



# **Strategic Environmental Assessment**

## **Post Adoption Statement**

### **Supplementary Guidance Renewable Energy**

**2016 - 2020**

**September 2016**

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If you want this information in a different format or language, phone 0303 123 1015 or email [equalities@southlanarkshire.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@southlanarkshire.gov.uk)

## Cover note

Part 1	
<b>To:</b>	SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk or SEA Gateway Scottish Government Area 1H (Bridge) Victoria Quay Edinburgh EH6 6QQ
Part 2	
A post-adoption SEA statement is attached for the Plan, Programme or Strategy (PPS) entitled:	
	<input type="text" value="Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy"/>
The Responsible Authority is:	
	<input type="text" value="South Lanarkshire Council"/>
Part 3	
<b>Contact name</b>	<input type="text" value="Gordon Cameron"/>
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<b>Signature</b> (electronic signature is acceptable)	<input type="text"/>
<b>Date</b>	<input type="text" value="15 September 2016"/>

**Post-adoption SEA statement for:**

Supplementary Guidance

**Adopted on:**

11<sup>th</sup> March 2016

**The Responsible Authority is:**

South Lanarkshire Council

**Post-adoption SEA Statement  
Introduction**

This document (referred to here as the post-adoption SEA statement) has been prepared in accordance with Section 18 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

**Post-adoption SEA Statement  
Availability of Documents**

**Website**

The Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy, as adopted, along with the Environmental Report and Post-adoption SEA Statement is available on South Lanarkshire Council's website at:

[www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk](http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk)

**Office Address**

The Supplementary Guidance, as adopted, along with the Environmental Report and Post-adoption SEA Statement may also be inspected free of charge (or a copy obtained for a reasonable charge) from:

**Contact name, address and telephone number**

Ruth Findlay  
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Community and Enterprise Resources  
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Hamilton  
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**Times at which the documents may be inspected or a copy obtained**

Monday to Friday: 9:00 am to 4:00 pm

## Key facts about the Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy

### Responsible Authority

South Lanarkshire Council

### Title of Policy, Plan or Strategy

Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy

### Purpose of the Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy

The Supplementary Guidance (SG) Renewable Energy replaces the Supplementary Planning Guidance on Renewable Energy (2010). It takes account of changes within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014 and supports Policy 19 of the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (SLLDP) which sets out the Council's overall policy for renewable energy developments.

### What prompted the Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy

(for example, a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)

Local Authorities are required to prepare and update local development plans for their area under the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006. This SLLDP replaces the South Lanarkshire Local Plan adopted on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2009.

### Subject

(for example, transport, town planning)

Planning – renewable energy developments

### Period covered

The SG – Renewable Energy covers the period from 2016 to 2020.

### Frequency of updates

The SG – Renewable Energy will be reviewed and updated in accordance with statutory timescales for development planning that require reviews every five years.

### Area of the Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy

(for example, geographical area)

The SG – Renewable Energy is Council wide and not restricted to specific towns or areas. It, therefore, covers an area of 1,772km<sup>2</sup>.

### Summary of nature/content of the Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy

The SG – Renewable Energy updates the locational guidance for wind energy developments and the detailed criteria for the assessment of applications, as set out in the 2010 SPG. To accord with SPP 2014, the SG sets out a spatial framework which identifies:

- Areas where wind farms will not be acceptable.
- Areas of significant protection.
- Areas with potential for wind farm development.

It also sets out the factors which will be taken into consideration of applications for all types of renewable energy development, including onshore wind, solar, hydro, biomass and micro-renewables. This includes the matters set out in paragraph 169 of SPP 2014.

