

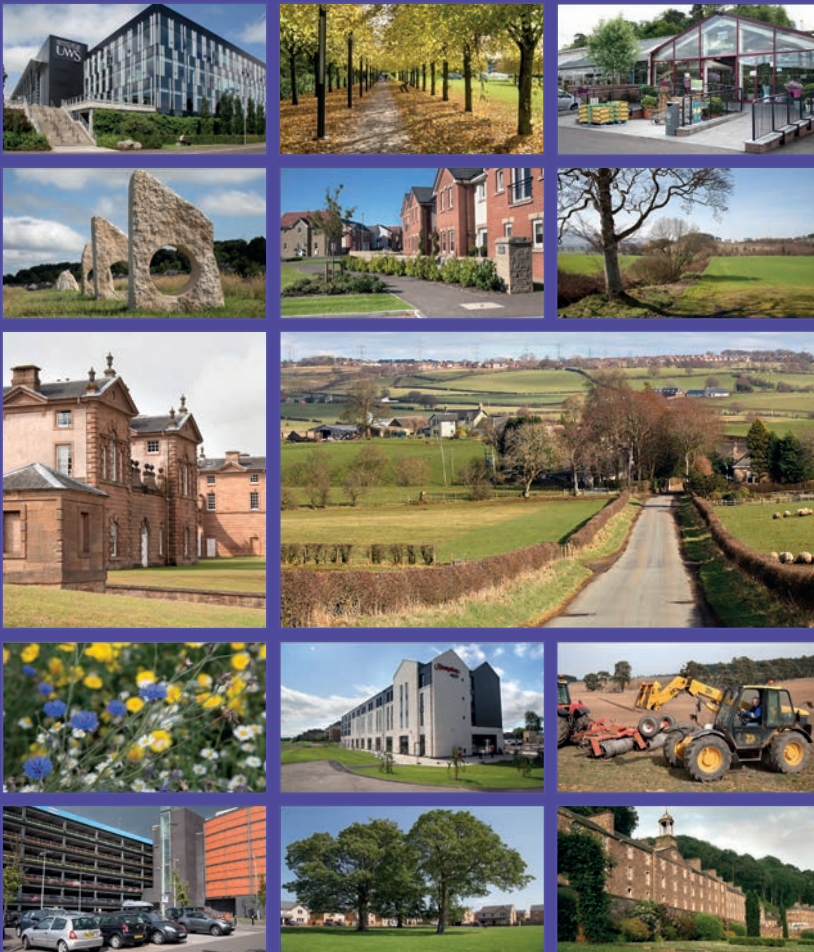
South Lanarkshire

Planning and Building Standards Services

Local Development Plan 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment

January 2021



Community and Enterprise
Resources

Contents

1	Introduction.....	2
	Background.....	2
	Structure.....	2
2	Feedback from Consultation Authorities.....	3
3	Examination modifications.....	7
4	Final sites Assessment.....	12
5	Final SEA of LDP2 Policies.....	16

Appendices

1	SEAs of proposed development sites taken forward within LDP2.....	29
2	LDP2 Policies.....	37
3	Prediction and evaluation of the effects of the policies of LDP2.....	40

Tables

1	Taking account of consultation responses.....	3
2	Scottish Government Reporter’s modifications and effect on SEA of LDP2.....	7
3	Final list of proposed development sites.....	12
4	Summary of key environmental effects and receptors.....	16

1. Introduction

Background

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 second South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (LDP2) for the area sets out detailed proposals and policies to guide development and decision making on planning applications. The preparation of LDP2 has been informed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

1.2 An Environment Report was prepared at the Main Issues Report stage of the development of LDP2. At Proposed Plan stage of LDP2 an Environment Report Annex was prepared and submitted to the Consultation Authorities 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 LDP2.

1.3 The purpose of the SEA is to assess how LDP2 might affect the environment and to consider how environmental impacts can be avoided, reduced, mitigated, or in the case of positive effects, enhanced.

1.4 The Environmental Report and its Annex were prepared to assist decision-makers, the Consultation Authorities (CAs), the public and other stakeholders to understand the likely significant impacts associated with LDP2 and to identify the measures taken to prevent, reduce and offset such effects. They were previously made available to the public and the CAs as part of a public consultation exercise as statutorily required.

1.5 LDP2 was submitted to the Directorate for Planning and Environmental Appeals (DPEA) for examination on 1 October 2019. The Examination Report for LDP2 was received by the Council on 13 August 2020. This made a number of changes to the wording of the text and policies and also removed two sites and added one site. However, this additional site has already been subject to SEA.

1.6 The Council has also undertaken a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) of LDP2, including proposed development sites and land use policies. This has been updated to take account of the changes made by the DPEA. The HRA concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site.

Structure of the Report

1.6 The purpose of the Final Updated Environmental Report is to set out the final SEA assessment findings. These will be submitted to Scottish Ministers for consideration along with the final LDP2 and other relevant documents prior to adoption. These findings will be subsequently submitted to the Consultation Authorities via the Scottish Government's SEA Gateway within the SEA Post Adoption Statement for LDP2. It is anticipated that this will take place in the summer of 2021.

1.7 **Section 2** of this Report sets out the feedback on the Environment Report Annex received from the Consultation Authorities and how this has been considered. The modifications from the Examination are set out in **Section 3** alongside commentary as to how each modification has implications for the SEA.

1.9 **Section 4** depicts the final SEA of all sites considered during the SEA process which take account of feedback from the statutory Consultation Authorities and also from the Examination process. This brings into one place all the site assessments by site reference number for ease of use. The final assessment of LDP2 policies is set out in **Section 5**.

2. Feedback from Consultation Authorities

2.1 As part of the SEA process both the Proposed LDP2 and the Environmental Report Annex were subject to public consultation between 24 July 2018 and 21 September 2018. The Environmental Report Annex was submitted to the statutory Consultation Authorities through the Scottish Government's SEA Gateway. Responses to this part of the consultation process were received from the SEA Gateway on 20 September 2018. **Table 1** sets out the responses received from the Consultation Authorities and other stakeholders and how their views and comments were considered.

Table 1. Taking account of consultation responses

Summary of comments	How the comment was taken into consideration
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)	
<p>Consideration of previous comments We commented on the Environmental Report (ER) for the LDP2 Main Issues Report (MIR) on 10 May 2017. We agreed that the environmental issues/concerns and key trends had been correctly identified and the assessment of significant effects on the environment had been carried out satisfactorily. However, we made comments on some sites identified for potential development or change.</p>	<p>Noted, please see below.</p>
<p>We note the consideration that has been given to these comments, as contained in Appendix 1 of the ER Annex. However, we also note that no alterations have been to the ER Annex. Given the Council's responses in Appendix 1, particularly in respect of the Glassford Road, Strathaven site, we are unclear as to whether this is an oversight or not.</p>	<p>The wording for these sites was changed in Appendix 6 of the ER Annex - sites taken forward for development in LDP 2 - to reflect SNH comments where the council considered this appropriate. Some of the landscape comments were unresolved issues and were addressed through the LDP Examination. Any wording changes to LDP as a result of this are listed in Table 2 below.</p>
<p>Re-assessment of potential and legacy development sites We note the re-assessment that has been undertaken of all potential development sites following the previous ER consultation (Appendix 3), the assessment of sites brought forward since publication of the MIR (Appendix 4) and the assessment of legacy sites from the current South Lanarkshire LDP (Appendix 5). We welcome that this exercise has informed the identification of the proposed development sites included in the proposed LDP2 (Table 5 and Appendix 6).</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>While we are generally in agreement with the assessment presented in Appendix 6, we would especially note that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To mitigate local landscape and visual impacts, we consider specific and/or more robust developer requirements are required in relation to the sites at East Overton (Strathaven), Peel Road (Thorntonhall), Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 1 and 2 and Poneil SEIL. 	<p>The landscape comments made in respect of the SEA for these sites were unresolved LDP2 issues and were, therefore, addressed through the LDP Examination. Any wording changes to LDP2 as a result of this are listed in Table 2 below.</p>

Summary of comments	How the comment was taken into consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It remains our view that development of the site West of Redwood Drive, East Kilbride for housing would have an adverse impact on local landscape character and the landscape setting of the existing settlement and A726. - We consider that the likely local landscape and visual impacts associated with the development of the Glassford Road, Strathaven site will be challenging to mitigate. We have therefore recommended removal of this site in our response to the LDP2. <p>Our response to the LDP2 contains further comment on these matters.</p>	<p>Please note that the sites at Peel Road, Thorntonhall and Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue site 1 were both deleted from the LDP by the Reporter.</p>
<p>Assessment of LDP2 policies We note the assessments and commentary set out in Tables 7 and 8 and the more detailed assessment matrix provided in Appendix 7. We are generally in agreement with the assessments presented.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Monitoring We note that a draft action programme has been prepared as part of the measures to support South Lanarkshire Council identify the environmental issues (either positive or negative) associated with implementation of LDP2. We further note that the final action programme will consider any appropriate comments received through the consultation process. Whilst we are not identified as a lead partner/delivery organisation against any of the proposals contained in the action programme, we would like to state our willingness to advise partners, as early a stage as possible in development of a proposal, to help promote and enhance the conservation of the natural heritage and mitigate any adverse impacts.</p>	<p>Noted. We welcome your input.</p>
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	
<p>General comments We welcome the clarity with which you have set out the way in which the assessment has developed since the MIR consultation, including the updated assessments provided at Appendix 4.</p>	<p>Noted. Thank you for the kind comments.</p>
<p>Assessment of Park and Ride sites Table 4 sets out an initial assessment of the potential locations for new park and ride facilities. Because the reporting of effects does not appear to be comprehensive, does not include mitigation and has not utilised the assessment matrix used elsewhere in the assessment, it is not clear whether the assessment followed the methodology set out in Section 3 of the ER. We understand from Chapter 7 of the Proposed Plan (Volume 1) that a Park and Ride Strategy is being prepared which identifies a number of options to increase park and ride provision. These options include potential extensions to existing park and ride facilities alongside new provision. The outcome of the consultation exercise on the park and Ride Strategy will not be known until later in 2018 at which time specific sites will be identified. In view of this, you should consider SEA requirements in relation to the Park and Ride Strategy itself.</p>	<p>The Park and Ride Strategy has been finalised and covers the period from 2018 – 2027. The potential locations for new and extended facilities were considered both in terms of the LDP and also for the Park and Ride Strategy itself. As these medium to long term actions are further developed, all environmental considerations will be taken into account, and where appropriate, mitigation and enhancement measures identified and actioned.</p>
<p>Proposed Local Nature Reserves Several of the proposed local nature reserves include heritage assets within their boundary, or are in vicinity of heritage assets. Whilst we</p>	<p>This will be addressed in the preparation of the appropriate</p>

