

South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan Main Issues Report



2017



Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report

PART 1

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PART 2

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

Local Development Plan 2

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PART 4

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Date 16 March 2017

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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

This is a non-technical summary of the Environmental Report which documents the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) of the draft Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2), Main Issues Report, published by South Lanarkshire Council. A SEA is required under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 in order to determine the potential environmental effects of implementing the Plan.

The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 requires South Lanarkshire Council to prepare a Local Development Plan for its area and to keep it up to date. LDP2 will replace the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (SLLDP) which was adopted in 2015.

SEA methodology

The SEA enables environmental considerations to be integrated into the preparation of LDP2, and, at the same time, allows the public and other interested organisations the opportunity to comment on both the draft plan and the SEA. The SEA process follows an established and systematic method of testing the development of the plan, predicting the environmental effects, and also considering potential mitigation and enhancement measures to ensure a well balanced and sustainable plan is developed. The conclusions from each stage of the SEA are summarised in the sections below.

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

- **Population (population and human health)** – South Lanarkshire is environmentally and socially diverse, with heavily populated areas in the north and extensive rural areas in the south and west. Although parts of South Lanarkshire experience an excellent quality of life, there are pockets of deprivation where some people experience higher than average poor health. Life expectancy is lower in deprived areas.
- **Biodiversity, (fauna and flora)** – Many designated areas are in favourable condition, although most areas of ancient woodland and other semi-natural habitats are extensively fragmented. There are levels of poor species richness within urbanised area, along with limited pockets of rich habitats. Key environmental pressures which have a poor effect on biodiversity in South Lanarkshire include climate change and the inappropriate location of urban development or development which is insensitive to the local natural environment.
- **Soil and water** - Soil quality and function in the area is generally good. Water quality is also relatively good and continues to improve. The River Clyde and tributaries are essential to the character of the area, with the good water environment an important resource across South Lanarkshire. Rainfall and water flow rates in rivers have increased as has the number of flooding incidents. This is associated with climatic change.
- **Material assets** - On a population basis there are areas with greater levels of vacant land and areas with reduced recreational provision. The quantity and quality of greenspace varies considerably across South Lanarkshire. Public access to the wider environment is supported by a wide range of initiatives, including a network of core paths. Minerals are an important resource and work is ongoing to restore former sites. The demand for transport and car ownership continues to grow alongside an increase in train journeys. The number of people who use the bus, walk or cycle remains low.

- **Air, noise and light** – Air quality in South Lanarkshire is generally good but there are some areas where poor air quality exceeds limits to protect health. Traffic growth and congestion are key factors associated with poor local air and noise quality.
- **Climatic factors** – There have been significant changes to our climate at a global and local scale. There is an overall trend towards a warmer climate and more extreme weather events. Climate change is expected to have significant impacts on our environment and our people.
- **Landscape** - Our landscape is diverse and is valued as an important asset which provides a distinctive character, promotes community wellbeing, supports biodiversity and contributes to the local economy. It is important that the greenbelt, local recreational and greenspace networks are maintained and that development is not harmful to the overall landscape and townscape characteristics of the area.
- **Historical and cultural heritage** – South Lanarkshire has a rich historic and cultural heritage which is a valued asset for the area. The main pressure on the built and historic heritage comes from development, particularly in terms of the potential damage or loss of historical and archaeological assets and the impact new development can have on the setting of our historic assets.

Developing strategic alternatives

Alternatives to the delivery of the policy direction for the proposed LDP2 are set out within the Main Issues Report. The assessment concluded that the best approach for achieving the greatest potential environmental benefits would be to encourage sustainable economic growth, regeneration and environmental protection and at the same time move towards a low carbon economy. This would provide a balanced approach to ensure that all three strands of sustainable development (the economy, society and the environment) are considered and achieved.

Testing the Main Issues Report against environmental objectives

The MIR was initially assessed against environmental objectives (SEA objectives) to determine its environmental impact. The proposed SEA objectives identified in the Scoping Report were retained following consultation and used to test the proposed policies in the draft Plan.

Predicting and evaluating the effects of the Main Issues Report

The policy alternatives within the MIR along with the proposed development sites were assessed to determine the potential impact the plan would have on the local community and environment. Overall, it is considered that the draft plan will have significant benefits for the environment and for the people of South Lanarkshire by providing a strategic context for developments. The SEA process has added value to the LDP2 through its various stages by identifying key links to the existing SLLDP and its policies and to other strategies and plans and the prediction of environmental impacts relative to SEA objectives. The process has led to a number of improvements and has helped to identify opportunities to enhance environmental outcomes.

Proposed measures to monitor LDP2

A monitoring plan is being developed to assist in the early identification of environmental issues (either positive or negative) associated with the implementation of LDP2. This will be linked to and enhanced by the monitoring of the Council's State of the Environment Report. In addition, consideration will be given to appropriate suggestions on monitoring received through the consultation process when finalising the monitoring plan.

Conclusions

The SEA process has been used to assist in the preparation of LDP2 with the result showing that when implemented the Plan should promote a positive environment and local community.

Consultation process

The following table provides timescales in the development and consultation of LDP2 and its SEA:

Milestone	Expected date
Environmental Report and Main Issues Report consultation period commences	16 March 2017
Consultation deadline	12 May 2017
Environmental Report Annex and Proposed LDP2 consultation period begins	October 2017
Consultation deadline	December 2017
Examination of LDP2	May 2018
LDP2 implemented from	June 2019
Post adoption SEA statement	September 2019

In accordance with the SEA legislation, the Environmental Report will be made available for public consultation alongside the Main Issues Report of the Local Development Plan 2 for a period of eight weeks, and will close on Friday, 12 May 2017.

Comments on the Environmental Report should be made in writing to:

Gwen McCracken
Team Leader Planning HQ
Planning and Economic Development
Community and Enterprise Resources
South Lanarkshire Council
Montrose House
154 Montrose Crescent
Hamilton ML3 6LB

By email to: gwen.mccracken@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

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 Preparation of the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) is a requirement of Part 2 of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 which requires planning authorities to prepare local development plans for their area. Preparation of the Main Issues Report (MIR) has been informed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

1.2 This report constitutes an Environmental Report 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 Environmental Report illustrates the SEA process and the identification of all potentially significant environmental effects (both positive and negative) associated with the implementation of LDP2, with the overall process aiming to:

- Identify relevant environmental issues associated with the plan, providing a high level of environmental protection and the integration of environmental decision making into the preparation of LDP2;
- Evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of the plan to ensure appropriate environment issues are identified, described, evaluated and taken account of before it is adopted and implemented; and
- Provide an early opportunity for public participation in environmental decision making through consultation on the LDP2 and the associated Environmental Report.

Purpose of the Environmental Report

1.3 The purpose of an Environmental Report is to support consultation of the MIR and the development of LDP2 by:

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

1.4 The Environmental Report is intended to assist decision-makers, the Consultation Authorities, the public and other stakeholders to understand the likely significant impacts associated with the plan before it is finalised and to identify the measures taken to prevent, reduce and offset such effects. The Main Issues Report and the Environmental Report have been made available to the public and the Consultation Authorities as part of a public consultation exercise as statutorily required.

The Consultation Authorities are defined within the SEA Act as:

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

1.5 The key stages of SEA for LDP2 are:

Screening	Determination of whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and whether an SEA is required. The LDP2 did not undergo this stage as it was accepted that an SEA is required.
Scoping	Identification of the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report and the consultation period for the report. This stage involves consultation with the Consultation Authorities.
Environmental Report	Publication of an Environmental Report on the Main Issues Report and the sites submitted to LDP2's 'call for sites' which includes a summary of SEA and consultation processes. It provides an evaluation of the likely significant effects of the policy options to be considered through the development of LDP2.
Environmental Report Annex	Publication of a further Environmental Report at Proposed Plan stage which includes a summary of SEA and consultation processes, including the comments from the MIR stage and the finalisation of the sites assessment. Provides an evaluation of the likely significant effects on the environment through adoption of LDP2.
Post-Adoption	Provides information on the adopted LDP2 and how consultation comments have been taken into account. Sets out the detailed methods for monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementing LDP2.
Monitoring	The proposed framework for monitoring the potential significant environmental effects of implementing LDP2.

1.6 The Environmental Report describes both the assessment and evolutionary drafting of the policy options within the Main Issues Report. It identifies recommended measures to prevent, reduce and mitigate any potentially significant negative environmental effects, whilst providing measures to improve or enhance the positive environmental effects of the implemented plan. The Environmental Report also begins to set out a proposed framework for monitoring the plan for the early identification of any future effects.

Consultation process

1.7 In accordance with the SEA legislation, this Environmental Report will be made available for public consultation along with the Main Issues Report and its associated technical reports for a period of eight weeks. Early engagement with the Consultation Authorities (**Appendix 1**) has already taken place and these representations have informed the content of the Main Issues Report and the SEA process.

1.8 To assist in the consultation process, the Council seeks responses to specific questions within the Environmental Report. General or specific comments on other aspects are also welcome. Comments should be made in writing to:

Gwen McCracken
 Team Leader Planning HQ
 Planning and Economic Development
 Community and Enterprise Resources
 South Lanarkshire Council
 Montrose House
 154 Montrose Crescent
 Hamilton ML3 6LB

By email to: gwen.mccracken@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

2. Background to Local Development Plan 2

Plan context and overview

2.1 South Lanarkshire Council is statutorily required by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 2006 to prepare a Local Development Plan. The plan will consist of a series of policies and justification for them, aimed at encouraging, directing and managing developments that support the move towards a more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable society. LDP2 will, therefore, focus on supporting sustainable economic growth and the development of quality sustainable places. In preparing LDP2, the Council must first identify the key issues affecting the area and set out the policy direction for the proposed plan. This is done through the preparation of a Main Issues Report which is consulted upon prior to the development of the proposed plan. The policies in LDP2 will be supported by maps outlining land use designations, development opportunities, known development sites and constraints and by statutory Supplementary Guidance (SG). The LDP2 and SGs are being prepared in this context and in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy.

2.2 LDP2 will take cognisance of and aspires to the Council Plan's vision to 'work together to improve the quality of life of everyone in South Lanarkshire'. This will be achieved by working towards relevant strategic objectives in the Council Plan, including:

- Develop a sustainable Council and communities (Priority)
- Support the local economy by providing the right conditions for growth, improving skills and employability (Priority)
- Improve the quality, access and availability of housing (Priority)
- Improve the quality of the physical environment
- Improve the road network and influence improvements in public transport (Priority)

2.3 The LDP2 spatial strategy will reflect the wider environmental framework of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan. This focuses on the principles of a low carbon economy, of competitiveness and growth based on sustainable developments and emphasises the key economic role of the city region's environment. LDP2 will conform and build on these principles and will accord with other South Lanarkshire plans, including the Sustainable Development Strategy, the Local Housing Strategy and the Local Transport Strategy, all of which have undergone full SEA in their own right.

2.4 LDP2 will adopt the vision set out in the SLLDP – 'To promote the continued growth and regeneration of South Lanarkshire by seeking sustainable economic and social development within a low carbon economy whilst protecting and enhancing the environment'. The vision is considered to provide an overarching context which clearly outlines the plan's spatial strategy and linked objectives.

2.5 LDP2 will also adopt the four themes and objectives set out in SLLDP. These are:

- Economy and Regeneration: Ensure sustainable economic growth
- People and Places: Address the needs of communities
- Environment: Enhance and safeguard the environment
- Infrastructure: Maximise the use of existing infrastructure.

2.6 Eleven issues have been identified in the Main Issues Report:

- Spatial Strategy
- Development Framework Sites and Residential Masterplan Sites
- Settlement boundaries
- Employment land

- Village/Neighbourhood Centres
- Proposed housing sites
- Local Nature Conservation Sites
- Local Nature Reserves
- Travel and Transport
- Renewable energy
- Minerals

Habitats Regulations Appraisal

2.7 A Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) has been carried out to assess the likely impact the MIR would have on any Natura 2000 sites within or having connectivity to South Lanarkshire. The sites submitted to the LDP call for sites were also assessed. The findings from the HRA of the MIR will inform the preparation of the Proposed Plan and a further HRA will be undertaken at this stage. The findings of the HRA were taken into account in the SEA assessment.

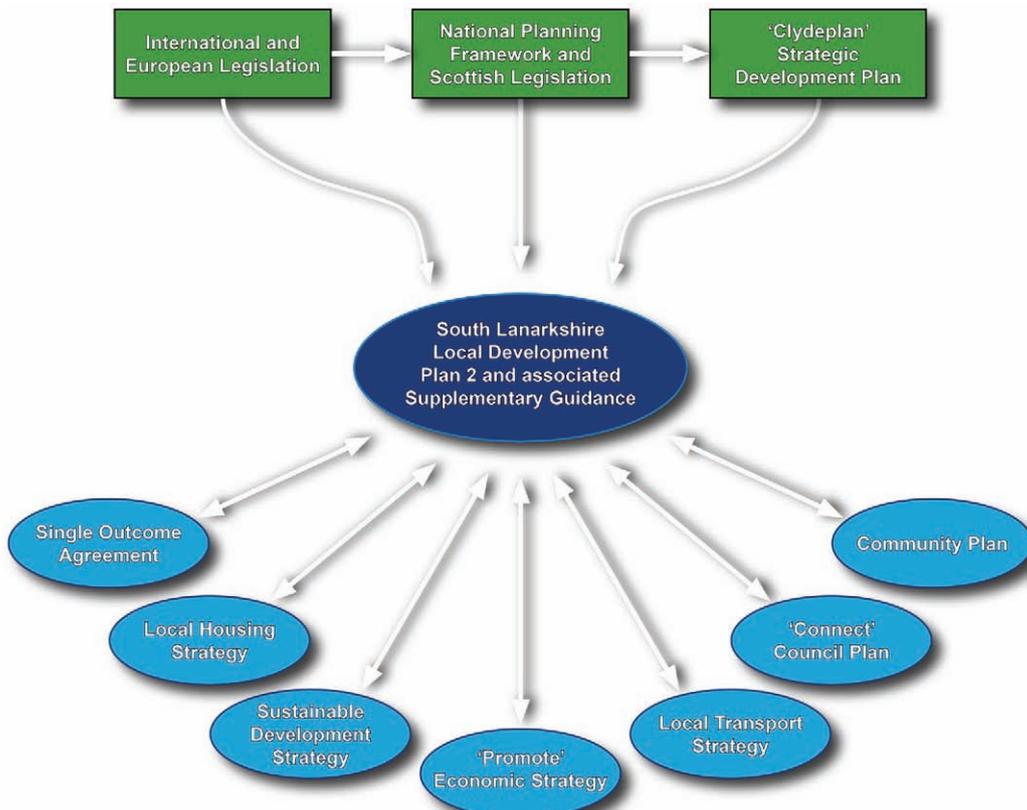
Relationship with other key PPS and environmental objectives and assessment

2.8 LDP2 will link into other existing plans, policies and strategies (PPS). It is influenced by other PPS, particularly the Council Plan, 'Connect' and the Strategic Development Plan. At the same time, it is intended to have a strong influence on the future strategic planning within the Council in terms of delivering the Council's environmental commitments and sustainable development priorities.

High level policy assessment

2.9 LDP2 is directly and indirectly influenced by a number of international, national, regional and local PPS (see **Figure 1**). The relationships between LDP2 and other PPS of significance have been assessed as part of the SEA process. Consideration has been given to how they may affect or be affected by the plan and how they relate to relevant SEA issues (see **Appendix 2** for the full policy assessment).

Figure 1: Hierarchical relationship between LDP2 and other PPS



Local policy assessment

2.10 A detailed assessment was undertaken on those local level PPS which relate to LDP2. The assessment highlighted that although individual Council PPS take control of delivering specific environmental areas identified in LDP2 there is a considerable level of cross-over (**Table 1**). This illustrates the fact that most environmental objectives within LDP2 are not deliverable in silos either through individual PPS, or by individual Council Resources (departments), or external agencies and that their delivery requires considerable partnership working. Therefore, LDP2 is important in promoting both the delivery and the broad aim of enhancing the environment and community wellbeing within South Lanarkshire and in emphasising the importance the Council plays in delivering a sustainable and rich environment.

Table 1: Assessment of Council PPS in relation to delivery of LDP2

Council PPS	Score	Policy themes within the MIR				Comments on key delivery areas
		Economy and Regeneration	People and Places	Environment	Infrastructure	
Council Plan, 'Connect', 2012 - 2017	++	X	X	X	X	Sets out the Council's values, objectives and priorities, including those related to the environment and sustainable development.
Economic Strategy 'Promote' 2013 - 2023	++	X	X	X	X	Aims to improve the area's economy for the benefit of its communities, businesses and residents.
Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS), 2012 - 2017	++	X	X	X	X	Sets out the Council's priorities for sustainable development within the area and how we will mitigate and adapt to climate change.
Local Housing Strategy (LHS) 2012 - 2017	++	X	X	X		Promotes community wellbeing through the provision of appropriate housing and related services.
Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP)	+	X	X			Identifies priorities and investment for the provision of affordable housing.
Local Transport Strategy (LTS) 2013 - 2023	++	X	X	X	X	Sets out priorities for transport infrastructure and for the development of sustainable and active travel modes.
Air Quality Strategy (AQS), (forthcoming)	+		X	X		Sets out how the Council will ensure that air quality in the area meets statutory levels.
Core Paths Plan (CPP), 2012 - 2022	++		X	X	X	Identifies priorities for sustainable path infrastructure and promotes wellbeing through active and recreational travel.
Outdoor Access Strategy (OAS)	+		X	X		Sets out how the Council will work with partners to ensure that existing and proposed access routes are protected and enhanced.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2010 - 2015	+		X	X		Promotes the provision of diversely rich and functional environments and promotes community wellbeing.
Biodiversity Strategy 2017 – 2022 (forthcoming)	+		X	X		Will identify priorities to protect and enhance biodiversity in the area.
Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan, 2017 – 2022 (forthcoming)	+		X	X		Will set out specific approaches the Council will take to protect and encourage biodiversity in the area.

Council PPS	Score	Policy themes within the MIR				Comments on key delivery areas
		Economy and Regeneration	People and Places	Environment	Infrastructure	
Greenspace Strategy	+		X	X		Promotes community wellbeing by providing accessible and functional greenspace.
Local Flood Risk Management Plan (forthcoming)	++	X	X	X	X	Will set out how the Council will work to avoid flood risk.
Contaminated Land Strategy (CLS)	++	X	X	X		Sets out the Council's approach to identifying and the remediation of contaminated land.
New Lanark World Heritage Site Management Plan 2013 - 2018	+		X	X		Provides a broad framework for the management, conservation and enhancement of New Lanark, World Heritage Site.

Questions

Relationship with other key PPS and environmental objectives and assessment

Has the assessment fully listed existing PPS which may affect or be affected by the Local Development Plan 2 in **Figure 1** and **Appendix 2**?

Do you agree with the assessment results identified in **Table 1**?

2.11 The main policy principles relevant to LDP2 and the environmental issues within the SEA have been identified from common themes arising in the objectives of the PPS listed in **Table 1** and **Appendix 2**. These are:

- Promote improvements in human health and reduce inequality across South Lanarkshire.
- Promote the protection of a functioning environment.
- Promote sustainable economic growth and sustainable communities.
- Promote the benefits of greenspace and biodiversity across urban and rural areas of South Lanarkshire.
- Promote the benefits of sustainable development and infrastructure and encourage sustainable living.
- Promote opportunities to support climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Promote the importance of effective corporate and partnership working to achieve better outcomes for South Lanarkshire.

Question

Screening policies of the PPS against LDP2

Do you agree that the common themes arising from the objectives of the PPS listed in **Table 1** and **Appendix 2** are noted above in **section 2.10**?

3. SEA methodology

Overview of the SEA for the Main Issues Report

3.1 The SEA process involves testing the draft policy direction set out within the MIR against environmentally-based SEA objectives, in order to predict the potential environmental effects and consider appropriate mitigation or enhancement measures. The information gathered through the MIR process will influence the development of policies which will be set out in the Proposed LDP2. Further assessment of LDP2 will be undertaken and consulted upon as it is developed and reported in an Environmental Report Annex at Proposed Plan stage. The assessment is then followed by the preparation and undertaking of a monitoring programme once the plan is adopted. The key areas of the SEA methodology are summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2: SEA methodology

SEA stage	Assessment requirements	ER Section
Developing strategic alternatives	To assist in the development and refinement of the alternatives set out within the MIR for delivering the proposed LDP2.	6
Testing the vision, themes and objectives of the MIR against SEA objectives	To ensure the MIR accords with environmental principles. To predict and evaluate the effects of the MIR and assist in its refinement.	7
Predicting and evaluating the effects of the proposed development sites and the policy options set out within the MIR including alternatives	To assess the potential environmental effects of proposals in the MIR including proposed development sites, settlement boundaries, changes of use and Local Nature Reserves.	8
Considering ways to enhance environmental benefits and/or mitigate against adverse effects of the draft plan	To ensure all potential mitigation measures and indicators for maximising beneficial effects are considered and, as a result, residual effects identified.	8
Proposed measures to monitor the environmental effects of the draft plan once implemented	To propose the basis of a monitoring framework to assess the environmental performance of the draft plan.	9

Scoping the SEA

3.2 Following a consultative workshop, a Scoping Report was prepared and submitted to the Consultation Authorities for consideration in December 2016. It provided information on LDP2 and set out the level and method proposed for undertaking the SEA. Consultation on the Scoping Report allowed the Consultation Authorities to provide comment on their views regarding the proposed assessment process. Their comments and our response to them are presented in **Appendix 1**.

3.3 The environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act were scoped against their potential for significance of impact associated with LDP2 (**Table 3**). Following consultation, it was determined that all environmental issues would be scoped in as a precautionary measure. These formed the basis for developing the SEA objectives used within the assessment process.

Table 3: Scoping of environmental issues associated with the SEA of LDP2

SEA Issue	Rationale
Population and human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential positive and negative effects on health and wellbeing for people of all ages, through the provision of quality living environments, access to jobs, availability and access to greenspace and more active lifestyles.
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for positive and negative effects on some species, habitats and ecosystems. • Potential loss of greenspace and negative effects on the Green Network.
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential positive effects associated with the reuse of brownfield and previously developed land. • Potential for disturbance and destruction of peatland during construction and maintenance of developments. • Potential soil compaction arising from new development. • Potential for soil contamination during the construction process. • Potential for loss of Prime Agricultural land.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential positive and negative effects from land development. • Potential positive and negative effects relating to flood risk. • Potential for pollution of water bodies during construction of development. • Potential for disturbance to the water table and to ground water.
Air, noise and light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for negative effects to local air quality from inappropriate development locations and from increased private vehicle use. • Potential for positive effects through the promotion of renewable energy solutions and the reduction in the dependency on fossil fuels. • Potential for impacts from odour, noise and light pollution from inappropriate development. • Potential to promote sustainable active travel.
Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for inappropriate development to contribute to climate change. • Potential for sensitive development to adapt to and reduce the impact of climate change. • Potential for positive effects through the reduction in the use of fossil fuels and associated carbon emissions. • Potential for positive effects in terms of mitigating and adapting to climate change.
Historic and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for negative effects on protected built heritage, monuments and archaeology from inappropriate development. • Potential for both positive and negative effects on the setting of historic and cultural assets from development.
Material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for positive effects from regeneration activity. • Potential for positive effects from the development of previously used land and vacant and derelict land. • Potential for enhancements to public spaces and greenspace. • Potential for negative effects from the extraction and loss of minerals. • Potential to influence design of developments to promote Zero Waste principles.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for negative and positive effects on rural landscapes and townscapes from development. • Potential for development to impact on landscape character.

4. Environmental baseline and key issues

Introduction to the local environment

4.1 The SEA Act requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and its likely evolution without implementation of Local Development Plan 2. It also requires consideration of the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which LDP2 will operate and the constraints and targets that this context imposes. The descriptive environmental baseline for South Lanarkshire can be found in the Council's [State of the Environment Report](#), 2015.

4.2 The current state of the environment is presented in support of the assessment of the potential effects associated with implementing LDP2. The environmental baseline provides information on both the current and potential issues directly associated with LDP2, with the likely future state without implementing the plan, estimated using past trends.

Introduction to South Lanarkshire

4.3 South Lanarkshire is the fifth most populated local authority in Scotland covering an area of 650 square miles (1,772 km²). The River Clyde and its major tributaries, including Douglas Water, Nethan, Avon and Rotten Calder are key features of the landscape. This ranges from moorland and upland areas in the south and east, through agricultural lowlands and onto the highly urbanised fringes of the Glasgow conurbation, with the major settlements of Hamilton, East Kilbride, Cambuslang and Rutherglen.

Collecting environmental data

4.4 The environmental baseline was established for those environmental issues scoped into the assessment, taken from the environmental topics listed in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act. The relevant environmental information was primarily sourced from the Council's State of the Environment Report (2015), with primary data updated from previous reports in 2009, 2011 and 2013 and further information gathered from SEPA, HES, SNH and other sources. The collection of the baseline information and key indicators will support LDP2's monitoring programme. The current status, trend and key environmental issues are considered through the data collected across the environmental indicators relevant to the plan. The following sections provide information on the environmental issues relevant for this SEA, which are:

- Population and human health
- Biodiversity, fauna and flora
- Soil
- Water
- Air, noise and light
- Climatic factors
- Historic and cultural heritage
- Material assets
- Landscape.

4.5 The baseline assessment requires consideration of the issues listed below:

- The inter-relationship between the issues.
- Short, medium and long term effects.
- Permanent and temporary effects.
- Positive and negative effects.
- Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.

Environmental baseline

4.6 The environmental baseline has been collected using key environmental indicators that are reported within the Council's State of the Environment Report. A summary of the key issues affecting South Lanarkshire are highlighted in **Table 4** with an indication of the affected receptors and the potential opportunities within LDP2 to address such issues. A representation of the environmental data is included in **Appendix 3**, with the current status of the key environmental indicators identified using past year trends.