<b>Date adopted</b>
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11<sup>th</sup> March 2016

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<b>Date</b>
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15 September 2016

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Process

The Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy has been subject to a process of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as required under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. This has included the following activities:

- Taking into account the views of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Ministers (Historic Scotland) (now Historic Environment Scotland) regarding the scope and level of detail appropriate for the Environmental Report.
- Preparing an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects on the environment of the draft Supplementary Guidance – Renewable Energy which included consideration of:
  - the baseline data relating to the current state of the environment;
  - links between the SG – Renewable Energy and other relevant strategies, policies, plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives;
  - existing environmental problems affecting the SG;
  - the plan's likely significant effects on the environment (positive and negative);
  - measures envisaged for the prevention, reduction and offsetting of any significant adverse effects;
  - an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives chosen;
  - monitoring measures to ensure that any unforeseen environmental effects will be identified allowing for appropriate remedial action to be taken.
- Consulting on the Environmental Report.
- Taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in making final decisions regarding the SG.
- Committing to monitoring the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the SG. This will also identify any unforeseen adverse significant environmental effects and enable the Council to take appropriate remedial action.

## Considerations taken into account

Table 1 sets out:

- the environmental problems identified in the Environmental Report and explains how these have been taken into account in the preparation of the adopted version of the SG;
- the significant negative effects identified in the Environmental Report and whether/how these have been dealt with in the adopted version of the SG;

**Table 1: Issues identified in the Environmental Report (Section 4)**

Environmental considerations and findings from the Environmental Report	Integrated into the SG (yes/no)	How the issue has been integrated/taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
<b>Population and human health</b>		
<p>The area's population has grown at a faster rate than the national average. Its people experience poorer health, particularly in social, economic and environmentally deprived areas. There are differences across South Lanarkshire in mortality rates, with clear links between poor health, poverty and deprivation. Life expectancy is lower in deprived areas.</p>	Yes	<p>The SG recognises that renewable energy developments can potentially reduce dependency on fossil fuels and associated air quality issues which can impact on health.</p>
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>		
<p>South Lanarkshire has a wide range of habitats, most of which are affected by historical fragmentation and decline. There is a poor level of species richness within urbanised area, with limited pockets of rich habitats. The main environmental pressures having an adverse effect on biodiversity within the area include climate change, the invasion on non-native species and the inappropriate location of urban development or development that is insensitive to the local natural environment.</p>	Yes	<p>Nationally important designations (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR) are identified as areas of significant protection in the Spatial Framework for Onshore Wind. Chapter 6 of the SG – Development Management Considerations – contains extensive guidance which sets out developer requirements in relation to effects on natural heritage and birds. For larger wind farms, developers are required to prepare Habitat Management Plans which set out the means of land management that will secure biodiversity enhancement.</p>
<b>Soil (including geology)</b>		
<p>Soil quality and function in the area is generally good. Healthy and diverse soils are important for crop growth, carbon storage and sustaining biodiversity across a range of habitats.</p>	Yes	<p>Nationally important peatland is identified as an area of significant protection in the Spatial Framework for Onshore Wind. Chapter 6 of the SG contains extensive guidance which sets out developer requirements in relation to impacts on peat and carbon rich soils. In addition, the SG identifies the need for protection of prime agricultural land, in accordance with SPP.</p>



Environmental considerations and findings from the Environmental Report	Integrated into the SG (yes/no)	How the issue has been integrated/taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
<b>Air, noise and light</b>		
<p>Although air quality in South Lanarkshire is generally good, there are some areas where traffic emissions result in poor air quality that exceeds limits set to protect health. There has been an increase in biomass installations in the area, some of which fall below the threshold for SEPA regulation. These may lead to a potential increase in particulate emissions which could be significant if there are a number of such boilers within a localised area or within the vicinity of an Air Quality Management Area.</p>	In part	<p>Air quality is not specifically covered in the SG. It is not on the list of development management considerations for renewable energy developments listed in paragraph 169 of SPP. The SG notes that proposals for biomass developments are not covered by the SG for Renewable Energy but shall be assessed under the Biomass Policy in the Sustainable Development and Climate Change SG.</p> <p>The SG contains guidance on requirements for noise impact assessments for wind turbines. It also refers to requirements for glint and glare assessments for solar farms.</p>
<b>Water</b>		
<p>Water quality in South Lanarkshire is relatively good and continues to improve. Climate change predictions indicate a potential risk of increased flooding incidents although the Council's flood defence approach has significantly improved.</p>	Yes	<p>The SG contains guidance on the requirements for renewable energy developments to protect the water environment and prevent flooding.</p>
<b>Material Assets</b>		
<p>The remediation and redevelopment of vacant and derelict land is a Council priority. Many areas are well serviced by both recreational greenspace and built facility. Public access to the wider environment is promoted through a wide range of activities, including the core path network.</p>	Yes	<p>The SG requires renewable energy developments to assess impacts on the core path network and recreational uses across South Lanarkshire. Larger developments are encouraged to provide recreational access within their sites and prepare Access Management Plans.</p>
<b>Climatic factors</b>		
<p>South Lanarkshire's climate is linked at the national and global scale, with global changes having a consequence locally. The main climate trends for Scotland are warmer and drier summers and warmer and wetter autumns and winters. There is an overall trend towards a warmer climate and more extreme weather events. Climate change is expected to have significant impacts on South Lanarkshire's environment and people.</p>	Yes	<p>The SG promotes renewable energy development which will reduce dependency on fossil fuels and therefore assist in mitigating climate change.</p>

