



Planning and Building Standards Services

South Lanarkshire

Local development plan 2

Proposed plan
Strategic environmental assessment
Environmental report annex

July 2018



Community and Enterprise Resources



SEA Environment Report – Cover Note

PART 1

To: SEA.gateway@gov.scot
or
SEA Gateway
Directorate for Local Government and Communities
The Scottish Government
Area 2H South
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

PART 2

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

Local Development Plan 2 – Proposed Plan

The Responsible Authority is:

South Lanarkshire Council

PART 3

Contact name Tony Finn

Job title Planning Headquarters Manager

Contact address Planning and Economic Development
Community and Enterprise Resources
South Lanarkshire Council
Montrose House
154 Montrose Crescent
Hamilton
ML3 6LB

Contact tel. no 01698 455105

Contact email tony.finn@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

PART 4

Signature
(electronic signature is acceptable)

Date
26 July 2018

Contents

Non-Technical Summary	4
1. Introduction	7
Purpose of the Environmental Report Annex Consultation and engagement	
2. The South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan	9
SEA Environmental Report of LDP2 SEA methodology Environmental baseline	
3. Development of the assessment criteria	12
SEA objectives Compatibility assessment	
4. Sites assessment	17
5. Assessment of policies	21
Assessment of potential environmental effects of the policies in the Proposed LDP2 Assessment of cumulative and synergistic impacts	
6. Monitoring and next steps	34
 Appendices	
1. Consultation Authorities responses to the Environmental Report	35
2. Representations received on the Environmental Report	40
3. Reassessment of potential development sites following consultation on the Environmental Report	57
4. SEA of additional sites to the Environmental Report	59
5. SEA of legacy sites carried forward from SLLDP	68
6. Sites taken forward for development in LDP2	71
7. Prediction and evaluation of the effects of the policies of LDP2	78

Tables

1. SEA methodology used in Environmental Report	10
2. SEA methodology used in Environmental Report Annex	11
3. SEA objectives and assessment criteria for LDP2	12
4. Findings from assessment of potential locations for new park and ride facilities	17
5. Development sites included in Proposed LDP2	19
6. Policies within Proposed LDP2	21
7. Summary of key environmental effects and receptors	24
8. Cumulative impacts identified	32
9. Milestones	34

Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act, 2005 requires the Council to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2). We have already carried out SEA at an earlier stage of developing LDP2, called the Main Issues Report (MIR) and we discussed our findings in an Environmental Report. Since we published our MIR and first Environmental Report, we have done further work to consider the likely effects that the LDP2 may have on the environment and how we can address these. The findings from this work are reported in this Annex to the Environmental Report.

We are required by Part 2 of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 to prepare the LDP2. This will replace the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (SLLDP) that was adopted in 2015.

The SEA process

The SEA enables environmental considerations to be integrated into the preparation of LDP2 and, at the same time, allows the public and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on both the Proposed LDP2 and the SEA. The SEA process follows an established and systematic method of testing the development of the Plan, predicting the environmental effects and considering mitigation and enhancement measures to create a well balanced and sustainable Plan. The conclusions from each stage of the SEA are summarised in the sections below.

In undertaking the assessment, we 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 areas, 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 various factors including climate 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 range of initiatives, including a network of core paths. There has been a considerable reduction in both the generation of waste and the amount disposed of via landfill. Household recycled or composted waste continues to increase. 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.
- **Climate change** – 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.
- **Historic 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.
- **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 Green Belt, local recreational and greenspace networks are maintained and that development is not harmful to the overall landscape and townscape characteristics of the area.

Assessment findings

Alternatives to the delivery of the policy direction for the proposed LDP2 were set out in the MIR. 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.

Environmental objectives (SEA objectives) were identified and used to initially assess the policy alternatives in the MIR and also the proposed development sites to determine the impact these could have on the local community and environment. Overall, it was considered that the Plan would have a significant benefit to the people of South Lanarkshire. The Environmental Report resulted in a number of key changes to LDP2, including raising the importance of environmental protection within the spatial strategy. The SEA has helped to improve the linkage between the local environment, sustainable lifestyles and the potential for promoting sustainable economic development across communities. It also highlighted a series of mitigation and enhancement measures for further consideration.

Potential development sites were assessed to predict the potential for both positive and negative effects on the environment. The assessment also considered whether the potential sites would be able to deliver on the Plan's vision. A wide range of issues were identified and set out in the Environmental Report. These findings were useful in informing the preparation of proposed policies which will support LDP2. The sites presented in the Environmental Report were reassessed, where required, to take account of comments received from the statutory Consultation Authorities. Additional sites and legacy sites from the current SLLDP were also assessed and the findings of these assessments set out in this Environmental Report Annex.