Summary of comments	How the comment was taken into consideration
<p>agree with the findings of the assessment which generally predict positive effects for the historic environment as a result of this, we also consider that there is potential for some negative effects through decision making which focuses on the natural environment values of the sites, but which does not also consider historic environment impacts. In view of this, we suggest that the proposed planning guidance provide appropriate advice to mitigate this risk.</p>	<p>management plan and subsequent supporting planning guidance.</p>
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	
<p>General comments We have reviewed the ER and would make the following comments. We acknowledge that the ER has included a table in Appendix 1 to describe how the comments made by the consultation authorities at the scoping stage and on the interim ER had been taken into account through the SEA.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Policies We previously highlighted that it may be beneficial to review the existing policies that were to be carried forward from the previous plan and we note that this advice has been followed and that these policies have been reassessed and the findings have been set out in the ER. We acknowledge that all of the 19 policies to be included in LDP2 have been assessed against the SEA objectives and the findings are contained in Appendix 7.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>How has the SEA informed the LDP2 Proposed Plan? We welcome the commentary included in this section to describe how the plan has been modified as a consequence of the SEA. We support the recommendations made and note that these have been accommodated in the plan and it is our view that this has strengthened the plan. We particularly support and acknowledge the further works that have been undertaken in response to the consultation responses received at the previous stage of the plan process. The works undertaken specifically considered the likely environmental effects that LDP2 may have and how these would be addressed by the Council. It is acknowledged that this subsequently led to a number of changes to LDP2, in particular the raising of the importance of the environment in the spatial strategy as well as highlighting a series of mitigation and enhancement measures for further consideration.</p>	<p>Noted. We welcome your comments.</p>
<p>SEA of Site Allocations We note the inclusion and assessment of the sites being considered in the Council's 'Park and Ride Strategy' in Table 4 and the statement that the preferred options for these facilities will be decided in due course.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>We recognise that all the potential development sites identified in the MIR have been subject to further assessment (Appendix 6) and where this exercise resulted in a revised assessment of the site these changes are presented in Appendix 3. It is also noted above since the publication of the MIR further development sites have been proposed and these sites, as detailed in Appendix 4, have been subject to the same assessment. We also accept that the legacy sites from SLLDP have also been assessed and these findings are set out in Appendix 5.</p>	

Summary of comments	How the comment was taken into consideration
We welcome these assessments have resulted in specific developer requirements relating to flood risk, infrastructure provision and air quality for a number of the sites. We support the range of mitigation and enhancement recommendations set out in the assessments and on Page 18, Section 4.6 of the ER.	Noted.
On completion of this exercise the Council duly identified the sites they are intending to include in the Proposed LDP2 and these have been included in Table 5.	Noted.
Notwithstanding the above comments we would highlight that the assessment of the proposed mixed use site at 'Duchess Road, Rutherglen – Reference MIR 143' states that air quality is potentially a negative environmental effect at the site, and it is within an AQMA. We note however that no measures are included on how these potential detrimental impacts could be addressed and/or mitigated.	An air quality assessment requirement included in appendix 3 of the LDP development requirements.
<p>Conclusions, SEA Next Steps and Monitoring</p> <p>We welcome the monitoring proposals set out in the ER especially the link that is intended between this and the LDP2 Action Programme. We recommend reference is made to our SEA guidance documents available on our website for further options and indicators which will support the monitoring of the environmental effects of the plan.</p>	Noted.
East Mains Community Council, East Kilbride	
With regard to Environmental Report Annex objective – Improve human health and Community wellbeing; We request that the published findings from Glasgow and Edinburgh University are noted – 'Do 'environmental bads' such as alcohol, fast food, tobacco and gambling outlets cluster and co-locate in deprived areas in Glasgow city, Scotland.' Macdonald L, Olsen J, Shorrtt N. (Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 2018. We have reviewed the ER and would make the following comments. We acknowledge that the ER has included a table in Appendix 1 to describe how the comments made by the consultation authorities at the scoping stage and on the interim ER had been taken into account through the SEA.	Noted.

3. Examination modifications

3.1 The Proposed Local Development Plan 2 was submitted for examination to the Scottish Government's Directorate for Planning and Environmental Appeals on 1 October 2019. The Examination Report for LDP2 was received by the Council on 13 August 2020.

3.2 The Examination Report made a number of changes to the wording of the text and policies within LDP2. It also removed two sites and introduced one site. The site added to LDP2 has been subject to SEA. The majority of these changes are minor wording changes which have no implications for the SEA carried out and reported in the Environment Report and the Environment Report Annex.

3.3 **Table 2** sets out all the modifications made to LDP2 following consideration of the issues at Examination. Only issues which required a modification are listed.

Table 2. Scottish Government Reporter's modifications and effect on SEA of LDP2

Issue number/ Pressure for Change number	Type of change	SEA implication
Vision and Spatial Strategy		
Issue 001 – ST1 Vision and Strategy General	Amended and additional narrative.	None.
Issue 002 – ST2 Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Minor wording change.	None.
Issue 003 – ST3 Vision and Strategy Table 3.1	Change to Settlement Map for Rutherglen and Cambuslang to show proposal site 32 as being in the green belt and outwith the urban area. On the Strategy Map, show the site of planning permission CL/17/0157 as a proposal site that extends the Strategic Economic Investment Site at Poneil. Additional narrative and minor wording changes.	None.
Issue 004 – ST4 – Policy 2 Climate Change	Add a new policy [volume 2 sub policy] – Low and Zero Carbon Emissions from New Buildings. Additional narrative and wording changes.	This policy is subsidiary to the main Climate Change policy in Volume one and, therefore, does not require a separate SEA.
Issue 005 – ST5 Climate Change Policies Volume 2	Additional narrative and minor wording changes. New table setting out potential development opportunities to use renewable heat.	This is addressed in the Developers' Requirements Appendix in the LDP.
Issue 007 – ST7 Green Belt and Rural Area	Additional narrative and minor wording changes.	None.

Issue number/ Pressure for Change number	Type of change	SEA implication
Issue 008 – ST8 Green Belt and Rural Area Volume 2 Policies	Amended criteria within Policy GBRA1. Additional narrative and minor wording change.	None.
Issue 009 – ST9 Policy 5 Development Management and Placemaking	Amended narrative and amended criteria within policy.	None.
Issue 010 – ST10 Volume 2 Development Management, Placemaking and Design	Additional narrative and wording changes.	None.
Issue 011 – ST11 Policy 7 Community Infrastructure Assessment	Amended narrative and wording changes.	None.
Issue 012 – ST12 Employment Policies	Amended narrative and amended criteria within policies.	None.
Issue 013 – ST13 Policy 9 Network of Centres and Retailing	The boundary of the out of centre commercial location at Nerston is extended on the appropriate settlement map to include the site of the new retail stores on Mavor Avenue, East Kilbride.	None.
Issue 014 – ST14 Policy 10 New Retailing and Commercial Proposals	Amended narrative and amended criteria within policy.	None.
Issue 015 – ST15 Housing General	Additional and amended narrative.	None.
Issue 016 – ST16 Policy 11 Housing Land Supply	Additional and amended narrative. On the settlement plan for Strathaven, the housing land supply and the green network designations from the Westpark site are deleted. The settlement boundary is redrawn so that Westpark is no longer within it and Westpark is shown as part of the green belt.	None.
Issue 018 – ST 18 Policy 13 Green Network and Greenspace	Amended narrative and amended and additional criteria within policy.	None.
Issue 019 – ST19 Policy 14 Natural and Historic Environment	Amended and additional narrative.	None.
Issue 020 – ST20 Natural and Historic Environment Volume 2 Policies	Additional and amended narrative to policies.	None.
Issue 021 – ST21 Policy 15 Travel and Transport	Additional and amended narrative to policies and to Appendix 5.	None.
Issue 022 – ST22 Water Environment and Flooding	Additional and amended narrative and minor wording changes.	None.