Environmental considerations and findings from the Environmental Report	Integrated into the SG (yes/no)	How the issue has been integrated/taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
<b>Historic and cultural heritage</b>		
The area has rich heritage with an increase in the number of designated sites, listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. The cultural richness of the area provides a rich sense of cultural identity which is important for enhancing the quality of life across the region. The main pressures on the historic and built heritage in the area are from development, particularly in terms of the potential damage or loss of historical and buried archaeological assets.	Yes	The SG contains guidance on the requirements for renewable energy developments to protect and enhance the historic environment. The SG notes that renewable energy developments must accord with the detailed policies in the Local Development Plan and the Natural and Historic Environment SG.
<b>Landscape</b>		
South Lanarkshire's landscape is diverse. It is an important asset for the area, providing a distinctive character, promoting community wellbeing, supporting biodiversity and contributing to the local economy. It is, therefore, important that the greenbelt, local recreational and greenspace networks are maintained and that development is not detrimental to the overall landscape characteristics of the area.	Yes	The SG provides extensive guidance covering the landscape and visual impact of renewable developments. This covers impacts on landscape character, visual impact, cumulative impacts and residential amenity. The SG requires developers to provide landscape and visual impact assessments for renewable energy developments. The SG is supported by a Landscape Capacity Study for wind energy which provides detailed technical advice on the location and design requirements or wind turbines.

Table 2 sets out:

- the measures for prevention, reduction and offsetting of significant effects identified in the Environmental Report plus any revised measures considered and integrated into the adopted version of the SG.

**Table 2: Mitigation measures identified in the Environmental Report (Table 9)**

Mitigation measure	Integrated into the SG (yes/no)	How the issue has been integrated/taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
Minimise effects on species and habitats from renewable energy developments.	Yes	The SG requires that the appropriate guidance for the protection of species and habitats is adhered to (SG paras. 6.7 - 6.26). The SG requires relevant surveys and plans, for example, Habitat Management Plans, to be prepared where mitigation measures are needed to protect species and habitats (SG para. 6.12).