The findings of the assessment of the policies within LDP2 show that positive effects are likely across all the environmental issues. The biggest positive impacts are expected to be to human health, climate change and the historic and natural environment in South Lanarkshire. Details of this assessment and its findings are set out in this Environmental Report Annex.

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 based around the monitoring plan set out for the current SLLDP and 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. Findings show LDP2, when implemented, should have a strong positive impact on the local community and the environment.

Consultation and engagement

In accordance with the SEA legislation, the Environmental Report Annex will be made available for public consultation alongside the South Lanarkshire Proposed Local Development Plan 2 for a period of eight weeks and will close on **Friday, 21 September 2018**.

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

Tony Finn
Planning Headquarters Manager
Planning and Economic Development
Community and Enterprise Resources
South Lanarkshire Council
Montrose House
154 Montrose Crescent
Hamilton ML3 6LB

By email to: localplan@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

1. Introduction

1.1 The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1997 as amended by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 2006 requires South Lanarkshire Council to prepare a Local Development Plan. The second Local Development Plan (LDP2) for the area will set out detailed proposals and policies to guide development and decision making on planning applications. The preparation of LDP2 has been informed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Purpose of the Environmental Report Annex

1.2 This is an Annex to the Environmental Report prepared in accordance with the requirements of the European Community (EC) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) and the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the SEA Act). The Environmental Report and its Annex illustrates the SEA process and identifies all potential significant environmental effects (both positive and negative) associated with LDP2.

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

- Providing a summary of the SEA process and describing the consultation undertaken as part of the SEA to date; and
- Identifying, describing and providing an evaluation of the likely significant effects on the environment through the implementation of the proposed LDP2.

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

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

- 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 the SEA process are:

Scoping	The SEA of LDP2 began at this stage. It identifies the scope and level of detail in the Environmental Report and the period for consultation.
Environmental Report	Publication of the Environmental Report on the MIR and the proposed development sites which includes a summary of the SEA and consultation process to date. It provides an evaluation of the likely significant effects of the policy options to be considered through the development of LDP2.
Environmental Report Annex	Supplements the Environmental Report. It provides a summary of the SEA process and associated consultation, including comments received and how these have been taken account of. It finalises the assessment of the potential development sites, shows the findings of the assessment of additional sites which came forward following consultation and the re-assessment of legacy sites from the current SLLDP. It assesses new or revised land use policies and provides an evaluation of the likely significant effects on the environment through adoption of LDP2.

Post Adoption and Monitoring Will provide information on the adopted Plan and how consultation comments have been taken into account. It will set out detailed methods for monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementing LDP2.

Consultation and engagement

1.6 Early engagement with the Consultation Authorities, partnership stakeholders, developers and the public has taken place and these discussions and representations have informed both the development of the SLLDP and the SEA process (**Appendix 1 and Appendix 2**).

1.7 The Council has also undertaken a Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) on the proposed LDP2, including proposed development sites and land use policies. The HRA concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this LDP on Natura 2000 sites in the area. The HRA Record will be submitted to Scottish Natural Heritage alongside the South Lanarkshire Proposed Local Development Plan 2 and this SEA Environmental Report Annex.

1.8 In accordance with the SEA legislation, the Environmental Report Annex will be made available for public consultation alongside the South Lanarkshire Proposed Local Development Plan 2 for a period of eight weeks. The closing date for consultation is **21 September 2018**.

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

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

Tony Finn
Planning Headquarters Manager
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Community and Enterprise Resources
South Lanarkshire Council
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154 Montrose Crescent
Hamilton ML3 6LB

By email to: localplan@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

2. The South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan

2.1 South Lanarkshire Council is statutorily required to prepare a Local Development Plan by Part 2 of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006. In preparing the proposed LDP2 the Council must first identify the key issues which affect the area and set out the policy direction of the proposed plan. This was undertaken through the publication of a Main Issues Report (MIR) and its subsequent consultation over an eight week period from March to May 2017. The MIR stage is followed by the development of the proposed plan.

2.2 The [MIR](#) consisted of a series of preferred and alternative options for future development in South Lanarkshire aimed at creating developments that support the move towards a more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable society. It focussed on supporting sustainable economic growth and the development of quality sustainable places, supported by maps outlining known development sites and constraints.

