natural and built environment and resources.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> The policy promotes sustainable new development which will enhance the built environment.

<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy promotes development in sustainable locations supported by public transport infrastructure.
<b>Soil:</b> Proposals in the policy are in locations which avoid impact on high quality sensitive soils. The policy supports regeneration and development on brownfield sites.
<b>Water:</b> Proposals in the policy are in locations which avoid development on the flood plain and will incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs).
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> Proposals in the policy are in locations which avoid negative impact on South Lanarkshire's designated landscapes and include mitigation measures where appropriate.
<b>Policy 2: Climate Change</b>
<b>Human health:</b> Action to promote sustainable communities and respond and adapt to climate change will have a positive influence on health and wellbeing.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy requires there to be no significant adverse effects on biodiversity and ensures new development includes opportunities for the creation and enhancement of green networks.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The focus of this policy is to ensure new development minimises and/or mitigates the effects of climate change. Supporting SG contains further advice on specific topics.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy encourages sustainable development and regeneration and so protects and enhances existing natural and built environment and resources.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures promoted by the policy and supporting SG have the potential to have beneficial effects on the built and historic environment, through for example, reducing flooding impacts and air pollution.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy promotes development in sustainable locations supported by public transport infrastructure thereby reducing vehicle emissions. It supports the use of zero or low carbon technologies in new buildings thus reducing emissions.
<b>Soil:</b> The policy protects peatlands, which are carbon stores, from inappropriate development. Peatlands have a critical role in climate change mitigation.
<b>Water:</b> The policy and supporting SG promotes the avoidance of new development in flood risk areas and the avoidance of adverse impact on the water environment.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Policy 3: Green Belt and Rural Area</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy safeguards the green belt and the countryside from inappropriate development thus retaining the benefits of these resources for communities.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy safeguards the green belt and the countryside from inappropriate development thus protecting biodiversity.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy directs development towards existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy safeguards the green belt and the countryside from inappropriate development. Where development is permitted, the policy prioritises the reuse of redundant land and buildings.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> The policy promotes the reuse and conversion of traditional buildings within the greenbelt and rural area.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy directs development towards existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions and protecting areas of good air quality.
<b>Soil:</b> The policy directs development towards settlements which avoids impact on high quality and sensitive soils in rural locations.
<b>Water:</b> By directing development towards settlements, the policy helps to maintain and enhance the water environment in the green belt and rural area.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> By directing development towards settlements, the policy helps to safeguard the quality of landscape in the greenbelt and rural area.
<b>Policy 4: Development Management</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy and supporting SG aim to ensure that development does not adversely affect the quality of life of people and communities.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy and supporting SG aim to ensure that development does not adversely affect the area's biodiversity. It also encourages development proposals to incorporate greenspace provision.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy and supporting SG aim to ensure that development does not adversely affect the area's biodiversity. It also encourages development proposals to incorporate greenspace provision.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy and SG sets out criteria for the protection and enhancement of natural resources and material assets.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> The policy and SG sets out criteria for the protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on air quality. It aims to protect communities from noise and/or light pollution.

<b>Soil:</b> The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on soil quality.
<b>Water:</b> The policy and SG contain criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on the water environment.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> The policy and SG contain criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on landscape character.
<b>Policy 5: Community Infrastructure Assessment</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy and SG make provision for community benefit arising from development proposals, for example, community amenities such as play areas and schools.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy and SG make provision for community benefit arising from development proposals, for example, community amenities such as greenspace.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> This policy will help provide infrastructure, including roads, schools and community facilities.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> The policy and SG make provision for community benefit arising from development proposals, for example, measures to alleviate flood risk.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> The policy and SG make provision for community benefit arising from development proposals, for example, edge of settlement planting to improve the local landscape
<b>Policy 6: General Urban Area/ Settlements</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy and supporting SG aim to ensure development in urban areas does not adversely affect the quality of life of people and communities.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy encourages appropriate development within existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing urban areas.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effects on air quality. It aims to protect communities from noise and/or light pollution.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Policy 7: Employment</b>
<b>Human health:</b> By promoting new employment opportunities this policy will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> New employment facilities may result in a rise in the use of commercial vehicles which can increase emissions. The policy aims to mitigate negative effects by requiring these to locate in sustainable locations. Some types of facilities may result in an increase of industrial emissions but these will be subject to regulation.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy supports the use of brownfield land for new industrial and commercial development.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> New employment facilities may result in a rise in the use of commercial vehicles which can increase emissions. However, the policy aims to mitigate negative effects by requiring these to locate in sustainable locations. Some types of facilities may result in an increase of industrial emissions, noise and light pollution but these will be subject to regulation.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Policy 8: Strategic and Town Centres</b>
<b>Human health:</b> By promoting town centres this policy will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities, particularly the elderly, disabled, young families and those with no access to private car.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.

<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy directs development towards existing town centres thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing town centres.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing town centres, including Conservation Areas. There is the potential for positive effects in the form of regeneration and reuse of historic buildings.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> There is the potential for negative impacts in areas with existing poor quality, particularly in traditional town centres where the canyon effects of traffic emissions can be exacerbated. This can be mitigated through identification and monitoring of Air Quality Management Areas and related AQMA action plans.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing town centres.
<b>Policy 9: Neighbourhood Centres</b>
<b>Human health:</b> By promoting neighbourhood centres this policy will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities, particularly the elderly, disabled, young families and those with no access to private car.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy directs development towards existing neighbourhood centres thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing neighbourhood centres.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing neighbourhood centres, including Conservation Areas. There is the potential for positive effects in the form of regeneration and reuse of historic buildings.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing neighbourhood centres.
<b>Policy 10: New Retail/Commercial Proposals</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy contains criteria to require new developments to use sustainable travel.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy requires new retail and commercial development to be in sustainable locations.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing town and neighbourhood centres.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> The policy protects the integrity of existing town and neighbourhood centres.
<b>Policy 11: Economic Recovery and Regeneration</b>
<b>Human health:</b> By promoting new employment opportunities, this policy will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.



<b>Water:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Policy 12: Housing Land</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The provision of a wide range of housing types, sizes and tenures in appropriate locations will meet need and demand and have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> New housing development will have short term impacts on climate change due to the increased construction activity. However, construction in sustainable locations, using sustainable materials and technologies will have long term benefits by reducing emissions and contributing to a low or zero carbon economy.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy and SG aims to secure a range of housing to meet housing need and demand. It requires developers to have due regard for local building traditions and materials and supports use of brownfield land for new housing.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> The policy promotes the avoidance of new development in flood risk areas and the avoidance of adverse impact on the water environment.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> The policy promotes provision of a wide range of housing sites in various locations some of which may have local landscape impacts. Negative impacts will require to have mitigation measures applied.
<b>Policy 13: Affordable Housing and Housing Choice</b>
<b>Human health:</b> Affordable housing in appropriate locations will meet need and have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people who are unable to access market housing without support.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> Housing in sustainable locations, using sustainable materials and technologies will reduce emissions and contribute to a low or zero carbon economy.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy and SG aims to secure a range of housing across South Lanarkshire to meet need.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Policy 14: Green Network and Greenspace</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy safeguards and promotes existing and new greenspace. These resources have a positive effect on human health and wellbeing
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy safeguards and promotes existing and new greenspace which will benefit biodiversity.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> Promotion of the Green Network by this policy will help to reduce the impact of climate change on the urban population.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy protects and promotes the Green Network, including parks, paths and other open space.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> The policy will ensure that any loss of greenspace will have no adverse effect on the built and historical environment.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy offers protection of existing good air quality associated with greenspace.
<b>Soil:</b> By safeguarding and promoting greenspace, quality and sensitive soils will be protected from development.
<b>Water:</b> The policy safeguards and promotes greenspace and watercourses within it.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> Greenspace and the Green Network make a positive contribution to landscape and townscape.
<b>Policy 15: Natural and Historic Environment</b>
<b>Human health:</b> This policy may potentially bring health and wellbeing benefits because it aims to safeguard South Lanarkshire's natural and historical and environmental resources.

<b>Biodiversity:</b> The primary focus of this policy is to protect and enhance designated sites. Supported by SG it sets out how potential effects of proposals will be considered in terms of the character and amenity of the environment.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy protects natural resources such as peat and bogs which are vital carbon sinks. Supporting SG contains further advice on aspects such as Air Quality Management Areas and Flood Management.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy purpose is to protect and enhance the natural and built environmental resources.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> The primary purpose of the policy is to protect the area's natural and historic environment.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy takes cognisance of Quiet Areas and protects these from development.
<b>Soil:</b> The policy protects prime agricultural land and other important soils such as peatlands from inappropriate development.
<b>Water:</b> Protection of the water environment is a key consideration of this policy.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> The primary focus of this policy is to protect and enhance designated sites, including Special Landscape Areas. Supported by SG it sets out how potential effects of proposals will be considered in terms of the character and amenity of the environment.
<b>Policy 16: Travel and Transport</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy supports and encourages the development and use of active travel, such as walking, cycling and horse riding which benefit health and wellbeing.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy promotes active and sustainable travel which may reduce emissions. Development proposals must include measures which mitigate against traffic growth.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy safeguards paths and cycle routes.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy promotes active and sustainable travel which may reduce emissions. Measures to mitigate traffic growth will help to protect areas with existing good air quality and tackle areas of poor air quality.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Policy 17: Water Environment and Flooding</b>
<b>Human health:</b> By ensuring new developments avoid or reduce flood risk, this policy will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy protects the water environment which will have positive effects on biodiversity.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy helps to reduce the impact of climate change by requiring new development to take account of flood avoidance and management.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy protects the water environment. It helps to safeguard material and community assets from the impact of flooding.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Soil:</b> The policy protects floodplains and the associated soils from development.
<b>Water:</b> The primary focus of the policy is to protect the water environment and avoid flood risk.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> Protecting watercourses and floodplains will ensure the integrity and character of local landscapes.
<b>Policy 18: Waste</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy protects human health by ensuring the continuation of existing waste facilities and the appropriate location of new waste facilities.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy has criteria to ensure new developments do not adversely affect protected habitats and species and other biodiversity.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy promotes the implementation of the Zero Waste Plan which will help reduce the impact of climate change. It requires development to meet criteria to reduce the effects of increased traffic at new locations.

<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy safeguards existing waste facilities and promotes recycling which will protect natural resources.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> There may be issues with air pollution related to odour and traffic from existing sites. The policy requires new developments to meet specific criteria to minimise such effects.
<b>Soil:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Water:</b> The policy has criteria to ensure new developments do not adversely affect the water environment.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Policy 19: Wind Energy</b>
<b>Human health:</b> The policy supports wind turbine development as a source of renewable energy. This can potentially reduce dependency on fossil fuels and associated air quality issues which can impact on health.
<b>Biodiversity:</b> The policy has potential to have both positive and negative effects on some habitats and species but the policy and SG set out criteria to protect these. These include peatlands, woodlands and designated sites.
<b>Climatic Factors:</b> The policy supports wind turbine development as a source of renewable energy which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with other forms of energy generation.
<b>Natural Resources and Material Assets:</b> The policy promotes the sustainable use of wind as a natural resource. It recognises wind energy as part of the area's infrastructure.
<b>Built and Historic Environment:</b> No significant effects identified.
<b>Air, Noise and Light:</b> The policy supports wind turbine development as a source of renewable energy which reduces dependency on fossil fuels which will improve air quality. There may be issues with noise from turbines, however, the policy and SG requires new developments to meet regulatory standards to minimise such effects.
<b>Soil:</b> Although the policy has the potential to have negative effects on some soils, specifically peatland, the policy and SG set out criteria to mitigate impacts.
<b>Water:</b> In the short term during construction there can potentially be negative effects on the water environment. However, the policy and SG set out criteria to mitigate impacts.
<b>Landscape and Townscape:</b> Developments arising from the policy may affect the character and integrity of landscape. However, the policy and SG sets criteria to reduce and mitigate negative effects, for example, by directing development away from designated landscape areas.

## Assessment of cumulative and synergistic impacts

5.10 As part of the overall assessment of the policies and supplementary guidance the potential for cumulative effects across and between each of the environmental issues was also assessed. The results indicated that those environmental issues associated with the wider human health issues scored highly as did the built and historic environment and the use of natural resources and material assets. Other environmental issues were more mixed (**Table 6**).

**Table 6: Cumulative impacts across the SEA objectives of policies**

SEA Objective	Score	Summary of environmental effects
To improve human health and community wellbeing	<b>+ / ++</b>	The policies and supplementary guidance in the Proposed SLLDP are strong at promoting cumulative improvements in many aspects of human health particularly through community wellbeing and social interaction.
To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	<b>+ / -</b>	The policies and supplementary guidance will potentially have positive effects on biodiversity and will encourage habitat connectivity by safeguarding against inappropriate development location particularly across rural and Green Belt areas.
To protect high quality and sensitive soils	<b>+ / -</b>	The policies and supplementary guidance safeguard and protect sensitive soils from inappropriate development. Potential development sites are promoted on existing brownfield or vacant land. This will alleviate soil loss through permanent soil capping.