Table 4: Key environmental issues within South Lanarkshire associated with LDP2

Identified issue and cause	Affected receptor	Opportunities and implications
Population and human health		
<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>	<p>Cumulative effects on human health and community wellbeing</p>	<p>LDP2 will promote the links between the environment and wellbeing by encouraging the development of sustainable communities where health and life expectancy are likely to be improved. It will help to develop inter-policy links to promote community regeneration and sustainable growth and will help to reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation. It will promote inclusive communities as well as enabling improved access to the natural and historic environment. It will help to reduce deprivation, provide safer and more attractive communities and improve the health and wellbeing of people who live, work and visit the area.</p>
Biodiversity, fauna and flora		
<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 affect on biodiversity within the area include the invasion of non-native species and the inappropriate location of urban development or development that is insensitive to the local natural environment.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on sensitive habitats and individual species</p>	<p>LDP2 will protect and enhance local heritage sites and biodiversity assets from adverse impacts from development. This will contribute to stemming the decline of biodiversity assets within South Lanarkshire and will help promote an attractive and functioning environment which is fit for purpose. It will promote and expand the Green Network to enhance the local environment and improve habitat connectivity, particularly within urban areas.</p>
Soil		
<p>Soil quality and function in the area is generally good. Human activity, land use and intensity and global climatic effects can be detrimental to soils, reducing their distribution, function and sustainability. Healthy and diverse soils are important for crop growth, carbon storage and sustaining biodiversity across a range of habitats. The majority of potentially contaminated sites in South Lanarkshire have undergone preliminary investigation and about a quarter (27%) of identified contaminated sites have been investigated and remediated.</p>	<p>Cumulative synergistic and trans-boundary effects on human health and sensitive habitats and species</p>	<p>LDP2 will identify and protect priority soils, including peatland and prime agricultural land from inappropriate development. It will support development of contaminated land where appropriate remediation measures are undertaken.</p>

Identified issue and cause	Affected receptor	Opportunities and implications
Water		
<p>Water quality in South Lanarkshire is relatively good and continues to improve, particularly for surface water bodies. Climate change predictions indicate a potential risk of increased flooding incidents although the Council's flood defence approach has significantly improved.</p>	<p>Cumulative in nature on the cause and effect of climate change</p>	<p>LDP2 will support the enhancement and management of the quality and quantity of the water resources by promoting measures to safeguard the water environment.</p>
Air, noise and light		
<p>Although air quality in South Lanarkshire is generally good, there are some areas where traffic emissions result in poor air quality that exceed limits set to protect health. There are three declared Air Quality Management Areas in South Lanarkshire. There has been a significant reduction in the number of permits issued for smaller scale industrial activities. Airborne nuisance complaints remain relatively low with odour being the main nuisance reported to the Council. Noise complaints remain fairly consistent, with residential noise being the most problematic. There are two Noise Management Areas in South Lanarkshire.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects relating to air, noise and light issues</p>	<p>LDP2 will contribute to the protection of air quality by guiding inappropriate development away from sensitive areas, particularly Air Quality Management Areas. It will seek to ensure that new developments are sustainably located thus minimising the need to travel. The plan will ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on amenity as a result of light, noise, odours, dust or particulates.</p>
Climatic factors		
<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. Greenhouse gas emissions continue to decrease in South Lanarkshire year on year with emissions per capita notably below the Scottish average. Although both gas and electricity consumption continues to decrease in the area the domestic consumption per household remains about the national average. South Lanarkshire's renewable energy capacity has increased by over 80% since 2011. The area is an energy exporter.</p>	<p>Cumulative in nature on the cause and effect of climate change</p>	<p>LDP2 will ensure that proposals for new development seek to minimise and mitigate against the effects of climate change. It will actively support sustainable development and will promote the use of renewable technologies, where appropriate.</p>
Historic and cultural heritage		
<p>South Lanarkshire has a rich heritage with a wide range of designated sites, listed buildings, archaeological sites and scheduled monuments. The area has a wealth of historical and tourist attractions, including the World Heritage Site at New Lanark and two historic battlefields. 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.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on historic and cultural assets</p>	<p>LDP2 will help protect the cultural and historic heritage of the area by ensuring that there is no adverse impact on historic environment designations from inappropriate development. The plan will protect these areas and support their enhancement.</p>

Identified issue and cause	Affected receptor	Opportunities and implications
Material assets		
<p>The area of vacant and derelict land has decreased by 25% in the last decade and the remediation and redevelopment of such land is a Council priority. Many areas are well serviced by recreational greenspace, built facilities and sport and leisure amenities, although further improvements are required. Public access to the wider environment is promoted through a wide range of initiatives, including the core path network. Minerals remain an economically important resource in the area with work ongoing to ensure that restoration of former sites is done in an environmentally effective manner. The demand for transport has continually increased with individual vehicle ownership growing. Public transport journeys by train have increased significantly although the percentage of people using bus services has remained constant. The number of people walking and cycling remains low.</p>	<p>Cumulative with secondary impacts on human health</p>	<p>LDP2 will continue to support development of vacant and derelict land. It will protect existing greenspace and encourage expansion of the Green Network and the establishment of new quality greenspace, particularly within new developments. The plan will promote community connectivity and will support the use of environmental and community assets to promote community health and wellbeing. The plan will ensure that minerals development will be appropriately located to avoid sensitive environmental designations and communities. The plan will encourage the reuse and recycling of mineral resources. Restoration of former mineral extraction sites will be pursued using bonds set aside for restoration as part of the original planning consent, if required. The Plan will promote active travel and public transport and will encourage a reduction in the reliance for private vehicle use, where appropriate.</p>
Landscape		
<p>South Lanarkshire's landscape is diverse with a mosaic of distinct landscape types. 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.</p>	<p>Cumulative and synergistic effects on landscape character and setting</p>	<p>LDP2 will support the overall protection of the landscape character of areas as well as their visual quality. It will protect, where appropriate, designated areas such as Special Landscape Areas from inappropriate development and ensure that new developments are designed and sited to minimise landscape and visual impacts.</p>

Key issues relating to Local Development Plan 2

4.7 Schedule 3 (4) of the SEA Act requires the Environmental Report to include a description of existing environmental problems, including those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance. The existing environmental problems (**Table 4**) require to be considered in relation to the proposed LDP2 and whether the plan will potentially aggravate, reduce or otherwise affect current problems.

4.8 The population's health is of concern within South Lanarkshire, along with the impact both the local community and environment have on influencing health benefits. Environmental concerns include the decline and fragmentation of key habitats that have historically occurred through urbanisation and agricultural practices. The level of deprivation, particularly the extent of environmental deprivation experienced within the local community and the landscape setting of those communities is also a key issue. Important aspects of community wellbeing include the provision of greenspace and functional recreation areas, the promotion of active lifestyles and the promotion of sustainable transport networks, including cycle paths and walkways. The sustainable approach to economic growth, including the level of energy efficiency, waste generation and the promotion of climate change adaptation are considered important within the context of the proposed LDP2. It is considered that through the SEA process these existing environmental concerns shall be taken into account, and where necessary, mitigation measures will ensure that

they are not aggravated, and in some instances may be reduced. At the same time opportunities to further enhance positive environmental effects will be considered.

Likely evolution of the environment without LDP2

4.9 The SEA process involves an assessment of the evolution of the environment without the plan being implemented. LDP2 will augment the existing planning policy framework within South Lanarkshire by providing more detailed guidance on development. It supports sustainable economic growth, health improvements and protection of the environment.

4.10 In the absence of LDP2 there would be a greater risk of uncontrolled growth and development which could lead to negative effects on the environment and the benefits associated with a rich and functioning environment would not be fully realised. Without LDP2 development would occur across South Lanarkshire that would not promote the sustainable use of the existing infrastructure and would not promote community wellbeing or encourage individual health benefits.

4.11 A lack of understanding of the vulnerability of the environment and the role it plays would make it more likely that measures to promote, prevent, reduce and offset adverse effects would not be put in place to achieve improvements across communities through regeneration and the promotion of green networks.

4.12 In relation to the current trends identified in the existing South Lanarkshire environment, without LDP2 certain environmental indicators would either deteriorate or would not achieve their full environmental potential. Although the current trend in human health is likely to improve, the level of progress achieved may well be less than it could be due to a lack of understanding of the role the environment plays in promoting health. Although biodiversity may continue to improve, inappropriate development may increase the potential for habitat fragmentation and have a negative effect on the quality of some areas, such as those close to water bodies, floodplains and other environmentally sensitive areas. In addition, biodiversity within urban areas may deteriorate further due to the lack of emphasis placed on the need for a rich urban environment.

4.13 Climate change and the Council's obligation to reduce the impacts associated with it would not be fully achieved with some issues continuing to decline and remain unaddressed. Energy efficiency measures across future development would not be promoted and inappropriate development locations would result in increased dependency towards private vehicle use. The Council's obligations and commitment to tackling climate change and reducing the associated impacts may not be fully achieved with some issues continuing to decline and remain unaddressed, particularly across the community level where real commitment is required to achieve Government targets. At the same time in driving towards reductions in greenhouse gases the Council's obligation to improving air quality would not be met without LDP2 putting appropriate safeguards and guidance in place.

Question

Environmental baseline and evolution with and without LDP2

Have the correct environmental issues been identified and opportunities realised within the context of the MIR and LDP2 in **Section 4** and **Appendix 3**?

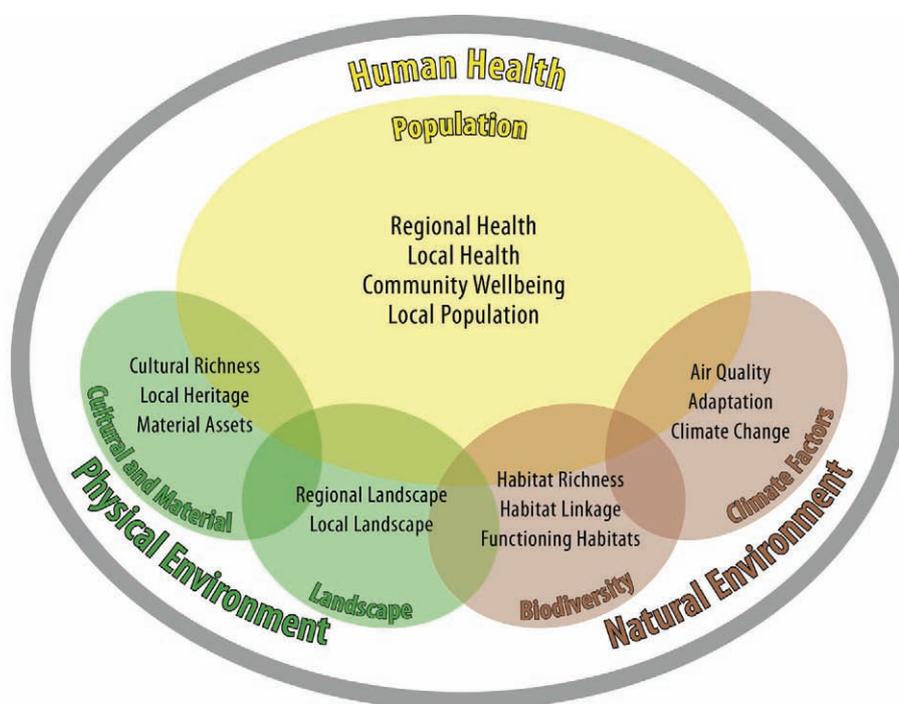
5. Development of the assessment criteria

Considering hierarchy of key environmental issues

5.1 The purpose of the SEA is to inform the development of the draft LDP2 by assessing the potential impacts it may have upon the environment. A useful way to undertake the assessment (describing, analysing and comparing the environmental effects of the draft plan) is through the use of environmentally-specific objectives (referred to as SEA objectives) and a series of indicator questions.

5.2 The SEA objectives are separate from the vision and the policy directions set out within the MIR although they can influence each other and even overlap. To fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive, the SEA objectives cover the environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act, including the interrelationship between them. The theme of a connective and fluid environment that can influence the delivery of the plan has been adapted through the appropriate grouping of environmental issues (see **Figure 2**).

Figure 2: The connectivity of key local environmental issues



Development of the SEA objectives

5.3 The Council is legally required to produce and keep up to date its Local Development Plan. LDP2 will set out policies and guidance for the development and use of land across South Lanarkshire and will provide a framework for assessing planning applications. The Main Issues Report is the first stage in producing the LDP. It concentrates on the key changes that have happened since the previous LDP was approved. It sets out the vision, policy options and alternatives for future development. As such the SEA objectives have been set at an appropriate level for assessing the plan, without creating an overburden for it where other PPS within the Council are the key drivers, and which have undergone SEA in their own right. The assessment, however, aims to identify such drivers to help ensure the environment is adequately protected and the results of the SEA are considered at the correct level to ensure the promotion of environmental benefits for the area.

5.4 The requirements of the SEA Directive through representing the environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act are presented within the SEA objectives. The SEA objectives for

LDP2 were initially developed by participants at the scoping workshop and these were updated following consultation on the Scoping Report. The SEA objectives and assessment criteria for both the sites assessments and the assessment of the policies and supporting statutory Supplementary Guidance are presented in **Table 5**. These SEA objectives and criteria were used as measures by which the environmental impacts of the draft plan were assessed.

Table 5: Key environmental issues with SEA objectives and assessment criteria

Sites assessment criteria	Policies assessment criteria
Population and human health	
SEA Objective: Improve human health and community wellbeing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site located close to sensitive developments and industrial facilities? • Will the site introduce sensitive receptors to areas of potentially poor air quality or noise? • Will the site promote active travel? • Is the site located within existing public transport routes? • Does the site promote opportunities for social interaction and inclusion? • Will the site offer an opportunity to reduce deprivation within a specific or local area? • Does the site protect existing amenities or offer the potential to enhance amenities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies promote the benefits associated with a quality environment? • Will the policies promote opportunities towards healthier lifestyles? • Will the policies take cognisance of particular needs of different population groups? • Will the policies promote opportunities for social interaction and inclusion to enhance community wellbeing? • Will the policies tackle social, economical and environmental deprivation in a sustainable way? • Will the policies promote improved accessibility to the local environment for all community groups? • Will the policies promote the provision of formal and informal recreational greenspace and local amenities?
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	
SEA Objective Protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposed development site have any connectivity with designated sites or areas of special interest? • Will development have a likely significant effect on a Natura 2000 site? • Will the construction of the site or its proposed use or associated activities affect the integrity of designated sites within its locality? • Will the site create fragmentation of existing habitats? • Will the site offer an opportunity to enhance the connectivity of the Green Network? • Will the site offer improvements to or enhance the local biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity? • Will any development on the site ensure the protection and enhancement of areas of existing trees, woodland and hedges? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies have a direct or indirect significant effect upon designated and non-designated sites, habitats or protected species? • Will the policies have a likely significant effect on a Natura 2000 site? • Will the policies promote the protection of designated and non-designated habitats and species? • Will the policies promote the connectivity and integration of rich habitats? • Will the policies promote the importance of biodiversity within the local environment? • Will the policies help protect and enhance carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat? • Will the policies help protect and enhance woodland habitat?

Sites assessment criteria	Policies assessment criteria
Soil	
SEA Objective	
Protect high quality and sensitive soils and address contaminated land	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site located on sensitive soils, including agriculturally important or carbon-rich soils? • Will the site provide opportunities to enhance existing areas of contaminated land either through capping or remedial work? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies promote the benefits of a good quality soil environment? • Will the policies reduce areas of contaminated land through appropriate remediation and redevelopment? • Will the policies promote functioning soil habitats suitable for appropriate usage, including community growing schemes? • Will the policies reduce the potential for extensive capping of soils? • Will the policies protect and enhance peatland? • Will the policies protect and enhance Prime Agricultural land?
Water	
SEA Objective	
Protect and enhance the water environment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site located close to water bodies or other water environments? • Will the site affect water bodies or other water environments downstream, including their ecological or hydrological status? • Is the site located on a recognised floodplain or a flood sensitive area? • Will the site affect the groundwater or existing water table status? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies provide support to protect and enhance the water environment? • Will the policies safeguard drinking water sources? • Will the policies promote the efficient use of water? • Will the policies encourage flood prevention measures where appropriate? • Will the policies increase the number of people or properties at risk of flooding? • Will the policies safeguard groundwater and the existing water table?
Air, noise and light	
SEA Objective	
Maintain and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the site location introduce or contribute to the deterioration of local air quality? • Will the site significantly increase the need to travel? • Does the site provide good access to public transport or promote active travel? • Will the development site potentially introduce biomass installations or other point source emissions sites? • Will the site introduce noise within a recognised Quiet Area? • Will the site significantly contribute to light pollution? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies promote good air quality and reduce potential exposure of sensitive population groups? • Will the policies support shifts to sustainable transport modes, reducing private car use? • Will the policies protect and promote quiet areas for community benefit? • Will the policies reduce the potential for noise and light pollution?

Sites assessment criteria	Policies assessment criteria
Climate change	
SEA Objective Reduce the causes and effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures and sustainable communities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the site increase the demand for travel? • Is the site connected to existing utilities infrastructure? • Has the site got the potential to generate heat/energy through the use of renewable technology? • Does the site layout offer the potential to enhance energy efficiency or renewable technologies? • Does the site promote the efficient use of existing resources? • Will the site offer an opportunity for climate change adaptation through the integration of green infrastructure or through the provision of a SUDs scheme? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies integrate sustainable land use with community needs? • Will the policies increase energy efficiency and promote renewable technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions? • Will the policies promote the efficient use of raw material and resources and increase recycling? • Will the policies promote the adaptation to a changing local climate?
Historic and cultural heritage	
SEA Objective Protect and enhance the built and historic environment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site within a conservation area? • Will the site affect any historic or built heritage resource or its setting? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies afford protection to the historic and cultural heritage of the area? • Will the policies enhance the historic and cultural heritage of the area? • Will the policies maintain and conserve the historic setting of settlements and landscape form, particular where such are locally distinct? • Will the policies maintain and promote the cultural diversity of the area? • Will the policies recognise and promote the value of the setting of historic environment assets?
Material assets	
SEA Objective Promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the site encroach upon areas of open space, greenspace or recreational provision? • Does the site provide access to open space, greenspace or enhance recreational provision? • Will the site encroach on the wider countryside? • Will the site facilitate access to the wider countryside? • Will the site require additional infrastructure or use existing infrastructure, including drainage, paths and road network? • Is the site using existing areas of vacant or derelict land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies help promote the economic, social and environmental value of material assets? • Will the policies promote the effective use of local assets and community facilities to support sustainable communities? • Will the policies promote access to open space, greenspace, recreational and community based activities? • Will the policies promote the connectivity of greenspace? • Will the policies prevent the encroachment of the countryside within urban developments? • Will the policies contribute towards 'Zero Waste' objectives? • Will the policies support the use of vacant and derelict land for development? • Will the policies support a sustainable transport network?

Sites assessment criteria	Policies assessment criteria
Landscape	
SEA Objective	
Protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the site affect the landscape value of the area as detailed in the Landscape Character Assessment or those areas designated as Special Landscape Areas? • Will the site offer potential to enhance or restore landscape character? • Is the site located on the existing Greenbelt? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies promote the integration of Green Network provision across local communities? • Will the policies promote community landscapes, greenspace and open spaces that meet local needs and accessibility to the wider environment? • Will the policies protect the diversity and value of South Lanarkshire's landscape? • Will the policies encourage the appropriate redevelopment of previously developed land?

Question

Development of the Assessment Criteria – SEA objectives

Do you agree with the revised SEA objectives and assessment criteria in **Table 5**?

6. Assessment of alternatives

Assessing alternatives

6.1 The Council has a legal duty to prepare a Local Development Plan which will promote and deliver the growth and development of South Lanarkshire. The SEA Act requires that an Environmental Report is prepared to identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing LDP2, together with assessing reasonable alternatives to it.

6.2 As LDP2 is a legal requirement, the alternatives taken forward must deliver and promote the growth and development of the area. Participants at the scoping workshop considered four alternatives which were assessed against the SEA environmental issues. As the assessment progressed this was revised to three:

- Strategic Alternative 1: Restrict the amount of new development across South Lanarkshire to move towards a zero carbon economy.
- Strategic Alternative 2: Encourage all types of development across South Lanarkshire to fully exploit the economic development potential of the area.
- Strategic Alternative 3: Encourage sustainable economic growth, regeneration and environmental protection and at the same time move towards a low carbon economy.

The findings of the assessment of alternatives are set out in **Table 6**.

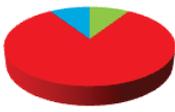
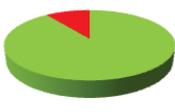
Table 6: Assessment of alternatives to implementing LDP2

Key		
✓ Positive environmental outcome	✗ Negative environmental outcome	? Effect uncertain
Strategic Alternative 1: Restrict the amount of new development across South Lanarkshire to move towards a zero carbon economy		
	Score	Comment
Population and human health	✓/✗	There may be long term health benefits from promoting zero carbon developments in terms of reducing pollutants and emissions which impact on health. However, in the short to medium term restricting development may curtail economic growth and reduce the availability of employment, housing and other services which will impact on individual and community wellbeing.
Biodiversity	✓	Restricting development will afford species and habitats a higher level of protection and will safeguard wildlife corridors.
Soils	✓/✗	By restricting development sensitive soils, including peatland will have a greater level of protection. There may be less opportunities, however, to remediate and reuse contaminated land.
Water	✓	There is likely to be less impact on the water environment if new development is restricted.
Air, noise and light	✓	Zero carbon developments would reduce impacts on local air quality and will help to reduce noise and light pollution.
Climate change	✓	Zero carbon developments would contribute to a reduction in emissions and will promote renewable energy technologies. There is potential for a reduction in the need for energy generation through a zero carbon approach.
Historic and cultural heritage	✓/✗	There is potential for less impact on the setting of historic buildings and the disturbance of archaeological assets if new development is restricted. However, the promotion of a zero carbon approach has the potential to lead to inappropriate development, particularly through renewable energy generation which may impact on the setting of historic sites and buildings.

Material assets	√/X	There is the potential for reduced impact on existing infrastructure through restricting development. However, it is likely that new types of infrastructure will require to be put in place to achieve a zero carbon economy.
Landscape	X/?	The promotion of a zero carbon approach has the potential to lead to inappropriate development, particularly through renewable energy generation which may impact on landscape, although the significance of this is unknown.
Overall Score		This approach has the potential to provide additional safeguards to aspects of the environment. However, there is the potential for economic and societal impacts in the short and medium term.

Strategic Alternative 2: Encourage all types of development across South Lanarkshire to fully exploit the economic development potential of the area.

	Score	Comment
Population and human health	X/√	Although encouraging all development may increase housing availability and choice there is the potential for loss of community identity and sense of place. Over development may put excessive pressure on existing local services.
Biodiversity	X	By encouraging all types of development there is the potential for loss of species and habitats and further fragmentation of habitats.
Soils	X	The unrestricted choice of development sites may make the remediation of contaminated land and the reuse of vacant and derelict land more expensive and less attractive. There would be an increased risk of soil capping to occur.
Water	X/?	There is the potential for development to take place in flood risk areas and for development alongside water courses which may impact on the quality of the water environment.
Air, noise and light	X	Encouraging all development may lead to an increase in road traffic and congestion which has the potential to impact on local air and noise quality. There may be impacts on existing Air Quality Management Areas and Noise Management Areas and may introduce sensitive receptors to some places which could result in the need to declare further action areas. There is potential for light pollution within the countryside from development.
Climate change	X	Increased traffic and congestion has the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions. There may be a reluctance to meet zero carbon criteria due to cost implications if all types of development is readily encouraged.
Historic and cultural heritage	X	Unrestricted development has the potential to impact on the cultural identity and attractiveness of some areas. There is an increased risk of impact on buried historic assets and the setting of historic sites and buildings.
Material assets	X	Unrestricted development is potentially an ineffective use of land which may place excessive pressure on existing infrastructure, including the Green Network, roads and sewerage provision. It may have impact in relation to the generation and disposal of waste.
Landscape	X	There is the potential for impacts on both landscape and townscape from unrestricted development, particularly when considered on a cumulative basis.

Overall Score		Although unrestricted development may help achieve economic goals, there is a high risk that the negative impact across all environmental considerations would result in damage to the area in the medium to long term.
Strategic Alternative 3: Encourage sustainable economic growth, regeneration and environmental protection and at the same time move towards a low carbon economy.		
	Score	Comment
Population and human health	✓	The selection of development sites in sustainable locations and the promotion of high quality homes and services should help improve health and community wellbeing.
Biodiversity	✓	Has the potential to promote biodiversity within developments and to protect existing species and habitats from inappropriate development and locations.
Soils	✓/ X	There is the potential to promote the development of vacant and derelict land and to remediate contaminated land. There is the potential for some soil capping but this would be reduced.
Water	✓	Development on flood plains would be avoided and would be restricted in other areas where there is identified or potential flood risk as informed by Flood Risk Assessments, where appropriate. The quality of the water environment would be safeguarded.
Air, noise and light	✓	Local air and noise quality would be protected from inappropriate development locations.
Climate change	✓	Progressing towards a low carbon economy will help to reduce emissions and promote renewable energy generation which will assist in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Historic and cultural heritage	✓	Development in sustainable locations will also have cognisance for the historic and cultural assets within the area.
Material assets	✓	Development in sustainable locations will make best use of land and other material assets and will have regard for existing infrastructure and future requirements.
Landscape	✓	Sustainable development will safeguard local landscape character and will help to improve townscape through the reuse of brownfield land.
Overall Score		This alternative provides a balanced approach to ensure that all three strands of sustainable development (economic, environmental and societal) is considered and achieved.

Identified key issues within the alternatives

6.3 The process of assessing alternatives identified key issues and areas for development which have influenced the drafting of the Main Issues Report.

6.4 The Council has a statutory requirement to prepare a Local Development Plan which must take cognisance of SPP 2014. It is considered that Alternative 1 would have some environmental benefits, particularly around climatic factors, air quality and biodiversity but that there could potentially be significant adverse effects on other environmental considerations. Consequently, it was determined that Alternative 1 was not a suitable option.

6.5 The assessment highlighted that the approach within Alternative 2 was unacceptable because it would not support sustainable development. Although there is the potential for short and medium economic benefits in the long term the negative impacts on the environment would be difficult to resolve.

6.6 Both the workshop and subsequent analysis considered that Alternative 3 demonstrated the best approach for achieving the greatest potential environmental benefits. There would be a greater balance between the economic, societal and environmental aspects of sustainable development. Therefore, Alternative 3 'Encourage sustainable economic growth, regeneration and environmental protection and at the same time move towards a low carbon economy' is considered to be the most appropriate alternative.

Question

Assessment of alternatives to LDP2

Do you agree with the alternatives to LDP2 and results in **Table 6**?