Issue number/ Pressure for Change number	Type of change	SEA implication
Issue 023 – ST23 Policy 17 Waste	Minor wording change to a criterion.	None.
Issue 024 – ST24 Policy 18 Renewable Energy	Additional and amended narrative. The full extent of the Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands special protection area by its extension across the adjacent SSSI designation is shown on Renewable Energy Map 1.	None.
Issue 025 – ST25 Renewable Energy – Volume 2 Policies and Appendix 1 Checklist	Amended and additional narrative to policies and to Appendix 1.	None.
Issue 026 – ST26 Policy 19 Minerals	Additional and amended narrative.	None.
Issue 027 – ST27 Volume 2 Minerals	Amended narrative to policies.	None.
Issue 028 – ST28 New Settlements	The boundary of the proposed new settlement at Blaircross amended in the Small Settlements Plans to include Kintore House and its grounds. Additional narrative.	Small scale boundary change will not impact on SEA assessment.
Issue 029 – ST29 Local Nature Reserves	The strategy map amended to extend the notation for Langlands Moss Local Nature Reserve by including the woodland area described in the representation from the Friends of Langlands Moss and depicted on the Schedule 4 Site Map.	None.
Issue 030 – ST30 Appendices	Additional narrative.	None.
Issue 031 – ST31 Technical Amendments	The Strategy Map updated (including Environmental Designations) to incorporate the 2018 extension to the Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands Special Protection Area around Anderson Flow and Cove Glen. Additional criterion to Policy VET1 Visitor Attractions. Minor wording changes.	None.
Issue 032 – ST32 General	Minor wording changes.	None.
Sites		
Issue 038 – CR6 Dalmarnock Road, Rutherglen	Amended the Dalmarnock Road Out of Centre Commercial Location designation on Settlement Map Rutherglen Stonehouse, Strathaven and Cambuslang by including the whole of the site.	None.
Issue 045 – CL6 Bellefield Road, Lanark	1. The western site included in the settlement boundary for Lanark.	This site has already been subject to SEA

Issue number/ Pressure for Change number	Type of change	SEA implication
	2. The rural area and the special landscape area designations deleted so far as they apply to the western site. 3. The western site designated as a residential masterplan site. 4. Appendix 3 of volume 1 of the proposed plan, inclusion of the western site as a residential masterplan site with the following requirements; an air quality and flood risk assessments required and substantial landscaping on the western and north-western edges of the site.	and is included in Appendix 1.
Issue 046 – CL7 Hyndfordbridge, Lanark	In the small settlements plans part of the proposed plan, on page 14, the settlement boundary for Hyndfordbridge extended to include the land identified as CL7 on the schedule 4 site map. The Rural Area designation of the land identified as CL7 deleted and instead designated as Housing Land Supply.	Very small amendment to an existing housing site and subsequent settlement boundary amendment – no SEA implications.
Issue 057 – EK9 West of Redwood Drive, East Kilbride	Site added as an East Kilbride Area Residential Masterplan Site with the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential development • Development must take account of the findings of a flood risk assessment. • SuDS. • Any detrimental effects on amenity associated with any acoustic fence must be reduced to an acceptable level. • Public access must be established between the site and the Bogton Farm development by means of the existing railway bridge or by some other means unless it is demonstrated that this is not possible. • Provision of a safe and convenient means by which pedestrians may cross Redwood Drive. 	This site has already been subject to SEA and is included in Appendix 1.
Issue 63 – EK15 Glassford Road, Strathaven	In Appendix 3 of volume 1 of the proposed plan (page 70) the words 'Site development Berebriggs Road' deleted and replaced with 'Site development shall not progress until Berebriggs Road has been widened in accordance with a design that has been approved by the Council. The following three requirements have been added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No dwellings shall be constructed on that part of the site that is south west of Berebriggs Road. • A Landscape Assessment shall be submitted to demonstrate how development can be accommodated on the site whilst minimising impact on views from the surrounding area. Key viewpoints must be agreed with the Council prior to submission. • Development must incorporate reinforcement planting along the north-east boundary of the 	This is addressed in the Developers' Requirements Appendix in the LDP.

Issue number/ Pressure for Change number	Type of change	SEA implication
	site. Buildings must be kept back from the north-east and south-east boundaries of the site.	
Issue 69 – EK21 Peel Road, Thorntonhall	Proposal 29 deleted from the proposed plan. The site of proposal 29 is included in the green belt.	None.

4. Final sites assessment

4.1 At both Main Issues and Proposed Plan stages of LDP2, all potential development sites underwent SEA. These assessments considered the prediction and evaluation of the potential environmental effects of the potential developments. The findings from these assessments were reported in the Environment Report and the Environment Report Annex.

4.2 The purpose of these sites assessments was 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 measure were considered or site rejection highlighted. This analysis assisted in the identification of the proposed development sites included in the Proposed LDP2. It is noted that this is not a planning assessment of the sites and does not require the same level of detail and evidence. It is a general indication of likely significant effects on the environment, based on SEA guidance. Should any of the sites proceed to development, detailed planning assessments such as flood risk assessments, air quality assessments and landscape impact assessments would be required to confirm the preliminary SEA findings.

4.3 This list has been revised to take account of feedback received during consultation with the statutory Consultation Authorities on the Environmental Report Annex and also from the Examination Report. The final proposed development sites are shown in **Table 3** and their SEA site assessments are set out in **Appendix 1**.

Table 3. Final list of proposed development sites

SEA reference	Town	Location	Proposal
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Bridge Street/Somervell Street	Development Framework Site
	East Kilbride	Redwood Crescent	Development Framework Site
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	University West of Scotland, Hamilton International Technology Park	Development Framework Site
MIR143	Rutherglen	Duchess Road	Development framework Site
EK04/015	East Kilbride	St James Centre (North)	Development Framework Site
	Hamilton	Almada Street (University of West of Scotland)	Development Framework Site
	East Kilbride	Hurlawcreek Road	Development Framework Site
	Lesmahagow	Birkwood Estate	Development Framework Site
	Law	Law Hospital	Development Framework Site
	Blaircross	Blaircross	New Settlement – boundary amended by Reporter.
	Devonburn	Devonburn	New Settlement
	Kaimend	Kaimend	New Settlement
	Limekilnburn	Limekilnburn	New Settlement

SEA reference	Town	Location	Proposal
EK04/003	East Kilbride	West of Redwood Drive	Residential Masterplan Site
EK10/002	Strathaven	East Overton Extension	Residential Masterplan Site
EK10/001	Strathaven	Glassford Road	Residential Masterplan Site
	Cambuslang	East Whitlawburn	Residential Masterplan Site
MIR137	Douglas	Poneil	Extension to Strategic Economic Investment Location
CL41/004	Lesmahagow	Balgray Road	Settlement boundary amendment
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 2	Settlement boundary amendment
	Nerston	Off Crookedshields Road	Settlement boundary amendment
	Symington	Land at Symington	Potential rail station
	Law	Land at Law	Potential rail station
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Blairbeth	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	East Kilbride	Langlands Moss	Extension to Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Hamilton Low Parks	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	East Kilbride	Mossneuk	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	East Kilbride	James Hamilton Loch	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Carluke	Jock's Burn	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Carluke	Milton	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Westburn Road	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Holmhills	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Udston and Glenlee	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Backmuir Wood	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Cadzow Glen	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Stonehouse	Stonehouse Park	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Neil Island and Earnock	Proposed Local Nature Reserve

SEA reference	Town	Location	Proposal
	Blantyre Bothwell Uddingston	Clyde Corridor/ Redlees	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Millheugh and Greenhall	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
CL38/003	Lanark	Bellefield Road (west)	Residential Masterplan Site (added by Reporter)

4.5 The SEA sites 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. Where appropriate, the following measures have been modified to reflect the Reporter's recommendations.

4.6 The sites assessment identified recommendations for mitigation measures. These are:

1. Many of the potential development sites are too small to offer the potential for 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 properties, where appropriate.
2. 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.
3. The potential for increased vehicle use is a concern with regards to the likely impact of emissions on local air quality and the climate. Consideration should be given to existing local air quality sensitive areas and the potential contribution an increase in emissions can have from individual and numerous development sites. Air quality assessments may be required.
4. There is a need to minimise the risk of introducing sensitive receptors to areas that have a significant air or noise issue which could result in the need to declare a Noise or Air Quality Management Area.
5. Settlement identity is important for communities. Consequently, any potential development that spans across neighbouring communities should be restricted to maintain individual community identity.
6. Potential development sites that may affect designated habitats or other sensitive habitat areas should be discouraged. The Green Network and greenspace should be safeguarded, enhanced and promoted to support both recreational use and habitat expansion.
7. Habitat Regulations Appraisals will need to be carried out for potential sites that could affect Natura 2000 sites.
8. Sites identified as flood risk areas should be avoided. Mitigation measures, where appropriate, should be identified for sites where there is a flood risk. Flood Risk

Assessments may be required. Development should be discouraged where flood risk cannot be mitigated.

9. Developments close to riverbanks should be discouraged as these have the potential to significantly affect the quality and status of the water environment.
10. Developments within, or close to, historic or cultural assets should only be promoted if they do not detract from the historic setting of the area.
11. The use of vacant and derelict land should be promoted.
12. Due to the size and location of many potential developments, consideration should be given to local landscape issues, particularly in areas with several potential sites. The incorporation of greenspace and habitat expansion can be used to mitigate against certain visual issues.

5. Final SEA of LDP Policies

5.1 This chapter sets out the final assessment of the land use policies within LDP2. The initial assessment was carried out at the Proposed LDP2 stage and the findings were reported in the Environment Report Annex.

5.2 The environmental consequences of the policies were assessed through a prediction and evaluation assessment. The main focus of the assessment was how the Proposed LDP2 promoted sustainable economic growth and focused policies in protecting and enhancing the environment in line with its proposed vision. The SEA considered the overall level of impact across LDP2 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.

5.3 The assessment and the summary of key environmental effects and receptors have been updated to reflect comments received during consultation on the Environment Report Annex and receipt of the Examination Report.

5.4 Some of the policies have been subject to wording changes. In addition, a new policy on Low and Zero Carbon Emissions from New Buildings has been added to Volume 2 of the LDP. As this is a supporting policy to Policy 2 Climate Change in Volume 1 it does not require a separate SEA. The revised table of policies is set out in **Appendix 2**. Table 2 in Section 3 sets out what these modifications are and the implications for the SEA.