SEA Objective	Score	Summary of environmental effects		
To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	+/-	The policies in the SLLDP seek to avoid new development within flood risk areas and within close proximity to existing water courses. Development in rural locations is focused on areas with existing sewage networks to minimise potential effects on the river network from septic tank runoff.		
To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+/-	Traffic growth and the movement of people and materials are the main issues affecting air quality, The policies and supplementary guidance aim to minimise the need for private vehicles and promote the use of public transport and active travel. Safeguarding areas with good air quality are also a focus in relevant policies.		
Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	+/-	The policies and supplementary guidance have a strong focus on reducing both the causes and effects of climate change. They promote the use of renewables and zero-carbon homes and set out wider mitigation measures to address predicted changes in the future climate.		
To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	+ / ++	The policies in the SLLDP aim to promote the cultural richness of the area. They provide the opportunity to regenerate local areas and thus improve community sustainability. They protect a range of historic environment designations.		
To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	+ / ++	The policies and supplementary guidance promote the use of existing material assets and natural resources, including wind energy.		
Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	+/-	The policies and supplementary guidance restrict development on existing Green Belt land and open space within urban areas which will minimise effects on the urban and local landscapes. SLLDP policies and supplementary guidance focus development to minimise landscape effects They promote the expansion of the existing Green Network which will mitigate adverse visual effects.		
<b>Key</b>	<b>++</b> Major Positive	<b>+</b> Minor Positive	<b>-</b> Minor Negative	<b>+/-</b> Mixed Effects

5.11 Schedule 3 (7) of the SEA Act requires an explanation of the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the SLLDP. The SEA demonstrated that the SLLDP should result in positive effects across the full range of environmental issue, particularly in terms of human health, climate change and the historic and natural environment in South Lanarkshire.

5.12 The assessment identified areas where positive outcomes would only be reached through appropriate mitigation measures, particularly in relation to proposed development sites, their locations and the promotion of appropriate energy efficiency measures. Where either potential negative or positive effects were identified, mitigation and enhancement measures have been developed. The assessment identified proposed actions to assist in the delivery of sustainable economic growth as outlined in the policy direction proposed for the SLLDP. The actions taken should ensure the promotion, prevention, reduction and offset of any significantly adverse effects or enhancement opportunities on the environment.

## 6. Monitoring Strategy and Next Steps

---

6.1 In order to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects following adoption of the proposed SLLDP a draft action plan has been prepared. In addition, monitoring of environment indicators will continue through the Council's State of the Environment Report. This monitoring will assist in the early identification of environmental issues (either positive or negative) associated with the implementation of the SLLDP. The development of the final action plan will consider any appropriate comments received through the SLLDP consultation process. Monitoring will be conducted annually and reported biennially in line with the State of the Environment reporting requirements.

### **Next Steps**

8.2 **Table 11** lists future milestones in the development of the SLLDP and its SEA and the dates when these are expected to be completed.

**Table 11 – Milestones**

<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Expected date</b>
Consultation on the Proposed SLLDP and associated Environmental Report Annex	16 May 2013
Consultation deadline	28 June 2013
Examination	October/November 2013
Post adoption SEA statement	April 2014



## Appendix 1 – Consultation Comments Received on Environment Report

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
<b>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</b>		
<b>General comments</b>	We welcome the table in appendix 1 of the (Environment) Report outlining how our comments have been taken into account and are satisfied with the actions taken.	Noted.
	The report is well set out and we are satisfied that an adequate assessment of strategic policy alternatives, potential development sites and policy options has been carried out. It can be clearly seen from the matrix in appendix 7 where there are potential negative environmental effects. We welcome the column setting out potential mitigation measures for the options.	Noted.
<b>Table 8</b>	It is noted that one of the criterion for assessing pressure for changes sites is restricting development within flood areas. We would ask that in the first instance flood risk avoidance should be promoted and development proposals should be both free from significant flood risk from any source and not materially increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. The principle of avoidance should also be taken into account when considering potential mitigation measures. Further details of our policy position on flooding relative to land use planning can be found in our <a href="#">Interim Position Statement on Planning and Flooding</a> .	We have taken these factors into account during the assessment of sites in both the Environment Report and its Annex. We have had regard for SEPA's policy position on flooding when preparing the policies which form part of the Proposed SLLDP and in carrying out the SEA of the policies.
	We welcome the reference to the need for the provision of SUDS in the larger community growth areas, however, it should be noted that SUDS are a legal requirement under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 for all developments apart from run-off from a single dwelling and its curtilage, or if the discharge is to coastal water.	Noted. This will be further addressed in more detail in the Environment/Climate Change Supplementary Guidance.
<b>Scottish Natural Heritage</b>		
<b>General comments</b>	We note that our suggestions offered at scoping stage have now largely been taken account of within the report. Overall the ER provides a clear and concise assessment of the impacts and we consider it an example of good practice.	Noted.
<b>Question 1</b>	We suggest that the list of National PPS in Appendix 2 is amended to include the National Planning Framework 2.	Thank you for drawing this to our attention. This was omitted in error.
<b>Question 2</b>	Agreed.	Noted.
<b>Question 3</b>	Given the multiple benefits that green-networks can provide, in Table 4 of the ER the Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Climatic Factors and Material Assets sections could all be improved further by including "Promote green networks (GN)" as an 'opportunity' in column 4.	The opportunities identified cover a wide range of environmental objectives which includes the components that make up green networks.
<b>Question 4</b>	The 'assessment criteria for the sites' could be further enhanced by amending/ adding the following questions:	-
	<b>SEA Objective 'Climatic Factors'</b> Add - 'Will the site offer an opportunity for climate change adaptation through the integration of green infrastructure or through the provision of a SUDs scheme?'	Noted. This was considered during the SEA of all sites.

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p><b>SEA objective 'Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna'</b> Add - 'Will any development on the site ensure the protection and enhancement of areas of existing trees, woodland and hedges?'</p>	Noted. This was considered during the SEA of all sites.
	<p><b>SEA objective 'Landscape and Townscape'</b> Amend as follows: 'Will the site have a significant detrimental effect on the landscape value of the area (as detailed in the South Lanarkshire Landscape Character Assessment) or those areas designated as Special Landscape Areas'.</p>	Noted. This was considered during the SEA of all sites.
	We suggest that Appendix 3, of the ER could be improved if the environmental indicators were more specific in nature. This would be useful in terms of monitoring the plan, for example, how is 'Countryside Access' to be measured; length of path network, or perhaps number of people using certain key parts of the network? Similarly, 'Landscape' is an indicator, but it isn't clear how landscape change is to be measured.	More detail was previously provided in Table 2 of the Scoping Report. Appendix 3 is derived from the Council's State of the Environment Report which is currently being updated.
	In terms of soil indicators, we have recently been using soil-map data to generate more simple maps of 'carbon-rich soils' as part of a report for each planning authority. We have done this in order to provide planning authorities with meaningful data that they can use in setting out a policy approach and in monitoring change. We would be happy to provide you with a report for South Lanarkshire. If you are interested in this, please contact the Lanark office.	We will be in touch with your local office to discuss data availability and how this can also be incorporated into the State of the Environment Report for South Lanarkshire.
<b>Question 5</b>	We consider that the alternative options 1 and 3 (para. 3.8 of MIR) are not realistic. The MIR itself says that alternative option 1 'would not meet government guidelines' and option 3 ('encourage all types of development in all locations') is clearly not in line with Scottish Planning Policy. Option 2 (Zero Carbon) could be in line with SPP, depending on how it is proposed to be achieved, but in the absence of any further detail, it is not possible to comment on how realistic or achievable that objective is in the context of other plan objectives.	Noted. Alternative 4 was selected which is to 'Develop a South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan that generates sustainable growth against a low carbon economy.'
	In our comments with respect to the MIR, we have suggested that it would be beneficial (given its nature, scale and location) to assess the Owenstown proposal as an alternative spatial strategy, rather than just as a 'pressure site'. Whatever the merits of the proposal, we consider that it should be given a higher profile in the MIR. In turn we would recommend that a direct comparison is made in the SEA with the other key housing allocations in terms of the relative contributions they would make to achieving SEA objectives.	Following SEA and other considerations it has been decided not to include the Owenstown proposal in the Proposed Plan.
	Of those options presented, Option 4 appears to be the best in terms of meeting SEA objectives. However, the comments section on this preferred alternative 4, (page 25 of ER) states 'whilst not the best option environmentally it is the most sensible option when ...still meet the needs of the population'. Para 6.3 would seem to contradict this statement as it states 'Option 4 identified that appropriate land use for development was key to promoting the best environmental outcome for the SLLDP...' We suggest therefore that it would be sensible to review the comments section of Option 4 so that the results of the assessment are more clearly explained.	Noted. The Council considers that option 4 is the best option from an environmental perspective despite there being some negative effects.



Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
<b>Question 6</b>	The 'Environment' section does not appear to specifically consider the effects of the plan on landscape. We would suggest that the 'Revised Vision, Aims and Actions' column of Appendix 6 is amended to include reference to this. This may also require changes to table 3.1 of the MIR.	Thank you for drawing this to our attention. We have specifically considered landscape issues when assessing the sites and policies in the Proposed SLLDP. This is set out in more detail in the ER Annex.
<b>Question 7</b>	While we are generally in agreement with the site assessment provided in Appendix 7 of the ER, there are several issues which may benefit from further consideration in future revisions of the report. These are:	–
	In some instances, the assessment appears to underestimate the potential impacts on locally and nationally designated sites. For example, the site at Lighthlands Rd, Bothwell (HM/82/007) is noted in Technical Report 2 as directly affecting a site of local nature conservation value and potentially indirectly affecting a site of national natural heritage value (Hamilton Low Parks SSSI). However, Appendix 7 records 'no significant SEA issues' in respect of biodiversity, flora or fauna. The assessment should be revisited to ensure that these issues are fully recorded.	Each site assessed on individual basis. The SSSI is fed from the River Clyde and the site is far enough removed with physical barriers to minimise any environmental effects on the SSSI site.
	'Fixed' development, such as housing, is unlikely to have any significant implications for the flight paths of pink-footed geese associated with the Westwater Special Protection Area. The assessment should be revisited to ensure that any such issues are not overstated in the assessment.	Each site assessed on individual basis. The prospective use of sites is not always known at SEA stage. This is also further addressed in the HRA.
	Sites assessed as having an impact on the Green Network are generally recorded in the assessment as having SEA issues in respect of biodiversity, flora and fauna. However, given the multiple benefits that arise from the Green Network, there may also be issues in respect of other SEA topics, such as Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets.	Noted. This has been reflected in the SEA of policies and sites in the ER Annex.
	In some cases, areas of woodland referred to as 'ancient woodland' (which has a continuity of woodland cover since at least 1750 and may be remnants of Scotland's original forest cover) are in fact 'long-established woodland of plantation origin' (which has a continuity of woodland cover since at least 1860 and may have been felled and replanted several times since). The assessment should be revisited in light of this to ensure that the conclusions drawn are still considered relevant. We would however support the protection of long established woodland from the impacts of development.	Noted. Where appropriate the sites have been reassessed to reflect the correct category of woodland.
	Orchards are a characteristic feature of the Clyde Valley and a habitat which has become increasingly fragmented due to habitat loss, including conversion to other land uses. We would suggest that further loss of orchard land (e.g. in relation to sites CL/32/001 and CL/35/003) should be considered an issue which has greater than "minimum SEA issues" in terms of biodiversity, flora and fauna. The loss of orchard ground is likely to also have implications for landscape character within the Clyde Valley.	The assessments of both sites have been amended to reflect this.
	The assessment should ensure mitigation measures are fully identified. We note, for example that no mitigation is proposed in relation to site CL/42/001, despite the potential for habitat disturbance having been identified. If no mitigation is possible, we suggest that	The assessment narrative has been changed to reflect potential mitigation measure.

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>this is recorded.</p> <p>The assessment should be reviewed to ensure that the assessment of similar issues (e.g. proximity to ancient woodland, location within Green Network areas) is consistent across sites.</p>	<p>Noted. We have tried to apply consistency wherever possible.</p>
<b>Question 8</b>	<p>It is not clear why Options 2 &amp; 3 (and the alternatives) has been scoped out of 'Evaluating of potential environmental effects' in Appendix 8, since they would both appear to promote change that could have significant (positive or negative) effects.</p> <p>Similarly, it is not clear why Preferred Option 13 (developer contributions) and the alternative (impacts to be funded through public finance) have been scoped out. Given that developer contributions could be used to fund green infrastructure and other environmental improvements, it is likely that the preferred option could have a significant (positive) effect on the environment.</p> <p>Although we understand why Option 18 (the policy on the use of supplementary guidance) is not considered for assessment, some of the future Supplementary Guidance is itself likely to require assessment, and we would recommend that where possible, the scope and content of the Supplementary Guidance be assessed now as part of the SEA process for the parent plan. In other words, it would be useful to indicate now which of these pieces of guidance are likely to need SEA in the future.</p> <p>We suggest the second SEA objective in Appendix 8 (regarding biodiversity) should be reworded as follows: "To protect and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity". This is because 'promote' 'enhance' and 'improve' (the existing wording) effectively amount to the same thing and the protection of existing biodiversity should be part of the objective.</p> <p>It is not clear why it has not been possible to assess the impact of proposed boundary changes (Option 11) on SEA objectives (Appendix 8). We note that Table 10. of the ER page 40, states that 'The revision of settlement boundaries should aim to minimise impacts on the landscape by removing or reducing irregular settlement boundaries', so it would be useful to demonstrate this through a future iteration of the ER. Some of the individual sites listed in Appendix 7 identify negative impacts when adjustment of the settlement boundary is assessed e.g. site CL/04/007 – Gunns Meadow, Biggar. We would advise that any future iteration of the ER (Appendix 8) takes these types of assessments (positive and negative) into account and records them appropriately.</p>	<p>In paragraph 8.7 we set our reasons for scoping out these options and alternatives. Primarily, we are of the view that there were limited environmental issues associated with them. However, we have assessed the relevant policies for this topic within the Proposed Plan.</p> <p>In paragraph 8.7 we set our reasons for scoping out these options and alternatives. Primarily, we are of the view that there were limited environmental issues associated with them. However, we have assessed the relevant policies for this topic within the Proposed Plan.</p> <p>We have taken a proportionate approach by assessing the policies in the Proposed SLLDP and associated supplementary guidance together and this is reported in the ER Annex.</p> <p>We have changed this SEA objective to read: 'To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity'.</p> <p>At the time of initial assessment we had insufficient information to fully assess the effects of the settlement boundary changes. However, we have reassessed any settlements where there are proposed boundary changes as a result of planning consents being issued or where there has been a release of land for potential development. This is reflected in the ER Annex.</p>