7. Assessment of the Main Issues Report

Compatibility assessment criteria

7.1 The themes and objectives set out within the Main Issues Report were assessed for their potential environmental effects and likely significance upon the environmental baseline if adopted through the proposed LDP2. They were assessed against the range of environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act, using the SEA objectives which formed the assessment criteria. The SEA objectives noted in Section 5 were developed to measure the environmental performance of the MIR. The assessment was informed by the following steps:

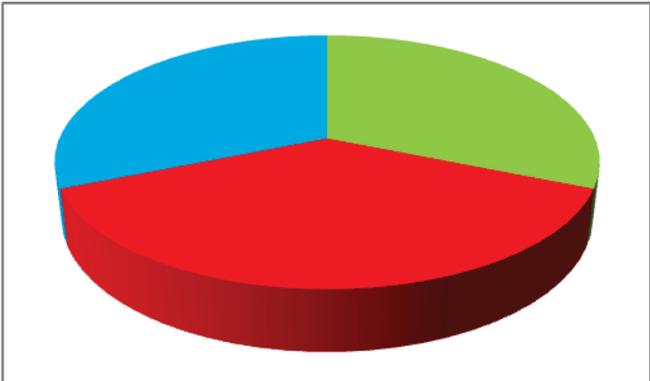
- Predicting potential environmental effects.
- Determining the magnitude of the effects and the sensitivity of the receptors.
- Evaluating the significance of the effects of implementation.
- Predicting the cumulative effects of the plan.
- Developing mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset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

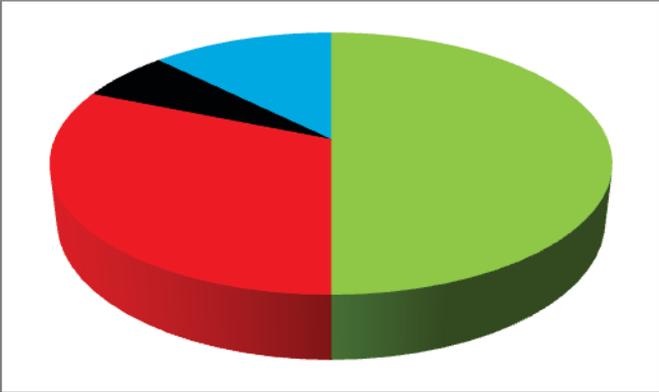
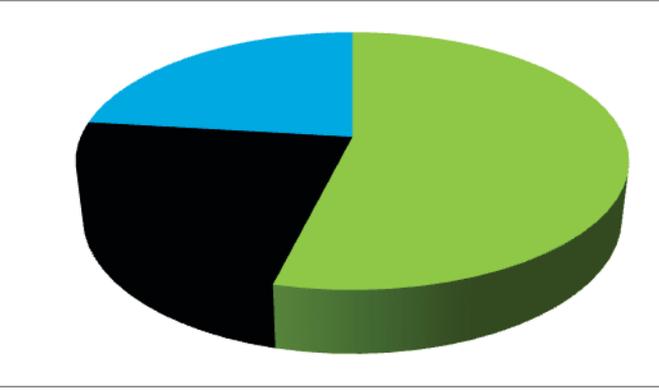
7.2 The Sustainable Development Strategy and the Council Plan 'Connect' provide the strategic basis which individual Resources and Services prepare, develop and implement specific PPS that will address specific environmental issues. The MIR provides the policy direction intended for the proposed LDP2. It will accord with both these plans and will deliver a suite of policies aimed at promoting sustainable economic development across South Lanarkshire.

Compatibility assessment of the Main Issues Report

7.3 The assessment drew out specific issues that require further consideration within the drafting of LDP2 either through appropriate changes to the MIR and/or LDP2 or the addition of further guidance and descriptive text within the plan and its associated documents, including statutory Supplementary Guidance. The themes and objectives have not changed from those set out in the current SLLDP. Consequently, the compatibility assessment was revisited but remains largely unchanged from that undertaken within the SEA of the SLLDP. **Table 7** sets out a summary of the key findings from this part of the assessment. This is set out in full in **Appendix 4**.

Table 7: Summary of the compatibility assessment of the MIR against SEA objectives

Key:			
✓ Positive effects	✗ Negative effects	? Uncertain	○ No effects
Economy and Regeneration: Ensure sustainable economic growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring an adequate supply of appropriately located employment land. • Protecting and enhancing the viability and vitality of existing town, village and neighbourhood centres whilst ensuring that there is access to high quality retailing. • Ensuring regeneration priorities are met, particularly at Clyde Gateway and in the town centres. 			
		Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of renewable energy sources should consider the potential effects these may have on existing/proposed and potential Air Quality Management Areas. • The redevelopment of local amenities and town centres should be linked to sustainable transport routes (public transport and path networks) • The provision of industrial development sites should take into consideration the potential risk from associated industrial activities on the local environment (including human receptors, local air quality and watercourses). • Historic and cultural issues should be taken into consideration through redevelopment 	

	projects to offer enhancement opportunities.
<p>People and Places: Address the needs of communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the supply of land for development to allow for the provision of housing of an appropriate size, type and quality in sustainable locations. • Directing new development to sites within settlements and to encourage the reuse of appropriate brownfield land. • Encouraging urban and rural regeneration and population retention through appropriate development. • Ensuring an appropriate and adequate range and distribution of community and leisure facilities. 	
	<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of appropriate site selection criteria would help to mitigate against the potential negative effects future development could have on the environment. Areas suffering environmental deprivation can be improved. • Ensure future development will meet the demands of an ageing population. • Future developments should aim to improve community coherence to encourage movement and community wellbeing. • Link sustainable travel and leisure activities to encourage the full health benefits and the promotion of lifestyle changes. • The development of brownfield sites located within urban areas could make a positive contribution to the protection of local air quality.
<p>Environment: Enhance and safeguard the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting international, national and locally designated sites and areas of natural or built heritage importance from adverse impacts from development. • Encouraging appropriate developments and uses in the Green Belt and countryside areas and in towns resisting inappropriate uses. • Responding to the challenge of adapting to climate change through uses of renewable energy, pursuing sustainable transport and development choices and respecting the environment. 	
	<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There needs to be a closer link between the richness of the local environment, for example, non designated habitats, urban woodland, greenspace and human exposure at the community level. • The wider environment should be linked through the urban areas, taking into account Green Network principles. • The integration of the wider environment through urban areas should be used to offer the potential of greater habitat connectivity. • The site selection criteria should take into consideration the Council's wider biodiversity duties.
<p>Infrastructure: Maximise use of existing infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that development in the urban area is directed to places that have sustainable transport options. • Directing development in the urban area where infrastructure capacity can be increased and is sufficient to cope with increased numbers of houses or workplaces. • Preventing further development that would be at risk from flooding. • Supporting sustainable waste management. • Directing renewable energy developments to appropriate locations. • Siting and designing buildings to make them as carbon neutral as possible. 	

	<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear need to consider linking the network infrastructure with the Green Network to promote the greatest environmental benefits. • Consider the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure and the requirements of appropriate SUDs in relation to future development needs and potential adaptation requirements for a changing climate. • Ensure that proposed development sites do not counteract the work done on promoting sustainable transport networks and other infrastructure needs.
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7.4 The compatibility assessment identified that the MIR is very strong at promoting economic prosperity and delivering improvements to key aspects of human health within the local community. The proposed LDP2 should promote the need for a healthy environment which should be linked within the themes of the plan in order to achieve the full benefits of sustainable economic growth. The policy assessment (Section 2) identified key policies that are responsible for delivering some of the identified environmental issues. Cross partnership working within the Council and beyond should be used fully to enhance the overall delivery and outcome of such policies. Cross policy delivery will reduce the potential for duplication of effort and will enhance the overall environmental and community gains across a wide range of issues.

7.5 The compatibility assessment highlighted the need to make environmental sustainability more explicit within the proposed LDP2 in order to achieve the most significant improvements within health, the local environment and the promotion of sustainable economic growth. The local environment continues to play a key role in promoting economic growth and provides the basis for improving health and community wellbeing and, therefore, the importance of a strong, functioning and diverse environment should have a higher profile within the proposed LDP2.

7.6 The assessment highlighted the following issues which should be considered in the plan itself as it continues to be developed and also within its policies and associated Supplementary Guidance and the sites selected through the call for sites process.

Population and human health

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

Biodiversity

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

Soil

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

Water

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

- Site selection should aim to avoid flood risk areas.

Air, noise and light

- Site selection criteria should aim to prevent the introduction of sensitive receptors to declared and potential Air Quality Management Areas.
- Site selection criteria should take into consideration declared Quiet Areas and declared Noise Management Areas.
- There is the potential for some development sites to increase the need to travel which may impact on air and noise quality and appropriate mitigation measures should be sought.

Climate change

- Housing developments should promote the use of zero carbon homes and the use of renewable technologies, where appropriate.
- The increase in private and commercial vehicle use resulting from large developments may result in an increase in emissions and the availability of appropriate alternatives to road travel should be considered within site selection criteria.

Historic and cultural heritage

- Site selection criteria should aim to improve existing urban areas and safeguard and enhance historic setting, where appropriate.

Material assets

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

Landscape

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

8. Evaluating the potential environmental effects

Assessment of potential environmental effects of proposals in Main Issues Report

8.1 After updating the MIR from the results of the compatibility assessment the environmental consequences were assessed through a prediction and evaluation assessment. At this stage of the SEA, consideration was given to the overall level of impact across the draft LDP2 through the policy direction of the MIR against 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.

8.2 Through predicting and evaluating the potential environmental consequences of the MIR consideration was given to the individual policies that deliver on environmental issues within the policy options. The main focus of the assessment was on how the MIR promotes sustainable economic growth and focuses the policy areas in protecting and enhancing the environment in line with the proposed vision of the plan.

8.3 An assessment is not required for the following policies within the current SLLDP as there are no proposed changes (See **Table 4.1 of MIR**). These are

- Policy 2: Climate Change
- Policy 5: Community Infrastructure Assessment
- Policy 6: General urban areas/settlements
- Policy 8: Strategic and Town Centres
- Policy 10: New Retail/Commercial Proposals
- Policy 11: Economic Development and Regeneration
- Policy 13: Affordable Housing and Housing Choice
- Policy 17: Water Environment and Flooding
- Policy 18: Waste

8.4 Two policies may be subject to minor wording changes to improve their clarity. Such changes are not considered to be main issues and are to be included at Proposed Plan stage. These are:

- Policy 4: Development Management and Placemaking
- Policy 14: Green Network and Greenspace

8.5 Two of the main issues concern sites and proposed settlement changes. These have been subject to separate assessment and the findings are reported in **Appendix 7**: These are:

- Policy 7: Employment
- Policy 9: Neighbourhood Centres

8.6 Policy 16: Travel and Transport reflects a requirement of the South Lanarkshire Local Transport Strategy for development sites to be identified for new railway stations. Two potential sites have been identified and were subject to individual assessment. The findings of which are set out in **Appendix 7**.

8.7 For Policy 1: Spatial Strategy, the overall policy direction has been assessed and the findings shown in **Appendix 5** and **Tables 9 and 10**. The proposed Development Framework Sites

and Residential Masterplan Sites were assessed individually and the findings reported in **Appendix 7**.

8.8 In terms of Policy 3: Green Belt and Rural Area and Policy 12; Housing Land, the overall policy direction has been assessed and the findings shown in **Appendix 5** and **Tables 9 and 10**. The proposed settlement changes and the site assessments are set out in **Appendices 6 and 7**.

8.9 Policy 15: Natural and Historic Environment contains a wording amendment to make provision for the future identification of Local Nature Conservation Sites. It also proposes sites which could potentially be designated as Local Nature Reserves. The policy direction has been assessed and the findings set out in **Appendix 5** and **Tables 9 and 10**. The proposed Local Nature Reserves have been individually assessed and the findings detailed in **Table 14**.

8.10 Following this screening process, an assessment of the remaining policy options was undertaken, including preferred and alternative options. These policy options are detailed in Chapter 4 of the Main Issues Report and are summarised in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Policy options within the MIR

Policy 1: Spatial Strategy	
Preferred option 1:	The spatial strategy should encourage sustainable economic growth and regeneration, move towards a low carbon economy and protect the natural and historic environment.
Alternative option 1A:	Restrict the amount of new development across South Lanarkshire to move towards a zero carbon economy. This may have a detrimental effect on the economy but could benefit environmental protection.
Alternative option 1B:	Encourage all types of development across South Lanarkshire to fully exploit the economic development potential of the area. This could have a detrimental effect on achieving a low carbon economy, may impact on infrastructure and would undermine regeneration priorities and have an adverse impact on the environment.
Preferred option 2:	Introduce new Development Framework Sites and Residential Masterplan Sites to the Spatial Strategy.
Alternative option 2:	No additional Development Framework Sites and Residential Masterplan Sites to be identified.
Policy 3: Green Belt and Rural Area	
Preferred option 3:	Identify new settlement boundaries and extend existing ones.
Alternative option 3:	No modifications should be made to settlement boundaries and no new settlements boundaries proposed.

Policy 12: Housing Land	
Preferred option 4:	Add new sites to Housing Land Audit to allow for additional generosity in the land supply.
Alternative option 4:	No new sites are identified for inclusion to the Housing Land Audit.
Policy 15: Natural and Historic Environment	
Preferred option 5:	Policy 15 makes provision for the future identification of Local Nature Conservation Sites.
Alternative option 5:	The policy remains unchanged and does not make provision for Local Nature Conservation Sites.
Preferred option 6:	Policy 15 makes provision for the designation of Local Nature Reserves.
Alternative option 6:	The policy remains unchanged and does not make provision for the designation of Local Nature Reserves.
Policy 19: Renewable Energy	
Preferred option 7:	Revise the policy wording and include a Table and map setting out the Spatial Framework for onshore wind to reflect requirements of SPP.
Policy 20: Minerals Development	
Preferred option 8:	Inclusion of a new policy on minerals development.
Alternative option 7:	The Minerals Local Development Plan remains as a separate document and be refreshed rather than included within LDP2.

8.11 **Table 9** outlines the key environmental effects of the preferred options for LDP2 set out within the MIR and **Table 10** outlines the key environmental effects of the alternative options. The assessment matrices for both sets of options are at **Appendix 5**.

Table 9: Preferred policy options - summary of key environmental effects and receptors

Preferred Option 1: Spatial Strategy
The spatial strategy should encourage sustainable economic growth and regeneration, move towards a low carbon economy and protect the natural and historic environment.
Population – 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.
Biodiversity – The Spatial Strategy affords protection to the natural environment which will help to improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity.

<p>Soil – The Spatial Strategy promotes development on brownfield land and encourages regeneration. It offers protection to the natural environment which will also help to safeguard high quality and sensitive soils, including peatland and woodland soils.</p>
<p>Air, noise and light –The Spatial Strategy promotes a move towards a low carbon economy and directs development to sustainable locations. However, development and regeneration of urban settlements could result in the increase of private vehicle use which could impact on local air quality and noise levels.</p>
<p>Climatic factors – The Spatial Strategy encourages a move towards a low carbon economy and the siting of development in sustainable locations. It enables climate change impacts to be taken into account.</p>
<p>Historic and cultural heritage – The Spatial Strategy offers protection to the historic environment from inappropriate development.</p>
<p>Material assets – The Spatial Strategy promotes the sustainable use of land and material assets, including the historic and natural environments and the Green Network. It supports urban and rural regeneration.</p>
<p>Landscape – The Spatial Strategy will have the potential for both positive and negative impacts on townscape and landscape. There are opportunities to improve townscape through the removal and/or redevelopment of unsightly industrial and other buildings and structures.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Preferred Option 2: Spatial Strategy Introduce new Development Framework Sites and Residential Masterplan Sites to the Spatial Strategy.</p>
<p>Population – The development of new Development Framework and Residential Masterplan sites will provide housing, retail and employment opportunities for local communities, where this is required.</p>
<p>Biodiversity – Development of sites may provide opportunities to enhance local Green Network and greenspace and will, therefore, benefit biodiversity.</p>
<p>Soil – Development of sites may provide opportunities to remediate contaminated land within the urban area.</p>
<p>Water – New development sites may increase the risk of flooding but they have the potential to provide opportunities to investigate local flood risk and provide solutions.</p>
<p>Air, noise and light – Sites within the urban area may reduce the need for travel and could reduce private vehicle use. However, there is the potential for an increase in commercial traffic which may impact on local air quality, particularly within declared Air Quality Management Areas. There is the potential to introduce sensitive receptors to areas which have existing air and noise quality issues.</p>
<p>Climatic factors – The potential increase in road traffic will increase emissions of greenhouse gases. New sites offer the potential for renewable energy solutions, including district heating and micro-renewables.</p>
<p>Historic and cultural heritage – There is the potential for disturbance to archaeological assets through construction of sites. There are opportunities to open up buried sites for investigation during construction and to record findings. There is potential for impacts on the setting of historical environmental assets from new development.</p>

<p>Material assets – New developments have the potential to reuse vacant and derelict land. There are potential impacts on existing infrastructure, including the road network, water supply and sewerage provision. There is the potential to consider the provision of sustainable infrastructure when developing new sites.</p>
<p>Landscape – There is the potential for local landscape impacts dependent on the location of sites. There is the potential for enhancement to townscape through the reuse of derelict sites.</p>
<p>Preferred Option 3: Green Belt and Rural Area Identify new settlement boundaries and extend existing ones.</p>
<p>Population – The creation and revision of settlement boundaries could reinforce a sense of place and community identity and supports placemaking.</p>
<p>Preferred Option 4: Housing Land Add new sites to Housing Land Audit to allow for additional generosity in the land supply.</p>
<p>Population – Release of additional housing land will increase the availability of housing and housing choice to meet identified need and demand.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Soil – 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.</p>
<p>Water – There are potential negative effects on the water environment and flood plains. There may be opportunities to reduce existing flood risk in some locations and improve the quality of the water environment.</p>
<p>Air, noise and light – There is the potential for impacts on local air quality through the increase in private vehicle use, particularly within declared Air Quality Management Areas. There is the potential to introduce sensitive receptors to areas which have existing air and noise quality issues.</p>
<p>Climatic factors – The potential increase in private vehicle use will increase emissions of greenhouse gases. New housing sites offer the potential for renewable energy solutions, including district heating and micro-renewables.</p>
<p>Historic and cultural heritage – There is the potential for disturbance to archaeological assets through construction of sites. There are opportunities to open up buried sites for investigation during construction and to record findings. There is potential for impacts on the setting of historical environmental assets from new development.</p>
<p>Material assets – New developments have the potential to reuse vacant and derelict land. There are potential impacts on existing infrastructure, including the road network, water supply and sewerage provision. There is the potential to consider the provision of sustainable infrastructure when developing new sites and opportunities to enhance existing amenity, including core paths and the Green Network.</p>
<p>Landscape – There is the potential for local landscape impacts dependent on the location of sites. There is the potential for enhancement to townscape through the reuse of derelict sites.</p>

Preferred Option 5: Natural and Historic Environment
Make provision for the future identification of Local Nature Conservation Sites.

Biodiversity – Designation of Local Nature Conservation Sites will protect biodiversity assets from inappropriate development.

Soil – Designation of Local Nature Conservation Sites will protect sensitive soils, including peatland and woodland soils from inappropriate development.

Water – Designation of Local Nature Conservation Sites will protect wetland sites and encourage natural flood management.

Air, noise and light – Designation of Local Nature Conservation Sites will protect and maintain existing good air quality in these locations.

Climatic factors – Designation of Local Nature Conservation Sites will provide opportunities for natural flood management and will protect peatland from development.

Material assets – Designation of Local Nature Conservation Sites will promote the effective and sustainable use of existing greenspace, the Green Network and the countryside.

Landscape – Designation of Local Nature Conservation Sites will protect existing landscapes in these locations from inappropriate development.

Preferred Option 6: Natural and Historic Environment
Make provision for the designation of Local Nature Reserves.

Population – Designation of Local Nature Reserves have the potential to provide communities with local recreational facilities, outdoor learning opportunities and protected greenspace which will protect and enhance health and wellbeing. Sites will provide volunteering and community involvement opportunities for local people.

Biodiversity – Designation will protect and enhance biodiversity assets from inappropriate development. It will help to facilitate positive local land management practices to enhance assets.

Soil – Designation will protect sensitive soils, including peatland and woodland soils from inappropriate development.

Air, noise and light – Designation has the potential to improve local air quality to adjacent communities through safeguarding the ‘green lungs’ provided by these sites.

Climatic factors – Designation will provide opportunities for natural flood management and will protect peatland from development.

<p>Material assets – Designation will promote the effective and sustainable use of existing greenspace, the Green Network and the countryside. There is the potential for opportunities to improve existing access and amenity for local communities.</p>
<p>Landscape – Designation will protect existing landscapes in these locations from inappropriate development.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Preferred Option 7: Renewable Energy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Revise the policy wording and include a Table and map setting out the Spatial Framework for onshore wind to reflect requirements of SPP.</p>
<p>Population – 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.</p>
<p>Biodiversity – 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.</p>
<p>Soil – The spatial framework specifically protects Class 1 and Class 2 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Air, noise and light – 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.</p>
<p>Climatic factors – Renewable energy development will reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with other forms of energy generation. However, there are potential negative effects relating to the loss of carbon rich soils and peatlands.</p>
<p>Historic and cultural heritage – 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 and to develop and promote cultural heritage assets to a wider audience. Micro-renewables and other renewables may enhance historic buildings by providing affordable 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 historical assets.</p>

<p>Material assets – 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.</p>
<p>Landscape – There are potential negative landscape impacts from renewable energy developments.</p>
<p>Preferred Option 8: Minerals Development Inclusion of a new policy on minerals development.</p>
<p>Population – 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.</p>
<p>Biodiversity – 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.</p>
<p>Soil – 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, however, it is likely that there will be an overall loss of peatland. The promotion of aggregate recycling will contribute to the reduction of need for minerals extraction.</p>
<p>Water – 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. Restoration of former sites will aim to incorporate functioning water bodies to encourage the water ecology and enhance the water environment.</p>
<p>Air, noise and light – 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.</p>
<p>Climatic factors – 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.</p>
<p>Historic and cultural heritage – 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 and to develop and promote cultural heritage assets to a wider audience. There is potential for impacts on the setting of historical environmental assets from the site location and their operation.</p>

<p>Material assets – 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.</p>
<p>Landscape – 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.</p>

Table 10: Alternative policy options - summary of key environmental effects and receptors

<p style="text-align: center;">Alternative Option 1A: Spatial Strategy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Restrict the amount of new development across South Lanarkshire to move towards a zero carbon economy. This may have a detrimental effect on the economy but could benefit environmental protection.</p>
<p>Population – Restricting new development may result in individual and community needs in relation to housing, employment and services not being met. This may impact on health and wellbeing.</p>
<p>Biodiversity – There is the potential for less impact on existing habitats if new development is restricted. However, there would be fewer opportunities for enhancement.</p>
<p>Soil – There is the potential for less impact on sensitive soils if new development is restricted. However, there would be fewer opportunities to remediate and reuse contaminated land.</p>
<p>Water – Restricting new development has the potential to reduce impact on the water environment.</p>
<p>Air, noise and light – Restricting new development has the potential to reduce impact on local air, noise and light quality.</p>
<p>Climatic factors – The potential increase in private vehicle use may be less if new development is restricted. However, people may have to travel further to obtain employment, education, retail and other services which may result in an increase in emissions. Restricting new development may also limit renewable energy opportunities within buildings.</p>
<p>Historic and cultural heritage – There is the potential for less impact on the setting of historic buildings and disturbance of archaeological assets if new development is restricted. However, the promotion of renewable energy technologies, such as wind turbines, may impact on the setting of historic sites and buildings.</p>
<p>Material assets – There is the potential for less impact on existing infrastructure if new development is restricted. However, there may be fewer opportunities for enhancement.</p>
<p>Landscape – There is the potential for less impact on local landscape but the loss of opportunities to address issues with poor urban environment if new development is restricted.</p>

Alternative Option 1B: Spatial Strategy

Encourage all types of development across South Lanarkshire to fully exploit the economic development potential of the area. This could have a detrimental effect on achieving a low carbon economy, may impact on infrastructure and would undermine regeneration priorities and have an adverse impact on the environment.

Population – There is the potential for loss of community identity and sense of place from over development which can also place excessive pressure on existing local services, including health, education and public transport. Encouraging development may increase housing availability and choice.

Biodiversity – Encouraging all development may impact on habitats, species and habitat connectivity. There is the potential for an increase in fragmentation of habitats and species through excessive development.

Soil – There is the potential for an increased loss of agricultural and carbon rich soils.

Water – There is an increased risk of inappropriate development within flood plains, impacts on watercourses and the quality of the water environment.

Air, noise and light – There is the potential for increased negative effects on local air and noise quality through traffic growth and congestion which may impact on existing Air Quality Management Areas and Noise Management Areas. There is potential that sensitive receptors may be introduced to areas at risk of being declared an Air Quality or Noise Management Area. There is the potential for light pollution from development within the countryside.

Climatic factors – There is the potential for an increase in both private and commercial vehicle use which will lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

Historic and cultural heritage – There is the potential for increased impact on buried historic assets and the setting of historic buildings and sites and for potential negative effects on the cultural identity of communities.

Material assets – Overdevelopment is potentially an ineffective use of land. There is the potential for excessive pressure on existing infrastructure and pressures in terms of waste generation and disposal.

Landscape – There are potential local landscape impacts from over development.

Alternative Option 2: Spatial Strategy

No additional Development Framework Sites and Residential Masterplan Sites to be identified.

Population – By not identifying additional Development Framework or Residential Masterplan Sites, there is the potential for lost opportunities to enhance existing housing, employment and to provide regeneration. This may have a negative impact on individual and community wellbeing.

Biodiversity – There is potential for reduced impacts on existing habitats and species. There is the potential for the loss of opportunities to enhance biodiversity through Green Network provision.