5.5 The final full assessment tables depicted in **Appendix 3** and **Table 4** provide a summary of the key environmental effects. It should be noted that the order of the policies in these tables have been updated from previous iterations to reflect the change in order within the final modified LDP.

Table 4. Summary of key environmental effects and receptors

Key	++ Major Positive	+ Minor Positive	-- Major Negative	- Minor Negative	+/- Mixed Effects
Policy 1: Spatial Strategy					
++ SML	Population and human health: The spatial strategy will promote social and community inclusion through the redevelopment of brownfield sites and the planned expansion of existing settlements. It will provide opportunities to promote developments that meet people's needs. 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.				
+ ML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy will afford opportunity to develop and improve the natural environment, including the creation of greenspace, within and around settlements and development sites. This will support biodiversity in these areas.				
+ ML	Soil: The policy offers protection of the natural environment which will safeguard high quality and sensitive soils, including peatland and woodland soils. The policy supports regeneration and development on brownfield sites.				

+	SML	Water: The policy reinforces the importance of flood risk management and the avoidance of development on the floodplain and the incorporation of Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs).
+	ML	Air, noise and light: The policy promotes development in sustainable locations supported by public transport infrastructure. Any minor effects from an increase in private vehicle use will be addressed through the implementation of other policies within the plan.
++	ML	Climate change: The policy drives towards a low carbon economy by promoting development in sustainable locations, supported by public transport infrastructure. It promotes renewable energy solutions including district heating provision in all large scale developments.
++	ML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy promotes sustainable new development which will protect and enhance the built and historic environment.
++	ML	Material assets: The policy encourages regeneration and sustainable development and so protects and enhances existing natural and built environment and resources. It encourages the creation and safeguarding of the Green Network.
+/-	ML	Landscape: The policy has the potential for both positive and negative impacts on townscape and landscape through new development. There are opportunities to improve townscape through the removal of unsightly industrial and other buildings and structures. The policy promotes the integration of the Green Network which will potentially have a positive effect on local landscapes. The sites proposed within the policy have been assessed separately.
Policy 2: Climate Change		
+	ML	Population and human health: Action to promote sustainable communities and respond and adapt to climate change will have a positive influence on health and wellbeing.
+	ML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: 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.
+	ML	Soil: The policy protects peatlands, which are carbon stores, from inappropriate development. Peatlands have a critical role in climate change mitigation.
+	ML	Water: The policy promotes the avoidance of new development in flood risk areas and the avoidance of adverse impact on the water environment.
++	ML	Air, noise and light: 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.
++	SML	Climate change: The focus of this policy is to ensure new development minimises, mitigates and adapts to the effects of climate change. It supports the further development of the electric vehicle charging network. Supporting policies contain further advice on specific topics.
+	ML	Historic and cultural heritage: Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures promoted by the policy have the potential to have beneficial effects on the built and historic environment, through for example, reducing flooding impacts and air pollution.
++	SML	Material assets: The policy encourages sustainable development, regeneration, the reuse of vacant and derelict land, transport networks and waste minimisation and so protects and enhances existing built environment and infrastructure.

- ML	Landscape: Structures and buildings related to renewable energy solutions may have potential impacts on local landscape.
Policy 3: General Urban Area/ Settlements	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy aims to ensure development in urban areas does not adversely affect the quality of life of people and communities.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy protects locally important greenspace.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effects on air quality. It aims to protect communities from noise and/or light pollution and disturbance.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy encourages appropriate development within existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy protects the integrity of existing urban areas, local services and facilities which serve the needs of communities.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy offers protection for the character and amenity of townscapes.
Policy 4: Green Belt and Rural Area	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy safeguards the Green Belt and the countryside from inappropriate development thus retaining the benefits of these resources for communities. The creation and revision of settlement boundaries could reinforce a sense of place and community identity and supports placemaking.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy safeguards the Green Belt and the countryside from inappropriate development thus protecting biodiversity.
+ SML	Soil: The policy directs development towards settlements which avoids impact on high quality and sensitive soils in rural locations.
+ SML	Water: By directing development towards settlements, the policy helps to maintain and enhance the water environment in the Green Belt and rural area.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy directs development towards existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions and protecting areas of good air quality.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy directs development towards existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.

+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy promotes the reuse and conversion of traditional buildings within the Green Belt and rural area.
+ SML	Material assets: 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.
+ SML	Landscape: By directing development towards settlements, the policy helps to safeguard the quality of landscape in the Green Belt and rural area.
Policy 5: Development Management and Placemaking	
++ SML	Population and human health: The policy aims to ensure that development does not adversely affect the quality of life of people and communities.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy aims to ensure that development does not adversely affect the area's biodiversity. It also encourages development proposals to incorporate greenspace provision.
+ SML	Soil: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on soil quality.
+ SML	Water: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on the water environment.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on air quality. It aims to protect communities from noise and/or light pollution. Supporting policies require cognisance of Air Quality Management Areas and Noise Management Areas.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy promotes zero carbon development and encourages the use of renewable energy within developments. The policy requires that new developments incorporate SUDs schemes, including during the construction of developments.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy sets out criteria for the protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment.
++ SML	Material assets: The policy sets out criteria for the protection and enhancement of the built environment, natural resources and material assets. The policy requires the provision of appropriate infrastructure
+ SML	Landscape: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on landscape and townscapes character. It requires cognisance of the six qualities of placemaking, including appropriate landscape and townscape enhancements.
Policy 6: Visitor Economy and Tourism	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy supports sustainable tourism development which will positively impact on the economic viability of the area by facilitating local employment opportunities and visitor spending. The provision of additional facilities for recreation and leisure will offer opportunities to benefit local people and communities as well as making the area more attractive for visitors.

+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy promotes the attractiveness of local biodiversity assets to a wider audience. The policy and supporting policies offers protection to the natural environment from inappropriate tourism related development.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy and supporting policies have criteria to ensure the amenity of communities is not adversely impacted by new tourism development.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy and supporting policies promote sustainable tourism development which requires eco-friendly design to be considered.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy safeguards the area's existing built and historic resources and encourages high quality design and construction of new facilities.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy and supporting policies require that sustainable tourism development is supported by appropriate infrastructure, including car parking, access to public transport and active travel routes.
+ S	Landscape: The policy and supporting policies require that cognisance is given to landscape character and local streetscapes when new tourism development is designed.
Policy 7: Community Infrastructure Assessment	
+ ML	Population and human health: The policy makes provision for community benefit arising from development proposals, for example, community amenities such as play areas and schools.
+ ML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy makes provision for community benefit arising from development proposals, for example, community amenities such as greenspace.
++ SML	Material assets: This policy will help provide infrastructure, including roads, schools and community facilities.
Policy 8: Employment	
+ SML	Population and human health: By promoting new employment opportunities and safeguarding existing industrial, business and office provision the policy may have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
-/+ SML	Air, noise and light: New industrial, business and office facilities may result in a rise in the use of commercial and private 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.
-/+ SML	Climate change: New industrial, business and office facilities may result in a rise in the use of commercial and private 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.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy supports the use of brownfield land for new industrial, business and office development. The policy allows for the provision of waste management facilities within industrial areas.

Policy 9: Network of Centres and Retailing	
++ SML	Population and human health: By promoting existing 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.
- SML	Air, noise and light: There is the potential for negative impacts in areas with existing poor air 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.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy directs development towards existing centres. This will encourage the use of public transport and active travel solutions thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy protects the integrity of existing centres, including Conservation Areas. There is the potential for positive effects in the form of regeneration and reuse of historic buildings.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy protects the integrity of existing centres.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy protects the integrity of existing townscapes.
Policy 10: New Retail/Commercial Proposals	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy prioritises existing centres and will have positive effects on people and communities through reducing the need for travel. The policy promotes sustainable development and accessibility which may have positive effects on health and wellbeing.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy contains criteria to safeguard existing biodiversity assets from inappropriate development.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy contains criteria to minimise travel impacts which may impact on local air and noise quality.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy requires new retail and commercial development to be in sustainable locations.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy contains criteria to safeguard the historic environment from inappropriate development.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy protects the integrity of existing town and neighbourhood centres. It requires that potential drainage and infrastructure impacts are taken account of.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy protects the integrity of existing townscapes.

Policy 11: Housing	
++ SML	Population and human health: 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.
+/- ML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which requires cognisance of potential impacts on biodiversity. There is the potential for impacts on biodiversity dependent on the location of new housing sites. However, there may be opportunities to enhance habitats and species alongside development.
-/+ ML	Soil: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which requires cognisance of potential impacts on sensitive soils. There is the potential for negative effects on sensitive soils through development dependent on site location There may be opportunities to remediate contaminated land for housing.
+ SML	Water: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which takes cognisance of the avoidance of flood risk and adverse impacts on the water environment.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which requires cognisance of further impacts on existing Air Quality and Noise Management Areas.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which includes cognisance of resilience to climate change and appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures. New housing development has the potential for renewable energy solutions including district heating and micro-renewables.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which takes cognisance of the built and historic heritage of the area.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy aims to secure a range of housing to meet housing need and demand and supports use of brownfield land for new housing.
- SML	Landscape: The policy promotes new housing development in various locations some of which may have local landscape impacts.
Policy 12: Affordable Housing	
++ SML	Population and human health: 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.
+ ML	Climate change: Housing in sustainable locations, using sustainable materials and technologies will reduce emissions and contribute to a low or zero carbon economy.
+ ML	Material assets: The policy aims to secure a range of housing across South Lanarkshire to meet need.