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
<b>Question 9</b>	Option 16 (Waste) appears to have been omitted from consideration in this section, even though Appendix 8 of the ER recorded two minor negative effects. We would recommend that mitigation measures are incorporated for any policies related to this option in the proposed plan.	Noted. This has been considered in the SEA of the Waste Policy, which mitigates adverse impacts.
	We would also suggest that green networks could be added as an enhancement measure under Option 1 Spatial Strategy on page 41 of the ER.	This is being addressed in the Green Networks and Greenspace supplementary guidance.
	There does not appear to be any current Actions listed in Table 10 to ensure the proposed mitigation measures are implemented. We suggest that details of these should be included in the next iteration of the ER and that, where appropriate, the actions required are also included in the Action Programme in due course.	Noted. The Action Plan for the LDP will contain appropriate action to mitigate or enhance environmental issues.
<b>Monitoring Strategy</b>	It is good to see that the finalised monitoring plan will consider any appropriate comments received through the MIR consultation process. As mentioned previously we would be happy to provide comment on any proposed indicators or targets for this stage. The proposed monitoring strategy should also try to identify unforeseen environmental effects which would allow for remedial action to be taken.	Noted.
<b>Policies carried forward from previous plan</b>	We recommend that where policies are rolling forward without change from the previous Local Plan (2009), the proposed plan ER should include a simple screening exercise to assess whether there could be any cumulative effects in combination with policies that are changing.	All policies in the Proposed SLLDP have been subject to SEA, this includes the consideration of cumulative effects.
<b>Appendix 7 – Site specific comments</b>		
CR/67/004	Woodland is long-established woodland of plantation origin, rather than ancient woodland.	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to reflect the category of woodland.
CL/01/001	Woodland is long-established woodland of plantation origin, rather than ancient woodland.	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to reflect the category of woodland.
CL/03/001	it is not clear whether the sites location within the Special Landscape Area has been considered	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to show consideration for the SLA.
CL/03/002	It is not clear whether the sites location within the Special Landscape Area has been considered. The site has the potential to negatively affect local biodiversity interests through loss of the wetland area.	The assessment has been changed for biodiversity and landscape. The supporting narrative has also been amended.
CL/10/004 CL/10/009	These sites have the potential to affect Jock's Burn, which has been identified as being of biodiversity value and a continuation of the local Green Network.	The assessments of both sites have been changed.
CL/12/002 CL/13/001 – 007	These sites lie within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese from the Westwater SPA. Please see our comments on these sites in our response to the Main Issues Report.	The assessments of these sites have been changed.

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
CL/13/006	Woodland is long-established woodland of plantation origin, rather than ancient woodland.	The assessment of this site has been changed.
CL/21/004	Although there are small areas of ancient woodland present, much of the woodland within the site boundary is long-established woodland of plantation origin.	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to reflect the presence of both ancient woodland and long established woodland of plantation origin.
CL/23/001 CL/23/002	These sites lie within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese from the Westwater SPA. Please see our comments on these sites in our response to the Main Issues Report. The woodland adjacent to site CL/23/002 is long established woodland of plantation origin, rather than ancient woodland.	The assessments of these sites have been changed.
CL/35/001	The site is adjacent to ancient woodland and 'other' woodland (current woodlands where there has only been a short break in the continuity of woodland cover since 1750). The assessment should be revisited to ensure it is consistent with the assessment of other similar sites.	This was an oversight and the assessment has been changed to reflect this.
CL/37/003	The site is adjacent to ancient woodland and in proximity to the Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC. The assessment should be revisited to ensure it is consistent with the assessment of other similar sites.	The assessment of this site has been changed.
CL/37/004/8 CL/37/008	These sites are in proximity to the Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC. Consideration should be given to the potential for indirect effects (as per site CL/42/001).	Noted but it is considered no amendments to the assessments are required.
CL/38/001	The site lies within the Strategic Green Network. The assessment should be revisited to ensure it is consistent with the assessment of other similar sites.	The site is not located in or close to the Green Network.
CL/55/001 – 003	These sites lie within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese from the Westwater SPA. Please see our comments on these sites in our response to the Main Issues Report.	The assessments of these sites have been changed.
CL/65/003	We understand that the Tinto Hills SSSI area has been removed from the development site now proposed.	The assessment is based on maps submitted in response to the MIR.
CL/65/007	Woodland is long-established woodland of plantation origin, rather than ancient woodland.	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to reflect the category of woodland.
CL/65/009 CL/65/010	These sites lie within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese from the Westwater SPA. Please see our comments on these sites in our response to the Main Issues Report. Woodland is long-established woodland of plantation origin, rather than ancient woodland.	The assessments of these sites have been changed.
EK/76/001	The presence of recreational access to an area of Community Woodland, as identified in Technical Report 2, suggests there may be an issue in terms of Material Assets which would require to be addressed.	There is no community woodland at present near or within this site. No changes are proposed within the SLLDP.
EK/78/002	The adjacent Braehead marsh/marshy grassland local nature conservation site may be vulnerable to indirect hydrological effects associated with development of this site.	The assessment of this site has been amended.

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
EK/78/003	The assessment should consider the presence of the Bystone local nature conservation site immediately adjacent to the site.	The assessment of this site has been amended.
EK/78/006	The assessment should consider the presence of the woodland, which Technical Report 2 identifies as potentially of high conservation value.	The assessment of this site has been amended.
EK/78/007	Surrounding woodland is long-established woodland of plantation origin.	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to reflect the category of woodland.
EK/78/008	The assessment should consider the presence of the woodland, which Technical Report 2 identifies as potentially of biodiversity interest.	The assessment of this site has been amended.
HM/82/001 HM/82/007	The potential impacts on the Laignlands wetland local nature conservation site and Hamilton Low Parks SSSI, as identified in Technical Report 2, should be recognised.	The assessments of these sites have been changed.
HM/82/008	The proximity of the site to Bothwell Castle Grounds SSSI should be recognised.	The assessment of this site has been amended.
HM/82/12	The assessment should consider the presence of the Bothwell Golf Course Woods local nature conservation site within the site.	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to reflect the presence of local woodland.
HM/83/001	Woodland is long-established woodland of plantation origin, rather than ancient woodland.	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to reflect the category of woodland.
HM/84/003 HM/84/004	The proximity of these sites to Millburn SSSI should be recognised.	The assessment of both sites has been changed.
HM/85/001	Part of the site is close to an area of long-established woodland of plantation origin. The assessment of the site in respect of this should be consistent with the assessment of other sites where woodland is in similar proximity.	The assessment has not been changed but the supporting text has been amended to reflect the site's proximity to woodland.
HM/89/001	The site is partly wooded and is adjacent to an area of ancient semi-natural woodland.	The assessment of this site has been amended.
HM/90/001 HM/91/002 HM/91/003	The potential cumulative effects of these sites on woodland should be recognised.	The assessments of these sites have been changed.
HM/92/002	The proximity of the site to Millburn SSSI should be recognised.	The assessment of this site has been amended.
<b>Historic Scotland</b>		
<b>General Comments</b>	The Environmental Report (ER) sets out clearly the steps of how the environmental assessment of the Main Issues Report (MIR) was undertaken. We welcome that the ER includes a discussion of the changes that have occurred in the course of the plan's development. Appendix 6 – Redraft of the Main Issues Report – is especially helpful in setting out how the policy options for the draft vision, aims and actions have changed prior to further assessments. We welcome that the comments we provided at scoping stage have been considered, along with action to be taken, and are set out in Appendix 1 of the ER.	Noted.

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>The Non Technical Summary (NTS) gives a good account of the findings of the assessment. It highlights that the predicted significant environmental effects of the MIR are likely overall to have a significant benefit. There are some elements of the proposed sites and spatial strategy that did not support the sustainability policy direction, and we welcome that there is further consideration proposed towards improving linkage between environmental assets and promoting sustainable economic development across the community. We have made some suggestions in the attached annex that demonstrate how the historic environment has a part to play in this.</p>	<p>Noted. This has been progressed in the Proposed SLLDP.</p>
	<p>We also note and agree with the NTS that there are some aspects of the assessment that highlight mitigation and enhancement measures for consideration. In particular we consider that there is potential for setting impacts to historic environment features which has not been considered in the individual site assessment exercise in Appendix 7. Perhaps the potential for this could be added to the list of key recommendations in the bullet for the conservation area recommendation? We have set out in more detail comments in respect of this at question 7 in the attached annex.</p>	<p>This was considered within the site assessments in relation to the SEA objective which covers landscape and townscape.</p>
	<p>We are pleased to note that the NTS was also integrated into the MIR itself, and we hope that the findings and monitoring of the SEA will be integrated with the monitoring of the development plan, perhaps as part of the action programme. Taking all this into consideration, we are generally content to agree with the findings of the assessment.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<b>Question 1</b>	<p>We note from scoping report comments Appendix 1 that the updated SHEP and the New Lanark World Heritage Site and Management Plan are included in the assessment. We are content with this approach.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
	<p>We consider that there are further cross cutting policy themes for the MIR Culture Strategy as identified in Table 1, and similarly to those identified for the Local Biodiversity Action Plan strategy and the Tourism Action Plan, such as the spatial strategy sustainable economic growth, land use and transport themes.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<b>Question 2</b>	<p>The key environmental protection objective of the legislation and policy framework for the historic environment includes a commitment 'to protect' as well as enhance (where appropriate), you may wish to strengthen your key theme and vision for the Cultural Heritage strategy by including this commitment in your comments and 'key delivery area column' at Table 1.</p>	<p>Noted, however Table 1 is intended to provide a summary of the key purpose of each policy, plan and strategy in the hierarchy.</p>
<b>Question 3</b>	<p>Although not mentioned specifically in this section, we note that potential negative impacts on conservation areas are considered in the scoping in Table 3 and we assume that built heritage baseline includes conservation areas? We are therefore content with baseline set out for relevant aspects of the historic environment including New Lanark WHS and important historic battlefields included in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields.</p>	<p>Noted. Built heritage referred to in Table 3 includes conservation areas.</p>
<b>Question 4</b>	<p>We are content with the SEA objectives for the historic environment and how these have been applied. We have no further comments to offer on this question.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<b>Question 5</b>	<p>We are content with the assessment of alternatives to the plan and the results recorded in Appendix 4.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Question 6	We welcome that the assessment has highlighted the need to incorporate a sustainable theme throughout the plan, in order to achieve the main Vision Themes and objectives of the plan. As noted above in our comments for question 1, the historic environment can play an important role in achieving sustainable economic growth through sympathetic reuse of historic buildings and regeneration projects in towns and cities. You may wish to embed this into the Environment section in Table 7, comment column, which notes the need for closer links between the richness of local biodiversity environment with communities, you could further expand this to include the historic environment. This could then be carried into the key recommendations box at the end of Table 7.	Noted. We concur that the historic environment could have been more explicitly discussed in this section.
Question 7	We found the assessment tables set out in Appendix 7 clear and easy to follow. The colour coded scores for recording issues was also helpful in allowing for clear interpretation of the impacts identified in the course of the assessment for each allocation. However, we did find in some instances that that the assessment has not taken into account fully the potential for negative impacts to the setting of some historic environment sites. This includes potential for both direct and also setting impacts to the historic environment sites that were out with the boundary of the allocation area, but were within the vicinity of it. There were a number of allocations in Appendix 7 where this had occurred, and the results of this were then carried through into the assessment sheets that contained all the details for each site within the MIR Technical Reports 1 and 2, giving an impression that there were no constraints/issues for the historic environment. We have set out below some examples to demonstrate where the assessment could consider this if further environmental assessment work is undertaken (the list is not exhaustive and there are other instances where this has occurred):	Noted. Noted. Please see individual site comments below.
CL/40/002	Auchtykirkal, New Trows Road, Lesmahagow has a green recorded score (no SEA issues) however, the NE end of the development site lies on the opposite side of the road from B listed Birkwood, West Lodge although potential negative impacts to the setting of this building are not recorded in Appendix 7.	Not in close enough proximity to register SEA concern.
CL/65/005	Hyndford House has recorded a green score. The site lies approximately 83m east of SM Hyndford House Crannog, which is located in a boggy woodland setting. There could be direct Impacts from the housing development through tree felling or drainage improvements that could affect the water table. There could also be setting impacts to the monument if there were tree clearance in this area	The assessment of this site has been changed.
HM/82/007	Laightlands Road Bothwell has also recorded a green score, the housing site is located on the opposite side of the road from A listed Bothwell, Laightlands Road, Gleneden, there could be potential for impacts to the setting of this house from the development.	The assessment of this site has been changed.
CL/35/001	We are pleased to note that the assessment has recorded potential for negative impacts to New Lanark WHS buffer zone, and New Lanark conservation area for the Pleasance Byretown development. The eastern part of the development also lies within the Falls of Clyde Garden and Designed Landscape.	Noted. The assessment of this site has been changed.