<p>Soil – There is less risk for impacts on sensitive soils and peatland. However, there would be fewer opportunities to remediate and reuse contaminated land within the urban area.</p>
<p>Air, noise and light – There is potential to reduce impact on local air, noise and light quality.</p>
<p>Material assets – There would be fewer opportunities to address regeneration needs and vacant and derelict land.</p>
<p>Landscape – There would be lost opportunities to enhance the urban environment.</p>
<p>Alternative Option 3: Green Belt and Rural Area No modifications should be made to settlement boundaries and no new settlements boundaries proposed.</p>
<p>Population – By not identifying new settlements or modifying existing ones, there is the potential to lose opportunities to create or enhance a sense of place and community identity within some areas.</p>
<p>Alternative Option 4: Housing Land No new sites are identified for inclusion to the Housing Land Audit.</p>
<p>Population – There is the potential to reduce housing availability and choice for some communities if no further sites were identified for inclusion to the Housing Land Audit.</p>
<p>Alternative Option 5: Natural and Historic Environment The policy remains unchanged and does not make provision for Local Nature Conservation Sites.</p>
<p>Biodiversity – There is the potential for lost opportunities to protect local biodiversity assets and habitat connectivity if there is no provision for the future identification of Local Nature Conservation Sites.</p>
<p>Water – There is the potential for lost opportunities to protect the water environment.</p>
<p>Alternative Option 6: Natural and Historic Environment The policy remains unchanged and does not make provision for the designation of Local Nature Reserves.</p>
<p>Population – The potential to enhance recreational, learning and environmental education opportunities for local communities may be lost if there is no provision for the designation of Local Nature Reserves.</p>
<p>Biodiversity – There is the potential for lost opportunities to protect local biodiversity assets and habitat connectivity if there is no provision for the designation of Local Nature Reserves.</p>
<p>Water – There is the potential for lost opportunities to protect the water environment.</p>

8.12 Overall the results of the assessment of the preferred options showed more positive effects, than the alternative options, which in the main, returned negative environmental effects, as shown in the amber/red shading on the matrix (**Appendix 5**).

Assessment of cumulative and synergistic impacts

8.13 As part of the overall assessment of the MIR the potential for cumulative effects across and between each of the environmental issues was also assessed. The results indicated that those environmental issues associated with human health, biodiversity, climatic factors and material assets scored highly while others were more mixed. These results would be representative of a land based plan where development will result in some land loss. However, for LDP2 to achieve a better outcome for the local environment, further emphasis must be placed on environmental issues, particularly during development site selection. Such change in emphasis would provide a greater potential for achieving sustainable economic growth while at the same time, improving the health of the area through the addition of a stronger local environment (**Table 11**).

Table 11: Cumulative impacts across the SEA objectives associated with LDP2

SEA Objective		Score	Summary of environmental effects
Key	++ Major Positive	+ Minor Positive	-- Minor Negative
			- Minor Negative
			+/- Mixed Effects
Improve human health and community wellbeing		++/-	LDP2 places great importance on people, communities and a sense of place. It promotes the reduction in reliance of fossil fuels and associated health impacts related to poor air quality through its proposed policy on renewable energy. However, there are potential negative effects to health through other development. Overall, by implementing LDP2 there will be cumulative effects on improving human health, encouraging active lifestyles, meeting needs and promoting individual and wider community wellbeing.
Protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity		++/-	LDP2 promotes the protection of biodiversity assets including the designation of Local Nature Reserves and other proposals. Development may cumulatively affect some species and habitats in the short to medium term, particularly with regards to renewable energy and minerals.
Protect high quality and sensitive soils and address contaminated land		+/-	LDP2 protects sensitive soils, particularly through its spatial strategy and the reuse of brownfield land. However, there is the potential for renewable energy and minerals developments to have cumulative effects on the loss of carbon rich soils and prime agricultural land, soil quality and erosion of river banks.
Protect and enhance the water environment		-/+	There are potential cumulative negative impacts on the water environment, including groundwaters, through development, particularly renewable energy and minerals developments. There are cumulative effects through potential enhancement and mitigation measures to reduce flood risk.
Maintain and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution		--/+	There are potential cumulative negative impacts to local air, noise and light quality from developments proposed in LDP2. These include, traffic growth, emissions from site traffic, minerals operations, glare from solar farms, floodlighting and construction and site noise. There are potential positive effects from the promotion of renewable energy and technologies within new development and the promotion of 'green lungs' through the support of Local Nature Reserves and the Green Network.
Reduce the causes and effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures and sustainable communities		++/-	LDP2 promotes a low carbon economy and encourages development to sustainable locations. There will be cumulative positive effects from LDP2 through the promotion of renewable energy developments which will reduce reliance on fossil fuels and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. There may be cumulative impacts on the loss of carbon rich soils through the siting of renewable energy and mineral developments. There are potential cumulative negative effects from the increase in road traffic and resultant rise in greenhouse gas emissions.

SEA Objective	Score	Summary of environmental effects
Protect and enhance the built and historic environment	+/-	The Spatial Strategy offers protection to the historic environment from inappropriate development. However, there may be cumulative effects through development impacting on buried historic assets and the setting of historical assets.
Promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets	++/-	LDP2 promotes the sustainable use of land and other material assets and supports regeneration. However, there may be cumulative impacts on infrastructure, including the road network, Green Network, water supply and sewerage.
Protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+/-	There may be positive effects on townscape by the removal of unsightly features through redevelopment. There are potential cumulative negative effects on landscape through developments, particularly renewable energy and minerals developments.

Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures

8.14 Schedule 3 (7) of the SEA Act requires an explanation of the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme. The assessment demonstrated that the policy direction set out within the MIR should result in positive effects across a wide range of environmental issues within South Lanarkshire. The assessment also highlighted areas where positive outcomes would only be reached through appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures, particularly in relation to proposed development sites, their locations and their importance in promoting healthy lifestyles and creating sustainable communities.

8.15 Where potential negative or positive effects have been identified, mitigation and enhancement measures have been developed. Where the assessment has identified potential negative effects, LDP2 will set criteria to address or mitigate these effects. The assessment identified proposed actions to assist in the delivery of sustainable economic growth as outlined in the policy direction proposed for LDP2 to achieve both a sustainable Council and a sustainable South Lanarkshire. **Tables 12 and 13** set out mitigation and enhancement measures identified through the assessment of the MIR (see **Appendix 5**), with a summary of the actions taken. The actions taken should ensure the promotion, prevention, reduction and offset of any significantly adverse effects or enhancement opportunities on the environment.

Table 12: Potential mitigation measures associated with the Main Issues Report

Measure	Action to be taken
Minimise effects on communities, health and wellbeing.	LDP2 and supporting Supplementary Guidance will provide safeguards for human health and community wellbeing from development, through the inclusion of appropriate policy criteria. LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will require new developments to meet regulatory standards and to consult with the appropriate services to minimise negative effects.
Minimise effects on species and habitats from development, particularly minerals and renewable energy developments.	LDP2 and supporting Supplementary Guidance will contain safeguards to limit adverse impacts on species and habitats and to ensure the greatest benefits are realised wherever possible. LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will require relevant surveys and plans, for example, Protected Species Surveys, to be prepared where required to protect species and habitats. LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will require new developments to accord with relevant SNH and SEPA guidance to reduce and mitigate effects on biodiversity.

Measure	Action to be taken
<p>Minimise effects on sensitive soils, including carbon rich soils and peatlands.</p>	<p>LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will set criteria to safeguard carbon rich soils and will promote the maintenance and restoration of soil function, where appropriate.</p> <p>Supplementary Guidance will require relevant surveys and plans, for example, Peat Management Plans, to be prepared where mitigation measures are needed to protect carbon rich soils and peatlands.</p> <p>Supplementary Guidance will require new developments to take cognisance of relevant guidance from SEPA and SNH to reduce and mitigate effects, including effective management practices.</p>
<p>Minimise negative effects to the water environment, through the construction, development and operation of developments.</p>	<p>LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance require new developments to accord with relevant SEPA and SNH guidance to reduce and mitigate such effects.</p> <p>Relevant Supplementary Guidance will require sufficient information about potential Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWTDEs) is provided during application stage.</p> <p>Developments on the flood plain will not be promoted. Flood Risk Assessments will be required where there is local flood risk.</p>
<p>Minimise impacts on local air quality from development and minimise noise and light effects.</p>	<p>LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will require new developments to meet regulatory standards and consult with the appropriate services to minimise such effects.</p> <p>With regards to mineral developments, Supplementary Guidance will require the use of measures such as localised buffer zones for sensitive receptors to help reduce local impacts.</p> <p>Supplementary Guidance will contain advice on the appropriate siting of renewable energy developments to reduce risk of glint and glare. It will require appropriate assessments, for example, Noise Assessment and Glint or Glare Assessment, are carried out at application stage.</p>
<p>Minimise impacts on existing infrastructure.</p>	<p>LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will require new developments to meet regulatory standards and consult with the appropriate services to minimise such effects.</p> <p>LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will require relevant surveys and plans to be prepared to minimise impacts on the transport, road and paths networks, the Green Network, fresh water supply and sewerage infrastructure.</p>
<p>Ensure peat, forestry and other waste is disposed of appropriately during construction.</p>	<p>LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will set criteria to minimise waste from developments. The economic and environmental benefits associated with the disposal of peat, forestry and other waste will be promoted through Supplementary Guidance.</p>
<p>Minimise effects on cultural and historic assets.</p>	<p>LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will set criteria to protect the setting of historic assets. Appropriate assessments will require to be undertaken to safeguard such assets, where appropriate.</p>
<p>Minimise effects on landscape.</p>	<p>LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance will set out safeguards to reduce negative impacts on landscape. Developments will require to provide Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments, where appropriate. Developments should accord with the Landscape Character Assessment (2010) and Validating Local Landscape Designation (2010).</p>

Table 13: Potential enhancement measures associated with the Main Issues Report

Measure	Action to be taken
Opportunity to make connections to the core path network and improve overall outdoor access which will support human health and wellbeing.	LDP2 will require new development proposals to incorporate appropriate Green Network and core path provision.
Opportunity to promote the use of renewable energy within developments, including, district heating and micro-renewables.	LDP2 will promote the use of renewable energy technologies in new developments.
Opportunity to promote public awareness of historic and cultural heritage assets.	LDP2 will promote opportunities to open up buried sites for investigation during development. It will also help support the promotion of cultural heritage to a wider audience.
Enhance opportunities to improve the area's biodiversity.	LDP2 will require new developments to incorporate Green Network provision which will enhance local biodiversity. Restoration of mineral sites provides opportunities for new habitat creation.
Opportunity to remediate derelict and contaminated land.	The Spatial Strategy of LDP2 will promote the redevelopment of brownfield sites that will result in the remediation of derelict and contaminated land.

Assessment of potential environmental effects of potential development sites

8.16 During the pre-consultation period of the MIR, potential development sites were submitted for consideration as part of the 'call for sites' process. As part of the assessment of the MIR, each of these sites must go through the same level of assessment as the policy options. The sites were assessed individually and collectively to determine the environmental effects and to test whether they will deliver on the proposed vision of the plan.

8.17 Other proposals, including new settlements, extension to settlements, boundary changes and changes of use were also subject to SEA. These sites were assessed to predict the potential environmental effects and likely significance upon the environmental baseline if taken forward through the proposed LDP2. The sites were assessed against a range of environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act, using the site assessment criteria and SEA objectives set out in Section 5. GIS based information was used to assist in answering the criteria questions and to screen the sites through the SEA and Habitats Regulations Appraisal. The GIS data used included:

Map 1: Localised air pollution screening

- Potential development sites
- Local background air pollutants, nitrous oxide (NO_x) and particulate matter 10 (PM₁₀) concentrations.
- Air Quality Management Areas
- Settlements
- Main transport corridors
- Rights of Way
- Core Path Network

Map 2: Sensitive land use screening

- Potential development sites
- Designated sites and special habitats, including:
 - Special Protection Areas
 - Special Areas of Conservation
 - National Nature Reserve
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - Ancient Woodlands
- Prime Agricultural Land Categories 1, 2 and 3.1
- SNH Peatland mapping

- Special Landscape Areas
- Country Parks
- Local Nature Reserve
- Green Network and open spaces

Map 3: Heritage screening

- Potential development sites
- New Lanark World Heritage Site
 - Buffer zone of World Heritage Site
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- Battlefields
- Archaeological remains

Map 4: Flood risk screening

- Potential development sites
- 1:200 Year Flood maps
- Identified Flood Plains
- SEPA Flood Maps
- Reported areas of localised flooding incidents

8.18 Predicting and evaluating the potential environmental effects of the potential development sites are essential to the SEA process and in understanding the likely effects on the environmental baseline when the plan is adopted and implemented. This assessment helped to identify the possibility of both beneficial and adverse effects and possible measures to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects as far as possible before mitigation measures were considered or site rejection highlighted. Potential mitigation measures identified included changes to the site boundary and the requirement to undertake specialist assessments, such as flood risk, habitats and transport assessments.

8.19 Planning Officers from the Development Management teams were fully involved in the site assessment process. This ensured that the assessment was not only as robust as possible but that any issues identified would be understood, considered and addressed at the planning application stage for any sites taken forward into the next stage of LDP2.

8.20 The site assessment findings for all sites received in the 'call for sites' process are set out in **Appendix 6**. The site assessment findings for the sites identified for potential development in the Main Issues Report, including proposed new settlements, settlement boundary changes, Development Framework Sites and Residential Masterplan Sites are shown in **Appendix 7**. The following issues were highlighted through the assessment process:

- 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.
- The demand for travel is a major issue with many of the potential 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- Settlement identity is important for communities. Consequently, any potential development that spans across neighbouring communities should be restricted to maintain individual community identity.
- Potential development sites that may affect designated habitats or other sensitive habitat areas should be discouraged. The Green Network and greenspace should be safeguarded, enhanced and promoted to support both recreational use and habitat expansion.
- Habitat Regulation Appraisals will need to be carried out for potential development sites that could affect Natura 2000 sites.
- Sites that have been identified as flood risk areas should be avoided. Mitigation measures, where appropriate, should be identified for sites where there is flood risk. Development should be discouraged where flood risk cannot be mitigated.
- Developments close to riverbanks should be discouraged as these have the potential to significantly affect the quality and status of the water environment.
- Developments within or close to historic and cultural assets should only be promoted if they do not detract from the historical setting of the area.
- The use of vacant and derelict land should be promoted.
- Due to the size 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 visual effects.

Assessment of potential environmental effects of proposed Local Nature Reserves

8.21 The Main Issues Report proposes designation of fourteen potential Local Nature Reserves and the extension of Langlands Moss Local Nature Reserve (LNR). These were also subject to SEA and the findings from this are detailed in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Findings from assessment of proposed Local Nature Reserves

Backmuir Woods, Hamilton
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 watercourses 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.
Blantyre, Bothwell and Uddingston
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.

Cadzow Glen, Hamilton

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.

Hamilton Low Parks, Hamilton

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.

Holmhills, Cambuslang

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.

James Hamilton Loch, East Kilbride

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

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 watercourses, 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.

Millheugh and Greenhall, Hamilton

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 watercourses 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.

Milton, Carluke

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.

Mossneuk, East Kilbride

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.

Neilsland and Earnock, Hamilton

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.

Stonehouse Park, Stonehouse

The proposed LNR is close to settlement and is within the greenbelt. 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.

Udston and Glenlee, Hamilton

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 watercourses 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.

Westburn Road, Cambuslang

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.

Langlands Moss LNR, East Kilbride - proposed boundary change

The proposed extension is within the greenbelt and the Strategic Green Network. It will safeguard the existing LNR as it will act as a buffer from future development. The proposed extension comprises extensive woodland which, when managed as part of the overall LNR, will safeguard the water table. Local biodiversity assets, including the woodland and habitat connectivity to Langlands Moss will also be safeguarded. There is the potential for carbon rich soils within the site as it is adjacent to Langlands Moss which is a raised peat bog. 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.

Influence of SEA on the developing LDP2

8.22 The assessment findings have assisted in the further development of LDP2 which will help ensure the promotion of sustainable development across South Lanarkshire and will facilitate the prevention, reduction and offsetting of key environmental issues identified through the SEA process. Incorporating this sustainable approach across all Council led policies, plans, programmes and strategies should result in continued environmental benefits for South Lanarkshire and the people who live, work and visit here.

8.23 The key changes made to LDP2 as a result of the SEA process are:

- **Spatial Strategy**
The Spatial Strategy of LDP2 was modified to make the requirement for environmental protection more explicit.
- **Green Network**
LDP2 now includes a requirement for Green Network provision for new developments, where feasible.
- **Noise and light**
The importance of noise and light as environmental considerations was taken account of during the sites assessments and subsequent allocation of sites.
- **Climate change**
LDP2 recognises the potential to promote a wide range of renewable technologies, such as local heat networks and this has been specified in certain sites.
- **Material assets**
The SEA site assessments reinforced concerns about existing infrastructure, including sewerage, waste and road networks and this has been taken account of in the allocation of sites within LDP2.
- **Population and health**
The opportunity for outdoor education and learning was identified and included within the potential benefits of designating further Local Nature Reserves.

Questions

Evaluating the potential environmental effects

Do you agree with the key environmental effects and receptors?

Are there any gaps in the results of the assessments in **Section 8** and **Appendices 5, 6 and 7**?

Do you agree with the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures and the proposed actions to address these in **Tables 12** and **13**?

Do you have any further mitigation and enhancement suggestions?

9. Monitoring and next steps

9.1 A monitoring programme is being developed to help prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects and enhance positive effects of LDP2. This includes an action plan and an outcome monitoring plan with a range of indicators which will measure progress against each environmental factor.

9.2 The updating and review of these plans alongside monitoring of the Council's State of the Environment Report will assist in the early identification of environmental issues (either positive or negative) associated with the implementation of LDP2 and associated policies. Finalisation of these monitoring plans will consider appropriate comments received through the consultation process. Monitoring will be conducted and reported annually to the Council's Executive Committee, senior managers and the public. The State of the Environment report is reviewed biennially.

9.3 **Table 15** lists future milestones in the development of the draft LDP2 and its SEA and the dates when these are expected to be completed.

Table 15: Future milestones in the development and adoption of LDP2

Proposed timescale	LDP2	SEA Process
March – May 2017	Public consultation on the Main Issues Report for six weeks.	Submit Environmental Report to Consultation Authorities for six week consultation. Public consultation.
May 2017 – September 2017	Consider consultation feedback.	Consider comments and revise assessment and Environmental Report as appropriate.
	Prepare Proposed LDP2 and revised Supplementary Guidance.	Carry out SEA for proposed policies and Supplementary Guidance and report in Environmental Report Annex.
October 2017 – December 2017	Formal consultation on Proposed LDP2 and Supplementary Guidance for six weeks.	Consider comments and Environmental Report if required. Final Environmental Report for Ministers prepared.
January 2018 – April 2018	Representations assessed. Plan submitted to Scottish Ministers.	Finalise the monitoring programme and prepare the Post Adoption Statement.
May 2018 – December 2018	Examination of LDP2 (Dependent on DPEA commitments).	Review Final Environmental Report if required.
January 2019 – June 2019	Adoption and publication of LDP2.	Preparation and publication of Post Adoption Statement.
Annually thereafter	Monitor and review.	Monitor and review.

Appendix 1: Scoping report comments and response

Scoping Report	Consultee comment	SLC response
Scottish Environment Protection Agency		
General comments	Subject to the comments below we are generally satisfied with the proposed scope and methodology of the assessment.	Noted.
Relationship with other Plans, Policies and Strategies (PPS)	We consider the PPS listed in Table 1 provides a good start at providing a background framework to the development of the plan. As you undertake the full and comprehensive review of relevant PPSs as part of the SEA process we recommend you refer to our standing advice on SEA scoping and topic specific guidance on air, soil, water, material assets and human health, available through our website, which includes reference to other PPS which may be relevant to the plan.	Noted.
	We note that reference is made to the River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2009 – 2015. The second RBMP for the Scotland River Basin District 2015 – 2027 was recently published and is available on our website.	This has been amended in Appendix 2 of the Environmental Report.
	Some of the PPS included have themselves been subject to SEA. Where this is the case you may find it useful to prepare a summary of the key findings that may be relevant to Local Development Plan 2. This may assist you with data sources and environmental baseline information and also ensure the current SEA picks up environmental issues or mitigation actions which may have been identified elsewhere.	Noted. We will continue to refer to any relevant SEAs within the hierarchy of plans and the baseline provided within the South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report.
Baseline information and Environmental Problems	SEPA holds significant amounts of environmental data which may be of interest to you in preparing the environmental baseline, identifying environmental problems, and summarising the likely changes to the environment in the absence of the PPS, all of which are required for the assessment. Many of these data are now readily available on SEPA's website. We recommend that reference is made to our standing advice on SEA Scoping and our SEA topic guidance which includes references to other sources of data and issues you may find relevant to the topic areas within our remit.	Noted.
	We note that South Lanarkshire's State of the Environment Report is to provide information regarding the environmental issues, and baseline data, in the authority; these are described in Table 2 and 3 of the scoping report. We consider that the environmental problems described with the scoping report generally highlight the main issues of relevance for the SEA topics within our remit.	Noted.
	Additional local information may also be available from our Access to Information unit at our corporate office.	Noted.
Scoping in/out of environmental topics	We agree that in this instance all environmental topics should be scoped into the assessment.	Noted.
	We note that only those policies that require significant amendment will be subject to SEA and are satisfied with this approach if, as indicated, no significant change is required. Additionally, South Lanarkshire Council may wish to consider whether it is necessary to screen supplementary guidance related to LDP2 to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.	Noted. Our intention to screen supplementary guidance is set out in section 4.2 of the Scoping Report.

Scoping Report	Consultee comment	SLC response												
SEA Objectives	Whilst we are generally content with the proposed SEA objectives to be used in the assessment we recommend that the air quality objective is updated to ' <i>maintain and improve air quality</i> ' rather than ' <i>prevent the deterioration in air quality</i> '	This has been amended as suggested.												
	We also note and welcome the question included for flood risk under the water objective but would recommend the following wording as this may be clearer: ' <i>Will the policies/SG increase the number of people or properties at risk of flooding?</i> ' Our topic specific guidance may also offer further useful suggestions for SEA objective and question wording for matters in our remit.	We have included this question as suggested within the assessment criteria in Table 5 of the Environmental Report.												
Alternatives	We are satisfied with the alternatives outlined. These should be assessed as part of the SEA process and the findings of the assessment should inform the choice of the preferred option. This should be documented in the Environmental Report.	Noted.												
Methodology for assessing environmental effects	We would expect all aspects of the PPS which could have significant effects to be assessed. We support the use of SEA objectives as assessment tools as they allow a systematic, rigorous and consistent framework with which to assess environmental effects.	Noted.												
	Where it is expected that other plans, programmes or strategies are better placed to undertake more detailed assessment of environmental effects this should be clearly set out in the Environmental Report.	Noted.												
	When it comes to setting out the results of the assessment in the Environmental Report please provide enough information to clearly justify the reasons for each of the assessments presented. It would also be helpful to set out assumptions that are made during the assessment and difficulties and limitations encountered.	Noted.												
	We are content with the proposed detailed assessment matrices and particularly welcome the inclusion of a commentary section in order to state, where necessary, the reasons for the effects cited and the score given. This will help to fully explain the rationale behind the assessment results. We also welcome the link to between effects and mitigation/ enhancement measures in the proposed assessment framework and the consideration of mitigation of impacts. The following example may be a useful way to present the assessment results with proposed mitigation measures:	Thank you for your suggestion. We are content with the way we have portrayed the results of the assessment of the policy options within section 8 of the Environmental Report.												
	<table border="1" data-bbox="488 1118 1547 1307"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="488 1118 819 1214">SEA ISSUES – CHECKLIST QUESTION</th> <th data-bbox="819 1118 898 1214">Yes or No</th> <th data-bbox="898 1118 1032 1214">Effect</th> <th data-bbox="1032 1118 1547 1214">COMMENT and OPPORTUNITIES TO MITIGATE OR IMPROVE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1214 819 1307">Is the allocation at risk from fluvial or coastal flooding?</td> <td data-bbox="819 1214 898 1307">Y</td> <td data-bbox="898 1214 1032 1307">Negative</td> <td data-bbox="1032 1214 1547 1307">Part of site found to be at risk now removed from allocation</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1307 819 1399">Could the allocation have a physical impact on existing watercourses</td> <td data-bbox="819 1307 898 1399">Y</td> <td data-bbox="898 1307 1032 1399">Negative</td> <td data-bbox="1032 1307 1547 1399">Site dissected by watercourse. Developer Requirements includes statement "<i>watercourse to be integrated as positive</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SEA ISSUES – CHECKLIST QUESTION	Yes or No	Effect	COMMENT and OPPORTUNITIES TO MITIGATE OR IMPROVE	Is the allocation at risk from fluvial or coastal flooding?	Y	Negative	Part of site found to be at risk now removed from allocation	Could the allocation have a physical impact on existing watercourses	Y	Negative	Site dissected by watercourse. Developer Requirements includes statement " <i>watercourse to be integrated as positive</i>
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Scoping Report	Consultee comment				SLC response											
	Can the allocation currently be connected the public sewerage system?	Y	Positive	<p><i>feature of the development. No culverting</i>”.</p> <p>Developer Requirement includes statement “<i>connect to public sewer</i>”.</p>												
Assessment of Land Allocations	<p>When it comes to assessment of the effects of allocations or sites we advocate a rigorous methodology which clearly assesses potential effects on all environmental topics. Our experience in relation to assessment of allocations is that it can be a much easier and useful exercise for the plan-maker if the assessment is made against a range of related questions, rather than directly against the environmental topics. This allows a very practical assessment to take place which clearly highlights the environmental benefits and costs of each individual allocation. As an example, assessing the allocation against the question “<i>Can the allocation connect to public sewerage infrastructure?</i>” gives a clear practical view on how this allocation is likely to affect the water environment.</p>				<p>Our proposals for doing this were set out in Table 5 of the Scoping Report. This has been updated to reflect comments made by the Consultation Authorities as shown in Table 5 of the Environmental Report.</p>											
	<p>We would draw your attention to the joint SEA and development plan site assessment proforma which sets out the issues which we require to be addressed in more detail.</p>				<p>Our proposed site assessment proforma was set out in Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report.</p>											
Mitigation and enhancement	<p>We would encourage you to use the assessment as a way to improve the environmental performance of individual aspects of the final option; hence we support proposals for enhancement of positive effects as well as mitigation of negative effects.</p>				<p>Noted.</p>											
	<p>We would encourage you to be very clear in the Environmental Report about mitigation measures which are proposed as a result of the assessment. These should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate).</p>				<p>Noted.</p>											
	<p>One of the most important ways to mitigate significant environmental effects identified through the assessment is to make changes to the plan itself so that significant effects are avoided. The Environmental Report should therefore identify any changes made to the plan as a result of the SEA,</p>				<p>Noted.</p>											
	<p>Where the mitigation proposed does not relate to modification of the plan itself then it would be extremely helpful to set out the proposed mitigation measures in a way that clearly identifies: (1) the measures required, (2) when they would be required and (3) who will be required to implement them. The inclusion of a summary table in the Environmental Report such as that presented below will help to track progress on mitigation through the monitoring process.</p>				<p>Thank you for your suggestion. We are content with the way we have portrayed the results of the assessment of the policy options within section 8 of the Environmental Report.</p>											
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Scoping Report	Consultee comment	SLC response
Monitoring	Although not specifically required at this stage, monitoring is a requirement of the Act and early consideration should be given to a monitoring approach particularly in the choice of indicators. We note that it is intended to prepare a monitoring framework for LDP2. It would be helpful if the Environmental Report included a description of the measures envisaged to monitor the significant effects of the plan.	Noted.
Consultation period	We are satisfied with the proposal for a 6 week consultation period for the Environmental Report.	Noted. We will consult on both the MIR and the Environmental Report for eight weeks.
Outcomes of the Scoping exercise	We would find it helpful if the Environmental Report included a summary of the scoping outcomes and how comments from the Consultation Authorities were taken into account.	This is standard practice within our authority. This is detailed in Appendix 1 of the Environmental Report.
Scottish Natural Heritage		
Scope of assessment and level of detail	Subject to specific comments set out...we are content with the scope and level of detail proposed for the Environmental Report.	Noted.
Consultation period for the Environmental Report	We note that a minimum period of six weeks is proposed for consultation on the Environmental Report. We are content with this proposed period.	Noted. We will consult on both the MIR and the Environmental Report for eight weeks.
Setting the Context: Table 1	EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC: We suggest adding “ <i>and identifies ‘European protected species’</i> ” after “ <i>of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)</i> ” in the Main Requirements column.	This has been amended as suggested and is listed in Appendix 2 of the Environmental Report.
	Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004: We suggest amending the Main Requirements column to “ <i>Amends the Wildlife & Countryside Act. Amongst other measures, the Act places duties on public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation</i> ”.	This has been amended as suggested and is listed in Appendix 2 of the Environmental Report.
	Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011: We suggest adding an entry for this Act, which also amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Among other things, the Act introduces species licensing for social, economic and environmental purposes (including development) and amends the legislation governing non-native species.	We have included this legislation as suggested in Appendix 2 of the Environmental Report.
	The Scottish Government’s Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal (2009): We suggest adding an entry for this policy, which provides direction for decision on woodland removal, including where this would be a result of development proposals.	We have included this national policy as suggested in Appendix 2 of the Environmental Report.
Baseline Information	We recommend some updates and amendments to the baseline information summarised in Table 2 of the Scoping Report:	Noted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEA should reflect that the qualifying interests of the Westwater Reservoir Special Protection Area (SPA) could be affected by development within South Lanarkshire, although the site itself lies within the Scottish Borders. The particular qualifying interest which could be affected is pink-footed geese, which will travel up to 20km from the SPA to feed. We can provide further details of known feeding 	Noted. The qualifying interests of Westwater Reservoir SPA have been taken account of in all relevant site assessments.