Policy 13: Green Network and Greenspace	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy safeguards and promotes existing and new green infrastructure. These resources have a positive effect on human health and wellbeing.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy safeguards and promotes existing and new green infrastructure which will benefit biodiversity.
+ SML	Soil: By safeguarding and promoting greenspace, quality and sensitive soils will be protected from inappropriate development.
+ SML	Water: The policy safeguards and promotes green infrastructure including water courses and the water environment. The policy supports the sustainable and effective management of water resources.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The protection of existing greenspace offered by the policy helps to maintain local air quality, particularly within urban areas.
+ SML	Climate change: The protection and enhancement of new and existing green infrastructure given by the policy may help to reduce the impact of climate change on the urban population.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy will protect the built and historic environment, including their setting, from loss of greenspace.
++ SML	Material assets: The policy protects and promotes the Green Network, including parks, paths and other open space.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy recognises the role of green infrastructure in the delivery of placemaking, including making a positive contribution to landscape and townscape.
Policy 14: Natural and Historic Environment	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy safeguards the area's natural and historic environmental resources and makes provision for the identification of Local Nature Reserves and Local Nature Conservation Sites. These may potentially bring health and wellbeing benefits to people and local communities.
++ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The primary focus of the policy is to protect and enhance designated sites and other biodiversity assets. Supporting policies set out how potential effects of development proposals will be considered in terms of the character and amenity of the environment.
+ SML	Soil: The policy and supporting policies protect prime agricultural land and other important soils such as peatlands from inappropriate development. The policy and supporting policies require cognisance is taken of the area's geodiversity.
+ SML	Water: The policy and supporting policies protect the water environment by preventing development that could have an adverse impact.

+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy takes cognisance of Quiet Areas and protects these from development.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy protects natural resources such as peatland and carbon rich soils which are vital carbon sinks.
++ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The primary purpose of the policy is to protect the area's natural and historic environment. The policy and supporting policies provide additional safeguards for all aspects of the historic environment and seeks enhancements, where appropriate.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy makes provision for the identification of Local Nature Reserve which may provide additional amenity for local communities.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy protects and enhances important landscapes, including Special Landscape Areas. Supporting policies set out how potential effects of proposals will be considered in terms of the character and amenity of the environment.
Policy 15: Travel and Transport	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy supports and encourages the development and use of active travel, such as walking, cycling and horse riding which benefit health and wellbeing. It promotes the development of public transport networks.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: 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.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy promotes active and sustainable travel, including infrastructure which may reduce emissions. Development proposals must include measures which mitigate against traffic growth.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy safeguards paths and cycle routes. It makes provision for developer contributions to compensate for damage caused by heavy haulage vehicles.
Policy 16: Water Environment and Flooding	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy requires that new developments avoid or reduce flood risk. This will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy protects the water environment. This will have positive effects on biodiversity within the wetland networks, water courses, water bodies and the riparian environment.
+ SML	Soil: The policy protects floodplains and wetland networks and their associated soils from development.
++ SML	Water: The primary focus of the policy is to protect the water environment and avoid flood risk, from inappropriate development.

+ SML	Climate change: The policy requires development to avoid flood risk and have appropriate flood risk management measures in place.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy safeguards material and community assets from the impact of flooding.
Policy 17: Waste	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy protects human health by ensuring the continuation of existing waste facilities and the appropriate location of new waste facilities.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy has criteria to ensure new developments do not adversely affect protected habitats and species and other biodiversity.
+ SML	Water: The policy has criteria to ensure new developments do not adversely affect the water environment.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy protects communities from potential effects from air and noise pollution and odour for new developments for waste facilities. The policy requires new developments to meet specific criteria to minimise such effects.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy promotes the implementation of the Zero Waste Plan which will help reduce the impact of climate change. It requires new energy from waste developments to be located where there are opportunities to connect to heat networks.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy safeguards existing waste facilities and promotes the appropriate siting of new provision.
Policy 18: Renewable Energy	
++/- SML	Population and human health: Renewable energy developments can potentially reduce dependency on fossil fuels and associated air quality issues which can impact on health. There are, however, potential negative effects related to the emission of particulate matter from biomass facilities which may impact on health.
+/- SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: Onshore wind development has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on some habitats and species, for example, designated sites, peatland, birds and bats. There are potential negative effects on fish and other aquatic species from hydropower systems. There is a potential for disturbance of protected species, for example, bats, during construction and operation of some micro-renewables. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts and protect biodiversity assets.
+/- SML	Soil: The spatial framework specifically protects Class 1 and Class peatlands. There is the potential for negative effects on carbon rich soils and the siting of turbines on prime agricultural land. In terms of hydropower there is potential for both positive and negative effects on river banks related to soil quality and erosion. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts on sensitive soils.
+/- SML	Water: There is the potential for disturbance of some water species and habitats from hydropower developments. In the short term, during construction of wind turbines, there can potentially be negative effects on the water environment. There may potentially be effects on groundwaters from large scale renewable processes which involve underground works. The

	policy and supporting policies have criteria to protect the water environment from adverse impact from renewable energy developments.
+/- SML	Air, noise and light: The policy promotes renewable energy developments. Renewable energy developments will reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and will have a positive impact on local air quality. There are potential negative effects related to emissions of particulate matter from biomass facilities which may impact on local air quality and human health. There are potential negative effects due to noise from wind turbines and light pollution from the siting of aviation lighting required on top of larger turbines. There are potential negative effects related to glare from solar farms which may impact on health and be a risk factor in accidents. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts on air and noise quality.
++/- SML	Climate change: The policy promotes renewable energy developments which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with other forms of energy generation. There are potential negative effects relating to the loss of carbon rich soils and peatlands, however, the policy provides strong protection for these sensitive soils.
+/- SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy promotes renewable energy developments. There is the potential for disturbance to archaeological assets through the creation of tracks during construction of renewable energy developments and the siting of wind turbines. There are also opportunities to open up buried assets for investigation during construction. Micro-renewables and other renewables may enhance historic buildings by providing affording heating and energy. This may allow them to become more affordable to repair, maintain and use. However, there may be negative impacts on some buildings unless consideration is given to the most appropriate and sympathetic installation of renewables. There are potential negative effects of renewable developments on the setting of historic assets. The policy provides criteria to safeguard the historic environment from adverse impacts.
+/- SML	Material assets: The policy promotes renewable energy developments. Renewable energy developments, particularly onshore wind and hydropower may offer the potential for developing and enhancing recreational opportunities. There may be economic benefits associated with the disposal of peat and forestry waste but there may also be issues with the management of this waste. There are potential positive and negative effects from the removal of woodland from the construction of wind energy developments. In the short term, during construction of renewable energy developments, there may be negative effects on land and its resources. The policy provides criteria to address these issues and promote the sustainable use of land.
+/- SML	Landscape: Developments arising from the policy may affect the character and integrity of landscape. However, the policy sets criteria to reduce and mitigate negative effects, for example, by directing development away from designated landscape areas.
Policy 19: Minerals Development	
+/- SML	Population and human health: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There are potential positive and negative effects on people through secondary and synergistic effects from transportation, visual and other perceived issues. The use of predetermined transportation routes away from sensitive receptors will have a positive effect on human health, through identifying hotspot areas and directing mitigation measures against issues such as increased congestion, accident rates and Air Quality Management Areas. Locally sourced minerals provide local employment opportunities. At restoration stage, the local amenity value of the area will be considered through the restoration plan and this will provide additional benefit to the local community. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts and protect people and communities from adverse effects.
+/- SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There are potential short term impacts on habitats and species at construction and operational stage. However, appropriate restoration programmes will seek to create habitats and improve the connectivity of existing habitats in promoting species richness across a wider area. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts and protect biodiversity assets from adverse effects.

+/- SML	Soil: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. Mineral activity will result in the permanent loss of associated geological features, with the potential loss in soil structure and function, including carbon rich soils and peatland. Restoration work will aim to restore land to its original quality, although an overall loss of peatland is likely. The promotion of aggregate recycling will contribute to the reduction of need for minerals extraction. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts on sensitive soils.
+/- SML	Water: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There are potential negative effects on the water environment, both in terms of ecological and physical status of the water bodies and the status of groundwater. The policy requires the appropriate restoration of former sites to ensure the water environment is safeguarded and, where possible, enhanced.
+/- SML	Air, noise and light: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There is the potential for negative effects on local air quality from emissions generated by plant and equipment and from an increase in traffic, including heavy vehicles, from minerals operations. There are likely to be increased negative impacts on noise, vibration, light and odour from the construction and operation of mineral sites. The policy and supporting policies set criteria to reduce unacceptable environmental impacts.
+/- SML	Climate change: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There are potential positive and negative effects on the climate. The extraction and use of locally resourced minerals will help to reduce the area's carbon footprint. The use of some minerals can promote the use of fossil fuels. There is the potential for increased emissions from plant, equipment and site traffic. The policy and supporting policies set criteria to reduce environmental impacts.
+/- SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There is the potential for disturbance to archaeological assets through minerals activities. There are also opportunities to open up buried sites for investigation during construction. There is potential for impacts on the setting of historic environmental assets from the site location and their operation. The policy and supporting policies set criteria to protect historic and cultural assets.
+/- SML	Material assets: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There are potential positive effects from the use of locally sourced minerals. There is the potential for direct impacts on the road infrastructure through the transportation of minerals from working sites. There is the potential for additional waste generation arising from minerals extraction activities. However, restoration work offers the potential to use recycled materials, including treated garden and food waste as compost. Restoration plans provide opportunities to improve public amenities, including the Green Network and the core path network. The policy and supporting policies set criteria to protect existing material assets.
+/- SML	Landscape: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There are potential negative effects on local landscape which can be temporarily managed by sensitive planting and landform to screen visual effects. In the longer term there may be opportunities for enhancement through application conditions to ensure appropriate restoration works are undertaken. The policy and supporting policies set criteria to safeguard landscape character.