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>We found the summary of potential issues at section 8.5 helpful in highlighting some of the key concerns for the plan that have arisen as a result of the environmental assessment. Given that there may be more sites that have potential to have setting impacts on historic environment sites, you may wish to expand the conservation area bullet (9th bullet) to include potential impacts to the setting of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and gardens and designed landscapes. This will ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place or identified.</p>	<p>Agreed. We have reworded the relevant bullet point in the Environment Report Annex to reflect your suggestion.</p>
<p><b>Question 8</b></p>	<p>We note that Appendix 8 shows the assessment results for the policy options proposed within the MIR and how these will affect the environment. The Monitoring Statement accompanying the MIR and SEA ER discusses the initial recommendations regarding the policies and proposals currently contained in the SLLP and how these should be taken forward into the plan. We note that some will be retained, although the ER does not include a discussion on how these will be assessed. We would expect that any current policies which are rolling forward into the new plan are assessed for significant environmental effects. It will be important for any new alternatives that may arise from these existing policies to be identified during the development of the Proposed Plan, and we would expect that policy changes that are not included in the MIR to be considered for significant effects and assessed (if necessary). Further information on this can be found in the PAN for the environmental assessment of development plans (paras 4.6-4.19 - <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/306466/0096206.pdf">www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/306466/0096206.pdf</a>)</p> <p>We are generally content with the findings of Table 8 Summary of key environmental effects and receptors. For Option 5 Retail and Commercial, you may wish to consider the potential for positive effects that the historic environment can have in the form of regeneration and reuse of historic buildings (as noted at question 6 above). This will help with promoting links and cross cutting themes into the MIR Environment Theme.</p>	<p>All policies and proposals in the Proposed SLLDP have been subject to SEA and the findings reported in the Environment Report Annex.</p> <p>Noted. We have taken your suggestion into account within the assessment of the Proposed SLLDP policies. (Table 5 in the Environment Report Annex)</p>
<p><b>Monitoring</b></p>	<p>We welcome the commitment to monitor the significant environmental effects of the plan, in order to gauge the effectiveness of any mitigation measures to be employed and to manage any uncertainty about the plan's environmental effects. We are also content that the monitoring carried out for the SEA will be integrated with the broader monitoring framework of the performance of the plan, as well as taking cognisance of indicators associated with other policy indicators (some of which are already monitored through the Council's State of Environment Report). This will increase efficiency and prevent overlaps.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>



## Appendix 2 – State of the Environment Baseline

### Introduction to the local environment

The SEA Act requires the Environment Report to include a description of ‘the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the



plan or programme’, and ‘the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected’. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan will operate and the constraints and targets this context imposes. The full environmental baseline for South Lanarkshire used to assess the environmental parameters can be found in the Council’s State of the Environment Report, 2011 (see **Section 3** for link).

The current state of the environment is presented in support of the predicted assessment of the potential affects associated with implementing the SLLDP. The environmental baseline provides information on both the current and potential issues directly associated with the SLLDP, with the likely future state without implementing the Plan estimated using past trends.

### Environmental Baseline

The baseline for the environmental indicators set out within the assessment criteria of the SLLDP have been compiled and presented in this section. The current status of the key environmental indicators has been identified using trends from past data sets.

<b>G</b> Good	<b>F</b> Fair	↑ Improving
<b>P</b> Poor	<b>L</b> Limited data	↓ Deteriorating
		↔ No change

### Population and Human Health

South Lanarkshire is one of Scotland's most diverse areas, with a population of 311,951 and covers 1,772 square kilometres of land. It consists of heavily populated urban areas to the north and an extensive rural area to the south and west. Many parts of South Lanarkshire experience an excellent quality of life with good employment prospects, high standards of health care and low levels of crime. However, areas of South Lanarkshire bear testimony to the legacy of heavy

industrialisation which has had an impact on the physical, social and economic environment. There are serious pockets of deprivation both within urban and rural areas. In these areas people may experience disadvantage, and encounter problems associated with low income, poor health, low educational attainment, lack of access to learning opportunities and employment, and low expectations.

Action to improve health and tackle health inequalities is co-ordinated through a Joint Health Improvement Plan – Stronger together for health 3. Three long term outcomes have been set out in the Plan.

National policy documents have reiterated the importance of health inequalities, and giving children the best possible start in life: ‘Equally Well’, with a focus on health inequality, the ‘Early Years’ Framework’, which concentrates on the 0-8 age group including parenting, and ‘Achieving our Potential’, a national policy on tackling poverty, provide three inter-related pillars of social policy for Scotland. This work has been supplemented by the publication of ‘Good Places Better Health’, which looked at the impact of the environment and place on health, and a review of ‘Equally Well’ produced in 2010. Collectively these policy documents create a context which demands an appreciation of systemic relationships across topic areas and professional boundaries.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
General Population	F	↑	<b>Population</b> – The population within South Lanarkshire is increasing at a faster rate than the Scottish average, with the proportion of older population showing the greatest increase.
	F	↑	<b>Life Expectancy (male)</b> – Although life expectancy for men has increased over recent years, it remains below Scottish average which has increased at a slightly greater rate.
	F	↑	<b>Life Expectancy (female)</b> – Life expectancy for women has increased in recent years, and is just below the Scottish average.
Physical Health	P	↓	<b>Coronary heart disease</b> – CHD remains a major source of deaths in the under 75 – usually taken to be early or premature deaths. The rate of decline in deaths is slower than for Scotland as a whole.
	F	↑	<b>Cancer</b> – Although there are significant improvements in some types of cancer, it remains a major cause of death for those aged under 75, with death rates now below the Scottish average.
	P	↓	<b>Stroke</b> – The incidence of strokes continues to increase and is a major cause of death for those under 75, with mortality ratios increased above the Scottish ratio.
Alcohol Related Deaths	P	↓	Alcohol related deaths have continually increased in recent years, mirroring the national trend which has been recognised as a major challenge for public health.
Healthy Lifestyles	F	↔	<b>Lifestyle</b> – There is a large variation in the lifestyles of individuals indicating a variation in health related behaviours across South Lanarkshire.
	F	↔	<b>Environmental Deprivation</b> – There is a relationship between those areas suffering from environmental deprivation and low SIMD score.
	P	↓	<b>Recreation</b> – South Lanarkshire has the lowest rate of residents undertaking recreation activities.

### Baseline Situation

Life expectancy has been increasing in South Lanarkshire but it remains below the Scottish average, and life expectancy for men has declined relative to Scottish average. South Lanarkshire’s health status is generally below Scottish average for many key indicators of health. Coronary heart disease, cancers and stroke account for the majority of deaths in South

Lanarkshire, and there is also a rise in deaths from alcoholic liver disease, mirroring the national picture. South Lanarkshire also follows the national pattern in that there are significant differences between communities across South Lanarkshire in terms of health outcomes. These inequalities in health pose a major challenge for all partners as we look to improve health both at population level and within our more deprived communities. Within these communities, many of the population are physically disadvantaged with reduced physical activity. The local environment has a key role in contributing to the overall wellbeing of the population. A well-presented environment offers a wide range of activities and potential to improve in the overall character and health of an area.

## Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

'Biological diversity' encompasses all the species of plants, animals, and micro-organisms within an ecosystem, whilst biodiversity is generally used to measure the health of the ecosystem. The individual components that contribute to the diversity of an ecosystem can be subject to a number of pressures and threats, globally and locally, including pollution, fragmentation, land use and changes in climate.

The distribution and diversity of the ecological resource within South Lanarkshire is influenced by the variety in the geography and topography of the area. There are a series of distinct landscape character areas, each with varied and valuable biodiversity assets. Some of these biodiversity assets are internationally important, with others of national or local significance.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Designated Areas	F	↔	There has been no significant change across the designated features with 45% demonstrate favourable status, whilst the rest are in unfavourable or recovering status.
Local Nature Reserves	G	↑	There has been an increase in the number of Local Nature Reserves, with management practices in place to improve the overall condition of the Reserve sites.
Native Woodland	F	↑	Although total woodland cover is increasing, further work is required to improve connectivity of habitats, expanding native broadleaf woodland cover.
Ancient Woodland	F	↔	There is no change with ancient semi natural woodland cover, whilst there is limited data on the overall condition of this habitat.
Woodland Habitat Network			The recent Integrated Habitat Network study will provide baseline qualitative data.
Raised Bogs			There is insufficient data on the overall condition of raised and blanket bogs across the area, with only a small number of designated sites recorded as unfavourable.

### Baseline Situation

South Lanarkshire has a wide range of landscapes and habitats. Although the area is mainly agricultural land, there are still pockets of natural and semi natural habitats, including ancient woodland, peatland and upland moorland. The lack of detailed information on the range of habitats across the South Lanarkshire, their condition and the level of fragmentation between such habitats is of concern in determining the overall status of biodiversity within the area. Although fragmentation is detrimental to the connectivity of habitat systems, the main environmental pressures that are having an adverse effect on biodiversity within the area include the invasion of non-native species and the inappropriate location of urban development or development that is insensitive to the local natural environment. Arguably, the single greatest potential pressure on ecosystem function is climate change, with habitat fragmentation restricting the movement of species in response to this. Colonisation by non-native, invasive species is placing further pressure on remaining natural habitats.

## Historic and Cultural Heritage

South Lanarkshire encompasses a broad range of landscapes which have influenced the way man has utilised the land and dictated the growth of villages and towns. Within the broad, low-lying areas adjacent to the River Clyde the settlements are large while the rolling farmland beyond has a number of smaller settlements that grew either as market towns or as a result of a particular activity such as fruit growing. The upland hills are characterised by scattered farms and villages, with some settlements being there for simply one reason, such as the lead mining at Leadhills.

The valley of the River Clyde, particularly in the south of the area has formed a transport route for centuries and this is demonstrated by the large number of pre-historic and Roman remains that survive, reflecting its importance as a corridor from Carlisle through to the Highlands. The Clyde has also provided the power for industrial processes, such as the mills at New Lanark which were developed in association with philanthropic thinking on the provision of housing for mill workers. The importance of New Lanark is reflected in its World Heritage Site status.

Throughout South Lanarkshire the sheer variety of historic buildings and towns provide a rich sense of cultural identity across a diverse landscape. These are important in enhancing the quality of life and sense of identity of all South Lanarkshire's residents. Such a diverse range of historic and cultural assets is also a vital contributor to the area's economy through the attraction of visitors to South Lanarkshire.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Built Heritage	F	↓	There has been an increase in the number of listed buildings along with those on the 'Buildings at Risk' register.
Gardens and Designed Landscapes	G	↔	The number and condition of Gardens and Designed Landscapes areas within South Lanarkshire remains the same as the last report.
Archaeological Sites	F	↑	The numbers of archaeological sites recorded across South Lanarkshire have increased.
Battlefields	F	↔	There is limited information on the condition of battlefield sites, with less information on any additional associated sites.
Historical Heritage	G	↓	There has been a slight reduction in the number of historical attractions within South Lanarkshire.

### Baseline Situation

The historic and built heritage of South Lanarkshire is complex and varied, from Medieval Burghs such as Hamilton and Biggar through to planned villages such as New Lanark. There are numerous listed buildings ranging in size from castles to small agricultural cottages, with the greatest concentration of listed buildings being within the Medieval Burghs. In addition to those sites situated above ground there are numerous buried or ruinous archaeological assets which sometimes may not have been fully recorded.

Pressures on historic assets, comes from an increasing number of sources which may result in damage to or the complete loss of the building or site of cultural significance. However, incremental damage is far more common especially to individual buildings where adaptations or extensions have occurred without the full knowledge of its historic importance or through the use of inappropriate building styles or materials.

### Material Assets and Landscapes

Material assets could be described as the infrastructure of the Council and the resource of the area, whilst landscape relates directly to land use and the characteristics of the area. This could include land reserved for development and the extent the public has access to facilities and services. These issues are closely related with particular overlap in some areas including land use

and public access. Therefore it is logical that both material assets and landscape are considered together and that the environmental issues are jointly considered. The Council provides a range of services through managed facilities. It is important that these facilities match the needs of the population, whilst conserving the character of the area.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
<b>Vacant and Derelict Land</b>	<b>G</b>	↑	The area of vacant and derelict land has started to decrease again through re-development, since the recent addition of land associated with the M74 extension and Law Hospital closure.
<b>Recreational Land</b>	<b>F</b>	↔	Whilst redevelopment has increased specific recreational provisions, further improvements are necessary for green space provisions, particularly through linkage with other issues including biodiversity and habitat connectivity, and social/environmental deprivation.
<b>Countryside Access</b>	<b>F</b>	↑	The recent completion of the core path network is hoped to increase the general accessibility for the public to the wider countryside.
<b>Built Facilities</b>	<b>G</b>	↑	The majority of the schools across the area have been re-modernised, whilst their use as community hubs should be monitored. Many of the social housing areas have undergone home improvements which include energy efficiency measures.
<b>Landscape</b>	<b>G</b>	↔	Some developments can affect the visual amenity of the local landscape, however the landscape characteristic maps should help in identifying development areas that are not detrimental to the overall landscape characteristics of the area. Further consideration should be given to the quality of the local landscape at the community level.
<b>Minerals</b>	<b>F</b>	↔	Minerals remain an economically important resource across South Lanarkshire, with some sites currently going through a closure phase that is aimed to help enhance the current environment.

### Baseline Situation

South Lanarkshire offers a wide variety of recreational activities, with many areas well serviced by both recreational green space and built facilities. Public access to the wider environment is promoted through the Country Parks and the Core Path Network.

South Lanarkshire has a diverse landscape that is rich in scenic value and characterised by its diverse range of land uses. The area is dominated by features such as the Lowther Hills and the Clyde Valley. The diversity of the landscape across the area is a key feature of South Lanarkshire and therefore it is important that it is preserved and promoted for wider public use through a range of opportunities.

South Lanarkshire has areas of dense population, where development poses a risk to the very landscape that provides the area with its local characteristics. It is important that the green belt, local recreational and green space networks are maintained, whilst continuing to develop appropriate vacant and derelict land.

### Waste (as part of Material Assets)

The amount of waste generated and the subsequent methods of treatment are of growing social, economic and environmental concern. The types of waste produced, the various methods available for waste treatment and disposal, and the transport of waste are all detrimental to the environment. Good integrated waste management practices are therefore essential to minimise environmental impacts and protect human health.