Scoping Report	Consultee comment	SLC response
	<p>areas within South Lanarkshire if this would be helpful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 17 SSSIs with notified Earth Science interests lying wholly or partly within South Lanarkshire. Of those sites which lie only partly in South Lanarkshire, the notified earth science feature may lie outwith the local authority area. <p>The Environmental report should include a description of the likely evolution of the environment without the plan to provide a frame of reference for the assessment of the plan.</p>	<p>Noted. The interests of all relevant SSSIs were taken account of in the site assessments.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Significant issues	<p>A brief review of the pressures acting on the features of designated sites within South Lanarkshire, as recorded on the 'Sitelink' section of our website...suggests that invasive species are a particular pressure on designated woodland sites, while 'water management' (including pollution, physical modification of watercourses and drainage management) are particular pressures on wetland, bog and freshwater sites within the area.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
Assessment Methodology	<p>We welcome the approach to assessing the effects of the plan outlined in the scoping report.</p> <p>We note that further details regarding monitoring and reviewing of the LDP will be provided in the draft ER. We will be happy to provide further comment on this at that stage.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
SEA objectives	<p>Subject to the following comments, we are generally satisfied with the current SEA objectives and criteria:</p> <p>Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For both sites and policies/SG, we recommend a specific criteria dealing with Natura 2000 sites. We suggest "Will the proposal have a likely significant effect on a Natura 2000 site?" This may help in integrating the prediction of plan effects in the SEA with the considerations required for the HRA of the plan. Rather than "Is the proposed development site located close to designated sites or areas of special interest", we suggest amending this to "Does the proposed development site have any connectivity with designated sites or areas of special interest". Considering only proximity may risk underestimating the potential for effects. Unless this is adequately covered by the first two bullet points, you may wish to consider an additional criterion for the Policies/SG assessment criteria – "Will the policies/SG help protect and enhance woodland habitat?" 	<p>Noted.</p> <p>We have amended this question as suggested within the assessment criteria for both sites and policies in Table 5 of the Environmental Report.</p> <p>We have amended this question as suggested within the assessment criteria in Table 5 of the Environmental Report.</p> <p>We have added this question as suggested within the assessment criteria in Table 5 of the Environmental Report.</p>
	<p>Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We suggest amending the second site assessment criterion to "Will the site offer potential to enhance or restore landscape character?" There are sites in the rural area where development may also provide an opportunity for landscape enhancement or restoration. 	<p>We have amended this question as suggested within the assessment criteria in Table 5 of the Environmental Report.</p>

Scoping Report	Consultee comment	SLC response
Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA)	Advice on considering the Habitats Regulations in the consideration of Development Plans can be found at...	Noted.
	This guidance notes that plan-making bodies can consider opportunities to combine the earlier stages of SEA and HRA, where appropriate, even though the differing requirements mean that the two assessments cannot be fully integrated. One option is to conduct the earlier stages in parallel, such as environmental information gathering, prediction of plan effects, and some early consultation stages.	Noted.
	If the HRA is undertaken in parallel with SEA, it is important that the findings of both appraisals are separately and clearly documented and that the record of the HRA uses the correct terminology, applying them appropriately. We therefore welcome the intention to produce a separate report detailing the HRA. Where appropriate, cross-references to the HRA could be provided in the Environmental Report.	Noted.
Historic Environment Scotland		
Scope and level of detail	The scoping report sets out the proposed approach to SEA of the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (SLLDP2). We note that cultural heritage has been scoped into the assessment. In view of the nature and scope of an LDP, we welcome your recognition of the potential significant effects that an LDP can have on the historic environment. Subject to the detailed comments provided in the attached Annex 1, we are content with the scope and level of detail proposed for the SEA.	Noted.
Consultation period for the Environmental Report	We are content with the minimum six week period proposed for consultation on the Main Issues Report and Environmental Report. Please note that for administrative purposes, we consider that the consultation period commences on receipt of the relevant documents by the SEA Gateway.	Noted. We have extended the consultation period for the MIR and Environmental Report to eight weeks.
Relationship with other relevant plans, programmes and strategies and Council environmental objectives	Table 1 sets out SLLDP2's relationship with other relevant strategies, plans, programmes or legislation, and we welcome the inclusion of PPS relating to the historic environment. For information, the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011) has been superseded by the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (June 2016).	We have updated Appendix 2 in the Environmental Report accordingly.
	You should also include the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 2010 within the relevant national legislation. We recommend that you also include the New Lanark WHS Management Plan within the relevant South Lanarkshire Council PPS.	These have both been included in the relevant place at Appendix 2 (1997) and Table 1, respectively, of the Environmental Report.
Environmental baseline	<i>Table 2-</i> Simply for information, Historic Environment Scotland no longer applies an 'outstanding' classification to conservation areas, and the Buildings at Risk Register is now managed by Historic Environment Scotland. Spatial datasets for heritage designations are available for download...	Noted.
	<i>Table 3-</i> We welcome that you have sought to use the environmental baseline to identify local environmental issues associated with the development of SLLDP2. However, the supporting data for cultural heritage largely repeats the information provided in Table 2, and could usefully include more analysis of trends, challenges and opportunities in the	Table 3 of the Scoping Report provides environmental baseline data. There is a link to the South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report which provides

Scoping Report	Consultee comment	SLC response
	context of the local historic environment. This would help to better identify specific, rather than generic, issues relevant to the development of SLLDP2, which in turn will help to focus assessment and facilitate better outcomes for the historic environment.	detailed analysis, including trends on all aspects of the environment, including cultural heritage. A summary of the key indicators and trends is provided in Appendix 3 of the Environmental Report.
Scoping in/out of SEA issues	The historic environment has also been scoped into the assessment, and we agree with the rationale for doing so, but also consider that the SLLDP2 has potential to have positive effects for the historic environment, and that the assessment should seek to identify such opportunities, rather than focusing solely on negative effects for cultural heritage.	Noted. We have strengthened our rationale in Table 3 of the Environmental Report.
Scoping in/out LDP Policies and Supplementary Guidance	This section is helpful in setting out your intentions for changes to policies and guidance, and how that will be reflected in the scope of the assessment for SLLDP2. Our understanding is that you intend to carry forward existing LDP policies and supplementary guidance (SG), and that of these you expect to make significant changes to six policies and three SG, although this may change as the plan develops. You consider that those policies and SG which will undergo significant change have potential for significant environmental effects and have therefore scoped them into the assessment. We welcome this approach.	Noted.
	You propose to present and consult on the assessment of scoped in policies and SG within the Environmental Report Annex which will accompany the Proposed Plan, but do not explain how the policy changes will be addressed by the Main Issues Report (MIR). Planning Advice Note 1/2010 provides guidance on expected content and level of detail within MIRs in relation to policies and SG. If you intend that the SLLDP2 MIR will accord with PAN 1/2000 in this respect, then the assessment findings for scoped in policies and SG (including reasonable alternatives) should be included in the Environmental Report itself, rather than the Annex at Proposed Plan stage. This will enable early and effective consultation with stakeholders on the proposed policy changes.	Section 8 of the Environmental Report sets out the assessment of all the policy options within the Main Issues Report. The Environmental Report Annex will provide further assessment regarding the final policies as they are further developed following consultation on the Main Issues Report.
SEA objectives	We welcome your use of SEA objectives and criteria to keep the assessment focussed, and we are content with the objective proposed under Cultural Heritage.	Noted.
	<i>Sites assessment criteria</i> – the proposed criteria are baseline orientated and could be helpfully developed to be more analytical, guiding assessment to focus on identifying the specific nature of negative effects and positive opportunities. For example, <i>is the proposal likely result in an adverse physical effect on an historic environment asset? or will the proposal maintain or enhance the setting of the historic environment asset? Where possible they should also reflect the issues identified in Table 3. For instance, will the proposed use offer opportunities to bring a disused or underused historic building back into use in an appropriate manner?</i>	The site assessment criteria was used as a basis to engender discussion on the potential for both positive and negative impacts from sites/policies. This is reflected in the discussion for each site detailed in Appendices 6 and 7 of the Environmental Report.

Scoping Report	Consultee comment	SLC response
Framework for assessing environmental effects – SEA methodology	<i>Assessment methodology</i> – Table 6 sets out the proposed assessment methodology for SLLDP2. It is unclear whether the SEA assessment stages are intended to be read as a sequential process. If so, then we recommend that revision of objectives and criteria following consultation on the Scoping Report should precede the other stages.	Agreed.
	<i>Cumulative effects</i> – we welcome that you intend to consider these, and would expect that the ER will clearly set out how you have identified and assessed the cumulative effects of the plan.	Noted.
	<i>Considering mitigation/enhancement</i> – You should ensure that the plan making process considers how mitigation/enhancement measures that will be delivered by a lower level plan or project can be effectively carried forward. Identifying the specific nature of the measure, and how it will be delivered, when and by whom is key to ensuring effective delivery.	Noted.
Appendix 1 – site criteria assessment form	We are content with the use of a site criteria assessment form, and encourage you to replace ‘built heritage’ with historic environment asset or setting’ to better encompass non ‘built’ heritage assets such as designed landscapes, historic landscapes, battlefields etc.	Noted. The site criteria assessment form has been amended as suggested.
Appendix 2 – site assessment findings	We welcome the inclusion of a column to record comments on issues and mitigation. You should ensure that the matrix layout has scope to allow an appropriate level of detail to be recorded in this column. Comments should be site specific as far as possible, rather than generic. You should also ensure that it is clear which sites are preferred options, and which are considered reasonable alternatives.	Noted.
Appendix 3 – Prediction and evaluation of the effects of LDP2 Policies and related Supplementary Guidance	You should ensure that this matrix has the scope to record the assessment of reasonable alternatives as well as preferred policy and SG options.	Noted.

Appendix 2: Policy screening for Local Development Plan 2

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	Score	How it affects or is affected by the proposed LDP2
++ Major – Delivers the aim of the PPS			
+ Minor – Delivers part of the aim of the PPS			
0 Neutral – Neither delivers or conflicts with the PPS			
- Minor – Does not deliver the aim of the PPS			
-- Major – Conflicts on the deliver on PPS aim			
International			
Rio Declaration (1992)	Highlighted the need to protect and enhance the environment, economics and social aspects in both developed and developing countries, including protecting our biodiversity and natural assets.	++	LDP2 will contribute to the protection of the area's environment.
Kyoto Protocol, 1997	Under the Protocol the UK must implement measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gas emissions which cause climate change.	+	LDP2 will contribute towards Scotland meeting its Protocol commitments.
Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)	Furthering of Parties commitment to sustainable development through promoting the implementation of strategies to support ecosystems.	+	LDP2 will support sustainable development by encouraging renewable energy sources instead of fossil fuels at the same time as protecting designated species and habitats.
The Paris Agreement UNFCCC, 2015	International agreement to reduce emissions to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas. Also commitment to limit global warming to less than 2°C and to take action to minimise climate change.	+	LDP2 will contribute to the achievement of national commitments.
European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2009 Review)	Sets out the long term objectives for sustainable development in Europe concerning issues such as climate change, transport, health and natural resources.	++	LDP2 will support sustainable development by encouraging the development of renewable energy sources and by safeguarding natural resources.
EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	Aims to protect biodiversity, through the conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna. Provides the basis to classify the network of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and identifies European protected species.	+	LDP2 will comply with the Directive by not adversely affecting SACs or any species listed under the Directive.
EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the EC. It aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, in particular through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA).	+	LDP2 will comply with the Directive by not adversely affecting SPAs or the protection of wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Safeguards the sustainable use of surface water, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Supporting the status of aquatic ecosystems and associated environments. Addresses issues such as groundwater pollution, river basin management planning	+	LDP2 will contribute to improving the ecological status of water bodies in South Lanarkshire. It will aim to avoid adverse impacts on Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	Score	How it affects or is affected by the proposed LDP2
	and ecological factors.		
EU Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	Sets long term air quality objectives and introduces air quality standards.	+	LDP2 will contribute to the Directive by encouraging an increase in renewable energy sources and reducing the need for fossil fuels. This should lead to a reduction in the emission of pollutants, including NO ₂ and SO ₂ .
EU Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	Sets an approach to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects of environmental noise and to preserve noise quality where it is good.	+	LDP2 will contribute by minimising environmental noise associated with development.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this in terms of landscape impacts.
National			
Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 2006	Introduced a new system for the preparation of Strategic Development Plans and Local Development Plans. It emphasises the need for sustainable economic development.	++	LDP2 will be prepared in accordance with the legislation.
National Planning Framework 3 (2014)	The Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters. The NPF strongly supports renewable energy developments and the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN).	++	LDP2 will contribute to meeting Scottish Government targets, including those for delivering renewable energy developments and the CSGN.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)	The Scottish Government's statement of national planning policy. It sets out policy on development plans and planning issues, including the creation of well designed, sustainable places, the reduction in carbon emissions and adaptation to climate change. It has a focus on the protection and enhancement of natural and cultural assets.	++	LDP2 will fully comply with SPP, particularly the planning outcomes: a successful sustainable place, a low carbon place, a natural resilient place and a more connected place.
Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981	The protection of wildlife, the countryside, National Parks, the designation of protected areas and public rights of way.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of the Act.
Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations, 1994	The 'Habitats Regulations' translate the EU Habitats Directive into law in Great Britain. They were amended for Scotland in 2004, 2007 and 2012.	+	LDP2 will comply with the Regulations by not adversely affecting SACs or any species listed under the Directive. An HRA will be carried out for LDP2.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Amongst other measures, the Act places duties on public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, increases	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of the Act.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	Score	How it affects or is affected by the proposed LDP2
	protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.		
Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011	Amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Amongst other things, the Act introduces species licensing for social, economic and environmental purposes (including development) and amends the legislation governing non-native species.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of the Act.
2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity, 2013	The focus of the strategy is on protecting and restoring healthy ecosystems, connecting people with nature and ensuring biodiversity contributes to sustainable economic growth.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this Strategy.
Good Places, Better Health	Promotes partnership working which shares knowledge and understanding of how the physical environment impacts on mental health and wellbeing	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this strategy and its goal of supporting and delivering national outcomes.
Scottish Soil Framework 2009	Describes key pressures on soils, particularly climate change, relevant policies to combat those threats, and identifies the future focus for soil protection, key soil outcomes, and actions across a range of sectors.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of soil outcomes.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act, 2003	Establishes statutory public rights of access to land for recreational and other purposes.	+	LDP2 will comply with the Act where required.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act, 2016	The Act establishes the Scottish Land Commission and makes provisions about engaging communities in decisions relating to land. It introduces a community right to buy for sustainable development.	+	LDP2 will have due regard for the Act.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Protects the water environment including groundwater, surface water and wetlands, for or in connection with implementing the Water Framework Directive.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of the importance of the water environment.
Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended)	Outlines the different levels of authorisations to allow for proportionate regulation depending on the risk an activity poses to the water environment. Some activities require authorisation including point source discharges, impoundments and abstractions.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of these regulations.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act, 2009	Introduced a more sustainable, modern approach to flooding in Scotland and a framework for co-ordination and co-operation between organisations.	+	LDP2 will contribute to meeting the overall aim of reducing the negative effects of all sources of flooding on the environment.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	Score	How it affects or is affected by the proposed LDP2
The River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2015 - 2027	This plan outlines the actions to be taken to protect Scottish waters currently in good condition and to improve the quality of others.	+	LDP2 will support the protection and enhancement of water bodies in South Lanarkshire.
Climate Change (Scotland) Act, 2009	Sets targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and other climate change provisions, including adaptation.	+	LDP2 will ensure climate change adaptation is considered within the actions and activities it promotes.
The Scottish Sustainable Development Strategy – Choosing Our Future (Scottish Exec, 2006)	Sets out measures to deliver the national framework for sustainable development and the creation of sustainable communities.	+	LDP2 will take account of the Strategy's key principles for sustainable development, including living within environmental limits and ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.
Strategic Vision for the Uplands (forthcoming)	The Land Use Strategy identifies an opportunity to develop a new strategic vision for our uplands	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this Strategy.
Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 – 2021	Sets out a vision, objectives and principles for sustainable land use. Recognises the importance of ecosystem functions and services	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this Strategy.
National Peatland Plan 2015	A strategy to secure the sustainable use, management and restoration of peatlands – an internationally important habitat and vital natural capital asset.	+	LDP2 will support the protection and enhancement of peatlands.
Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006	Provides the strategic framework for forestry and woodland in Scotland.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this Strategy and the importance of trees to the environment, communities and to people.
The Scottish Government's Policy on Control of Woodland Removal (2009)	Provides direction for decision making on woodland removal, including where this would be as result of development proposals.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this Policy.
Cleaner Air for Scotland: The Road to a Healthier Future, 2015	Sets out how the Scottish Government and partners propose to further reduce air pollution to protect human health and comply with European and Scottish legal requirements relating to air quality.	+	LDP2 will have cognisance of the national strategy to improve air quality.
Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006	Implements the EU Environmental Noise Directive. Introduced strategic noise mapping and noise action planning for large urban areas, major transport corridors and airports. Introduced Noise Management Areas and Quiet Areas.	+	LDP2 will have cognisance for the Regulations and for areas designated as either Noise Management or Quiet Areas.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	Score	How it affects or is affected by the proposed LDP2
Zero Waste Plan	Sets out the Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society in which all waste is seen as a resource and is minimised; reduce the disposal of waste to landfill, most waste is sorted, leaving only limited amounts to be treated.	+	LDP2 will contribute to the targets set by the Zero Waste Plan in the context of land use planning.
National Transport Strategy, 2016	Refreshes the original strategy from 2006 and restates its framework.	+	LDP2 will have cognisance of the strategy, where appropriate.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Sets out the framework for listing of buildings, control of works to listed buildings and the designation and management of conservation areas.	+	LDP2 will have cognisance of this legislation, where appropriate.
Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (2016)	Replaces Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (2011). It guides the operation of decision making in the Scottish planning system and sets out how Historic Environment Scotland will fulfil its regulatory and advisory roles.	+	LDP2 will recognise the requirement to take account of the historic environment when undertaking practical mitigation work.
Our Place in Time – The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)	A high level framework which sets out a ten year vision for the historic environment in Scotland. Its key outcome is to ensure the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland's heritage makes a strong contribution to the nation's wellbeing.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this Strategy and will recognise the importance of the historic environment.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014)	Provides protection of scheduled monuments and areas of archaeological importance.	+	LDP2 will take cognisance of this Act.
Regional (and Partnership) – Glasgow and the Clyde Valley (GCV)			
GCV Strategic Development Plan 2012 - 2017	A 20 year strategy for the location of new development and a policy framework to help shape good quality places and enhance the quality of life in the city region.	++	LDP2 will contribute to the delivery of this plan.
Clydeplan Proposed Plan (2016)	The Proposed Plan sets out a clear vision and spatial strategy for the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area and focuses on the key land use and development issues that cross the planning authority boundaries. When adopted it will replace the current GCV SDP.	++	LDP2 will contribute to the delivery of this plan.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	Score	How it affects or is affected by the proposed LDP2
South Lanarkshire Community Plan 2005 - 2015	Sets out the Community Planning Partners' priorities, including climate change and sustainable development.	++	LDP2 will contribute to the delivery of this plan.
South Lanarkshire Single Outcome Agreement 2013 - 2023	Sets the Community Planning Partnership's local outcomes which will contribute towards the delivery of national outcomes, including improvements to health and wellbeing, securing a sustainable environment and a safer South Lanarkshire.	++	LDP2 will be influenced by the Partnership's priorities set out in the SOA, including outcomes related to health, quality environments and securing a sustainable environment.
Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN)	Aims to deliver a high quality 'Green Network' that will meet environmental, social and economic goals designed to improve people's lives, promote economic success, allow nature to flourish and help Scotland respond to the challenge of climate change.	+	LDP2 will recognise the importance of the Green Network.
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network	This is a partnership between local authorities and other public service agencies to co-ordinate the delivery of a Green Network, in line with CSGN and the SDP.	+	LDP2 will contribute to the delivery and sustainable management of the Green Network within South Lanarkshire.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and the Clyde Area Management Plan 2010 - 2015	Promotes sustainable water use in a way which protects and improves the water environment in line with the Water Framework Directive.	+	LDP2 will be compatible with the RBMP by recognising the significance of the aquatic ecosystem and associated environments.
Flood Risk Management Strategy – Clyde and Loch Lomond: Tweed 2016 2022	Published by SEPA, the strategies set out actions to manage flood risk and the impact of flooding in high risk areas, within specific flood risk management districts	+	LDP2 will have cognisance of these strategies.
Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Landscape Character Assessment (1999)	Presents an analysis of the landscape character of the area and provides management guidelines for each landscape character type.	+	The spatial framework for wind energy presented in LDP2 will be informed by the GCV Landscape Character Assessment.
Clydeplan Forestry and Woodland Strategy	The Strategy informs the location, design and management of woodlands within the Clydeplan area.	+	LDP2 will have due regard to the Strategy.
Lanarkshire Tourism Strategy 2016 – 2021	A joint strategy between North and South Lanarkshire Councils and the tourism industry aimed at delivering growth within the tourism sector.	+	LDP2 will have cognisance of the strategy with regards to the impact and opportunities of a growing tourism sector.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	Score	How it affects or is affected by the proposed LDP2
'A Catalyst for Change', Regional Transport Strategy for the West of Scotland 2008 – 2021	The Strathclyde Partnership for Transport (SPT) Strategy which guides activity towards achieving their vision to have a world class sustainable transport system that acts as a catalyst for an improved quality of life for all'.	+	LDP2 will have cognisance of the Strategy.
Lanarkshire LEADER Rural Strategy 2014 – 2020	Provides the mechanism to co-ordinate the development and delivery of rural services by partners, including communities in Lanarkshire.	+	LDP2 will have due cognisance of the priorities identified in the Rural Strategy.

Appendix 3 - State of the Environment baseline

Introduction to the local environment

The SEA Act requires the Environmental Report to include a description of ‘the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme’, and ‘the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected’. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which Local Development

Plan 2 operates and the constraints and targets this context imposes. The full environmental baseline for South Lanarkshire used to assess the environmental parameters can be found in the Council’s State of the Environment Report, 2015 (see **Section 4** for link).



The current state of the environment is presented in support of the predicted assessment of the potential effects associated with implementing LDP2. The environmental baseline provides information on both the current and potential issues directly associated with LDP2, with the likely future state without implementing the plan estimated using past trends.

Environmental baseline

The baseline for the environmental indicators set out within the assessment criteria of LDP2 have been compiled and presented in this section. The current status of the key environmental indicators has been identified using trends from past data sets.

Population and human health

South Lanarkshire is one of Scotland’s most diverse areas. It has a population of about 315,360 and covers 1,772 square kilometres of land. It consists of heavily populated urban areas to the north and an extensive rural area to the south and west. Many parts of the area experience an excellent quality of life with good employment prospects, high standards of health care and low levels of crime. However, some areas of South Lanarkshire bear testimony to the legacy of heavy industrialisation which has impacted on the physical, social and economic environment. There are pockets of serious deprivation within both urban and rural areas where people may experience disadvantage and encounter problems associated with low income, poor health, low educational attainment, lack of access to learning opportunities and employment and low expectations.

Human health depends on a number of environmental factors, including access to services such as health, education, safety, access to good quality outdoor recreational facilities and a high quality

environment, with good quality air, soil and water. Adequately heated and ventilated homes also support good health.

Actions to improve health and tackle health inequalities are co-ordinated through a Partnership Improvement Plan (PIP) for health, social care and wellbeing. This PIP informs the South Lanarkshire Single Outcome Agreement and includes priorities to address issues relating to health behaviours, environmental impacts on health and wellbeing and actions to prevent ill health.