Mitigation measure	Integrated into the SG (yes/no)	How the issue has been integrated/taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
Minimise effects on carbon rich soils and peatlands.	Yes	<p>The SG requires that the appropriate guidance for the protection of carbon rich soils and peatlands is adhered to (SG paras. 4.13 – 4.17; 6.77 – 6.82).</p> <p>The SG requires relevant surveys and plans, for example, Peat Management Plans, to be prepared where mitigation measures are needed to protect carbon rich soils and peatlands (SG para. 6.79).</p>
Minimise negative effects from emissions of particulate matter from biomass, biofuels and other renewables.	No	The SG notes that proposals for biomass developments are not covered by the SG Renewable Energy but shall be assessed under the Biomass Policy in the Sustainable Development and Climate Change SG.
Minimise negative effects to the water environment, through the construction, development and operation of renewable energy developments.	Yes	<p>The SG contains guidance on the requirements for renewable energy developments to protect the water environment and prevent flooding.</p> <p>The SG requires that sufficient information about potential Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems is provided during application stage, where required (SG para. 6.118).</p> <p>Where consent is given, the SG requires a Water Quality Management Plan to establish baseline water quality (SG para. 6.115).</p> <p>The SG requires Fisheries Habitat Surveys to be undertaken, where required (SG para. 6.119).</p>
Potential noise and light effects from renewable energy developments are assessed.	Yes	The SG requires appropriate assessments, for example, Noise Assessment and Glint or Glare Assessment, are carried out at application stage (SG paras. 6.45; 6.69).
Ensure peat and forestry waste is disposed of appropriately during construction.	Yes	The SG sets out that renewable energy developments must adhere to SEPA's Regulatory Position Statement – Developments on Peat (SG para. 6.81).
Minimise effects on cultural and historic assets.	Yes	The SG requires that impacts on the historic environment are fully assessed and mitigated, where possible (SG para. 6.88).
Minimise effects on landscape.	Yes	<p>The SG requires wind energy developments to accord with the Landscape Character Assessment (2010) and landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy (2015) (SG para. 6.27).</p> <p>The SG requires all renewable energy developments to submit a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, where appropriate (SG para. 6.45).</p>
Minimise negative effects on woodlands.	Yes	The SG requires wind energy developments to submit a Forestry Plan, where appropriate, including details of compensatory planting (SG para. 6.134).

Table 3 sets out the significant positive effects identified in the Environmental Report and whether/how these have been dealt with in the adopted version of the SG.

**Table 3: Enhancement measures identified in the Environmental Report (Table 10)**

Enhancement measure	Integrated into the SG (yes/no)	How the issue has been integrated/taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
Opportunity to make connections to core path network and improve overall outdoor access which will support human health and wellbeing.	Yes	The SG requires Access Management Plans to address the future management of sites for recreational access (SG para. 6.86).
Opportunity to promote public awareness of historic and cultural heritage assets.	Yes	The SG requires that renewable energy developments consider opportunities for improving the accessibility of historic assets and their interpretation. (SG para. 6.91).
Enhance opportunities to improve the area's biodiversity.	Yes	The SG will require Habitat Management Plans to be prepared, where appropriate (SG para. 6.12).
Opportunity to enhance the management of woodlands.	Yes	The SG requires wind energy developments to submit a Forestry Plan, where appropriate, including details of compensatory planting (SG para. 6.134)

## Considering opinions expressed during consultation

Table 4 sets out how the responses to the consultation of the Environmental Report have been taken into account through the preparation of the adopted version of the SG.

**Table 4: Taking account of consultation responses**

Summary of comments	How the comment was taken into consideration
<b>Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)</b>	
<p><b>General comments</b> We note that the comments that we fed back at the scoping stage, in our role as a consultation authority, have been taken into account.</p> <p>For the purpose of proportionality and clarity this response will focus on issues that we consider to require action.</p>	Noted.
<p><b>Detailed comments</b> Appendix 3 – State of the Environment baseline – Water.</p> <p>We note that the trend direction for river flow is deteriorating. The reason given for this is an increase in annual flow rates. We do not consider that this increase is necessarily a negative effect. An increase in flow rates can reduce the effects of potential drought conditions. We consider that the trend direction for this indicator should be neutral.</p> <p>We note that the trend direction for flooding is improving. The reason given for this is an improvement to the Council's flood defence approach. Whilst we support this statement, climate change predictions indicate a potential worsening of the flooding situation. We consider that the trend direction for this indicator should be neutral.</p>	The baseline used within the Environmental Report is taken from the 2013 State of the Environment Report which was approved by the Council in 2013. The new SOE (2015) was approved by the Council's Executive Committee in January 2016. Both the status and trend for these indicators remain unchanged given recent local trends. Therefore, there is no proposed change to the Environmental Report.
<b>The Scottish Ministers (Historic Environment Scotland)</b>	
<p><b>General Comments</b> Ministers have sought the advice of Historic Environment Scotland on the Environmental Report. Ministers are content with the adequacy of the assessment in relation to the historic environment but would refer you to Historic Environment Scotland's comments.</p>	Noted.
<p><b>Question 1:</b> Has the assessment fully listed existing PPS which may affect or be affected by the Supplementary Guidance in Figure 2 and Appendix 2? Do you agree with assessment results identified in Table 1?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes.</p>	Noted.
<p><b>Question 2:</b> Do you agree that the common themes arising from the objectives of the PPS listed in Table 1 noted in section 2.10?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes.</p>	Noted.
<p><b>Question 3:</b> Have the correct environmental issues been identified and opportunities realised within the context of the SG in section 4 and Appendix 3?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes.</p>	Noted.
<p><b>Question 4:</b> Do you agree with the revised SEA objectives and assessment criteria in Table 5?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes. The changes to the historic and cultural heritage indicator question, which reflect Historic Scotland's advice at Scoping, are</p>	Noted. We appreciate your help with this.