Waste can be regarded as a potential resource, with increased levels of reuse, recycling and energy recovery contributing to sustainable development. Waste must be considered in a 'waste hierarchy' approach, with the reduction of waste at source at the top of the hierarchy, followed by reuse and/or recovery (through recycling, composting or energy recovery) and finally, disposal.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Waste Generation	F	↑	The level of waste generated in South Lanarkshire is starting to show a declining trend across all sectors, with individual households producing an average at 1.3 tonnes per household.
Waste Treatment	G	↑	The level of recycling and composting of waste has continually increased across South Lanarkshire, with <i>circa.</i> 40% collected for recycling and composting, whilst waste disposed via landfill has decreased.
Waste Management	G	↑	The recycling rate at Civic Amenity sites currently exceeds 70%, with the number of smaller recycling facilities staying the same.
Environmental Waste	F	↔	Street cleanliness across South Lanarkshire has currently fallen below the Scottish average, with illegal dumping remaining a major concern within the Council area.

### Baseline Situation

The majority of the waste collected by South Lanarkshire Council is municipal waste, which is showing signs of stabilising year on year. In order to reduce the rate of waste production it is vital that the consumption of raw materials is reduced, whilst at the same time maximising the rate of waste recovery. It is important to ensure that the methods employed to increase the rates of waste recovery do not themselves pollute the environment.

Waste can damage the environment in several ways, including:

- emissions of air pollutants including; greenhouse gases, dioxins and nitrogen oxides
- discharge of landfill leachate to groundwater and surface water;
- reduction in land use through landfill sites
- localised litter problems.

The South Lanarkshire Area Waste Plan aims to reduce the level of waste going to landfill (93% in 2000) to a more sustainable waste stream by increasing recovery through recycling, composting and other recovery technologies. In order to achieve this, the Council has invested heavily in infrastructure to increase the level of household municipal waste being recycled through the development of civic amenity sites and the provision of separate recycling bins for 90% of households in the South Lanarkshire area.

### Soils

Considered by many as simply 'dirt' it is in fact an extremely complex, variable and living medium. Soil has a role as a habitat and gene pool, is important for human activities, landscape and heritage and acts as a provider of raw materials.

Additionally, soil performs many vital functions: food and other biomass production, storage, filtration and transformation of many substances including water, carbon, and nitrogen. Indeed soil in its many forms is considered as an important carbon store. Scottish soils are estimated to contain approximately 3000 Mt Carbon, which is the majority of the soil carbon stock of the whole of the UK. Scottish peat soils are also significant carbon sinks both at European and global scales.

There is some evidence that levels of organic matter in Scottish soils may be declining. If the findings of a large study in England and Wales are replicated, they could represent a very significant reduction in the UK stock of terrestrial carbon.

Agriculture is an important factor as land use disturbs the soil and over time can change soil carbon levels. This is important for Scotland where many soils have high levels of organic matter, and thus the potential for large emissions. The rate of organic matter loss from soils is far quicker than the rate of organic matter gain, thus once the organic matter is lost it is impossible to replenish.

A Soil Thematic Strategy and a proposal for a Soil Framework Directive was developed on 22 September 2006 with the objective to protect soils across the EU. The main areas of concern identified by the EU are erosion, loss of organic matter, compaction, salinisation, landslides, contamination and soil sealing. The effects of soil damage and degradation are potentially negative effects on human health, natural ecosystems and climate change and our ability to feed ourselves.

There are large differences between the soil types across South Lanarkshire, with some soils characterised by historical contamination resulting from industrial activities, agricultural land supporting a variety of crops, woodlands and peatlands. It is estimated that approximately 361 kilo tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> were removed from the atmosphere in South Lanarkshire through existing carbon sinks, including trees and other plants in 2006.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Soil Quality	G	↔	Current data indicates good soil quality in a Scottish or regional context. At present there is limited data on soil quality specifically within South Lanarkshire.
Soil Capacity	G	↔	There has not been a significant level of development in to greenbelt development can indicate soil capacity across the region. Information from the Scottish Agricultural Census can be refined to provide more area specific soil capacity data.
Land Use	F	↔	Further analysis of Landscape Character, Land Use and Scottish Agricultural Census data could be utilised to provide information on Landscape Use.
Contaminated Land	F	↑	The number of contaminated sites identified within South Lanarkshire remains consistent, with the number of sites undertaken through initial site investigation continuing.

### Baseline Situation

Soil quality in South Lanarkshire is considered to be generally good although baseline data is difficult to gather and is rarely updated. Human activity, land use and intensity and global climatic effects can be detrimental to soils, reducing their distribution, function and sustainability. Healthy and diverse soils are important for crop growth, carbon storage and sustaining biodiversity across a range of habitat types.

### Air, Nuisance and Light

Good air quality is an essential component to improving human health and the status of the environment. The quality of the air around us is dependent on what pollutants we release into the atmosphere through our transportation, energy generation, domestic heating and industrial activities and through the dispersal and deposition mechanisms associated with these pollutants. The release of pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), volatile organic carbons (VOCs) and particulates (including PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and the subsequent secondary pollutant generated, such as ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) can have a detrimental effect on;

- **Human health** – triggering respiratory problems such as asthma and bronchitis, reducing the quality of life and life expectancy.
- **Habitats** – changing the ecosystem through nutrient enrichment or acidification or through the direct effects of pollutant such as ozone on plant growth and development.
- **Building material** – oxidation of material by ozone or erosion through acidification, thus reducing the life expectancy or quality of the material.

- **Climate change** – release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide can result in global shifts in climate.
- **Nuisance** – including reduced visibility through haze and smoke and odour, reducing the overall amenity value of the area.

Within the urban environment the pollutants that cause the main concerns are those found close to source, primarily emitted from transport, domestic and commercial heating and small-scale industrial activities, with NO<sub>x</sub> and Particulates of primary concern in South Lanarkshire. The main issue associated with such pollutants are the impacts they have on human health, particularly on ‘sensitive individuals’ such as the elderly, young and those suffering from respiratory conditions, with elevated levels prolific along transport routes within urban areas of South Lanarkshire.

Pollutants emitted from large-scale industrial activities, energy generation and to a lesser extent transport and agriculture can potentially travel in the atmosphere over long distances. These pollutants are considered as long-range pollutants and in many cases can result in the formation of secondary pollutants, such as ozone or the formation of acid rain, causing potential damage to sensitive vegetation and habitats.

Until recently noise was dealt with on a reactive basis by local authorities. In recent years the Government has attempted to bring in a variety of powers aimed at improving the ability of local authorities to resolve complaints. These powers included the Anti-Social Behaviour etc Act (Scotland) 2004 and the Public Health etc Act (Scotland) 2008.

The implementation of the European “Environmental Noise Directive” introduced an element of strategic planning for controlling noise and protecting tranquil areas, as well as a reactive component to control local noise levels.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Local Air Quality	F	↓	Air quality across South Lanarkshire is generally good, however there are a few areas where traffic emissions have reduced air quality to exceed national limits set to protect human health.
Point Source Emissions	F	↔	Industrial point sources for emissions have decreased considerably across South Lanarkshire with the focus now changing to the potential contributions from smaller-scale biomass and CHP plants.
Long-range Pollutants	P	↑	Long-range pollutants remain a potential concern with most designated sites currently exceed the critical loads for acid deposition and nitrogen enrichment. Levels of exceedance for 2020 are predicted to improve slightly.
Nuisance	G	↔	The levels of nuisance complaints recorded are relatively low, with odour, in terms of air quality, the main nuisance within South Lanarkshire.
Noise	P	↓	The level of noise complaints received by the Council has increased considerably, particularly relating to residential noise.
Light			There is little data on light pollution across South Lanarkshire.

### Baseline Situation

Air quality across South Lanarkshire is generally below National Air Quality Objectives, with ‘hotspot’ areas identified within the urban environment. Transport is the main source for urban pollution, with elevated levels associated with the main transport corridors. Within the rural environment, acidification and nutrient enrichment are the main concerns, particularly across elevated ground. Long-range pollutants, emitted outwith South Lanarkshire are mainly associated with these effects and therefore controlling such pollutants is more challenging.



Noise can have an adverse effect on the quality of life, with excessive noise resulting in stress and general annoyance along with the potential for disturb sleep. Public concern about noise is a national indicator for the quality of life and as such more stringent powers have been introduced for the Council to deal with noise on a strategic level. Although there are currently no baseline data for environmental noise levels within the Council area, there is scope for future local noise maps to be produced under the European Noise Directive. Such maps could potentially focus on noise sensitive areas with the addition of tranquillity maps to identify tranquil areas.

## Water

The River Clyde and its tributary streams are essential to the character of the area. Rising in the Lowther Hills, the River Clyde meanders its way through South Lanarkshire towards the outer reaches of the City of Glasgow before flowing into the Clyde Estuary and Firth of the Clyde.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Water Quality	F	↑	The overall status of the water environment is improving, however many remain below the Water Framework Directive (WFD) High/Good status. The number of sampled rivers has increased, with river quality continuing to improve, with the highest improvement rates between excellent and good classifications pre WFD.
River Flow	F	↓	The annual water flow rates in the rivers across the region have continually increased. This is closely linked to the increase in annual precipitation rates.
Ground Water and Wetlands	F	↓	The classification of the Groundwater bodies within South Lanarkshire has indicated a slight decrease in their status however the monitoring requirements have changes slightly.
Water Pollution	G	↑	The numbers of water pollution incidents have fallen over recent years, along with the number of licensed discharges issued.
Flooding	P	↓	Recent climate change predictions indicate a potential risk of increased flood incidents. The number of flooding incidents reported to and responded by the Council has increased.

### Baseline Situation

The water environment is an important resource for South Lanarkshire. Water quality is important for the natural environment and human health as well as being important for the local economy and the amenity value of the area. Human activity can damage the water environment, affecting the quality of the water itself or through inputs associated with activities on land or the deposition of air pollutants.

Water quality in South Lanarkshire is currently relatively good and has continued to show improvement over the years. There has been a continual increase in annual water flow rates, in line with increasing precipitation across the region. At the same time the number of flood scouting incidents responded to by the Council have also increased.

### Climate Change

The Earth's climate goes through natural climatic cycles, however, human activities have disrupted these cycles resulting in shifts of instability never seen before. As a direct result, climate change is regarded as one of the greatest threats facing our environment.

Scotland's climate is linked with the global climate therefore changes globally have a consequence both nationally and locally. Over the past century Scotland's climate has changed more rapidly than anything evident in the past, with global temperatures rising along with increased emissions of

greenhouse gases. Average temperatures have increased by approximately 1°C, with an overall trend towards a warmer climate and more extreme weather phenomena. Such changes could be manifested by hotter summers and wetter winters. Scotland is currently experiencing fewer frosts and longer growing seasons.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
<b>GHG Emissions</b>	<b>F</b>	↑	There is a continual decrease in greenhouse gas emissions across South Lanarkshire, with emissions per capita below the Scottish average.
<b>Energy Consumption</b>	<b>F</b>	↑	Energy consumption has decreased over a number of years however domestic consumption per household is still above the national average.
<b>Transport Emissions</b>	<b>P</b>	↔	Fuel consumption has fallen since 2008 however the rate of reduction is not comparable to other sectors, with the rate of consumption in petrol cars decreasing whilst diesel car and commercial transport rates increased.
<b>Renewable Capacity</b>	<b>G</b>	↑	The renewable energy capacity of South Lanarkshire has increased considerably, with the area becoming an energy exporter.
<b>Environmental Awareness</b>	<b>F</b>	↑	Although South Lanarkshire's ecological footprint is less than the Scottish or UK average, it is still higher than what can be naturally sustained. Although all the schools have registered with the Eco-Schools programme, further effort is required to promote schools towards the higher Green Flag status.

### Baseline Situation

The climate in South Lanarkshire is changing with a rise in the average annual temperature, wetter summers, cooler winters with less frost and snowfall. These climatic shifts along with more extreme weather events will have a dramatic impact on South Lanarkshire's environment as well as the population.

The main greenhouse gas (GHG) emitted in South Lanarkshire is Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), deriving from transport, industry and domestic sources (such as heating, lighting and cooking). In order to mitigate against climate change both the cause and consequence must be addressed. Scotland has set an 80% reduction target for GHG emissions, which South Lanarkshire must contribute towards, whilst also adapting to a changing climate.

Sustainable lifestyles are promoted through various routes including the Council's Sustainable Development Strategy or Eco-Schools Scotland. All local authority schools in South Lanarkshire are registered with the Eco-Schools programme, however, there needs to be a greater emphasis on promoting this programme within secondary schools.

### Transport

South Lanarkshire has a diverse range of settlements located within the urban areas to the north or spread through the rural areas in the south and west. The distribution and population of these settlements determine the level and type of transport utilised across the area, which has a distinctive influence on the built and natural environment, human health and the impacts associated with vehicle emissions (including local air quality and climate change). The demand for transport has continually increased, with individual vehicle ownership rising. This has resulted in the transport sector being one of the key concerns for atmospheric emission.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
<b>Road Network Condition</b>	<b>F</b>	↑	The condition of the road network is improving as a consequence of the additional funding through the Roads Investment Plan
<b>Traffic Growth</b>	<b>G</b>	↑	Most recently available SLC data compares favourably with Government traffic growth forecasts
<b>Congestion</b>	<b>G</b>	↓	There has been a slight increase in residents experiencing congestion compared to baseline figures
<b>Road Safety</b>	<b>G</b>	↑	SLC exceeded the national 2010 targets for reductions in the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads
<b>Public Transport</b>	<b>F</b>	↑	<b>Bus</b> – Mode share data taken from most recent Scottish Household Survey up to the year 2007/08 indicates an increase in the percentage of people travelling by bus
	<b>G</b>	↑	<b>Rail</b> – Rail data taken from the Office of Rail Regulation up to the year 2009/10 continues to show more people travelling by train
<b>Walking And Cycling</b>	<b>P</b>	↔	New baseline for walking established to changes in the way the percentage of people walking was measured

### Baseline Situation

South Lanarkshire is located at the heart of west central Scotland and its settlements have very diverse characteristics due to the physical environment. The north of South Lanarkshire is distinctly urban with surrounding greenbelt and is home to the majority of the population with an abundance of services that are well connected to the road and rail infrastructure. To the immediate south are the commuter settlements that are typified by the large numbers of daily commuters working in larger towns and Glasgow. However, the impact of this is that these centres have declined significantly to levels where many no longer offer an essential range of services and dependence on private vehicle ownership is high.