A summary of the indicators used in assessing the state of South Lanarkshire is presented below, highlighting the current status of each indicator and the directional trend.

The current status is shown by the following colours:

G	Good	F	Fair
P	Poor	L	Limited data

The trend direction is shown with the following arrows:

↑	Improving
↔	No change
↓	Deteriorating

Note: The most recent data available was used in assessing environmental indicators

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
General population	F	↑	Population – The area’s population is growing at a faster rate than the Scottish average, with the proportion of older population showing the greatest increase. However, the population of people aged less than 25 years is declining.
	G	↑	Life expectancy (male) – Life expectancy for men has increased over recent years but at a slower rate than the Scottish average.
	G	↑	Life expectancy (female) – Life expectancy for women has increased in recent years, and is just below the Scottish average.
Health	P	↔	Coronary heart disease – Remains a major source of early or premature deaths. The South Lanarkshire mortality ratio remains slightly higher than the Scottish average.
	P	↔	Cancer – Continues to be the main cause of death for those aged less than 75 years. Death rates are slightly higher than the Scottish average.
	P	↔	Stroke – Remains a major cause of death for those aged less than 75 years. The standard mortality ratio in South Lanarkshire has become closer to the Scottish average since the last report.
Alcohol related deaths	P	↑	Although relatively high compared to Scotland as a whole, the number of alcohol related deaths has slowly reduced in recent years.
Healthy lifestyles	F	↑	Lifestyle – There has been a significant increase in the number of residents who report that their health is very or quite good, although this varies widely across communities. No new data is available.
	F	↔	Environmental deprivation – There is a relationship between those areas suffering from environmental deprivation and low SIMD score. No new data is available.
	F	↔	Environmental recreation – Although the rate of South Lanarkshire residents undertaking recreation activities is low, there has been marked improvement since the last report. It no longer has the lowest rate of participation.

Baseline situation

Life expectancy is increasing in South Lanarkshire but remains slightly below the Scottish average. Life expectancy for men has declined relative to the Scottish average. South Lanarkshire’s health status is generally below the Scottish average for many key indicators of health. Cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke account for the majority of deaths in South Lanarkshire. The number of deaths from alcoholic liver disease has slightly reduced, mirroring the national picture.

Similar to the national pattern there are significant differences between communities across South Lanarkshire in terms of health outcomes. These health inequalities pose a major challenge for all community planning partners as we look to improve health both at population level and within our more deprived communities. Within these communities, many people are physically disadvantaged with reduced physical activity. The local environment plays a key role in contributing to the overall wellbeing of the population. A well presented environment offers a wide range of activities and potential to improve the overall character and health of the area.

Biodiversity, fauna and flora

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

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Designated areas	F	↔	Not many sites have been surveyed since the previous report. Although there has been some isolated improvement, in general the condition of the designated features remains similar to previous reports.
Local Nature Reserves	G	↑	The Council's Nature Reserve at Langlands Moss is in good condition. Considerable improvement was made to the Reserve in partnership with the Friends of Langlands Moss.
Native woodland	F	↑	Although total native woodland cover is increasing, further work is required to improve connectivity of habitats, expanding native broadleaf woodland cover.
Ancient woodland	F	↔	There is no change with ancient semi natural woodland cover. There is limited data on the overall condition of this habitat.
Peatland			There is insufficient data on the overall condition of raised and blanket bogs across the area, with only a small number of designated sites recorded as unfavourable.

Baseline situation

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

Historic and cultural heritage

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

Throughout South Lanarkshire the sheer variety of historic buildings and towns provide a rich sense of cultural identity across a diverse landscape. These are important in enhancing the quality of life and sense of identity of all South Lanarkshire's residents. Such a diverse range of historic

and cultural assets is also a vital contributor to the area's economy through the attraction of visitors to South Lanarkshire.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Built heritage	F	↑	The number of Scheduled Monuments and, conservation areas remains the same as the 2013 Report. The number of listed buildings has decreased. The buildings on the 'Buildings at Risk' register have slightly increased.
Gardens and Designed Landscapes	G	↔	The number and condition of Gardens and Designed Landscapes areas within South Lanarkshire has remained the same since the last report.
Archaeological sites	F	↑	The number of archaeological sites recorded across South Lanarkshire continues to increase year on year.
Battlefields	G	↔	There are two registered battlefields on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields. No further sites in the area are currently being considered for inclusion to the Inventory. There is limited information on the condition of battlefield sites.
Historical heritage	G	↔	The area has a wealth of historical and tourist attractions, including the New Lanark World Heritage Site. These continue to attract large numbers of visitors to South Lanarkshire.

Baseline situation

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

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

Material assets and landscape

Material assets can be described as the infrastructure of the Council and the resource of the area. This can include land reserved for development and the extent the public has access to facilities and services. The Council provides a range of services through managed facilities. It is important these facilities match the needs of the population and also conserve the character of the area.

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

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Vacant and derelict land	G	↑	The area of vacant and derelict land has decreased by 25% in the last decade again through re-development. The number of vacant and derelict sites has also decreased.
Recreational land	F	↑	Although redevelopment has increased specific recreational provision further greenspace improvements are required, particularly through linkage with other issues including biodiversity and habitat connectivity, health and social and environmental deprivation.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Countryside access	F	↑	Although the extensive path network is deemed to meet the area's needs, there remain concerns about the condition and standards of paths and infrastructure.
Built facilities	G	↑	The majority of schools have been renewed or modernised, however, their use as community hubs should be monitored. There are a wide range of sport, leisure and cultural facilities in South Lanarkshire.
Landscape	G	↔	Some developments can affect the visual amenity of the local landscape. The Landscape Character Assessment, 2010 identifies areas where development is considered to be detrimental to the overall landscape characteristics of South Lanarkshire and areas where there is limited capacity for development.
Minerals	F	↔	Minerals remain an economically important resource across South Lanarkshire. Sites that have now closed will be restored in a manner that will help to enhance the environment.

Baseline situation

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

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

Waste

The amount of waste generated and the subsequent methods of treatment are of growing social, economic and environmental concern. The types of waste produced, its transportation, treatment and/or disposal can be detrimental to the environment. Adopting good integrated waste management practices is therefore essential for minimising these environmental impacts and protecting human health.

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

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Waste generation	G	↑	The level of waste generated in South Lanarkshire continues to reduce across all sectors, with individual households now producing an average of 1.04 tonnes per annum.
Waste treatment	G	↑	The level of recycling and composting of waste has continually increased across South Lanarkshire, with 47.4% of household waste recycled or composted in 2014/2015. Waste disposed via landfill has, as a consequence, significantly reduced.
Waste management	G	↑	The recycling rate at Household Waste Recycling Centres currently exceeds 72% .
Environmental waste	G	↑	Street cleanliness in South Lanarkshire continues to improve. South Lanarkshire achieved the third highest ranking of all Scottish local authorities in the Street Cleanliness Score in 2014/2015.

Baseline situation

The majority of the waste collected by South Lanarkshire Council is municipal waste, the amount of which is reducing year on year. It is important that the waste hierarchy is considered to ensure both a reduction in the amount of waste being generated and also the amount being disposed of to landfill. It is imperative that the methods used to manage waste do not negatively impact on the environment.

The Council is committed to meeting the targets set within Scotland's Zero Waste Plan by reducing the amount of waste being disposed of to landfill and increasing re-use, recycling and composting rates. To achieve these targets, the Council has invested heavily in infrastructure to increase the level of household and municipal waste being recycled through the development of Household Waste and Recycling Centres and the extension of household kerbside collection services.

Soils

Soil is a complex, variable and living medium. It has a role in providing a habitat and gene pool, is important for human activities, landscape and heritage and acts as a provider of raw materials. Soil performs many vital functions: as a growing medium for food, forestry and other biomass production, storage, filtration of water, carbon, and nitrogen. Soil in its many forms is considered as an important carbon store.

Scotland's soils are generally in good health but there is a lack of national trend data from which evidence of change or damage to soils might be determined. There is some evidence that levels of organic matter in Scottish soils may be declining and this may result in a significant reduction in the UK stock of terrestrial carbon. The key cause of this decline is intensive agricultural practices which disturbs the soil and leads to changes in soil carbon levels. The rate of organic matter loss from soils is far quicker than the rate of organic matter gain meaning that once the organic matter is lost it is impossible to replenish.

The Soil Framework Directive was issued to protect soils across the EU from erosion, loss of organic matter and contamination. Soil damage and degradation can potentially have negative effects on human health, natural ecosystems and climate change and our ability to grow crops and other food sources for humans and animals.

There is a wide range of soil types in South Lanarkshire, some characterised by historical contamination from industrial activities, agricultural land, woodlands and peatlands. In 2006, it was estimated that approximately 361 kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide was removed from the atmosphere in South Lanarkshire through existing carbon sinks, including trees and other plants.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Soil quality	G	↔	Current data indicates good soil quality in a Scottish or regional context. At present there is limited data on soil quality specifically within South Lanarkshire.
Soil capacity	G	↔	There has not been a significant level of development within the green belt. As a result, there is no evidence to suggest that the soil capacity has been affected. Further consideration about refining information from the Scottish Agricultural Census to provide more area specific soil capacity data should be explored.
Land use	F	↔	The available data on soil use is limited and outdated. Work is ongoing nationally to address this data gap.
Contaminated land	F	↑	Since 2005, 27% of identified contaminated sites have been investigated and remediated under the planning system. 88% of all potentially contaminated sites have undergone preliminary investigation.

Baseline situation

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

Air, noise and light

Good air quality is an essential component to improving human health and the status of the environment. The quality of the air around us is dependent on what pollutants we release into the atmosphere through our transportation, energy generation, domestic heating and industrial activities and through the dispersal and deposition mechanisms associated with these pollutants. The release of pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), volatile organic carbons (VOCs) and particulates (including PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and the subsequent secondary pollutant generated, such as ozone (O₃) can have a detrimental effect on human health, habitats, climate change, building materials and nuisance.

Within the urban environment the pollutants that cause the main concern are those found close to source, primarily emitted from transport, domestic and commercial heating and small-scale industrial activities, with NO_x and particulates of primary concern in South Lanarkshire. The main issue associated with such pollutants are the impacts they have on human health, particularly on 'sensitive individuals' such as the elderly, young and those suffering from respiratory conditions, with elevated levels along transport routes within urban areas of South Lanarkshire.

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

Noise and light pollution can have detrimental effects on the environment, people and communities particularly in the more densely populated urban areas of South Lanarkshire.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Local air quality	F	↓	Air quality across South Lanarkshire is generally good but there are a few areas in excess of national limits set to protect human health. The Council continues to improve its data collection in this respect.
Point source emissions	F	↔	There has been a significant reduction in the number of permits issued for smaller scale industrial activities due to criteria changes to SEPA's permits.
Long-range pollutants	P	↑	There are no identified long range pollutant emitters in South Lanarkshire. Long-range pollutants remain a concern with most designated sites currently exceeding the critical loads for acid deposition and nitrogen enrichment. However, levels of exceedance for 2020 are predicted to improve slightly.
Airborne nuisance	G	↔	Although airborne nuisance complaints have increased slightly in recent years they remain relatively low. Odour is still the main nuisance reported to the Council.
Noise	F	↔	The number of noise complaints remains fairly consistent. The majority of complaints relate to domestic noise. Two areas in South Lanarkshire achieved 'Quiet Area' status in 2013.
Light			There is little data on light pollution across South Lanarkshire. This is currently measured based on the number of complaints received by Environmental Services.

Baseline situation

Air quality across South Lanarkshire is generally below national air quality objectives, with 'hotspot' areas identified within the urban environment. Transport is one of the main sources for urban pollution, with elevated levels associated with the main transport corridors and busy road junctions. Within the rural environment, acidification and nutrient enrichment are the main concerns, particularly across elevated ground. Long-range pollutants, emitted outwith South Lanarkshire are mainly associated with these effects and therefore controlling such pollutants is more challenging.

The Environmental Noise Directive was transposed into Scots law in 2006 and placed a duty on Scottish Ministers to produce noise maps to assist with the management of environmental noise at a strategic level. As a result of the mapping exercise, the Scottish Ministers approved the establishment of two Quiet Areas in South Lanarkshire and five candidate Noise Management Areas being progressed.

Water

Scotland's water provides a wide range of benefits, supporting our health and prosperity. These include the provision of drinking water, water for use in industry and agriculture and recreation opportunities. Our water supports a diverse array of habitats and support nationally and internationally important species. The River Clyde and its tributaries are essential to the character of the area.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Water quality	F	↑	The overall status of the water environment remains consistent with 49% of all rivers achieving the Water Framework Directive (WFD) High/Good status. The number of sampled rivers has also increased.
River flow	F	↓	The annual water flow rates in the rivers across the region have continually increased. This increase is closely linked to the increase in annual precipitation rates.
Groundwater and wetlands	F	↑	The status of groundwater bodies in South Lanarkshire has improved since the 2013 report. The data available on ponds is being developed but is still limited about other wetlands in the area.
Water pollution	G	↑	Point source pollution is closely regulated and monitored by SEPA. Licensed activities continue to increase year on year within South Lanarkshire.
Flooding	P	↑	Climate change predictions indicate a potential risk of increased flood incidents with severe weather events in 2013 causing an increase in river flooding incidents dealt with by the Council. The Council's approach to flood management continues to improve due to the additional resources provided to implement statutory requirements.

Baseline situation

The water environment is important for South Lanarkshire in terms of the local economy, the health and wellbeing of the people who live, work and visit the area and for wildlife. Human activity can damage the water environment, affecting the quality of the water itself or through inputs associated with activities on land or the deposition of air pollutants.

Water quality in South Lanarkshire is relatively good and continues to improve, particularly for surface water bodies. There has been a continual increase in annual water flow rates, in line with increasing precipitation across the region. The number of flooding occurrences reported to the Council has significantly decreased since 2012 as has the requirement for flood scouting actions.

Climate change

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

Scotland's climate is linked with the global climate. Therefore global changes have a consequence both nationally and locally. Over the past century Scotland's climate has changed more rapidly than anything evident in the past, with global temperatures rising along with increased emissions of greenhouse gases. Average temperatures have increased by approximately 1°C, with an overall trend towards a warmer climate and more extreme weather phenomena. Such changes could be manifested by hotter summers and wetter winters. Scotland is currently experiencing fewer frosts and longer growing seasons.

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Greenhouse gas emissions	G	↑	Greenhouse gas emissions continue to decrease across South Lanarkshire year on year. Emissions per capita are notably below the Scottish average.
Energy consumption	F	↑	Although both gas and electricity consumption continue to decrease in South Lanarkshire, the domestic consumption per household remains above the national average.
Transport emissions	P	↑	Fuel consumption and kilometres travelled have both fallen although at a slower rate than other sectors. Vehicles are becoming more energy efficient and less polluting contributing to a 7% reduction in transport emissions since 2005.
Renewable capacity	G	↑	South Lanarkshire's renewable energy capacity increased by over 80% since 2011. The area is an energy exporter.
Environmental awareness	G	↑	Good progress is being made in implementing the Council's Sustainable Development Strategy. All schools are registered with the Eco-Schools programme and work is ongoing to promote environmental awareness and sustainability in schools.

Baseline situation

The climate in South Lanarkshire is changing with a rise in the average annual temperature and increased precipitation, particularly in the winter. These climatic shifts along with more extreme weather events will have a dramatic impact on the area's environment as well as the population.

The main greenhouse gas (GHG) emitted in South Lanarkshire is Carbon dioxide (CO₂), deriving from transport, industry and domestic sources (such as heating, lighting and cooking). In order to mitigate against climate change both the cause and consequence must be addressed. Scotland has set an 80% reduction target for GHG emissions, which South Lanarkshire must contribute towards and also adapt to a changing climate.

Transport

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

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Road network condition	F	↑	Despite recent severe winters, the condition of the road network continues to improve due to additional funding from the Council's Roads Investment Plan.
Traffic growth	G	↑	Most recently available SLC data compares favourably with Government traffic growth forecasts.
Congestion	G	↑	There has been a decrease in residents experiencing congestion compared to baseline figures.
Road safety	G	↓	Although SLC is currently on track to meet the Government's 2020 casualty reduction targets, there was an increase in fatal and serious casualties in the last two years.
Public transport	F	↔	Bus – Mode share data from the Scottish Household Survey indicates the percentage of people travelling by bus has remained constant since 2009/2010.
	G	↑	Rail – The Office of Rail Regulation data shows a significant increase in the number of train passengers at South Lanarkshire rail stations year on year.
Walking and cycling	P	↔	Data from the Scottish Household Survey indicate a reduction in the percentage of people walking but an increase in people travelling by bicycle. The Council has published its Cycling Strategy and is implementing its Core Path Plan to promote active travel.

Baseline situation

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

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

Appendix 4: Compatibility assessment

	SEA objectives									
	Improve human health and community wellbeing	Protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	Protect high quality and sensitive soils and address contaminated land	Protect and enhance the water environment	Maintain and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures and sustainable communities	Protect and enhance the built and historic environment	Promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets	Protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Summary Score
Address the needs of communities	✓	✓/X	✓/X	O	✓/X	✓/X	✓/?	✓/X	✓/?	✓/X/?
Enhance and safeguard the environment	O/?	✓	✓	✓/?	O	✓/?	✓	✓	✓/ O	✓/?/O
Ensure sustainable economic growth	✓	?/X	?/X	?	X/?	✓/?	✓/ X	✓/ X	✓/ X	✓/X/?
Maximise the use of existing infrastructure	✓	?	O	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	?	✓	?	✓/?
Summary Score	✓	✓/?	✓/ X	✓/?	✓/X/?	✓/?/X	✓/?/X	✓/ X	✓/?/X	
Key:	✓ Positive environmental effect		X Negative environmental effect			O No effect		? Effect uncertain		

Appendix 5: Prediction and evaluation of the effects of Policy Options in Main Issues Report

Key to scoring:		Local Development Plan 2 – preferred policy options								
++	Major positive	Preferred Option 1 Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Preferred Option 2 Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Preferred Option 3 Policy 3 Green Belt and Rural Area	Preferred Option 4 Policy 12 Housing Land	Preferred Option 5 Policy 15 Natural and Historic Environment	Preferred Option 6 Policy 15 Natural and Historic Environment	Preferred Option 7 Policy 19 Renewable Energy	Preferred Option 8 Policy 20 Minerals Development	Summary Score (Cumulative)
+	Minor positive									
0	Neutral									
-	Minor negative									
--	Major negative									
+/- etc	Mixed									
?	Uncertain									
S	Short term effects									
M	Medium term effects									
L	Long term effects									
SEA Objectives	Improve human health and community wellbeing	++ S-M-L	+ M-L	+ M-L	+ M-L	0	+ S-M-L	++/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	++/-
	Protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+ M-L	+ M-L	0	+/- M-L	++ 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	+ M-L	0	-/+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	- S-M-L	+/-
	Protect and enhance the water environment	0	+/- M-L	0	+/- M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	- S-M-L	- S-M-L	-/+

Key to scoring:		Local Development Plan 2 – preferred policy options								
++	Major positive	Preferred Option 1 Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Preferred Option 2 Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Preferred Option 3 Policy 3 Green Belt and Rural Area	Preferred Option 4 Policy 12 Housing Land	Preferred Option 5 Policy 15 Natural and Historic Environment	Preferred Option 6 Policy 15 Natural and Historic Environment	Preferred Option 7 Policy 19 Renewable Energy	Preferred Option 8 Policy 20 Minerals Development	Summary Score (Cumulative)
+	Minor positive									
0	Neutral									
-	Minor negative									
--	Major negative									
+/- etc	Mixed									
?	Uncertain									
S	Short term effects									
M	Medium term effects									
L	Long term effects									
	Maintain and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	0	- M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	-- S-M-L	--/+
SEA Objectives	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures and sustainable communities	++ M-L	+/- M-L	0	-/+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	++/- S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	++/-
	Protect and enhance the built and historic environment	+ M-L	+/- M-L	0	+/- M-L	0	0	+/- S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	+/-
	Promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets	++ S-M-L	+/- M-L	0	+/- 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	+/- M-L	0	-/+ M-L	+ S-M-L	+ S-M-L	- S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	+/-

Key to scoring:		Local Development Plan 2 – alternative policy options								
++	Major positive	Alternative Option 1A Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Alternative Option 1B Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Alternative Option 2 Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Alternative Option 3 Policy 3 Green Belt and Rural Area	Alternative Option 4 Policy 12 Housing Land	Alternative Option 5 Policy 15 Natural and Historic Environment	Alternative Option 6 Policy 15 Natural and Historic Environment	Alternative Option 7 Policy 20 Minerals Development	Summary Score (Cumulative)
+	Minor positive									
0	Neutral									
-	Minor negative									
--	Major negative									
+/- etc	Mixed									
?	Uncertain									
S	Short term effects									
M	Medium term effects									
L	Long term effects									
SEA Objectives	Improve human health and community wellbeing	- M-L	--/+ M-L	- M-L	- M-L	- M-L	0	- S-M-L	0	--/+
	Protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+/- M-L	-- S-M-L	+/- M-L	0	0	- S-M-L	- S-M-L	0	--/+
	Protect high quality and sensitive soils and address contaminated land	+/- S-M-L	-- S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	--/+
	Protect and enhance the water environment	+ S-M-L	-- S-M-L	0	0	0	- S-M-L	- S-M-L	0	--/+

Key to scoring:		Local Development Plan 2 – alternative policy options								
++	Major positive	Alternative Option 1A Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Alternative Option 1B Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Alternative Option 2 Policy 1 Spatial Strategy	Alternative Option 3 Policy 3 Green Belt and Rural Area	Alternative Option 4 Policy 12 Housing Land	Alternative Option 5 Policy 15 Natural and Historic Environment	Alternative Option 6 Policy 15 Natural and Historic Environment	Alternative Option 7 Policy 20 Minerals Development	Summary Score (Cumulative)
+	Minor positive									
0	Neutral									
-	Minor negative									
--	Major negative									
+/- etc	Mixed									
?	Uncertain									
S	Short term effects									
M	Medium term effects									
L	Long term effects									
	Maintain and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+ S-M-L	-- S-M-L	+ S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	--/+
SEA Objectives	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures and sustainable communities	+/- S-M-L	- S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	0	-/+
	Protect and enhance the built and historic environment	+/- S-M-L	-- S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	0	--/+
	Promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets	+ S-M-L	-- S-M-L	- S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	--/+
	Protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+/- S-M-L	- S-M-L	- S-M-L	0	0	0	0	0	--/+

Appendix 6: Sites assessment

Call for Sites Site Information	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
Key to coding:		Major negative effects				Minor negative effects				Positive or no effects
Hamilton										
Reference: HM01/001 Location: Over Dalsarf Farm, Settlement: Ashgill, Hamilton Area (HA): 4.00 (3.61) Proposed use/ units: Housing and landscaping 70-80 units										<p>This site is marginally on edge of settlement with poor access to existing facilities and services. There are limited public transport opportunities which suggest a significant increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions that could also affect local air quality. There are local flood risk and possible sewerage capacity issues. There is mature woodland within the site and potential impact on habitat connectivity. There may be opportunities to enhance the core path network using the existing core path. The site is within Clyde Valley SLA and greenbelt.</p>
Reference: HM01/002 Location: Millburn Rd, Settlement: Ashgill, Hamilton Area (HA): 0.53 (0.35) Proposed use/ units: Housing 9 units										<p>This small site is on the edge of settlement within greenbelt. There are mature broadleaf trees within the site and there is the potential for impact on biodiversity assets and habitat connectivity. There is local flood risk. There are public footpaths and access through the site which may offer opportunity for future enhancement. There are infrastructure issues, particularly the lack of road access to the site and sewerage capacity. The site is within green belt and is adjacent to Clyde Valley SLA. There are local landscape issues.</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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: HM03/001 Location: Land at Ferniegair Site 1 Settlement: Hamilton Area (HA): 1.13 (1.15) Proposed use/ units: Housing 20 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and the proposed Community Growth Area and encroaches to the wider countryside. There is good public transport and transport links. There may be cumulative pressure on services and facilities when considered with other potential sites, including the CGA. There may be air quality and noise impacts on future residents given its location next to the M74 motorway. There is local flood risk. There are issues with sewerage infrastructure in the locale. The site is within Clyde Valley SLA and greenbelt.</p>
Reference: HM03/002 Location: Land at Ferniegair Site 2 Settlement: Hamilton Area (HA): 3.60 (3.67) Proposed use/ units: Housing 70 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt and wider countryside. There is good public transport and transport links. There may be pressure on services and facilities when considered cumulatively with other potential sites, including the CGA. The site is adjacent to a former Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) (woodland, ping) and there are potential habitat connectivity issues. There may be air quality and noise impacts on future residents given its location next to the M74 motorway. Increased vehicle use could impact on emissions. There is local flood risk. There are issues with sewerage infrastructure in the locale. The site is within Clyde Valley SLA.</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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: HM05/001 Location: Shott Farm, Settlement: Blantyre, Hamilton Area (HA): 4.90 (5.17) Proposed use/units: Housing 125 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and will cause additional pressures on services and facilities. The limited public transport will mean an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and emissions. The site will introduce sensitive receptors for noise and air quality given its location adjacent to the A725 Expressway. There is the potential for odour issues from nearby sewerage works. There is local flood risk. There is potential for pressure on the local road network and opportunities to develop active travel routes around the site and to the Country Park and other sites. The site is within the greenbelt and given its size and proximity to other proposed sites, there are likely to be local landscape issues.</p>
Reference: HM05/002 Location: Strathaven Rd/ Muttonhole Rd, Settlement: Hamilton Area (HA): 12.60 (71.43) Proposed use/ units: Housing 200 units										<p>The large site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. The site is isolated from public transport and active travel links. There may be pressure on services and facilities when considered cumulatively with other potential sites, including the CGA. There are watercourses within and adjacent to the site which are an important habitat corridor. The potential scale of the site could impact on the watercourses and there is local flood risk. The size and location of the site will increase private vehicle use and emissions and will impact on local air quality. There is the potential for light pollution, given the size, location and topography of the site.</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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 size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. Site is within archaeological trigger map area. There are significant road issues which could impact on the road network. There are sewerage and other infrastructure issues. Pylons and electrical cables run across the site. Core paths and Rights of Way are within the site. The site is within greenbelt and there are local landscape issues given that development would introduce a suburban element into the plateau landscape.
Reference: HM05/003 Location: Chapel Farm, Settlement: Hamilton Area (HA): 4.00 (14.71) Proposed use/ units: Housing 75-100 units										The site is on the edge of settlement, adjacent to the CGA. There will be pressure on services and facilities when considered cumulatively with the CGA. The site's location limits social interaction and community inclusion. There is no public transport meaning a significant increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. There is local flood risk from the watercourse at the site boundary. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is a Right of Way at the top of the site which may provide opportunities to link up active travel routes. The site is within greenbelt and there are local landscape issues given that development would introduce a suburban element into the plateau landscape.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: HM07/001 Location: Overton Road Netherburn Settlement: Hamilton Area (HA): 0.48 (0.33) Proposed use/ units: Housing 8 units										<p>This is a small site on the edge of settlement within the greenbelt. There are local landscape issues related to the site being a ribbon development on the edge of the village of Netherburn. There is local flood risk which requires further investigation.</p>
Reference: HM07/002 Location: Provost Crescent Settlement: Netherburn Hamilton Area (HA): 2.00 (5.03) Proposed use/ units: Housing 50+ units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement. Its size is excessive to the scale of the existing settlement and there will be significant pressure on services and facilities. There is limited public transport. This is a lowland raised bog peatland site with a mosaic of habitat types, including woodland. There are major flood risk and drainage issues. Given its size and location there will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is a potential for light pollution. There are infrastructure issues, particularly in relation to roads and sewerage capacity. The site is within greenbelt and is adjacent to Clyde Valley SLA. There are local landscape issues.</p>
Reference: HM11/001 Location: Former Udston Farm, Sites 1, 2 Settlement: Stonehouse Hamilton Area (HA): 8.32 (8.29) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. There will be pressure on existing services and facilities. There is limited public transport and given the size of the site there will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is also a potential for light pollution. There is riparian woodland along the boundary of the site with local biodiversity interests. There is local</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										flood risk from the watercourse. There are infrastructure issues, particularly in relation to roads and sewerage capacity. The site is within greenbelt and there will be local landscape impacts given the site size.
Reference: HM11/002 Location: Former Udston Farm Site 8 Settlement: Stonehouse Hamilton Area (HA): 4.56 (4.58) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. There will be pressure on existing services and facilities. There is limited public transport and given the size of the site there will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is local flood risk from the watercourse adjacent to and within the site. There are infrastructure issues, particularly in relation to roads and sewerage capacity. The site is within greenbelt and there will be local landscape impacts given the site size.
Reference: HM11/003 Location: North and West (sites A and B) Settlement: Stonehouse Hamilton Area (HA): 64.00 (63.72) Proposed use/ units: Housing - 750 units, commercial, leisure, education										The site is on the edge of settlement and there is significant encroachment to the wider countryside. Given the size and scale of the site there will be major impacts on services and facilities. The existing public transport is very limited and given the size of the site there will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is also a potential for light pollution. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is ancient woodland within the site and riparian woodland along the riverbank. There will be habitat connectivity issues. There is prime agricultural land within