Summary of comments		How the comment was taken into consideration
welcome.		
<p><b>Question 5:</b> Do you agree with the alternatives to the draft SG and results in Table 6?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes.</p>		Noted.
<p><b>Question 6:</b> Do you agree with the key environmental effects and receptors? Are there any gaps in the results of the assessment in Section 8 and Appendix 4?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Table 7: the potential for impacts on the setting of historical environmental assets from onshore wind developments is a key environmental effect, and should have been included.</p> <p>Table 8: cumulative impacts to the setting of historic environment assets should have been included here, as these types of impact are a significant and frequent issue in the context of renewable energy development.</p>		<p>Although this (Table 7) was not explicitly stated in the Environmental Report, the SG fully addresses this concern at paragraph 6.91.</p> <p>Thank you for bringing the oversight at Table 8 to our attention. We have now included this within the SG and updated Table 8 accordingly.</p>
<p><b>Question 7:</b> Do you agree with the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures and the actions taken to address these in Tables 9 and 10? If not, what areas are deficient within this assessment?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes.</p>		Noted.
<b>Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)</b>		
<p><b>1. Identification of relevant existing PPS</b>  Our <i>Strategic Locational Guidance for Onshore Wind Farms in respect of the Natural Heritage</i> (2009) has now been replaced by our guidance on <i>Spatial Planning for Onshore Wind Turbines – Natural Heritage Considerations</i> (June, 2015). We recommend that Appendix 2 is amended to reflect this.</p>		Thank you. This reference has been added to Appendix 2 of the Environmental Report.
<p><b>2. Identification of Environmental Issues</b>  The ER notes the general environmental issues associated with the development of the SG. Table 4 could however identify the more specific issues, and their broad causes, directly associated with the SG. For example, Table 4 could be amended to also include reference to the following:</p>		Table 4 of the Environmental Report sets out a summary of the key broad environmental issues which affect South Lanarkshire. The more specific issues associated with the SG are set out by environmental issue in Table 3.
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Specific identified issue and cause</b>	<b>Opportunities and Implications</b>
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential individual and cumulative direct and indirect impacts on the notified interests of statutory designated sites from the effects of development, for example through collisions with turbines or habitat loss/disruption from development.</li> <li>- Potential direct and indirect negative impacts on the conservation status of protected species through, for example, collision with turbines or disturbance from development.</li> </ul>	The existing second sentence could be amended to read <i>“It will promote development in less sensitive locations and safeguard existing sensitive sites, habitats and species”</i> .