Across the middle of South Lanarkshire a number of settlements have lost their traditional industries of mining or agriculture, whilst to the south are a number of rural centres where there is a higher than average number of retired people. Employment within these areas, are largely reliant on the service sector including tourism. In general the environmental quality of the area is high but public transport provision is relatively limited.



**Appendix 3 – Compatibility Analysis of the Local Development Plan Policies and Supplementary Guidance and SEA Objectives**

		SEA Objectives									
Key:		To improve human health and community wellbeing	To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Summary Score
✓	Aims/Objectives supportive of SEA Objectives										
✗	Potential conflict between Aims/Objectives and SEA Objectives										
O	Aims/Objectives have no identified conflict or support for SEA Objectives										
?	Uncertain whether Aims/Objectives conflict with or support the SEA Objectives										
Local Development Plan - key priorities	<b>Policy 1: Spatial Strategy:</b> The LDP will encourage sustainable economic growth and regeneration, protect and enhance the built and natural environment and move towards a low carbon economy.	✓	O	O	O	O	✓	O	O	✓	O/✓
	<b>Policy 2: Climate Change:</b> Proposals for new development must, where possible, seek to minimise and mitigate the effects of climate change.	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	O	✓
	<b>Policy 3: Green Belt and Rural Area:</b> This policy functions primarily for agriculture, forestry, recreation and other uses appropriate to the countryside. Development which does not require to locate in the countryside will be expected to be accommodated within identified settlements except in predetermined circumstances.	O	O	O	O	O	✓	O	O	✓	O/✓
	<b>Policy 4: Development Management:</b> All development proposals require to take account of, and be integrated with the local context and built form. They should have no significant adverse impacts on the local community and where appropriate should include measures to enhance the environment as well as address the six qualities of place-making.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<b>Policy 5: Community Infrastructure Assessment:</b> Where development proposals would require the implementation of capital or other works or facilities to enable the development to proceed, financial contributions towards the implementation would be required. These will be appropriately assessed and developers will be required to ensure transparency in the financial viability of a development.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	✓	O	O/✓
	<b>Policy 6: General Urban Area/Settlements:</b> Within urban areas and settlements residential and developments of an ancillary nature such as guest houses, children's nurseries, medical facilities, community uses, small scale retail or workshop units may be acceptable, provided they do not have a significant adverse affect on the amenity of the area.	✓	O	O	O	✓	O	O	O	O	O/✓
	<b>Policy 7: Employment:</b> The Council will support sustainable economic growth and encourage the development of business in South Lanarkshire through the identification of employment land use areas. A range and choice of marketable sites for employment uses will be maintained and monitored through the annual land audit process.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	<b>Policy 8: Strategic and Town Centres:</b> Within Strategic and Town Centres the Council will allow a mixture of uses compatible with their role as a commercial and community focal point, including shops, offices, leisure, community, civic and residential uses which support the network of centres.	✓	O	O	O	O	✓	✓	O	O	O/✓
	<b>Policy 9: Neighbourhood Centres:</b> Any proposals for changes of use within neighbourhood centres will be assessed with regard to the need to have an appropriate mix of uses. A retail element should be retained to serve the needs of the local community.	✓	O	O	O	O	✓	O	O	O	O/✓
	<b>Policy 10: New Retail/Commercial Proposals:</b> Any proposals for retail or commercial development will be assessed against published criteria. Major development proposals should be accompanied by a retail assessment.	O	O	O	O	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	O/✓
	<b>Policy 11: Economic Recovery and Regeneration:</b> The Council will support regeneration activities and maximise the regeneration and local economic benefits in implementing the policies and proposals in the LDP. In assessing proposed developments consideration will be given to the regeneration and local economic benefits they generate.	✓	✓	O	O	O	✓	O	✓	✓	✓

		To improve human health and community wellbeing	To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Summary Score
	<b>Policy 12: Housing Land:</b> There will be a five year effective supply of housing land at all times throughout the lifetime of the plan. This will be monitored and updated annually. The Council will support development on the sites included in the Housing Land Audit.	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0/✓
	<b>Policy 13: Affordable Housing and Housing Choice:</b> Developers will be expected to provide, on sites of 20 units or more, up to 25% of the site's capacity as serviced land for the provision of affordable housing, where there is a proven need. In addition, within all new developments of 20 units or more, developers must provide a range of house size and types to give greater choice in meeting the needs of the local community whilst recognising the demands of the wider housing market area.	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0/✓
	<b>Policy 14: Green Network and Greenspace:</b> Any development proposals should safeguard the local green network and identify opportunities for enhancement and/or extension. The protection and enhancement of the green network will be a core component of any masterplan, development framework site or community growth area. The loss of any areas of priority greenspace will not be supported.	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
	<b>Policy 15: Natural and Historic Environment:</b> The Council will assess all development proposals in terms of their effect on the character and amenity of the natural and built environment. Development which will have an adverse effect on protected species following the implementation of any mitigation measures will not be permitted unless it can be justified in accordance with the relevant protected species legislation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<b>Policy 16: Travel and Transport:</b> New development proposals must consider and where appropriate mitigate the resulting impacts of traffic growth and have regard to the need to reduce the effects of greenhouse gas emissions but at the same time support and facilitate economic recovery, regeneration and sustainable growth. Development of walking, cycling and public transport networks which provide a viable and attractive alternative to car travel, thus reducing the effects of transport on the environment, will be supported.	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0/✓
	<b>Policy 17: Water Environment and Flooding:</b> Any development proposals which will have a significant adverse impact on the water environment will not be permitted. This includes engineering works such as culverting. Consideration shall be given to water levels, flows, quality, features, flood risk and biodiversity within the water environment. The use of buffer and no development zones will be introduced to protect the riparian zone. Within areas identified as functional floodplain the Council will not support any development proposals.	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓
	<b>Policy 18: Waste:</b> The Council will ensure that existing and new waste management facilities for the treatment and disposal of municipal and commercial waste, including waste transfer stations and recycling centres, shall be safeguarded for waste management use. Any development on or adjacent to these sites which would adversely affect, or be adversely affected by the operation of the facility will not be considered favourably.	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0/✓
	<b>Policy 19: Wind Energy:</b> Applications for wind energy developments will generally be supported subject to predetermined considerations. The Council will encourage operators of wind turbines/windfarms within South Lanarkshire to contribute to the Council's Renewable Energy Fund (REF) or another similar mechanism as appropriate.	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓/0
<b>Summary Score</b>		✓/0	0/✓	0/✓	0/✓	0/✓	✓/0	0/✓	0/✓	0/✓	

**Appendix 4 – Reassessment of Potential Development Sites following Consultation on the Environment Report**

Key			No SEA issues		Minor SEA Issues		Major SEA issues							
SITE INFORMATION					SEA OBJECTIVE									
Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CL/01/001	Glengonnar Centre	Abington	13.74	Housing										Although the potential site offers community interaction, the limited public transport and remoteness could increase dependency of private vehicle use. Part of the development site is within woodland of long established plantation origin and 1:200 fluvial flood areas. The site is located close to the M74 corridor and the main rail link, introducing sensitive receptors to noise. The site is located on playing fields associated with the residential camp. Reduce the site boundary outwith the woodland area and further back from the River Clyde and off the identified fluvial flood area. Maintain the woodland boundary between the site and the M74 to reduce noise impacts and potential air pollutants.
CL/03/001	Auchenheath Farm	Auchenheath	5.66	Housing										The potential development site is an extension of the existing settlement. However, the location of the site could increase private vehicle use, reducing the sustainability of the development. The use of renewables should be promoted for individual dwellings. Although the site is within SLA the scale and location is not considered significant.
CL/03/002	Mackenzies Yard. E of Auchen	Auchenheath	7.12	Housing										The potential development site is outwith the existing settlement boundaries and will promote minimum social interaction. The site has the potential to negatively affect local biodiversity interests through loss of the wetland area. The site is located on an existing industrial site with the potential for low risk contamination, which should be considered at the application stage. The site should incorporate appropriate amenities and consider ways to improve access to both public transport and the core path network to reduce the dependency on private vehicle use. The site is within a SLA.
CL/10/004	Kilncadzow Road	Carluke	9.31	Housing										The potential development site is partly located within identified 1:200 fluvial flood areas. Consider reducing the site boundary to minimise risk of flooding and/or incorporating flood prevention measures. Borders onto a Green Network site.
CL/10/009	North of Kilncadzow Road	Carluke	4.86	Residential/ Commercial										The site is partly located within identified 1:200 fluvial flood area. Consider reducing the site boundary to minimise risk of flooding and/or incorporate flood prevention measures. Site borders the Green Network.
CL/12/002	Heads Inn Farm	Carnwath	3.32	Housing, mini market, petrol station										The site is within the core winter foraging range of pink-footed geese. Part of the site is located within a conservation area therefore restrictions on development should be in place to protect such areas. The site will use existing land, with the potential for removal of existing buildings. Site is partially located outwith existing settlement boundary and therefore there is the potential for minimal landscape issues.
CL/13/001	West of Rosemount Cr	Carstairs	3.78	Social Housing										The site is within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and could significantly affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential development in the area.
CL/13/002	S of Lanark Road	Carstairs	1.92	Social/low cost housing										The site is within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and could significantly affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential development in the area.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CL/13/003	Manse Road	Carstairs	0.44	Housing										The site is within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and could significantly affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential development in the area.
CL/13/004	W of A70, SE of Eastend Farm	Carstairs	16.86	Housing, school, retail, fitness centre										The site is within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. Part of the site is located on existing development which could result in removal of existing buildings. Although part of the site is within the existing boundary, the majority is outwith the existing settlement boundary and could significantly affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential development in the area.
CL/13/005	State Hosp, Lampits Rd, East	West End	18.03	Housing										The site is within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The site is located close to the main railway line with the potential for minimal noise pollution. Therefore on-site mitigation measures should be included. Although part of the site is within existing settlement boundaries, the majority of the site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and could significantly affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential developments in the area.
CL/13/006	State Hosp, Lampits Road SE	West End	8.78	Housing										The site is within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The site is adjacent to existing long established woodland of plantation origin. The site is located close to main railway line with the potential for minimal noise pollution therefore on-site mitigation measures should be included. Although part of the site is within the existing settlement boundaries the majority of the site is outwith it. The development could significantly affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential developments in the area.
CL/13/007	Grazings, former Coup	Carstairs	14.53	Housing?										Although the site could improve social mobility it will also expand to neighbouring settlements which could affect community identity. The site is within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The site is close to the main railway line, with the potential for minimal noise pollution. This should be considered through appropriate boundary mitigation measures. The site is within the existing settlement boundary and could significantly affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential developments in the area.
CL/21/004	Valley International Park	Crossford	24.18	Housing										The site will affect the river bank habitat and both ancient woodland and long established woodland of plantation origin. It is situated on soils prone to erosion, whilst part of the site is located on identified fluvial 1:200 flood areas and existing flood sensitive areas. The boundary of the site will need to be reduced to minimise potential flooding and disturbance to the river bank. The site is located on existing parkland and development area. This site is outwith existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
CL/23/001	Hillside Gardens	Dolphinton	1.44	Housing										The site lies within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese from Westwater SPA and therefore consideration should be given to the timing of construction. The size of the development will minimise the potential for incorporating renewable technology which will be limited to individual dwellings, whilst the remote location will result in greater demand for private vehicle use. The potential development is partly located within the existing boundary settlement and an area classified for sensitive landscape.
CL/23/002	Carmaben Brae	Dolphinton	2.62	Housing										The site lies within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese from Westwater SPA and therefore consideration should be given to the timing of construction. The site boundary encroaches into an area of long established woodland of plantation origin, therefore the site size should be reduced to minimise any habitat loss. Due to the size of the development incorporating renewable technology is limited to individual dwellings, whilst the remote location will result in greater demand for private vehicle use. The potential development is partly located within the existing settlement boundary and within an area classified for sensitive landscape.



Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CL/32/001	Orchardville	Hazelbank	0.52	Housing										The location of the site offers minimum social inclusion. The site is on old horticultural/orchard land with important fruit trees and associated lichen species and the mineral rich soils could be prone to erosion. The redevelopment of this land will result in the loss of such habitats. The site is outwith existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape. Orchards are a characteristic feature of the Clyde Valley and the loss of orchard ground is likely to have implications for landscape character within the Clyde Valley.
CL/35/001	Byretown Road	Kirkfieldbank	8.43	Housing										The potential development is located on existing horticultural land with potentially rich mineral soils. The area is within a conservation buffer area for the New Lanark World Heritage Site (WHS) and could have significant effects on the conservation and landscape setting of the WHS. Therefore, consideration should be given to the actual suitability of the site in relation to the WHS. The site is adjacent to ancient woodland and 'other' woodland. The site lies within the Falls of Clyde Garden and Designed Landscape.
CL/35/003	Riverside Road	Kirkfieldbank	3.64	Housing?										The location of the site will offer minimal social inclusion. The site is an old horticultural/orchard land with important fruit trees and associated lichen species and mineral rich soils which could be prone to erosion. The development of this land would result in habitat loss. The site is outwith existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape. The loss of orchard ground is likely to have implications for local landscape character.
CL/37/003	Bellefield Road	Lanark	2.55	Housing										The location of the site will offer minimal social inclusion. The site is on old horticultural land, with potentially rich mineral soils. The site is adjacent to ancient woodland and in proximity to the Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC. The site is outwith existing settlement boundaries and within sensitive landscape area could in combination with other potential development sites affect the local landscape.
CL/38/001	Quarry Road, Strathvenhouse Rd	Law	7.58	Housing										The location of the potential development site could increase the use of private vehicles. The site could have local landscape issues as it is outwith the existing site boundary and within a sensitive landscape area. Although within the Strategic Green Network, the site is not of a scale or location to raise concern.
CL/40/002	Auchtykimal, New Trows Road	Lesmahagow	1.67	Housing										The site boundary encroaches into the edge of ancient woodland and could result in habitat loss. Therefore the boundary should be reduced to minimise any habitat loss. The size of the potential development site would only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings, but could increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The development may impact on the setting of a 'B' listed building. This site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/42/001	East of Lower Braidwood	Lower Braidwood	6.53	Housing (slight overlap with CL/10/001)										The site is close the Clyde Valley SAC and ancient woodland, which could result in some habitat disturbance. The development site is on previously undeveloped land and could affect existing local amenities and parkland. This could be mitigated by reducing the size of the potential site. The potential site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and in combination with other potential developments could result in localised landscape issues.
CL/53/005	North of Biggar Road	Symington	5.37	Housing										The site is on prime agricultural land. The potential development site is adjacent to the main rail line and could result in noise issues. Therefore the boundary should be reduced and/or mitigation measures should be incorporated to minimise noise effects. The area has limited public transport and therefore could increase the dependency on private vehicles. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in local landscape issues.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CL/55/001	Boat Road	Thankerton	2.84	Housing										The site lies within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The area associated with the potential development has limited public transport and could therefore increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some landscape issues.
CL/55/002	S of Boat Road	Thankerton	1.91	Housing										The site lies within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The area associated with the potential development has limited public transport and could therefore increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some landscape issues.
CL/55/003	Mill Road	Thankerton	1.91	Housing										The site lies within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. The potential development site is adjacent to the main rail line and could result in noise issue. Therefore the boundary should be reduced and/or mitigation measures should be incorporated to minimise noise effects. The area associated with the potential development has limited public transport and could therefore increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some landscape issues.
CL/65/005	Hyndford House	Lanark	1.01	Housing										The development site will offer minimum community inclusion and social interaction. The remote location of the potential development will promote private vehicle use. This could, in combination with other sites close to Lanark, affect air quality within Lanark. The site lies approximately 83m east of SM Hyndford House, which is located within a boggy woodland setting. There could be direct impacts from development through tree felling or drainage improvements that could affect the water table. There could be landscape issues as the site is within a special landscape area.
CL/65/007	Kersewell Avenue	Kaimend	1.41	Housing										The remoteness of the site offers limited social interaction and community inclusion. The location of the development is close to the feeding areas and flight path of pinkfoot geese from Westwater SPA. Consideration therefore should be given to any impact on this species and the timing of construction. The boundary of the site is adjacent to an area of long established woodland of plantation origin. The boundary could be reduced to mitigate habitat loss. The use of renewable technologies is limited to individual dwellings and the remoteness could result in an increase in private vehicle use.
CL/65/009	Douglas View Terrace	Douglas West	0.32	Housing										The potential development site is outwith the existing communities and will offer minimum social interaction and inclusion. The site lies within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. It is located within an area of long established woodland of plantation origin and will result in fragmentation of the habitat and loss in the thin mineral soils associated with such habitats. The site boundary should be limited to restrict the loss of such habitats. The remoteness of the site offers limited public transport and will increase the dependency of private vehicle use. The area is within a SLA, however due to its location may have limited impact on the local landscape.
CL/65/010	Grazings, Kaimend	Carnwath	8.27	Housing?										The potential development is located within the winter foraging range of pink-footed geese. Consideration should be given to any impact of this species and the timing of construction. Part of the site is adjacent to an area of long established woodland of plantation origin. The remoteness of the site offers limited public transport and will increase the dependency of private vehicle use. Part of the potential site is on an area of local amenity value and should be maintained for the community as a whole.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CR/67/004	Grazings, Cathkin Braes	Rutherglen	5.33	Housing?										The location of the site limits social interaction and community inclusion. Part of the development site is within an area of long established woodland of plantation origin, resulting in partial loss of the habitat and associated soils. In addition there is the potential for localised soil erosion. The site boundary should be reduced to minimise both habitat loss and potential soil erosion. The potential development is located close to the Cathkin landfill site which could result in significant air quality and odour issues. Traffic from the potential housing site could affect the air quality within the existing East Kilbride AQMA and Rutherglen and Cambuslang areas, particularly in combination with other potential developments. The site is outwith the existing settlement boundary which could have local landscape issues.
EK/78/002	Braehead Road	Thorntonhall	1.72	Housing										The adjacent marsh/marshy grassland local nature conservation site may be vulnerable to indirect hydrological effects associated with development of this site. The site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle use. The site is outwith the existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites may significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/003	Peel Road	Thorntonhall	9.51	Housing										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site is immediately adjacent to a local nature conservation site. The development site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils. Part of the site is identified as flood risk area within the 1:200 fluvial flooding areas. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle use. The development site is outwith existing settlement boundaries and, in combination with other potential development sites may significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/006	Peel Road	Thorntonhall	2.87	Housing										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site contains woodland which may potentially be of high conservation value. The site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle use. The development site is outwith existing settlement boundaries and, in combination with other potential development sites may significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/007	North Drips Farm, Thorntonhall	East Kilbride	6.84	Car parking for station (part site?)										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site borders an area of long established woodland of plantation origin and is located on grazing land and will result in loss of mineral rich soils and potential habitat disturbance. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle use. The development site is outwith the existing settlement boundaries and will in combination with other potential development sites significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/008	Craigpark Est by Thorntonhall	East Kilbride	2.42	Request to remove from Greenbelt										The site will promote minimum community inclusion and could affect the community of the neighbouring village, particularly in combination with other potential development sites. A pond and mature woodland are located within the site. The site is located close to the main road network and could introduce noise and air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is outwith existing settlement boundaries and on Greenbelt and will result in significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential developments.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/82/001	Bothwell Park Road	Bothwell	2.42	Housing, Open Space. Not sure of boundary										There is the possibility of indirect impacts on habitats within the Hamilton Low Parks SSSI through the drainage system. The potential development site is located next to the M74 and A725 interchange will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. Part of the potential development site is located within an area identified as flood risk within the 1:200 fluvial flooding. The development site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and will result in minimum landscape issues.
HM/82/007	Laightlands Road	Bothwell	4.26	Housing										The potential development is located next to the M74 and A725 interchange and will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. Part of the potential development site is located within an area identified as flood risk within the 1:200 fluvial flooding. The development may impact on the setting of an 'A' listed building. The development site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and will result in minimum landscape issues.
HM/82/008	Bothwellbank Farm	Bothwell	10.71	Housing. Area incl. part of river										The potential development site is located close to existing sewage works that could introduce sensitive receptors to odour issues. Part of the development site is within an area identified as ancient woodland, whilst another part is in a 1:200 fluvial flood risk area. Both these areas have issues relating to soils, including the loss of woodland soil and the stability of riverbank soils. The development and boundary should be reduced to minimise any impacts on such habitats and to reduce the risk of flooding. The site is in close proximity to Bothwell Castle SSSI and is within a SLA.
HM/82/012	Bothwell Road	Uddingston	6.91	Housing, Commercial (see HM/82/011 and 003)										Part of the potential development is within a Green Network area, with the potential for historic contamination through previous land use. Woodlands within the site are of a local nature conservation interest. The site is close to the conservation area and listed building, with the potential to affect the historic setting of the area. The overall sensitivity of the site is dependent on the potential development (Housing/commercial/ retail). The development should integrate the existing Green Network.
HM/83/001	Carisle Road	Ferniegair	6.75	Housing										The potential development site partially encroaches into existing long established woodland of plantation origin. The boundary of the site should be reduced to minimise habitat loss. The site is located outwith the existing settlement boundary and within area designated as both greenbelt and as a sensitive landscape area.
HM/84/003	N of Garrion	Garrion	1.02	Housing										The location of the potential development offers minimum community inclusion and could promote the increase in private vehicle usage. The site is in close proximity to SSSI but the potential effects of this are not considered significant. The site is within an area identified as special landscape value and greenbelt land. The potential development in combination with adjacent sites will significantly affect the local landscape setting.
HM/84/004	High Garrion Farm, A72	Garrion	1.02	Housing										The location of the potential development offers minimum community inclusion and could promote the increase in private vehicle usage. The site is in close proximity to SSSI but the potential effects of this are not considered significant. The site is within an area identified as special landscape value and greenbelt land. The potential development in combination with adjacent sites will significantly affect the local landscape setting.
HM/89/001	Lanark Road	Rosebank	0.61	Housing										The location of the site offers minimum community interaction and could promote private vehicle use, with the opportunity of renewable technology use only within individual dwellings. The site is partly wooded and is adjacent to an area of ancient semi natural woodland. The site borders a conservation area and is outwith the existing settlement boundary. Therefore there could be the potential for some local landscape setting issues. This site is within a SLA.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/90/001	Ashgillhead Road	Shawsburn	7.53	Housing, Open Space. Overlap with HM/90/003										The potential development site extends towards other neighbouring villages which will affect the individual identity of other communities. There may be in combination effects from adjacent proposed sites to nearby woodland. The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle use. The potential development is outwith the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area. There will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/90/002	Ashgillhead Road Phase 3	Shawsburn	2.45	Housing										The potential development site extends towards other neighbouring villages which will affect other communities. There may be in combination effects from adjacent proposed sites to nearby woodland. The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle use. The potential development is outwith the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area. There will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/90/003	Ashgillhead Road Phase 2	Shawsburn	5.56	Housing										The potential development site extends towards other neighbouring villages which will affect other communities. There may be in combination effects from adjacent proposed sites to nearby woodland. The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle use. The potential development is outwith the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area. There will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/92/002	Cornsilloch	Larkhall	58.58	Golf Course and Housing										The potential development site extends towards other neighbouring villages which will affect community identity. The site is in close proximity to Millburn SSSI. The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle use. The potential golf course could have issues relating to water contamination and runoff, whilst the location is close to sewage works and could result in odour issues. The potential development is outwith the existing settlement boundary and within the greenbelt area, therefore, there will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.