Call for Sites Site Information	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 site. Part of the site lies within the 1:200 floodplain of the Avon Water and there are other local flooding issues. There are two archaeological trigger maps within the site and there may be impact on the setting of the ancient monument adjacent to the site. There are significant infrastructure issues, particularly in relation to roads and sewerage capacity. Several core paths and access routes will be affected although there will be opportunities to link active travel routes and recreational activities. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and will be a major breach into the greenbelt. There will be local landscape issues.
Reference: HM11/004 Location: Lockhart Street Settlement: Stonehouse Hamilton Area (HA): 0.80 (0.80) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement. The site is within 110m of Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC but it is not considered that the site will impact on the SAC. There is potential local flood risk. The site is within close proximity to sewerage works and there is a main sewer running through the site. There may be odour issues from the sewerage works.
Reference: HM11/005 Location: Kittymuir Farm Settlement: Stonehouse Hamilton Area (HA): 9.94 Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. There will be pressure on existing services and facilities. There is limited public transport and given the size of the site there will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is the potential for air quality issues and noise impacts from traffic on the nearby bypass. There is local flood

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										risk. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There are potential traffic impacts on the road network and cumulative impacts on the sewerage infrastructure from demand from adjacent potential sites. The site is within Clyde Valley SLA and the greenbelt. There will be local landscape issues.
Reference: HM12/001 Location: Broomelton Farm Settlement: Larkhall Hamilton Area (HA): 1.50 (1.44) Proposed use/ units: Housing 5 units										The site is isolated within the greenbelt. Its isolated location will limit social interaction and community inclusion. There is no public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions which will also impact on local air quality. There is potential for light pollution. The site is adjacent to 1:200 year fluvial flood outline of a watercourse, requiring a Flood Risk Assessment. The existing road infrastructure is substandard and there are no footpaths. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and an incised river valley.
Reference: HM12/002 Location: Greyfriars Riding School Blantyre Farm Rd, Uddingston Hamilton Settlement: Hamilton Area (HA): 1.62 (1.47) Proposed use/ units: Housing 5 units										The site is isolated within the greenbelt with a lack of services and facilities. The majority of the site is within the 1:200 year flood extent of the River Clyde and on prime agricultural land. A high pressure gas main runs through the site. There are significant infrastructure issues, particularly in relation to roads and sewerage capacity. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape issues.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: HM12/003 Location: Broomelton Road Settlement: Larkhall Hamilton Area (HA): Tbc (1.00) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is isolated within the greenbelt with a lack of services and facilities, including poor access to public transport. Its isolated location will limit social interaction and community inclusion. Ancient woodland is marginally within and adjacent to the site. The site is also partially within and adjacent to the 1:200 year outline of the Avon Water/Powforth Burn, requiring a detailed Flood Risk Assessment. The boundary of the site should be reduced to minimise flood risk and impact on the ancient woodland. The existing road infrastructure is substandard and there are no footpaths. There are issues with sewerage capacity. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and an incised river valley.</p>
Reference: HM12/004 Location: Old Glasgow Rd Settlement: Uddingston Hamilton Area (HA): 0.86 ha Proposed use/ units: Housing 7 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. The entire site is within the 1:200 year flood extent of the River Clyde. Two high pressure gas mains run through the site. There are poor local roads but good connectivity to the wider road network. The site is within the greenbelt and there are local landscape issues.</p>
East Kilbride										
Reference: EK01/001 Location: Auldhouse Rd/ Shields Rd Settlement: Auldhouse East Kilbride Area (HA): 40.00 (34.97) Proposed use/ units: Housing 500+ units										<p>This is a large site marginally on edge of settlement with poor access to existing facilities and services. There are limited public transport opportunities which suggest a significant increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions. There is potential for light pollution. The site</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										is close to Langlands Moss and there is potential for deep peat within the site which requires further investigation. Habitat surveys will also be required due to the size and location of the site. There are local flood risk issues which require further investigation and possible sewerage capacity issues. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. Site is within archaeological trigger map area. Given the size of the site and other sites in the area there will be significant issues with the road network. There is a core path and Rights of Way within the site and there will be opportunities to expand active travel routes. The site is within the greenbelt and given its size and scale and its proximity to other proposed sites, there are likely to be local landscape issues
Reference: EK01/002 Location: Midcrosshill Farm Settlement: Auldhouse East Kilbride Area (HA): 82.33 (99.58) Proposed use/ units: Housing 800 units										This is a large site marginally on edge of settlement with poor access to existing facilities and services. There are limited public transport opportunities which suggest a significant increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions. There is potential for light pollution. The site is adjacent to Langlands Moss and there is potential for deep peat within the site which requires further investigation. Habitat surveys will also be required due to the size and location of the site. There are local flood risk issues which require further investigation. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										opportunities. There is a core path and Rights of Way within the site and there will be opportunities to expand active travel routes. The site is within the greenbelt and given its size and scale and its proximity to other proposed sites, there are likely to be local landscape issues.
Reference: EK02/002 Location: Midshawton Farm Settlement: Chapelton East Kilbride Area (HA): 7.40 (7.42) Proposed use/ units: Housing 75 units										The site is on the edge of settlement, within existing public transport routes. There is poor pedestrian access. There is potential pressure for local services such as schools, given the size of the site. Localised flood risk. Increased vehicle use could impact on emissions, local air quality and noise which could be mitigated with trees acting as a buffer. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity issues. The site encroaches onto the wider countryside. There are local landscape issues and the scale and form of the proposed site is not proportionate to the existing village of Chapelton.
Reference: EK04/001 Location: Strathaven Rd Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 46.50 (47.01) Proposed use/ units: Housing 800–1000 units										The site is isolated within the greenbelt, which in combination with other proposed developments, will result in significant local landscape issues. There are no public or active travel transport links to the nearest settlement. The mature broadleaf trees (some with a Tree Preservation Order) and hedgerows within the site provide biodiversity. The site may negatively impact on habitat connectivity. There is a blanket bog within the site. The site is partially within or adjacent to the 1:200 year

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										outline of the Calder Water. Relative assessments and reduction of the site boundary should be conducted to minimise impacts, particularly on soil and water. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. There will be impacts on the historic setting of the listed building within the site and one located close to the site.
Reference: EK04/002 Location: Greenhills Rd Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 4.00 (4.42) Proposed use/ units: Housing 80–100 units										The site is located within an industrial area. There are good transport links and connectivity, however, the size of the proposed development could increase private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. Housing development on the site will introduce sensitive receptors to an area which has existing local air quality issues. There may be noise impacts. There are potential road infrastructure issues as a consequence of City Deal. The potential for local flood risk requires further investigation.
Reference: EK04/003 Location: West of Redwood Drive Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 5.90 (6.19) Proposed use/ units: Housing 150 units										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. This will limit community integration. 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

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										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.
Reference: EK04/004 Location: Jackton Road Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 12.00 (12.26) Proposed use/ units: Housing 200 units										The site is on the edge of settlement with significant encroachment to the greenbelt and wider countryside. There is poor access to facilities and services. There is limited public transport and active travel links meaning a significant increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. There is potential for light pollution. There is potential local flood risk from the minor watercourse within the site and another adjacent to it. There are potential constraints on current sewerage capacity and other infrastructure.
Reference: EK04/006 Location: The Flatts Strathaven Rd (DTA) Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 8.30 (8.59) Proposed use/ units: Housing 150 units										The site is isolated within the greenbelt, which in combination with other proposed developments, will result in significant local landscape issues. There are no public or active travel transport links to the nearest settlement. The mature broadleaf trees (some with a Tree Preservation Order) and hedgerows within the site provide biodiversity. The site may negatively impact on habitat connectivity. The site is partially within or adjacent to the 1:200 year outline

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										of the Calder Water. Relative assessments and reduction of the site boundary should be conducted to minimise impacts. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. There will be impacts on the historic setting of the listed building within the site and one located close to the site.
Reference: EK04/008 Location: Crutherland Hotel (Turley site 2) Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 4.02 (3.10) Proposed use/ units: Housing 130 units										The site is isolated within the greenbelt, which in combination with other proposed developments, will result in significant local landscape issues. There is potential local flood risk from the minor watercourse within the site and from drainage issues. There are no public or active travel transport links to the nearest settlement. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including East Kilbride AQMA. There will be impacts on the historic setting of the listed building located close to the site. There is a lack of infrastructure to the site which encroaches into the wider countryside.
Reference: EK04/009 Location: Former Freescale site, Colvilles Rd Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 10.50 (10.58) Proposed use/ units: Housing/ mixed use, 200-250 units										The site is located within an industrial area and there is the potential to remediate possible contaminated land. There are good transport links and connectivity, however, the size of the proposed development could increase private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. Housing development on the site will introduce

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										sensitive receptors to an area which has existing local air quality issues. There may be noise impacts. There is local flood risk and hazard which will require further investigation. There are water sewers within the site boundary and on the surrounding roads.
Reference: EK04/010 Location: O'Cathian Farm Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 58.95 (62.05) Proposed use/ units: Housing 600 units										The site is partly within and on the edge of settlement with significant encroachment to the greenbelt and wider countryside. Part of the site is within the Community Growth Area. Development of the site will have a significant impact on existing services and facilities and there could be coalescence of communities. There are limited public transport links given the remote location of the site. The size of the site will increase private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. Housing development on the site will introduce sensitive receptors to an area which has existing local air quality issues. There may be noise impacts. Within the site there is a riparian habitat zone and aquatic habitats. There are listed buildings within and adjacent to the site which may lead to issues with setting. The site is partially within the 1:200 year outline of the Gill Burn. Relative assessments and reduction of the site boundary should be conducted to minimise impacts.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: EK04/011 Location: Westend Farm Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 5.00 (2.02) Proposed use/ units: Housing 50 units										The site is on the edge of settlement adjacent to a site currently being developed. It encroaches into the wider countryside and protrudes into the greenbelt. There is limited public transport because of its remote location. There is local flood risk. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality, emissions and sewerage capacity issues. There are local landscape issues.
Reference: EK04/014 Location: Westwoodhill recreation area Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 2.62 Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is within settlement with good connectivity to public transport and the road network. There are issues with habitat connectivity as the site is priority greenspace and within the Green Network. This is recreational ground and there are two red blaes football pitches within the site. There is local flood risk.
Reference: EK04/015 Location: North of St James Avenue Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 2.3 Proposed use/ units: Mixed use. Extension to retail. Includes consent for 29 housing units and 8 retail units										Proposed extension to local neighbourhood centre for mixed use. 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).
Reference: EK06/001 Location: The Farme Settlement: Glassford East Kilbride Area (HA): 7.35 Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units										The site is on the edge of settlement. Its size is excessive to the scale of the existing settlement and there will be significant pressure on services and facilities. There will be significant encroachment to the countryside and greenbelt. There is limited public

Call for Sites Site Information	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
unknown										transport due to its rural location. There will be a significant increase in private vehicle use which will impact on emissions and local air quality. There is the potential for light pollution given the prominent location of the site and possible odour issues due to the site's close proximity to a waste water treatment works. There is local flood risk. The site is adjacent to the conservation area of Glassford. There will be pressure on the existing road and sewerage infrastructure. The site is within a SLA and there will be local landscape issues.
Reference: EK08/001 Location: Old Glasgow Rd Settlement: Nerston East Kilbride Area (HA): 6.55 Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement with significant encroachment to the greenbelt and wider countryside resulting in local landscape issues. 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 a significant increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality, including the East Kilbride AQMA. There is local flood risk from the watercourse within the site. Pylons run across the site and there are significant local road access issues.
Reference: EK10/001 Location: Glassford Road Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 4.30 (4.27)										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt and wider countryside resulting in local landscape issues. These will require consideration in terms of landscape

Call for Sites Site Information	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 40 units										<p>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.</p>
Reference: EK10/002 Location: East Overton Extension Walkerdyke Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 10.12 (12.36) Proposed use/ units: Housing 200 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt 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.</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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: EK10/003 Location: West Park Farm Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 5.03 (4.93) Proposed use/ units: SuDs pond, landscaping, Community Woodland										There are no SEA issues as no built development is being proposed for this site.
Reference: EK10/004 Location: Land North East of B7068 Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 4.80 (4.83) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement and protrudes significantly to the greenbelt and wider countryside resulting in significant local landscape issues. There will be significant pressure on existing facilities and services when considered cumulatively with other potential sites around Strathaven. 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. There are sewerage capacity issues and impacts on the road network which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites.
Reference: EK10/005 Location: Land adjacent to A71/Muirkirk Rd Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 5.26 (5.48) Proposed use/ units: Housing 134 units										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt and wider countryside. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services when considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There is poor public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. There is significant local flood risk. There are sewerage capacity

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										issues and impacts on the road network which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites. The site is divided by a local road.
Reference: EK10/006 Location: Westfield Farm Steading and surrounding land Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 24.74 Proposed use/ units: Housing 300 units										This large site is isolated within the greenbelt, which will result in local landscape issues. There will be significant pressure on existing facilities and services given the size of the site 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. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. A former Site of Importance for Nature Conservation sits alongside the western edge of the site. The site is adjacent to the 1:200 year fluvial flood outline of the Powmillon Burn, requiring a Flood Risk Assessment. Relative assessments and reduction of the site boundary should be conducted to minimise impacts on water. There are sewerage capacity issues and impacts on the local road network which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites.
Reference: EK11/001 Location: Peel Farm Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 9.52 (9.62) Proposed use/ units: Housing 160 units										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt which will require consideration in terms of landscape design and layout. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services. There are good transport links and connectivity, however, the size of the proposed development will increase private

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										<p>vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. There is woodland and a former Site of Importance for Nature Conservation within and adjacent to the site. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets within the site and habitat connectivity issues. Habitat and species surveys are required and the findings actioned. There is local flood risk. There is the potential for impact on the setting of the listed building which is in close proximity to the site. There are sewerage capacity and road issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There are local landscape issues.</p>
<p>Reference: EK11/002 Location: Peel Farm Site B Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 5.59 (5.68) Proposed use/ units: Housing 80-100 units</p>										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services. There are good transport links and connectivity, however, there will be an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. There is woodland and a former Site of Importance for Nature Conservation within and adjacent to the site. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets within the site and habitat connectivity issues. Habitat and species surveys are required. There is local flood risk. There is the potential for impact on the setting of the listed building which is in close proximity to the site. There are sewerage capacity and significant road issues which should be</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There are local landscape issues.
Reference: EK11/003 Location: Peel Farm Site C Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 3.24 (3.25) Proposed use/ units: Housing 40-50 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services. There are good transport links and connectivity, however, there will be an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. There is woodland and a former Site of Importance for Nature Conservation within and adjacent to the site. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets within the site and habitat connectivity issues. Habitat and species surveys are required. There is local flood risk. There is the potential for impact on the setting of the listed building which is in close proximity to the site. There are sewerage capacity and significant road issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There are local landscape issues.</p>
Reference: EK11/004 Location: South Hill of Dripps Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 8.00 (8.42) Proposed use/ units: Housing 45 units										<p>The isolated site is separated from the settlement by the railway line which limits social interaction and community inclusion. Part of the site is within the 1:200 floodplain of the Thorntonhall Burn. There will be an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity and significant road issues which should be considered cumulatively</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										with other potential sites in the area. The site significantly encroaches to the greenbelt resulting in local landscape issues.
Reference: EK11/005 Location: North Hill of Dripps Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 7.23 (7.24) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The isolated site is separated from the settlement by the railway line which limits social interaction and community inclusion. Part of the site is within the 1:200 floodplain of the Thorntonhall Burn. There will be an increase in private vehicle use due to the size of the site which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity and significant road issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. The site significantly encroaches to the greenbelt resulting in local landscape issues.
Reference: EK11/006 Location: Braehead Road Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 1.70 (1.73) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										This is an isolated site within the greenbelt which impacts on the local landscape. There is the potential for coalescence of communities. Public transport is poor. There is local flood risk. There are sewerage capacity and significant road issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area.
Reference: EK11/007 Location: Adjacent to Ardbeg Lane Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 3.42 (3.93) Proposed use/ units: Housing 40 units										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt resulting in local landscape issues. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services. There is poor public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. There is local flood

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										risk. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity and significant road issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area.
Reference: EK11/008 Location: Peel Road Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 7.20 Proposed use/ units: Housing 80-90 units										The isolated site is separated from the settlement by the railway line which limits social interaction and community inclusion. Part of the site is within the 1:200 floodplain of the Thorntonhall Burn. There will be an increase in private vehicle use due to the size of the site which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity and significant road issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. The site significantly encroaches to the greenbelt resulting in local landscape issues.
Reference: EK12/001 Location: Claddengreen, near Auldhouse Settlement: Green belt East Kilbride Area (HA): (7.65) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The isolated location of the site limits social interaction and community inclusion. There is no public transport meaning a significant increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions. There is potential for light pollution. Part of the site is within 1:200 year outline of a watercourse, requiring a detailed Flood Risk Assessment. Reduction of the site boundary should be carried out to minimise impacts. There are significant roads issues given the site's rural location. The site is within the countryside and local landscape issues are likely.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: EK13/001 Location: Ryelands Sites 6, 9, 16 Settlement: Rural area East Kilbride Area (HA): 7.05 (7.05) Proposed use/ units: Community Centre/ Sports Hall/ Housing 20 units										<p>The site is isolated within the rural area, with no public transport and a lack of services. Its size is excessive to the scale of the existing settlement. There may be opportunities to safeguard existing educational provision. The site is partially within the 1:200 floodplain of Ryeland Water and a watercourse runs alongside the site boundary. An archaeological linear monument is within the site. There are sewerage capacity and road access issues and an aspirational core path is adjacent to the site. There are local landscape issues.</p>
Reference: EK13/002 Location: Ryelands Site 3 Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 2.16 (0.77) Proposed use/ units: Housing 10 units										<p>The site is isolated within the rural area, with no public transport and a lack of services. There may be opportunities to safeguard existing educational provision. The proposed site currently serves as a buffer from existing homes and the A71. There are potential air quality and noise impacts and road access issues given that the site's close proximity to the A71. The rural roads are substandard. There is local flood risk and also sewerage capacity issues.</p>
Reference: EK13/003 Location: Redding Cottages Gainerhill Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 2.00 (0.46) Proposed use/ units: Housing 10 units										<p>The site is isolated within the rural area, with no public transport and services. There is local flood risk. There are sewerage capacity issues and substandard rural roads.</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
Rutherglen and Cambuslang										
Reference: CR01/001 Location: Dalmarnock Road Trading Estate Settlement: Rutherglen Area (HA): 1.50 Proposed use/ units: Retail										<p>The site has connectivity to the Clyde Estuary SPA. The site may be contaminated industrial land. It is adjacent to the River Clyde and there is both fluvial and tidal flood risk. There will be an increase in private and commercial vehicle use which will impact on both local air quality and emissions. This will contribute to the Rutherglen Air Quality Management Area. A small part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. A Right of Way runs alongside the River Clyde which is adjacent to the site. There are potential road capacity issues.</p>
Reference: CR01/002 Location: Bouverie Street Settlement: Rutherglen Proposal Change of use from Industrial to Housing (1.24 ha - approx 40-50 units)										<p>The site is in close proximity to local shops and services. There are good public transport and active travel links. There is a proposal for affordable housing on the site within the Strategic Housing Investment Plan. There is the potential for contaminated land given the site's current use. This will require further investigation and possible remediation. The site is within the Rutherglen Air Quality Management Area. The site is adjacent to areas where flooding has occurred. There is medium to high flood risk which will require a Flood Risk Assessment. There are potential sewerage capacity issues. Development may improve current townscape by removing underused factory units.</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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: CR02/001 Location: Corner of East Kilbride Rd (G73 5RB) Settlement: Cambuslang Area (HA): 3.59 (3.58) Proposed use/ units: Housing/ Community greenspace No. housing units unknown										The site is isolated within the greenbelt which in combination with other proposed developments will impact on existing services. There is good public transport links. There is local flood risk with previous flood occurrences. The size of the site suggests an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. There are road and pedestrian access issues. There are local landscape issues.
Reference: CR02/002 Location: East Greenlees Farm Phase1 Settlement: Cambuslang Area (HA): 11.80 (12.18) Proposed use/ units: Housing 200-250 units										This large site is on the edge of settlement and protrudes to the greenbelt. There will be significant pressure on services and facilities when considered on its own and cumulatively with other potential sites. There is limited public transport. A small area of prime agricultural land is within the site. There is local flood risk. The size of the site suggests 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 are significant road access issues and cumulative impacts on the road network from other potential sites. The site is partly within the coal authority referral area. There are local landscape issues.
Reference: CR02/003 Location: East Greenlees Farm Phase 2 Settlement: Cambuslang Area (HA): 23.70 (23.99) Proposed use/ units: Housing 372-425 units										This large site is on the edge of settlement and protrudes to the greenbelt. There will be significant pressure on services and facilities when considered on its own and cumulatively with other potential sites. There is limited public transport.