Summary of comments			How the comment was taken into consideration
	- Potential for the direct and indirect loss of, or damage to, habitats due to development.		
Soil	- Potential loss of, or disturbance to, peatland from development.	No comments.	
Material assets	- Potential loss of, or damage to, the Core Path Network from development.	No comments	
Landscape	- Potential for development to harm the setting of settlements. - Potential for development to negatively affect landscape character. - Potential for cumulative impacts in areas of existing development.	No comments.	
<p><b>3. Assessment of likely significant effects and identification of mitigation measures</b></p> <p>Including some commentary text which explicitly explains how the SEA objectives are affected by the SG and which of these effects are considered significant would help make the assessment of likely significant effects more transparent.</p> <p>We have reviewed the contents of the SG against the requirements of Scottish Planning Policy and the policies contained elsewhere in the Local Development Plan (LDP) and its associated SG. We consider that, without mitigation, significant adverse effects on biodiversity, soils, material assets and landscape may arise as a result of the SG. The rationale for our views is set out in the table attached at annex 1 for your information. However, we consider that in Table 9, the ER has largely clearly identified the measures that will prevent, reduce, or offset any such effects. We recommend that you consider adding reference to sections 5.9 – 5.25 of the SG and to relevant policies elsewhere in the LDP and associated SG in Table 9, as these are also relevant to the prevention, reduction or offsetting of any significant adverse impacts.</p>			<p>The rationale for the completion of the matrix at Appendix 4 is set out in Table 7: Summary of key environmental effects and receptors. This provides an explanation for the scoring within the matrix for each SEA objective against the various types of renewable energy.</p> <p>Thank you for your advice with this matter. We have updated the policy references in Table 9 as suggested.</p>
<p><b>4. Monitoring</b></p> <p>We note that a monitoring plan, which will use a range of indicators against which progress against each environmental factor will be measured, is being developed. We would be pleased to offer comment on this if you find it helpful.</p>			Noted.

No further comments relating to the Environmental Report were received during consultation on the proposed SG.

## **Reasons for choosing the SG as adopted, in light of other reasonable alternatives**

When considering alternatives, the Council took the view that it would not be reasonable to have SG for renewable energy which did not accord with SPP 2014. The Council, therefore, considered three alternatives in relation to the flexibility options within the SG related to Group 2 areas of significant protection and the 19 considerations within Group 3. The assessment concluded that the best approach for achieving the greatest potential environmental benefits would be to optimise renewable energy opportunities at the same time as ensuring that communities and the environment were protected and enhanced. This would be achieved through reducing the area's reliance on fossil fuels and contributing to the Scottish Government's renewable energy targets. This would be balanced by ensuring that local environmental considerations are addressed within the framework of Scottish Planning Policy.

Undertaking an SEA alongside the development of the SG provided an opportunity to identify the key environmental issues affecting the area and ensuring these were taken account of as the Guidance was developed.



## Monitoring significant environmental effects in implementing the SG

Monitoring of the SG Renewable Energy will take place in order to identify any unforeseen adverse effects and to take appropriate remedial action. This is in line with Section 19 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Monitoring will take place following the adoption of the SG and will use the SEA indicators. In the monitoring of the Plan it may be appropriate to review the baseline data and the effectiveness of measures proposed for prevention, reduction, and offsetting of significant environmental effects. This will be done as part of the monitoring framework set up for the SLLDP in conjunction with the Council's other monitoring commitments, including the biennial State of the Environment Report.

The monitoring of the SEA and the SLLDP will be undertaken in-house using information gathered from a range of sources, including the statutory Consultation Authorities. The baseline data against which the effectiveness of the guidance will be measured is set out in Table 5.

**Table 5: SG Renewable Energy SEA monitoring framework**

<b>SEA Topic: Population and human health</b>	
<b>SEA Objectives: To minimise potential environmental effects on human health and enhance quality of life</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Source</b>
% of persons economically active	SLC: SoE Report
% of working age population out of work	SLC: SoE Report
Unemployment levels (by electoral ward)	SLC: SoE Report
Early or premature death from cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke	SLC: SoE Report
No. of residents participating in recreational activities	SLC: SoE Report
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity, flora and fauna</b>	
<b>SEA Objective: To protect and enhance biodiversity and functioning habitats and avoid irreversible loss.</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Source</b>
% of qualifying species in SPA in 'favourable maintained' condition	SNH, SLC: SoE Report
% of qualifying interests in SACs in 'favourable maintained' condition	SNH, SLC: SoE Report
% of SSSIs in 'favourable maintained' condition or 'unfavourable' recovering condition	SNH, SLC: SoE Report
Change in area (ha) of designated biodiversity sites	SNH, SLC: SoE Report
Hectareage and % of woodland types	FCS, SLC: SoE Report
Hectareage of lowland/intermediate raised bog inventory sites	SNH, SLC: SoE Report
Hectareage covered by Habitat Management Plans	SLC
No. of development applications affecting peatlands	SLC
No. of development applications involving loss of woodlands	SLC
Ha of compensatory woodland planting achieved	SLC
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>	
<b>SEA Objective: To prevent soil deterioration and erosion and protect carbon sequestration</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Source</b>
No. of geologically designated SSSIs	SNH, SLC: SoE Report
Area of land classifications 1 - 7	SG, SLC; SoE Report
No. of development applications on prime agricultural land	SLC
No. of development applications affecting peatlands	SLC