5.5 The assessment identified proposed actions to assist in the delivery of sustainable economic growth as outlined in the policy direction within LDP2. The actions taken should ensure the promotion, prevention, reduction and offsetting of any significantly adverse effects or enhancement opportunities on the environment.

5.6 The findings from the SEA of the policies of LDP2 indicate that those environmental issues associated with wider human health scored highly as did the use of natural resources, material assets and climate change. Other environmental issues were more mixed.

5.7 A summary of the environmental effects identified are set out below:

1. The policies in LDP2 are strong at promoting cumulative improvements in many aspects of human health particularly through community wellbeing and social interaction.

2. The policies will potentially have positive effects on biodiversity and will encourage habitat connectivity by safeguarding against inappropriate development locations particularly across rural and Green Belt areas.
3. The policies 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.
4. The policies require the avoidance of new development within flood risk areas and within close proximity to existing water courses. Development which links to existing water and sewerage networks is promoted to protect the water environment.
5. Traffic growth and the movement of people and materials are the main issues affecting air quality. The policies aim to minimise the need for private vehicles and promote the use of public transport and active travel. Safeguarding areas with good air quality is also a focus in relevant policies.
6. The policies 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.
7. The policies aim to promote the area's cultural richness and provide opportunity to regenerate local areas and improve community sustainability. They protect a range of historic environment designations and their setting.
8. The policies promote the use of existing material assets, including infrastructure and natural resources.
9. The policies restrict development on existing Green Belt land and open space within urban areas which will minimise effects on the urban and local landscapes. Policies focus development to minimise landscape effects. They promote the expansion of the existing Green Network which will mitigate adverse visual effects.
10. 5.6 The SEA demonstrated that LDP2 should result in positive effects across the full range of environmental issues, particularly in terms of human health, climate change and the historic and natural environment in South Lanarkshire.

Appendix 1: SEAs of proposed development sites taken forward within LDP2

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Reference:		Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	<p>The proposal is for retail and commercial as an extension to Cambuslang town centre and possible park and ride facility for Cambuslang train station. The site has connectivity to the Clyde Estuary SPA. The site may be contaminated industrial land and this will require further investigation. It is adjacent to the 1:200 flood outline of the River Clyde and there has been a previous occurrence of serious flooding. This will necessitate a Flood Risk Assessment prior to development. Buildings associated with Rosebank Dyeworks could potentially be of local historic value which requires further investigation. A Right of Way runs alongside the River Clyde which is adjacent to the site and there are opportunities to connect to the core path network. There are potential road infrastructure issues which may be alleviated through future development.</p>
Location:	Bridge Street/ Somervell Street										
Settlement:	Cambuslang										
Proposal	Development Framework Site Housing/employment/transport uses										
Reference:		Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	<p>The site is isolated within an industrial area. The proposed development should consider how social interaction and community inclusion can be maximised given there are no other housing sites within the locale. There is the potential for pressure on existing services and facilities if there is a change of use to housing. There is local flood risk. The increase in private and commercial vehicle use will impact on emissions and will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. There is a core path adjacent to the site and good walking links. The site is adjacent to the Green Network and there may be opportunities to extend this within the site. There are potential sewerage capacity issues which require to be addressed.</p>
Location:	Redwood Crescent Peel Park										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Proposal	Development Framework Site										
Reference:		Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	<p>The site is partly within the Information Technology Park and partly within the Green Belt. It will involve the conversion of existing commercial buildings to teaching buildings and the construction of student accommodation. The site is adjacent to recently developed housing areas. The site is adjacent to ancient woodland and river valleys. Development of the site will result in the loss of community woodland which can be mitigated by compensatory planting. There are potential habitat connectivity issues. The site is adjacent to Red Burn and there is a potential for flooding which will require a Flood Risk Assessment. There is currently no public transport provision serving the site. This will potentially lead to an increase in private vehicle use, which will impact on emissions and air quality. Given the size and location of the site there is also potential for light pollution. The size of the site offers the potential for renewable energy opportunities, particularly given the existing heat sources within the locale. Major upgrading work to roads will be required and there will be impacts on the existing path network. There are potential sewerage capacity issues which will require to be addressed. Given the scale of the potential site there may be impacts on landscape character which will require sympathetic consideration.</p>
Location:	University of West of Scotland, Information Technology Park, Hamilton (Proposed site)										
Settlement:	Hamilton										
Proposal	Development Framework Site (University Campus – teaching buildings and student accommodation)										

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Reference:	MIR 143										The site is within settlement and is for mixed use of small existing industrial units and residential units. Site is on brownfield land and there is the potential for soil contamination. Part of the site is on the Vacant and Derelict Land Register. Development of the site will remediate contaminated and derelict land. There are known local flood issues and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The site is within the Rutherglen AQMA and is adjacent to a busy road leading to potential impacts from local air quality and noise. The increase in private vehicle use will also lead to an increase in emissions. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. Development on the site will improve townscape by removing the derelict land.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Duchess Road										
Settlement:	Rutherglen										
Area (HA):	3.21										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site Mixed use.										
Reference:	EK04/015										There are good public transport links. Flood Risk Assessment required due to possibility of surface water flooding. The increase in private and commercial vehicle use will impact on emissions and will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is in close proximity to a Listed Building (Millbrae).
Location:	St James Centre (North)										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	2.3										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site Mixed use.										
Reference:											The site is close to the town centre with good public transport connections. Proposals will facilitate reuse of brownfield land within settlement. Potential impacts in relation to water, air, noise, light, climate change and material assets are currently unknown and will require further investigation and action. However, the size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. The site is within the setting of several 'A' Listed Buildings, including Lanark County Buildings and Hamilton Sheriff Court House. There are potential positive impacts on townscape.
Location:	University of West of Scotland, Almada St, (Current site)										
Settlement:	Hamilton										
Proposal	Development Framework Site Housing led mixed use										
Reference:											The site is within settlement. There is the potential for health and wellbeing benefits if end use is for a community stadium. The site is adjacent to a proposed Local Nature Reserve and there is possible connectivity with Langlands Moss LNR. There is potential for light pollution from the stadium lighting which can be mitigated through site design and layout. A potential increase in private vehicle use by stadium visitors may lead to impacts on local air quality and an increase in vehicle emissions. There are opportunities to enhance the existing core path network. There are local landscape impacts which can be mitigated by structural planting along the perimeter of the site.
Location:	Hurlawcrook Road										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):											
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – consent in principle for community stadium										
Reference:											This large site is within settlement and is accessible to the village centre. Although the site offers opportunities for social interaction, the size of potential development could put pressure on local services and facilities. There is ancient woodland, Tree Preservation
Call for Site:											
Location:	Birkwood Estate										

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Settlement:	Lesmahagow										Orders, watercourses and bat roosts within the site. There is the potential for impact on habitat connectivity. Appropriate surveys are required to ensure that any proposed development does not adversely impact on these biodiversity assets, including the integrity of woodland soils. Given the watercourses on site a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The size of the site will result in an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is a Listed Building within the site and there may be potential impacts on the setting of this asset. However, development offers the potential to restore this building. An archaeological trigger map area is located within the site. There are core paths and Rights of Way within the site and there may be opportunities to enhance the Green Network. The waste water treatment works requires upgrading. The site forms an important local landscape setting for the area and contains significant woodland features.
Area (HA):	33.69										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – housing/employment generating uses (hotel/leisure)										
Reference:											This large site is isolated within the Green Belt. Given the size of the site there may be potential impacts on local services and facilities. There is a limited bus service in close proximity to the site. There is an opportunity to remediate a large area of vacant, derelict and contaminated land which was the location of the former Law Hospital. This also presents an opportunity to enhance the local landscape. A Flood Risk Assessment is required. The size of the site will result in an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. There is a potential light pollution issue given the isolated location of the site. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. The site has existing road access and is adjacent to the A72, however, there is potential for other infrastructure impacts. The site is within the Coal Authority referral area.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Law Hospital										
Settlement:	Law										
Area (HA):	33.46										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – Housing and employment generating uses										
Reference:											Potential impact on Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC. Rural roads. There are potential local access issues which require further consideration. The proposed new settlement is within the Clyde Valley SLA. Design and layout should be sympathetic to local landscape character.
Location:	Blaircross Near Crossford										
Settlement:	Clydesdale										
Proposal	New Settlement										
Reference:											Avoid further extension of proposed settlement to the west due to close proximity of motorway.
Location:	Devonburn Nr Lesmahagow										
Settlement:	Clydesdale										
Proposal	New Settlement										

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Reference:											The proposed settlement is adjacent to woodland of plantation origin. Although it is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA, there is no ground within the proposed settlement for foraging of Pink Footed Geese.
Location:	Kaimend Near Carnwath										
Settlement:	Clydesdale										
Proposal	New Settlement										
Reference:											No SEA issues identified.
Location:	Limekilnburn										
Settlement:	Hamilton										
Proposal	New Settlement										
Reference:	EK04/003										Although the site is within settlement there is physical separation due to the road network and railway line. The proposed development should consider how interaction and community inclusion can be maximised. There is the potential for pressure on existing services and facilities. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The increase in private and commercial vehicle use will impact on emissions and will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. As the site is enveloped between main transport routes there may be noise impacts. Introducing housing on the site may introduce sensitive receptors for both air quality and noise. There is a core path adjacent to the site and good walking links. There are potential sewerage capacity issues.
Location:	West of Redwood Drive										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	5.90										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing Residential Masterplan Site										
Reference:	EK10/002										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the Green Belt and wider countryside resulting in significant local landscape issues. These will require consideration in terms of landscape design and layout. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services due to the site size and when considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There is no public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. There is the potential for light pollution due to the site's location. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are road access and infrastructure issues, including sewerage capacity, which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites.
Location:	East Overton Extension										
Settlement:	Strathaven East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	10.12										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing Residential Masterplan Site										
Reference:	EK10/001										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the Green Belt and wider countryside resulting in local landscape issues. These will require consideration in terms of landscape design and layout. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services, particularly when considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There is limited public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are local road access and sewerage capacity issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area.
Location:	Glassford Road										
Settlement:	Strathaven East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	4.30										