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										There is local flood risk. The size of the site suggests 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 are significant road access issues and cumulative impacts on the road network from other potential sites. The site is largely within the coal authority referral area. There are local landscape issues.
Reference: CR02/004 Location: Kirkhill Golf Club Settlement: Cambuslang Area (HA): 11.30 (11.42) Proposed use/ units: Housing 260 units										This large site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches into the greenbelt. There will be significant pressure on services and facilities when considered on its own and cumulatively with other potential sites. There is limited public transport. There is local flood risk. There will be 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. A Scheduled Monument and archaeological trigger map areas are within the site. There are road and pedestrian access issues. There is a Right of Way and several core paths within and adjacent to the site. There are local landscape issues.
Reference: CR02/006 Location: Blairbeth Golf Club, 144 Fernbrae Ave Settlement: Rutherglen Area (HA): 27.00 Proposed Urban park										This large site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches into the greenbelt. There may be potential impacts on local services and facilities. There is varied public transport across the site. The provision of an urban park will provide

Call for Sites Site Information	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
use/ units: (20ha) Housing (7ha)										<p>recreational and health benefits to the community. There is a requirement to ensure path connectivity between the community and the proposed urban park. There is long established woodland of plantation origin on the part of site proposed as the park. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets, habitat connectivity and green network connectivity issues which require further consideration within detailed site plans. There is local flood risk. There will be an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. The site is within the setting of a Listed Building and archaeological trigger map areas. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues which require to be addressed.</p>
Reference: CR02/007 Location: Hallside East Settlement: Cambuslang Area (HA): 2.61 Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown Open space/ landscaping										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches into greenbelt. There is limited bus transport but the site is within walking distance of a train station. There is local flood risk. There may be impacts on local air quality and emissions due to an increase in private vehicle use. There are potential road issues which require further investigations. There are local landscape issues.</p>
Reference: CR02/008 Location: Bridge Street/ Somervell Street Settlement: Cambuslang Area (HA): 1.2 Proposed use/ units: Housing 40 units										<p>The site is a proposed change of use from industrial to residential. Its location limits social interaction and community inclusion. There are good public transport links. Site has connectivity to the Clyde Estuary SPA. The site may be contaminated</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										industrial land which will require further investigation. The site is adjacent to the 1:200 flood outline of the River Clyde and there has been previous occurrence of serious flooding. This will necessitate a Flood Risk Assessment. 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.
Clydesdale										
Reference: CL01/001 Location: Coach House and Colebrooke Plantation Settlement: Abington Area (HA): 18.40 (20.84) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is partly within and on the edge of settlement which would extend the built environment into the rural area. Although the site offers community interaction, the limited public transport and remoteness could increase dependency of private vehicle use, impacting on emissions and air quality. Part of the site is within woodland of long established plantation origin and 1:200 fluvial flood areas. It is located close to the M74 corridor and the main rail link, introducing sensitive receptors to noise. There are core paths and Rights of Way within the site. Local landscape issues are likely given its encroachment to the wider countryside. The site boundary should be reduced outwith the woodland area and further back from the River Clyde and off the identified fluvial flood area. Maintain the woodland boundary between the site and the M74 to reduce noise and air quality impacts.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: CL01/002 Location: Valleyfield Settlement: Abington Area (HA): 2.10 Proposed use/ units: Housing 7 units and Tourism										<p>The site is isolated within the rural area, with no public transport. There is potentially peatland and local flood risk within the site which will require further investigation. Mature broadleaf trees are also within the site. It is located close to the M74 corridor and the main rail link, introducing sensitive receptors to noise. No infrastructure is in place. Local landscape issues are likely given its encroachment to the wider countryside.</p>
Reference: CL04/001 Location: Boghall Road Settlement: Biggar Area (HA): 11.50 (11.61) Proposed use/ units: Housing 100 units										<p>The site is located on the edge of settlement which offers community interaction. The size of the site may place pressure on local services. It is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese. It is on prime agricultural land. There is limited public transport leading to an increase in private vehicle use and associated emissions. The site encroaches into the wider countryside, meaning potential local landscape impacts. Given the size of the site there are potential infrastructure impacts, particularly road and sewerage. The site is within the Upper Clyde Valley SLA.</p>
Reference: CL04/002 Location: Leafyfield Road Settlement: Biggar Area (HA): 0.50 (0.55) Proposed use/ units: Residential Care Home										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement with limited public transport links. It is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese and is on prime agricultural land. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are Scheduled Monuments within the site which may lead to issues with setting. There are infrastructure issues in relation to roads access and the capacity of the</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										nearest waste water treatment works. The site is within the Upper Clyde Valley SLA and, given its location, there may also be local landscape impacts.
Reference: CL04/003 Location: North of Edinburgh Rd (Loaningdale) Settlement: Biggar Area (HA): 1.10 (1.05) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is within settlement with limited access to public transport. It is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese. There are mature broadleaf trees along the perimeter of the site. It is Green Network and there are road access issues. The site is within Upper Clyde Valley SLA.
Reference: CL05/001 Location: Land West of Carlisle Rd Settlement: Blackwood Area (HA): 0.46 (0.45) Proposed use/ units: Housing 9 units										The site is within settlement in close proximity to the motorway which could potentially have health impacts from air and noise. The whole site is currently woodland and has a TPO. Development of the site could result in poor habitat connectivity. The site is within the Green Network and priority open space. There is local flood risk. There could be local landscape impacts.
Reference: CL10/001 Location: Field 1932 Goremire Rd Settlement: Carluke Area (HA): 1.39 (1.36) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement and development could result in pressures on existing facilities and services. There is good connectivity for public transport and there may be local air quality impacts and emissions from increased private vehicle use to busy roads. There is local flood risk. There are infrastructure issues in relation to roads access and sewerage. Local landscape issues are likely given that the site is within greenbelt and is encroaching into the wider countryside.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: CL10/002 Location: South Hillhead Farm Settlement: Carluke Area (HA): 20.00 (19.77) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement with good public transport and connectivity to road and rail links. There is large woodland and the potential for peatland within the site. There is local flood risk. There are potential noise impacts from the railway track which will require further investigation. There may be local air quality impacts and emissions from increased private vehicle use to busy roads. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There are potential traffic impacts on the road network and cumulative impacts on the sewerage infrastructure from demand from nearby potential sites. The site is within the Coal Authority Referral Area. Local landscape issues are likely given that the site is within greenbelt and is encroaching into the wider countryside.</p>
Reference: CL10/003 Location: South Hillhead Farm Settlement: Carluke Area (HA): 1.83 (1.83) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and development could result in pressures on existing facilities and services. There is good connectivity for public transport and there may be local air quality impacts and emissions from increased private vehicle use to busy roads. There is local flood risk. There are infrastructure issues in relation to roads access and sewerage. Local landscape issues are likely given that the site is within greenbelt and is encroaching into the wider countryside.</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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: CL10/004 Location: South Hillhead Farm (S Milne) Settlement: Carluke Area (HA): 19.80 (19.94) Proposed use/ units: Housing 350 - 400 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement with good public transport and connectivity to road and rail links. There is large woodland and the potential for peatland within the site. There is local flood risk. There are potential noise impacts from the railway track which will require further investigation. There may be local air quality impacts and emissions from increased private vehicle use to busy roads. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There are potential traffic impacts on the road network and cumulative impacts on the sewerage infrastructure from demand from nearby potential sites. The site is within the Coal Authority Referral Area. Local landscape issues are likely given that the site is within greenbelt and is encroaching into the wider countryside.</p>
Reference: CL10/005 Location: Land at Braidwood Settlement: Braidwood Area (HA): 2.74 (3.02) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement but protrudes to the countryside. There is no public transport and development could result in pressures on existing services and facilities. There is local flood risk. There may be local air quality impacts and emissions from increased private vehicle use due to size and location of site. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area. There are potential traffic impacts on the road network and cumulative impacts on the sewerage infrastructure from demand from nearby potential sites. A core path is adjacent to the site. The site is within</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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 Coal Authority Referral Area. Local landscape issues are likely as the site is within greenbelt and encroaches into the wider countryside.
Reference: CL10/006 Location: Land at Settlement: Braidwood 2 Area (HA): 2.48 (2.49) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement. Development could result in pressures on existing facilities and services. There is poor connectivity to public transport. There is local flood risk. There may be local air quality impacts and emissions from increased private vehicle use to busy roads. There is a core path to the edge of the site. There is limited sewerage capacity. There are local landscape issues as the site encroaches into the greenbelt.
Reference: CL10/007 Location: Bellstane Town Farm Settlement: Carluke Area (HA): (21.03) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. The location of the site limits social interaction and community inclusion and there will be pressure on existing services and facilities. There is limited public transport and poor connectivity. Given the size of the site there will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There are potential noise impacts from the wind turbine adjacent to the site. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. Belstane Burn runs alongside the perimeter of the site and there is the potential for impacts on biodiversity assets. There is local flood risk. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area and there are Linear Monuments. An

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										aspirational core path is adjacent to the site. There are potential traffic impacts on the road network and impacts on the sewerage infrastructure. The majority of the site falls within the Coal Authority Referral Area. There are local landscape issues as the site encroaches into the greenbelt.
Reference: CL10/008 Location: Mauldslie Rd/ Luggie Rd Settlement: Carluke Area (HA): 24.28 (24.20) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement with public transport and connectivity to road and rail links. Although it offers the potential for social interaction, there may be pressure on services and facilities when considered cumulatively with other potential sites. There is local flood risk. Given the size of the site there will be an increase in private vehicle use resulting in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is potential for significant infrastructure impacts, particularly road and sewerage, given the size of the site. Part of the site is within the Coal Authority Referral Area. There are core paths and Rights of Way within and adjacent to the site and there are opportunities for connectivity of active travel network. Local landscape issues are likely as the site is within greenbelt and encroaches to the wider countryside.
Reference: CL10/009 Location: Crawfordwalls Farmhouse, Kilcadzow Rd Settlement: Carluke										The site is adjacent to Jock's Burn and locally important woodland is within the site. There is potential for impact on biodiversity assets and habitat connectivity issues. A

Call for Sites Site Information	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
Area (HA): 1.62 (1.60) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										substantial part of the site is potentially within the 1:200 year floodplain. Part of the site is within priority Green Network and greenspace. There are local landscape issues due to the potential loss of the Green Network and greenspace. Consideration should be given to reducing the site boundary to minimise flood risk and loss of Green Network and greenspace. Although the site access is poor there is good road connectivity.
Reference: CL10/010 Location: Crawfordwalls, Kilncadzow Rd Settlement: Carluke Area (HA): 4.56 (4.61) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. There will be pressure on existing services and facilities, particularly when considered alongside other potential development sites in the locale. There is limited public transport which suggests an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. The site is adjacent to ancient woodland and Jock's Burn. There is potential for impact on biodiversity assets and habitat connectivity issues. Part of the site is within the 1:200 floodplain. There are potential traffic impacts on the road network and impacts on the sewerage infrastructure. Part of the site falls within the Coal Authority Referral Area. There are local landscape issues as the site encroaches into the greenbelt.
Reference: CL12/001 Location: Weston Farm 1 Settlement: Carnwath Area (HA): 1.90 (2.01)										The site is isolated within the rural area, with no public transport. Its remote location will limit social interaction and community inclusion.

Call for Sites Site Information	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 8 units										It is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese. Long established woodland is adjacent to the site. There is local flood risk. There are sewerage capacity issues and no active travel routes. The site is within Pentlands SLA and, given its location, there may also be local landscape impacts.
Reference: CL12/002 Location: North Deanhead Settlement: Carnwath Area (HA): 0.50 (1.54) Proposed use/ units: Housing for retired farm workers 6 units										The site is isolated within the rural area, with no public transport. Its remote location will limit social interaction and community inclusion. It is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese. There is local flood risk. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity issues and no active travel routes. The site is within Pentlands SLA and, given its location, there may also be local landscape impacts.
Reference: CL21/001 Location: Former Orchard Nethanfoot Settlement: Crossford Area (HA): 1.50 (1.49) Proposed use/ units: Housing 4 units										The site is adjacent to Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC and SSSI. There are likely significant effects on these designated sites. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets within the site and habitat connectivity issues. It is adjacent to the River Nethan flood extent and there is local flood risk. There are sewerage capacity and road access issues. The site is within Clyde Valley SLA. Local landscape issues are likely given that the site is within greenbelt and encroaches into the wider countryside.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: CL21/002 Location: Nethan Grove Holm Road Settlement: Crossford Area (HA): 3.50 (3.14) Proposed use/ units: Housing 18 units										<p>The site is in close proximity to Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC and SSSI and there is established woodland along the site's perimeter. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets within the site and habitat connectivity issues. The site is fully within the 1:200 year floodplain of the River Nethan and River Clyde. There are sewerage capacity issues and a large area of the site is within the Coal Authority Referral Area. It is within the Clyde Valley SLA. Local landscape issues are likely as the site is within greenbelt and encroaches into the wider countryside.</p>
Reference: CL23/001 Location: Adjacent to A702 Settlement: Dolphinton Area (HA): 2.68 (3.01) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. The location of the site limits social interaction and community inclusion and is remote from existing services and facilities. There is limited public transport and poor connectivity. There will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is the potential for noise impacts from the trunk road adjacent to the site. The site is in the buffer zone for pink footed geese from Westwater SPA. There is local flood risk. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area and there are Linear Monuments. A core path is adjacent to the site and another site which may offer opportunities to develop the network. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues. There are local landscape issues as the site</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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: CL23/002 Location: Carmaben Bank Settlement: Dolphinton Area (HA): 3.37 (3.39) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>encroaches into the rural area.</p> <p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. The location of the site limits social interaction and community inclusion and is remote from existing services and facilities. There is limited public transport and poor connectivity. There will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is the potential for noise impacts from the trunk road adjacent to the site. The site is in the buffer zone for pink footed geese from Westwater SPA. There is local flood risk. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area and there are Linear Monuments. A core path is adjacent to the site and another site which may offer opportunities to develop the network. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues. There are local landscape issues as the site encroaches into the rural area.</p>
Reference: CL23/003 Location: West School field (Logiebank) Settlement: Dolphinton Area (HA): 1.12 (1.14) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement with public transport and connectivity to road links. There will be pressure on existing services and facilities, particularly when considered alongside other potential development sites in the locale. There will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is the potential for noise impacts from the trunk road adjacent to the site. The site is in the buffer zone for pink footed geese from Westwater SPA.</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										There is local flood risk. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity issues. The site is within Pentlands SLA and there are local landscape issues as the site encroaches into the rural area.
Reference: CL23/004 Location: School field Settlement: Dolphinton Area (HA): 2.83 (2.49) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement with public transport and connectivity to road links. There will be pressure on existing services and facilities, particularly when considered alongside other potential development sites in the locale. There will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There is the potential for noise impacts from the trunk road adjacent to the site. The site is in the buffer zone for pink footed geese from Westwater SPA. There is local flood risk. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area. There may be impacts on the setting of the listed building adjacent to the site. There are sewerage capacity issues. The site is within Pentlands SLA and there are local landscape issues as the site encroaches into the rural area.
Reference: CL28/001 Location: Electrical substation Settlement: Elvanfoot Area (HA): 0.80 (0.92) Proposed use/ units: Employment										There is local flood risk. The site is within the setting of a Scheduled Monument. The site falls within a gas high pressure grouped buffer and there are pylons across the site.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: CL33/001 Location: Hyndford Bridge Settlement: Hyndfordbridge Area (HA): 4.20 (3.23) Proposed use/ units: Housing 30-40 units										<p>The site is within and on the edge of settlement and encroaches into the wider countryside. It is adjacent to the 1:200 outline of the River Clyde and there is local flood risk. There may be an opportunity to create improved riparian habitat alongside the riverside boundary. A large part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues. There is a water access point and wider access path in close proximity which may offer opportunities to extend recreational activities. The site is within the Upper Clyde Valley SLA and there may be local landscape impacts.</p>
Reference: CL38/001 Location: Stanmore Road Settlement: Lanark Area (HA): 4.10 (3.80) Proposed use/ units: Housing 60 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement with good links to public transport and road network. 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. There is local flood risk. Part of the site is within archaeological trigger map area. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and there will be local landscape issues.</p>
Reference: CL38/002 Location: Castlefield Settlement: Lanark Area (HA): 2.54 (2.98) Proposed use/ units: Settlement boundary alteration										<p>The site is adjacent to ancient woodland at Castlebank and there is the potential for impacts on biodiversity assets and habitat connectivity. There is local flood risk. The site is within the buffer zone of New Lanark World Heritage Site and the trigger zone of a Scheduled Monument. Part of the site is within</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										archaeological trigger map area. It is also on the edge of an historic garden and designed landscape. The site is within Clyde Valley SLA and there are potential local landscape impacts as the site encroaches into the rural area.
Reference: CL38/003 Location: Bellfield Road (Site 1) Settlement: Lanark Area (HA): 3.60 (3.68) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										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.
Reference: CL38/004 Location: Bellfield Road (Site 2) Settlement: Lanark Area (HA): 2.10 2.21 Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										There has been previous incidence of flooding within this site and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. 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

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										also increase emissions. The site is adjacent to open space which could provide recreational opportunities. The site is within Clyde Valley SLA and there are potential local landscape impacts as the site encroaches into the rural area.
Reference: CL38/005 Location: Jerviswood Settlement: Lanark Area (HA): 20.12 Proposed use/ units: Housing 350 units										The site is on the edge of settlement with public transport and connectivity to road and rail links. Although it offers the potential for social interaction, there may be pressure on services and facilities given the size of the site and when considered cumulatively with other potential sites. Part of the site is within the Green Network and there are potential impacts on biodiversity assets within the site. There is local flood risk. Given the size of the site there will be an increase in private vehicle use resulting in local air quality impacts and increased emissions which will contribute to existing problems within Lanark AQMA. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. The site is within Clyde Valley SLA and there will be local landscape issues due to its prominent position.
Reference: CL41/001 Location: Clannochdyke Settlement: Lesmahagow Area (HA): 7.24 (6.81) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is 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. There will be an increase in private vehicle use which will result in local air quality impacts and increased

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										emissions. There is local flood risk. There are sewerage capacity and major road access issues. A Right of Way is close to the site. There will be local landscape issues as the site encroaches into the rural area.
Reference: CL41/002 Location: Auldton Farm Settlement: Lesmahagow Area (HA): 13.67 (13.66) Proposed use/ units: Housing 150-200 units										The site is on the edge of settlement and there will be pressure on existing services and facilities. There is limited public transport but good connectivity to the road network. There will be an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and increase emissions. There is local flood risk from the minor watercourse which runs through the site. There is an aspirational core path within the site and a Right of Way adjacent to the site. There are sewerage capacity issues. A small part of the site is within the Coal Authority Referral Area.
Reference: CL41/004 Location: Balgray Road Coalburn Road Settlement: Lesmahagow Area (HA): 2.39 Proposed use/ units: Business Industrial										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.
Reference: CL55/001 Location: Land at Symington Settlement: Symington Area (HA): 20.13 (20.15)										The site is on the edge of settlement with significant encroachment to the rural area. Its size is excessive to the scale of the existing settlement and there will be significant pressure on

Call for Sites Site Information	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 No. units unknown										<p>services and facilities. There is limited public transport. The site is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese and is prime agricultural land. The site is within the 1:200 year floodplain and there has been a previous occurrence of flooding. Given the size of the site there will be an increase in private vehicle use resulting in local air quality impacts and increased emissions. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is the potential for light pollution due to the site's size and isolated location. There are sewerage capacity and major road access issues. The site is within Upper Clyde Valley SLA and there will be local landscape impacts.</p>
Reference: CL58/001 Location: Boat Road Settlement: Thankerton Area (HA): 2.86 (2.83) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. Its size is excessive to the scale of the existing settlement and there is a lack of services and facilities and limited public transport. The increased need for travel will increase private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and emissions. There will be cumulative effects from an adjacent potential site. The site is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese. There is flood risk given its proximity to the River Clyde. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are potential road infrastructure issues dependent on the number of units proposed within site. There are sewerage capacity</p>

Call for Sites Site Information	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
										issues. A wider access route is adjacent to the site. The site is within Upper Clyde Valley SLA and local landscape issues as it extends development into the rural area.
Reference: CL58/002 Location: Boat Road 2 Settlement: Thankerton Area (HA): 1.18 (1.20) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the wider countryside. Its size is excessive to the scale of the existing settlement and there is a lack of services and facilities and limited public transport. The increased need for travel will increase private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and emissions. There will be cumulative effects from an adjacent potential site. The site is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese. There is flood risk given its proximity to the River Clyde. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger zone. There are potential road infrastructure issues dependent on the number of units proposed within site. There are sewerage capacity issues. A wider access route is adjacent to the site. The site is within Upper Clyde Valley SLA and local landscape issues as it extends development into the rural area.
Reference: CL61/001 Location: Site at Walston Settlement: Walston Area (HA): 0.50 (0.33) Proposed use/ units: Housing 4 units										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the rural area. The site is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA for pink footed geese. There is flood risk. There are sewerage capacity issues. The site is within Pentlands SLA.

Call for Sites Site Information	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: CL67/002 Location: Lanark Road near Braidwood Settlement: Greenbelt Area (HA): 0.40 (0.36) Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The small isolated site encroaches to the greenbelt resulting in local landscape issues. There is local flood risk. There are potential sewerage capacity issues when considered with other potential sites in the area.</p>
Reference: CL67/003 Location: Nellfield near Braidwood Settlement: Greenbelt Area (HA): 2.97 2.93 Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown										<p>The site is isolated within the greenbelt and is remote from services and facilities. The location of the site limits social interaction and community inclusion. There is no public transport. The increased need for travel will increase private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and emissions. There may be light pollution due to the location of the site. The site is adjacent to the 1:200 floodplain of Fiddlers Burn and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. Part of the site is slightly within an archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity issues and substandard local roads. There are local landscape issues.</p>
Reference: CL68/002 Location: Causewayend Biggar Settlement: Rural Area (HA): 0.90 Proposed use/ units: Housing 6 units										<p>The site is isolated with very limited public transport leading to an increase in private vehicle use and associated emissions. It is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA. It is on prime agricultural land. A watercourse flows along the site boundary and is within the 1:200 year flood outline. The site encroaches into the wider countryside, meaning potential local landscape impacts. There is limited capacity at the nearest waste water treatment works. The site is within the Upper Clyde Valley SLA</p>

Appendix 7: Sites identified in MIR for potential development or change

Site information	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
Key to coding:		Major negative effects				Minor negative effects				Positive or no effects
Reference: Location: Blaircross Near Crossford Settlement: Clydesdale Proposal: New Settlement										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.
Reference: Location: Devonburn Nr Lesmahagow Settlement: Clydesdale Proposal: New Settlement										Avoid further extension of proposed settlement to the west due to close proximity of motorway.
Reference: Location: Kaimend Near Carnwath Settlement: Clydesdale Proposal: New Settlement										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.
Reference: Location: Limekilnburn Settlement: Hamilton Proposal: New Settlement										No SEA issues identified.
Reference: Location: East Nerston Nerston Settlement: East Kilbride Proposal: Extension to Settlement										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.
Reference: Location: Stonehouse village centre Settlement: Clydesdale Proposal: Amendments to										Removing four areas from the village centre to reflect change in retail pattern, including a new area to the east of the village cross to reflect existing shop units. No SEA issues identified.

Site information	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
boundary of village centre										
Reference: Location: Fernhill Settlement: Rutherglen Area (HA): Proposed use/ units: Boundary Change – to include community centre within the existing Neighbourhood Centre										No SEA issues identified.
Reference: Location: Bridge Street/ Somervell Street Settlement: Cambuslang Proposal Development Framework Site										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. 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.
Reference: Location: Redwood Crescent Peel Park Settlement: East Kilbride										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

Site information		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
Proposal	Development Framework Site										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.
Reference:											
Location:	Hurlawcrook Road										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):											
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – consent in principle for community stadium										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.
Reference:											
Location:	University of West of Scotland,										The site is close to the town centre with good public transport connections. Proposals will facilitate reuse of brownfield land within

Site information	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: Proposal Almada St, (Current Site) Hamilton Development Framework Site										<p>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.</p>
Reference: Location: University of West of Scotland, Information Technology Park, Hamilton (Proposed site) Settlement: Proposal Hamilton Development Framework Site (University Campus – teaching buildings and student accommodation)										<p>The site is partly within the Information Technology Park and partly within greenbelt. 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,</p>

Site information	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
										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.
Reference: Location: Carisle Road/Boreland Drive, Larkhall Hamilton Settlement: Area (HA): Proposed use/ units: Development Framework Site – change of use from industrial to retail										The site is within settlement. The proposed retail facilities will provide local services for surrounding communities. The site is within 250m of the Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC. As the site is brownfield land there is potential for contamination which may require investigation. There is local flood risk. There is potential coal mining legacy which may require further investigation. The site is on vacant and derelict land and the proposed change of use may help to improve the local townscape.
Reference: Location: East Whitlawburn Settlement: Cambuslang Area (HA): 7 ha Proposed use/ units: Residential Masterplan Site										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.

Site information	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: Location: Symington Settlement: Clydesdale Area (HA): Proposed use/units: Potential train station site										<p>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.</p>
Reference: Location: Law Settlement: Clydesdale Area (HA): Proposed use/ units: Potential train station site										<p>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.</p>
Reference: CR02/006 Location: Blairbeth Golf Club, 144 Fernbrae Ave Settlement: Rutherglen Area (HA): 27.00 Proposed use/ units: Development Framework Site Urban park (20ha) Housing (7ha)										<p>This large site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches into the greenbelt. There may be potential impacts on local services and facilities. There is varied public transport across the site. The provision of an urban park will provide recreational and health benefits to the community. There is a requirement to ensure path connectivity between the community and the proposed urban park. There is long established woodland of plantation origin on the part of site proposed as the park. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets, habitat connectivity and green network connectivity issues which require further consideration and action. There is local flood risk. There will be</p>

Site information	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
										an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. The site is within the setting of a Listed Building and archaeological trigger map areas. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues which require to be addressed.
Reference: EK04/015 Location: North of St James Avenue Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 2.3 Proposed use/ units: Development Framework Site Mixed use. Extension to retail. Includes consent for 29 housing units and 8 retail units										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).
Reference: EK11/001 Location: Peel Farm Settlement: Thorntonhall East Kilbride Area (HA): 9.52 (9.62) Proposed use/ units: Residential Masterplan Site Housing 160 units										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt which will require consideration in terms of landscape design and layout. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services. There are good transport links and connectivity, however, the size of the proposed development will increase private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. There is woodland and a former Site of Importance for Nature Conservation within and adjacent to the site. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets within the site and habitat connectivity issues. Habitat and species surveys are required and the findings actioned.

Site information	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
										There is local flood risk. There is the potential for impact on the setting of the listed building which is in close proximity to the site. There are sewerage capacity and road issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There are local landscape issues.
Reference: EK10/002 Location: East Overton Extension Walkerdike Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 10.12 (12.36) Proposed use/ units: Housing 200 units										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt 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.
Reference: EK10/001 Location: Glassford Road Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 4.30 (4.27) Proposed use/ units: Residential Masterplan Site Housing 40 units										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the greenbelt 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

Site information	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
										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.
Reference: CL41/004 Location: Balgray Road Coalburn Road Settlement: Lesmahagow Area (HA): 2.39 Proposed use/ units: Business Industrial										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.
Reference: CR01/002 Location: Bouverie Street Settlement: Rutherglen Proposal Change of use from Industrial to general urban land use designation (including housing) (1.24 ha - approx 40-50 units)										The site is in close proximity to local shops and services. There are good public transport and active travel links. There is a proposal for affordable housing on the site within the Strategic Housing Investment Plan. There is the potential for contaminated land given the site's current use. This will require further investigation and possible remediation. The site is within the Rutherglen Air Quality Management Area. The site is adjacent to areas where flooding has occurred. There is medium to high flood risk which will require a Flood Risk Assessment. There are potential sewerage capacity issues. Development may

Site information	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
										improve current townscape by removing underused factory units.
Reference: CR02/007 Location: Hallside East Settlement: Cambuslang Area (HA): 2.61 Proposed use/ units: Housing No. units unknown Open space/ landscaping										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches into greenbelt. There is limited bus transport but the site is within walking distance of a train station. There is local flood risk. There may be impacts on local air quality and emissions due to an increase in private vehicle use. There are potential road issues which require further investigations. There are local landscape issues.
Reference: EK04/014 Location: Westwoodhill recreation area Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 2.62 Proposed use/ units: Housing										The site is within settlement with good connectivity to public transport and the road network. There are issues with habitat connectivity as the site is priority greenspace and within the Green Network. This is recreational ground and there are two red blaes football pitches within the site. There is local flood risk.
Reference: EK04/003 Location: West of Redwood Drive Settlement: East Kilbride Area (HA): 5.90 (6.19) Proposed use/ units: Housing 150 units										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

Site information	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
										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.

**South Lanarkshire
Local Development Plan
Main Issues Report**

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Community and Enterprise Resources
Planning and Economic Development
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