<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>			
<b>SEA Objective:</b> To improve, enhance and protect the water environment			
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Source</b>	
No. of new developments located within Flood Zones 2 and 3		SEPA, SLC	
No. of flooding incidents		SLC: SoE Report	
% of waterbodies achieving high or good WFD status		SEPA, SLC: SoE Report	
<b>SEA Topic: Air, noise, light and nuisance</b>			
<b>SEA Objectives:</b> To protect local air quality and minimise effects of noise and light pollution			
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Source</b>	
Annual average concentration of NO <sup>2</sup>		SLC: SoE Report	
Annual average concentration of PM <sup>10</sup>		SLC: SoE Report	
% of noise nuisance complaints		SLC: SoE Report	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>			
<b>SEA Objectives:</b> To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help adapt to a changing climate			
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Source</b>	
Change in CO <sub>2</sub> emission estimates		DECC, SLC: SoE Report	
Change in average gas consumption		DECC, SLC: SoE Report	
Change in total electricity consumption		DECC, SLC: SoE Report	
Change in road transport energy consumption		DECC, SLC: SoE Report	
Level of overall renewable energy generating capacity		SLC: SoE Report	
<b>SEA Topic: Historic and cultural heritage</b>			
<b>SEA Objective:</b> To protect, conserve and enhance the built and historic environment			
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Source</b>	
No. developments affecting gardens, designed landscapes and battlefields		HES, SLC: SoE Report	
No. of developments within or affecting conservation areas		HES, SLC: SoE Report	
No. of developments within or affecting the setting of New Lanark World Heritage Site		HES, SLC: SoE Report	
No. of developments within or affecting archaeological sites		HES, SLC: SoE Report	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>			
<b>SEA Objective:</b> To promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets			
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Source</b>	
No. of vacant and derelict land sites		SLC: SoE Report	
No. of developments on vacant and derelict land sites		SLC	
No of developments affecting core paths or cycle routes		SLC	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>			
<b>SEA Objective:</b> Maintain, enhance and protect the quality of landscape character.			
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Responsibility/Source</b>	
No. of applications within Special Landscape Areas		SLC:	
<b>Key to acronyms</b>			
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change	FCS	Forestry Commission Scotland
HES	Historic Environment Scotland	SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SG	Scottish Government	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency	SLC	South Lanarkshire Council

## **Concluding the Post Adoption SEA Statement**

South Lanarkshire Council's Supplementary Guidance for Renewable Energy has undergone a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to determine its environmental effects. The SEA demonstrated that the SG should result in positive effects across a wide range of environmental issues, particularly health and climate change. Where potential negative or positive effects were identified, the assessment identified mitigation measures to reduce and offset any significant adverse effects on the environment and enhancement measures, as appropriate.

We consider that the Supplementary Guidance for Renewable Energy fulfils its purpose by providing a clear framework to direct our activities in an environmentally sustainable way, incorporating wider environmental issues as far as reasonably possible.

Throughout the SEA process, the Consultation Authorities have confirmed their agreement with the overall assessment approach adopted with no requirement highlighted for further modification of the SG following assessment of the Environmental Report. No comments were received from the general public or other stakeholders on the Environmental Report during the public consultation period. All comments received on the SG itself have been considered and, where appropriate have been taken account of in the final Guidance.

The SG Renewable Energy was submitted to the Scottish Government for approval in February 2016 and was approved following the statutory 28 day review period. No further comments or direction was received from the Scottish Government during this review period. A Final Updated Environmental Report was submitted to Scottish Ministers at the same time as the SG, a copy of which is attached for information.

The South Lanarkshire Supplementary Guidance was formally approved by the Planning Committee of South Lanarkshire Council in December, 2015 and adopted on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2016.