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Proposed use/ units:	Housing Residential Masterplan Site										
Reference:											The site is within settlement. Development on the site will replace existing homes with modern ones which will benefit health and wellbeing. The site is close to services and amenities and there may be improvements to the local landscape. There is local flood risk. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is potential for pressure on the road network.
Location:	East Whitlawburn										
Settlement:	Cambuslang										
Area (HA):	7										
Proposed use/ units:	Residential Masterplan Site										
Reference:	MIR 137										The site offers the potential for employment opportunities within the rural area. There are local biodiversity interests which require consideration and opportunities for biodiversity enhancements. This is a brownfield site which was a former open cast compound. Development will enable the land to be brought back into use. There is local flood risk, requiring a Flood Risk Assessment. There is potential for impact on the water environment which will require consideration. The size of the site will introduce light pollution to an area within the countryside. There are opportunities for renewable energy associated with industry. The site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are infrastructure issues regarding sewerage and electricity and the site is within a Coal Authority referral area. There will be local landscape issues given the introduction of industrial buildings to the rural area.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Poneil										
Settlement:	Clydesdale rural										
Area (HA):	45.0										
Proposed use/ units:	Industrial (Extension to Poneil SEIL)										
Reference:	CL41/004										The site will potentially provide employment opportunities within the rural area. Potential for impact on Coalburn Moss SAC and Clyde Valley Woods SAC. There is local flood risk. There are potential local air quality and emissions issues dependent on end use of site. A large part of the site is within the Coal Authority referral area. There are sewerage capacity issues. There is local landscape impact.
Location:	Balgray Road Coalburn Road										
Settlement:	Lesmahagow										
Area (HA):	2.39										
Proposed use/ units:	Business Industrial Settlement boundary amendment										
Reference:											Land currently in the Green Belt to be included within settlement but not allocated for development. However, if development takes place in the future this could put pressure on local services and facilities. There is an opportunity to ensure habitat connectivity with adjacent LNR site. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any future development. Future development may result in an increase of private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. A Listed Building and an archaeological trigger map are within the area and there is the potential for impact on the setting of this asset from future development. There is a requirement to ensure path connectivity between the community and the proposed urban park/LNR. There
Location:	Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 2										
Settlement:	Rutherglen										
Area (HA):	5.57										
Proposed use/ units:	Settlement boundary amendment to align with the boundary of										

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
	the proposed urban fringe park/LNR										are road access and sewerage capacity issues which require to be addressed for any future development.
Reference:											There is SUDS pond provision for new development under construction. There are potential road impacts which will require investigation if further development occurs within the proposed settlement.
Location:	Off Crookedshields Road Nerston										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Proposal	Extension to Settlement										
Reference:											The facility will provide public transport for local rural communities. Provision of a railway station will reduce road travel which will have a positive impact on local air quality and reduce emissions. Road network improvements are required, including a park and ride facility. There is local flood risk. The site is within the Upper Clyde Valley SLA.
Location:	Symington										
Settlement:	Clydesdale										
Area (HA):											
Proposed use/units:	Potential train station site										
Reference:											The facility will provide public transport for local rural communities. Provision of a railway station will reduce road travel which will have a positive impact on local air quality and reduce emissions. Road network improvements are required, including a park and ride facility. Part of the site lies within an archaeological trigger map area.
Location:	Law										
Settlement:	Clydesdale										
Proposed use/ units:	Potential train station site										
Blairbeth, Rutherglen – Proposed Local Nature Reserve		The proposed Local Nature Reserve is on the edge of settlement. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. Designation will help safeguard and support further development of this community asset which is adjacent to an existing Local Nature Reserve. It will also safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including woodland and riparian habitats as a water course runs through the site. Designation will help protect the connectivity of habitats. The woodland within the site serves as a carbon sink and supports the integrity of local air quality. It is close to local schools and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. An archaeological trigger map area is within the site and there is a Listed Building in close proximity.									
Langlands Moss Local Nature Reserve, East Kilbride - proposed boundary change		The proposed extension is within the Green Belt and the Strategic Green Network. It will safeguard the existing LNR as it will act as a buffer from future development. The proposed extension includes areas of mixed/deciduous woodland which form part of the habitat connectivity around Langlands Moss to be safeguarded. There is potential to manage areas of conifer plantation woodland and wet grassland so that existing peat resources can function as carbon stores and as part of the bog habitat. Both the peatland and woodland serve as important carbon sinks. There will be opportunities to extend the existing footpath provision and protect a valued local landscape asset.									
Hamilton Low Parks, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve		Designation of LNR will safeguard greenspace within the urban area. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. The site is also within the Strategic Green Network and designation may offer future opportunities to contribute to existing strategic walking and cycling routes. The majority of the site (except South Haugh) is within the designated Hamilton Low Parks SSSI. South Haugh is also an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. Ancient woodland is also within the site and there are riparian habitats as the River Clyde flows through it. Designation will help protect these biodiversity assets and also the existing flood plain. The site provides a natural buffer from the M74 motorway which runs through part of the site. The woodland serves as an important carbon sink and contributes positively to local air quality. The site is within the designated historic battlefield of Bothwell Bridge and an archaeological trigger map area. Scheduled Monuments are adjacent to the site. Designation of LNR will strengthen current protections for these historic assets. The site is within the Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area.									

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2	Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Mossneuk, East Kilbride – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard priority greenspace and the Green Network for the local community. There are local biodiversity interests and designation will protect these assets and habitat connectivity. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. The woodland within the site serves as a carbon sink. Designation will provide opportunities to develop the path network which will help to integrate the communities surrounding the site and will afford protection to the local landscape. It is close to a local primary school and a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities.									
James Hamilton Loch, East Kilbride – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard a well used community resource in an attractive setting. The site forms part of the James Hamilton Loch. There are local biodiversity assets within the site. It is within the setting of Mains Castle, which is a Listed Building. Potential future development of Stewartfield Way road through the City Deal Programme may impinge on the proposed LNR boundary and disturb local wildlife during construction.									
Jock's Burn, Carluke – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard well used greenspace within the urban area and will encourage recreational activities. It is adjacent to a local primary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. Designation will protect habitat connectivity and local biodiversity assets, including woodland and riparian habitats. The woodland serves as a carbon sink. Several water courses, including Jock's Burn, run through the site. Serious flooding incidents have occurred in the past and the site acts as a natural SUDS. There will be opportunities to develop and maintain the existing path network. The site is an attractive feature of the existing settlement and designation will help protect this valued local landscape and the Green Network.									
Milton, Carluke – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR is on the Vacant and Derelict Land Register and designation will provide an opportunity to develop previously used land. It will formalise the area for use by the community for recreational activity and will provide opportunities to develop the path network. It is close to Carluke Railway Station with Park and Ride car park. It is near to the proposed LNR at Jock's Burn. Designation will help protect biodiversity assets, including ancient woodland and riparian habitats at Jock's Burn. The woodland serves as an important carbon sink. The site is within the Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area and will improve the visual impact of the local area.									
Westburn Road, Cambuslang – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR will safeguard priority greenspace and the Green Network within the urban area. It will provide recreational opportunities to local communities which will contribute to health and wellbeing. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. Designation will provide opportunities to develop and maintain the existing path network. It is adjacent to a nursery school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. An archaeological trigger map area runs across the site. The proposed LNR is adjacent to Westburn Road which may be subject to future development as part of the Community Growth Area. Designation will safeguard a local landscape asset.									
Holmills, Cambuslang – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard priority greenspace and Green Network within the urban area. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. It is adjacent to a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. Designation may offer opportunities to enhance walking and cycling routes and may improve connectivity of surrounding communities. The site was previously vacant and derelict land but now provides a valued greenspace resource to the local communities. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire.									
Udston and Glenlee, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR will safeguard priority greenspace within the urban area. It forms part of the Green Network. Given its position adjacent to a secondary school and near to three primary schools it will provide opportunities for outdoor learning and recreational activities. Designation will safeguard local biodiversity assets, including the woodland and water courses within the site. The woodland serves as a carbon sink. There will be opportunities to further develop the existing path network which includes a Right of Way. The valued, local landscape will be protected from future development									
Backmuir Woods, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of Local Nature Reserve will safeguard greenspace within the urban area. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. The site is also within the Green Network and designation may offer future opportunities to enhance existing amenity and facilities, including the path network. It will safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including ancient, semi natural woodland which covers the majority of the site and forest soils. Designation of LNR will help protect the water environment of the various water courses within the site. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. It is adjacent to two local primary schools and a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. The site is within the designated historic battlefield of Bothwell Bridge and an archaeological trigger map area. Designation of LNR will strengthen current protections for these historic assets. The site provides a positive contribution to townscape.									
Cadzow Glen, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard greenspace within the urban area. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. Designation may offer opportunities to enhance existing amenity and facilities, including the path network. Designation will safeguard habitat connectivity corridors and riparian habitats (Cadzow Burn). It is adjacent to a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. The site forms part of the setting of a Conservation Area. It is surrounded by a wide range of Listed Buildings, adding to the attractiveness of the area.									
Stonehouse Park, Stonehouse – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR is close to settlement and is within the Green Belt. Part of the site is currently formal recreational ground and a public area and provides local recreational opportunities. There are local biodiversity assets, including woodland and riparian habitats at the River Avon. An archaeological trigger map is within the site which forms part of the setting of the Listed Buildings at either side of it. It is within the Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area.									