**Appendix 5 – Strategic Environmental Assessment of Additional Sites to Environment Report**

Key			No SEA issues		Minor SEA Issues		Major SEA issues							
SITE INFORMATION					SEA OBJECTIVE									
Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
EK/69/002	North of Chapelton	Chapelton	9.02	Housing										The size and location of the development site offers potential renewable opportunities. Minimum public transport links which may result in an increase in private vehicle usage but this is not considered significant. The site is located within an archaeological trigger area. It is located outwith the settlement boundary and due to its scale could impact on the local landscape.
EK/69/003	East of Mounthilly Road	Chapelton	1.09	Housing										The size and location of the development site offers limited renewable opportunities. Minimum public transport links may result in an increase in private vehicle usage. The site is located outwith the settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
EK/71/020	Langlands Extension	East Kilbride	100.74	Mixed use – development framework site										The site does not promote community inclusion and may affect the community of the neighbouring village, particularly in combination with other proposed development sites. The site is located close to main road network and could introduce noise and air quality issues to the development. In combination with other proposed developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and will result in significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other proposed developments.
EK/71/021	Westend Farm	East Kilbride	0.44	Housing										No SEA issues identified.
EK/71/022	Redwood Drive	East Kilbride	6.17	Mixed use – commercial /leisure/retail/ care home/ medical centre /restaurant										The site is adjacent to a major road which could introduce noise and air quality issues to the development. In combination with other proposed developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. Possible air quality issue depending on location of care home.
EK/72/001	Land at Gilmourton	Gilmourton by Strathaven	1.46	Garden centre/ bistro/ chalets										Potential impact on river network and associated riverbank habitats with significant potential for flooding. Site located within archaeological trigger map area. In addition potential for sterilising mineral assets. Adjacent to existing working quarry which may generate localised air quality issues. The site is located outwith the settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
EK/75/002	Former residential school at Nerston	Nerston	3.26	Housing										The location of the site could potentially increase private vehicle use which may could affect local air quality issues, particularly the East Kilbride AQMA. Site comprises an existing building and the proposal is to change its use. The site is outwith existing settlement boundaries and within greenbelt area, however, it is brownfield.
EK/77/010	Kibblestane Place	Strathaven	1.30	Housing and woodland										Only a small area of the site is proposed for housing. However, its location on the edge of settlement may have minor landscape impacts. The community woodland proposed may have positive impact for biodiversity and climate change.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
EK/77/011	Flemington, 1 Hills Road	Strathaven	6.78	Housing										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use of renewable technology could be promoted across other proposed development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size of the site and its location outwith existing settlement boundary and the in combination effects with other proposed development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.
CR/66/004	Gilbertfield Ext	Cambuslang	33.64	Housing										Part of the development site is on prime agricultural land which will be lost. The proposed development is located close to the main A749 and the Cathkin landfill site which could result in significant air quality and odour issues. Traffic from the proposed housing site could affect the air quality within the existing East Kilbride AQMA and Rutherglen and Cambuslang areas, particularly in combination with other proposed developments. There is a watercourse on edge of site which could cause water quality and flood risk issues. The site is in the green belt outwith the existing settlement boundary which could have minimum local landscape issues. There is a listed building within 120m of site boundary.
CR/66/05	Duchess Road	Cambuslang	2.58	Change of use industrial to housing										Brownfield site in area with history of potential contamination. Existing industrial buildings to be demolished. Possible local flooding issue though not within flood plain. Close to existing motorway network with potential contribution to local Air Quality area. Close to Farme Cross Conservation Area and partly within archaeological trigger area.
CL/10/018	Airdrie Road	Carluke	0.82	Retail (currently allocated for housing)										Potential contamination due to former uses. Borders green network which should be taken into account in site design.
CL/10/019	Lanark Road	Carluke	3.68	Housing										The site will not promote community inclusion. It is within 200m of SAC. Potential noise issue as site borders main west coast rail line. The site is in a special landscape area outwith the existing settlement boundary which could have local landscape issues.
CL/10/20	Castlehill	Carluke	7.48	Industry										There are potential air quality impacts due to industrial traffic. The site is within an archaeological trigger area. The site is outwith the settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/28/001	Dumfries Road West	Elvanfoot	4.21	Housing										Site close to river Clyde and Elvan Water with potential for localised flooding. Development on the site may affect deep peat soils. Site is close to main rail line and M74, therefore potential noise and air quality issues. Site 160m from SAM. Outwith current settlement boundary and adjacent to SLA possible local landscape impacts.
CL/28/002	Dumfries Road East	Elvanfoot	0.90	Housing										Site close to river Clyde and Elvan Water with potential for localised flooding. Site is close to main rail line and M74 potential noise and air quality issue. Outwith current settlement boundary and adjacent to SLA possible local landscape impacts.
CL/28/003	Former substation	Elvanfoot	0.93	Employment uses										Less than 100m from SAM. Outwith current settlement boundary and adjacent to SLA possible local landscape impacts.
CL/37/015	Scarlet Muir	Lanark	2.37	Housing										The site is within 350m of a SAC and SSSI. Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, increased vehicle use could potentially affect the air quality within Lanark and therefore consideration to local air quality required in combination with other proposed sites. The development is outwith the settlement boundary and could potentially have localised landscape issues.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CL/37/016	Stanmore Road	Lanark	7.15	Retail										Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, the potential size and in combination with other proposed sites will increase vehicle use and significantly affect the air quality within Lanark. The proposed development is outwith the settlement boundary and within an area of special landscape value and in combination with other proposed development sites could potentially have a significant impact on the local landscape.
CL/39/001	Symington Street	Leadhills	1.38	Employment uses										Potential contamination due to former uses. Adjacent to sewage works. Conservation area and SAM. Within SLA but site is within settlement boundary.
CL/40/005	Clannochdyke	Lesmahagow	6.8	Housing										The location of the proposed development site could potentially introduce sensitive receptors to poor air quality and increased noise from the proximity of the M74 corridor. The boundary of the development site should be reduced away from the M74 with mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of noise. The size of the site could promote renewable technologies but the location could increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The site is located outwith existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/40/006	Milton Farm	Lesmahagow	15.9	Housing										The location of the proposed development site could potentially introduce sensitive receptors to poor air quality and increased noise from the proximity of the M74 corridor. The boundary of the development site should be reduced away from the M74 with mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of noise. The size of the site could promote renewable technologies but the location could increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The site is outwith the settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/46/001	Newbigging (4 sites)	Newbigging	2.03	Housing										The location of the development is close to the feeding areas of pink footed geese from Westwater SPA and consideration should therefore be given to any impact on these species. Due to the size of the development the use of renewable technologies is limited to individual dwellings and the remoteness could result increased private vehicle use. The proposed site is outwith the settlement boundary and within an SLA and could potentially have an impact on the local landscape.
CL/50/004	Westbank Holdings	Ravenstruther		Housing										The size of the potential development will only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings. There could be an increase in dependency of private vehicles because of limited public transport. The site is within an archaeological trigger area. The site is outwith the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/53/006	Biggar Road	Symington	1.11	Housing										The area has limited public transport and therefore could increase the dependency of private vehicle use. The development site is located within special landscape area and outwith existing settlement boundary and could result in some local landscape issues. The site is on prime agricultural land.
CL/65/011	Kypeside	Clydesdale Rural Area	125.96	Eco village										The location of the site will not promote social inclusion. The area has no public transport and therefore would increase the dependency of private vehicles. The site is partly on peat land with potential issues for soils and biodiversity. Scale of development could have local landscape impact.
HM/81/006	West of Millburn Rd	Ashgill	0.55	Settlement boundary amendment										There is potential to impact on the Green network and regenerated woodland. Adjacent to SLA. Watercourse (culverted) passes through site. Potential for odour due to neighbouring uses (sewage works). Public footpath within location
HM/85/013/014	Brackenhill	Hamilton	1.48	Housing										Protected greenspace and significant component of green network which positively contributes to local biodiversity and the local landscape. Watercourse runs through site. Rights of way.



Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Proposed use	To improve human health and community well being	To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/91/004	North west Stonehouse	Stonehouse	18.94	Mixed uses										Outwith existing settlement area offering minimal social inclusion. Adjacent to ancient woodlands which form part of Clyde Valley network. Close proximity to riverbank may have potential impact on ecosystems. Site adjacent to River Avon possible flooding issue and destabilisation of river bank. Limited public transport therefore more reliance on private vehicles. Close to SAM. Within SLA and outwith existing settlement boundary therefore local landscape impact.
-	Kaimend	Kaimend	-	New settlement boundary added.										The proposal identifies existing hamlet and proposed housing site (c. 20 units) as a new settlement. The proposal lies within 20km of the Westwater Reservoir Special Protection Area (SPA). This places them within the core winter foraging range of pink-footed geese. The proposal involves a new housing site in a rural location therefore potential for local landscape impact.
	Kerswell	Kerswell	-	New settlement boundary added										The proposal identifies existing hamlet and consented housing sites as a new settlement. The proposal lies within 20km of the Westwater Reservoir Special Protection Area (SPA). This places them within the core winter foraging range of pink-footed geese. The proposal involves new housing in a rural location therefore potential for local landscape impact.
	Ponfeigh	Ponfeigh	-	New settlement boundary added										The proposal identifies an existing hamlet as a new settlement. It does not involve any new development therefore no SEA issues identified.
	Tanhill	Tanhill	-	New settlement boundary added										The proposal identifies an existing hamlet as a new settlement. It does not involve any new development therefore no SEA issues identified.
CI/12/003	The Glebe	Carnwath		Settlement boundary change										The proposal amends the settlement boundary to include an agricultural field within settlement. The proposal lies within 20km of the Westwater Reservoir Special Protection Area (SPA). This places it within the core winter foraging range of pink-footed geese. There is potential in longer term for the site to be developed for housing – due to its location on edge of settlement there may be localised landscape impacts.
CL/24/002	Angus Terrace	Douglas		Residential masterplan site										The proposal involves the demolition of former industrial premises and reuse for residential development. Due to the nature of the former uses there may be contamination on the site which will require to be addressed.
HM/86/003	Former Daks site	Larkhall		Development Framework site										The proposal involves the reuse of a former industrial site for mixed use development. Due to the nature of the former uses there may be contamination on the site which will require to be addressed.



## Appendix 6 – Proposed Development Sites included in Proposed SLLDP

SEA Reference	Town	Location	LDP Map Reference	Comment
CL/04/005 CL/04/006	Biggar	Market Road	26	Potential Development Framework Site
HM/85/001	Blantyre	Shott Farm	50	Green Belt designation to residential
CL/06/001	Boghead	Strathaven Road	34	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
HM/82/008	Bothwell	Bothwellbank Farm	51	Area identified as a potential Residential Masterplan Site. Part of pressure for change site
CR/67/001	Cambuslang	Greenlees Road	33	Change from Green Belt designation to residential
CR/67/003	Cambuslang	Lightburn Road	32	Change from Green Belt designation to residential
CL/10/017	Carluke	Stonedyke Road	21	Extension to CGA area. New site to include housing (private and affordable) plus provision of recreation area to replace existing football pitch
CL/10/020	Carluke	Castlehill Industrial Estate	67	Extension to the existing industrial estate change from Green Belt to industry
CL/12/001 (part)	Carnwath	Somerville Drive	35	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
CL/12/002 (part)	Carnwath	Heads Inn Farm	36	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
CL/12/003	Carnwath	The Glebe	55	Settlement boundary change for long term development opportunity for expansion of village
CL/13/003	Carstairs	Manse Road	37	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
EK/69/003	Chapelton	Mounthilly Road	47	Change from Green Belt designation to residential
CL/23/002	Dolphinton	Carmaben Brae	38	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
CL/24/002	Douglas	Angus Terrace	54	Amalgamation of existing and proposed residential sites to form a residential masterplan area to allow the comprehensive redevelopment of the area
EK/71/020	East Kilbride	Langlands West	24	Area identified as a potential Development Framework Site

SEA Reference	Town	Location	LDP Map Reference	Comment
EK/71/004	East Kilbride	Shields Road	48	Change from Green Belt designation to residential
EK/71/006	East Kilbride	East Kilbride Town Centre	6	Boundary changes to incorporate the development framework site included in the adopted local plan within the town centre
HM84/002 HM/84/003	Garrion	North and West Garrion	52, 53	Two small sites with change from Green Belt designation to residential
CL/33/001	Hyndfordbridge	Hyndfordbridge	39	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
n/a	Kaimend	Kaimend	2	New settlement boundary to define a new settlement at Kaimend
CL/65/010	Kaimend	Grazings	40	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential part of pressure for change site to be incorporated into the new settlement boundary proposed
n/a	Kersewell	Kersewell	3	New settlement boundary to define a new settlement at Kersewell
CI/05/001	Kirkmuirhill	Carlisle Road	41	Potential housing site change within settlement boundary, change of designation from greenspace to residential
CL/37/014 (part)	Lanark	Caldwellside Industrial Estate	31	Extension to the industrial estate
CL/37/002	Lanark	West of Bellefield Road	42	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
HM/86/003	Larkhall	DAKS site	23	Area identified as a potential Development Framework Site
CL/38/003	Law	Birks Farm	43	Potential housing site part of larger submission. Change from Green Belt designation to residential
CL/40/001	Lesmahagow	Wellburn Farm	27	Wellburn Farm identified as a potential Development Framework Site
CL/40/006	Lesmahagow	Milton Farm	44	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
CL/46/001	Newbigging	Newbigging	45	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential part of pressure

SEA Reference	Town	Location	LDP Map Reference	Comment
				for change site
n/a	Ponfeigh	Ponfeigh	1	New settlement boundary to define a new settlement at Ponfeigh.
n/a	Rutherglen	Clyde Gateway	25	Area identified as a potential Development Framework Site to reflect Clyde Gateway project area
EK/76/001	Sandford	Sandford East	49	Change from Green Belt designation to residential.
EK/77/009 EK/77/002 EK/77/007 (part)	Strathaven	Strathaven West	29	Area identified as a potential Residential Masterplan Site. Change in designation from Green Belt to residential.
n/a	Tanhill	Tanhill	4	New settlement boundary to define a new settlement at Tanhill.
CL/55/003	Thankerton	West of Mill Road	46	Potential housing site change from rural area to residential
EK/78/003	Thorntonhall	Peel Road	30	Area identified as a potential Residential Masterplan Site. Change in designation from Green Belt to residential
HM/82/003	Uddingston	Bothwell Road	22	Area identified as a potential Development Framework Site.
HM/82/002 HM/82/006 HM/82/013	Uddingston	Alexandra Workwear	28	Area identified as a potential Residential Masterplan Site.



**Appendix 7 – Prediction and Evaluation of the Effects of the Policies and Related Statutory Guidance of the SLLDP**

		Local Development Plan - Policies and related Statutory Guidance													
		Policy 1: Spatial Strategy	Policy 2: Climate Change	Policy 3: Green Belt and Rural Area	Policy 4: Development Management	Policy 5: Community Infrastructure Assessment	Policy 6: General Urban Area/Settlements	Policy 7: Employment	Policy 8: Strategic and Town Centres	Policy 9: Neighbourhood Centres	Policy 10: New Retail/Commercial Proposals	Policy 11: Regeneration	Policy 12: Housing Land	Policy 13: Affordable Housing and Housing Choice	Policy 14: Green Network and Greenspace
SEA Objectives	To improve human health and community wellbeing	+ M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	++ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	++ S-M-L
	To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+ M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	0	0	0	0	0	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	++ S-M-L
	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	+ M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ S-M-L
	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	+ M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ S-M-L	0	+ S-M-L
	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+ M-L	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	+ S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	- S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	+ S-M-L
	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	++ M-L	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	+ S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	0	-/+ S-M-L	+ M-L	++ S-M-L
	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	++ M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	0	0	0	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	0	0	0	++ S-M-L
	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	+ M-L	++ M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	++ S-M-L
	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	+ M-L	0	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	+ M-L	0	0	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	?	0	++ S-M-L

Key to scoring:											
++	Major positive	+	Minor positive	0	Neutral	-	Minor negative	--	Major negative	++/- etc	Mixed
?	Uncertain	S	Short term effects	M	Medium term effects	L	Long term effects				

		Policy 15: Natural and Historic Environment	Policy 16: Travel and Transport	Policy 17: Water Environment and Flooding	Policy 18: Waste	Policy 19: Wind Energy	Summary Score
SEA Objectives	To improve human health and community wellbeing	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-/+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+/&gt;++</b>
	To protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-/+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+/&gt;-</b>
	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-/+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+/&gt;-</b>
	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>++</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>-/+</b> <b>S</b>	<b>+/&gt;-</b>
	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-/+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+/&gt;-</b>
	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	<b>++</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>++</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>++</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+/&gt;-</b>
	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	<b>++</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+/&gt;++</b>
	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>++</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>++</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+/&gt;++</b>
	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	<b>++</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-/+</b> <b>S-M-L</b>	<b>+/&gt;-</b>

Key to scoring:	
<b>++</b> Major positive	<b>+</b> Minor positive
<b>0</b> Neutral	<b>-</b> Minor negative
<b>?</b> Uncertain	<b>--</b> Major negative
<b>S</b> Short term effects	<b>++/- etc</b> Mixed
<b>M</b> Medium term effects	
<b>L</b> Long term effects	





## **South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan**

South Lanarkshire Council  
Community and Enterprise Resources  
Planning and Building Standards Services  
Montrose House, Montrose Crescent  
Hamilton ML3 6LB  
[www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk](http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk)

For further information or to enquire about  
having this information supplied in an  
alternative format or language,  
please phone 01698 455934 or email:  
[localplan@southlanarkshire.gov.uk](mailto:localplan@southlanarkshire.gov.uk)