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Neilsland and Earnock, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve		Designation of LNR will safeguard long established greenspace within the urban area. It is adjacent to Hamilton Community Growth Area and will provide these and existing surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. Designation may offer future opportunities to enhance existing amenity and facilities, including the path network which will improve connectivity of communities. It will safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including ancient, semi natural woodland and watercourses within the site and protect habitat connectivity. The woodland serves as an important carbon sink and makes a positive contribution to local air quality. It is adjacent to two local primary schools and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. An archaeological trigger map area is on the edge of the proposed LNR. The site provides a positive contribution to townscape.									
Blantyre, Bothwell and Uddingston – Clyde Corridor/Redlees – Proposed Local Nature Reserve		Designation of LNR will safeguard greenspace on the urban edge. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. The site is within the Strategic Green Network and designation may offer future opportunities to contribute to existing strategic walking and cycling routes. The majority of the site is within the designated Bothwell Castle Grounds Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Ancient, semi natural and woodland of long established plantation origin cover large areas of the site. There are also important riparian habitats as the River Clyde flows through the site. Designation of LNR will help protect these biodiversity assets and forest soils from future development. The woodland acts as a carbon sink and safeguarding it will also help sustain local air quality. It is adjacent to a local primary school and a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. The designated Bothwell Castle Grounds Quiet Area is within the site. Several Scheduled Monuments are located within the site. Designation of LNR will not only offer additional protection to these assets but will also open up managed access to historic and natural resources to communities. An archaeological trigger map area is also within the site. The site is within the Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area.									
Millheugh and Greenhall, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve		The proposed LNR is on the edge of settlement and is well used by the local community. Designation will help safeguard and support further development of this community asset which also forms part of the Strategic Green Network. It will also safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including ancient woodland and riparian habitats as several water courses run through the site. Designation will help protect the connectivity of habitats of important wildlife corridors to the Rotten Calder. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. The woodland within the site serves as a carbon sink and supports the integrity of local air quality. It is adjacent to a local primary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. The site provides setting for several listed buildings adjacent to it. An archaeological trigger map area is within the site. The site is within the Clyde Valley Extension Special Landscape Area.									
Reference:	CL38/003										The site is marginally on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. There will be pressure on existing services and facilities, particularly when considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the locale. There is limited public transport. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, particularly in Lanark AQMA. The increase in private vehicle use will also increase emissions. The site is in close proximity to Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC and National Nature Reserve and there is opportunity to promote access to this area. There is potential impact on the Right of Way and core path which runs along the boundary of the site. There is local flood risk. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and there are potential local landscape impacts as the site encroaches into the rural area.
Location:	Bellfield Road (Site 1)										
Settlement:	Lanark										
Area (HA):	3.60										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing No. units unknown										

Appendix 2. LDP2 Policies

Volume 1 Policies		Volume 2 Policies	
1	Spatial Strategy		
2	Climate Change	SDCC1 SDCC2 SDCC3 SDCC4 SDCC5 SDCC6 SDCC7	Vacant, Derelict and Contaminated Land Flood Risk* Sustainable Drainage Systems Sustainable Transport* Waste Management Facilities and Buffer Zones* Renewable Heat* Low and Zero Carbon Emissions from New Buildings
3	General Urban Area/Settlements		
4	Green Belt and Rural Area	GBRA1 GBRA2 GBRA3 GBRA4 GBRA5 GBRA6 GBRA7 GBRA8 GBRA9 GBRA10 GBRA11 GBRA12	Rural Design and Development Business Proposals within Green Belt and Rural Area New Equestrian Businesses Conversion and Re-use of Existing Buildings Redevelopment of Previously Developed Land Containing Buildings Replacement Houses Small Scale Settlement Extensions (Rural Area only) Development of Gap Sites Consolidation of Existing Building Groups Accommodation Associated with an Existing or Proposed Rural Business Enabling Development Hutting
5	Development Management and Placemaking	DM1 DM2 DM3 DM4 DM5 DM6 DM7 DM8 DM9 DM10 DM11	New Development Design House Extensions and Alterations Subdivision of Garden Ground Conversion of Domestic Buildings Extended Family Accommodation Subdivision of Property for Residential Use Demolition and Redevelopment for Residential Use Hot Food Shops Advertisements Displays Electronic Communications Development Working from Home

Volume 1 Policies		Volume 2 Policies	
		DM12	Mobile Snack Vans
		DM13	Development within General Urban Areas/ Settlements
		DM14	Gypsy, Travellers and Occupational Travellers Sites
		DM15	Enforcement
		DM16	Monitoring
		DM17	Water Supply
		DM18	Foul Drainage and Sewerage
		DM19	Air Quality
		DM20	Noise and Noise Assessment for Developments
		DM21	Sterilisation of Mineral Reserves
		DM22	Supporting Information
		DM23	Legal Agreements
6	Visitor Economy and Tourism	VET1	Visitor Attractions
		VET2	Visitor Accommodation
7	Community Infrastructure Assessment		
8	Employment	ICD1	Strategic Economic Investment Locations
		ICD2	Non-conforming Uses in Core Industrial/Business Areas
		ICD3	Other Employment Land Use Areas
		ICD4	Strategic Office Developments
		ICD5	Class 2 Office Developments
9	Network of Centres and Retailing		
10	New Retail/Commercial Proposals		
11	Housing		
12	Affordable Housing		
13	Green Network and Greenspace		
14	Natural and Historic Environment	NHE1	New Lanark World Heritage Site
		NHE2	Archaeological Sites and Monuments
		NHE3	Listed Buildings
		NHE4	Gardens and Designed Landscapes
		NHE5	Historic Battlefields

Volume 1 Policies		Volume 2 Policies	
		NHE6	Conservation Areas
		NHE7	Natura 2000 Sites
		NHE8	National Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest
		NHE9	Protected Species
		NHE10	Prime Agricultural Land
		NHE11	Peatland and Carbon Rich Soils
		NHE12	Water Environment*
		NHE13	Forestry and Woodland
		NHE14	Tree Preservation Orders
		NHE15	Local Nature Reserves
		NHE16	Landscape
		NHE17	Country Parks
		NHE18	Walking, Cycling and Riding Routes*
		NHE19	Quiet Areas
		NHE20	Biodiversity
		NHE21	Geodiversity
15	Travel and Transport	SDCC4	Sustainable Transport*
		NHE18	Walking, Cycling and Riding Routes*
16	Water Environment and Flooding	SDCC2	Flood Risk*
		NHE12	Water Environment*
17	Waste	SDCC5	Waste Management Facilities and Buffer Zones*
18	Renewable Energy	SDCC6	Renewable Heat*
		RE1	Renewable Energy
		RE2	Biomass
19	Minerals Development	MIN1	Settlements
		MIN2	Cumulative Impact
		MIN3	Restoration
		MIN4	Peat Extraction
		MIN5	Controlling Impacts from Extraction Sites
		MIN6	Community Benefit
		MIN7	Bing Reclamation
		MIN8	Aggregate Recycling
* These volume 2 policies are considered to have links to more than one of the Volume1 policies and were assessed under each of the relevant Volume 1 policies.			

Appendix 3: Prediction and evaluation of the effects of the Policies of LDP2

		Local Development Plan - Policies											
		Policy 1: Spatial Strategy	Policy 2: Climate Change	Policy 3: General Urban Area/ Settlements	Policy 4: Green Belt and Rural Area	Policy 5: Development Management and Placemaking	Policy 6: Visitor Economy and Tourism	Policy 7: Community Infrastructure Assessment	Policy 8: Employment	Policy 9: Network of Centres and Retailing	Policy 10: New Retail/ Commercial Proposals	Policy 11: Housing	Policy 12: Affordable Housing
SEA Objectives	Improve human health and community wellbeing	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	++ S-M-L
	Protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L	0	0	+ S-M-L	+/- M-L	0
	Protect high quality and sensitive soils and address contaminated land	+ M-L	0	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	-/+ M-L	0
	Protect and enhance the water environment	+ S-M-L	0	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	+ S-M-L	0
	Maintain and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	++ 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
	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures and sustainable communities	++ M-L	+ S-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	+ M-L
	Protect and enhance the built and historic environment	++ M-L	0	+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	0	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0
	Promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets	++ M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ M-L
	Protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+/- M-L	+ S-M-L	- M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S	0	0	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	- S-M-L	0

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

		Policy 13: Green Network and Greenspace	Policy 14: Natural and Historic Environment	Policy 15: Travel and Transport	Policy 16: Water Environment and Flooding	Policy 17: Waste	Policy 18: Renewable Energy	Policy 19: Minerals Development	Summary Score
SEA Objectives	Improve human health and community wellbeing	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	++/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	++/-
	Protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	0	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/-
	Protect high quality and sensitive soils and address contaminated land	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	+ S-M-L	0	+/- S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	+/-
	Protect and enhance the water environment	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	-/+ S-M	-/+ S-M-L	+/-
	Maintain and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	+ S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	--/+ S-M-L	+/-
	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures and sustainable communities	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	++/- S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	++/-
	Protect and enhance the built and historic environment	+ S-M-L	++ S-M-L	0	0	0	+/- S-M	-/+ S-M-L	+/-
	Promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets	++ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	++/-
	Protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	0	0	-/+ S-M-L	+/- 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				

South Lanarkshire

Planning and Building Standards Services

Local Development Plan 2

South Lanarkshire
Local Development Plan 2

South Lanarkshire Council
Community and Enterprise Resources
Planning and Building Standards Services
Montrose House, Montrose Crescent
Hamilton ML3 6LB
www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk

If you need this information in another language or format, please contact us to discuss how we can best meet your needs, phone 0303 123 1015 or email: equalities@southlanarkshire.gov.uk