2.3 Following consultation on the MIR and the Environmental Report, the four themes and objectives from the current SLLDP were confirmed to be continued within LDP2. 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

2.4 LDP2 is a spatial strategy based on the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan's wider environmental framework for development across the area which focuses on the principles of a low carbon economy, of competitiveness and growth based on sustainable development and emphasises the key future economic role of the city-region's environment.

2.5 The proposed LDP2 conforms to and builds on these principles. It also meets the aims and objectives of other corporate and partnership strategies such as the Council Plan, the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy, the Local Housing Strategy and the Local Transport Strategy. The Environmental Report sets out the relationship and linkages to other plans, policies and strategies at an international, national, regional and local level. The main policy principles identified from common themes arising from these policies, plans and strategies are:

- Promote 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.

SEA Environmental Report of LDP2

2.6 The Environmental Report reported on the findings of the SEA on alternatives to the delivery of the proposed LDP2 and an assessment of potential development sites which had been brought forward alongside the MIR. The assessment of alternatives 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.

2.7 Environmental objectives (SEA objectives) were identified and used to initially assess the policy alternatives in the MIR and also the proposed development sites to determine the impact these could have on the local community and environment. Overall, it was considered that the Plan would have a significant benefit to the population of South Lanarkshire. The Environmental Report resulted in a number of key changes to LDP2, including raising the importance of environmental protection within the spatial strategy and for fuller consideration of a wider range of environmental issues and impacts. The SEA has helped to improve the linkage between the local environment, sustainable lifestyles and the potential for promoting sustainable economic development across communities. It also highlighted a series of mitigation and enhancement measures for further consideration.

2.8 The Environmental Report provided information on the MIR and the future development of the proposed LDP2 and set out the proposed methodology for undertaking the SEA. Consultation on this generated comments from the Consultation Authorities. These comments and the Council's response to them are detailed in **Appendix 1**. Comments were also received from other stakeholders. These comments and the Council's response to them are detailed in **Appendix 2**.

2.9 The Environmental Report Annex is required for the Proposed LDP2 as this contains the proposed development sites and the land use policies which support its delivery. It is necessary to assess all potential sites which have come forward since the MIR was published, to reassess sites from the initial SEA to take account of comments received following consultation of the Environmental Report and to reassess legacy sites from SLLDP. It should be noted that not all of these sites are allocated in the Proposed Plan as proposed development sites.

SEA methodology

2.10 The SEA process involves testing the proposed land use policies and proposed development sites set out in LDP2 against environmentally-based SEA objectives, in order to predict the potential environmental effects and consider appropriate mitigation or enhancement measures. The assessment is then followed by the preparation and undertaking of a monitoring programme once the Plan is adopted. The key areas of the SEA methodology used and reported in the Environmental Report are summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1: SEA methodology used in Environmental Report

Assessment Requirements	Section
Assist in the development and refinement of strategic alternatives set out within the MIR for delivering the proposed LDP2.	6
Test the vision, themes and objectives of the MIR to ensure they accord with environmental principles. To predict and evaluate the effects of the MIR and assist in its refinement.	7
Predict and evaluate the potential environmental effects of proposals in the MIR, including strategic alternatives, proposed development sites, settlement boundaries, changes of use and Local Nature Reserves.	8
Ensure all potential measures for mitigation or for maximising beneficial effects are considered and, as a result, residual effects identified.	8
Propose the basis of a monitoring framework to assess the environmental performance of the draft plan, once implemented.	9

2.11 **Table 2** summarises the final, key areas of the SEA methodology which were used and are reported in this Environmental Report Annex.

Table 2: SEA methodology used in Environmental Report Annex

Assessment requirements	Section
Assessment of potential locations for new park and ride facilities.	4
Reassessment of potential development sites set out in the MIR to take account of comments received following consultation on the draft Environmental Report.	4
Assessment of potential development sites received since publication and consultation of the MIR and which were not assessed and reported in the draft Environmental Report.	4
Reassessment of legacy development sites carried forward from SLLDP, which, to date, have not been progressed to application stage, to take account of both potential changes to the proposed sites and changes within the environment itself.	4
Predict and evaluate the effects of the land use policies set out in the Proposed LDP2.	5
Assessment of cumulative and synergistic impacts of the proposed land use policies.	5
Propose the basis of a monitoring framework to assess the environmental performance of LDP2.	6

Environmental baseline

2.12 The Environmental Report included a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment of South Lanarkshire and the likely evolution without implementation of LDP2. The baseline was established for all environmental issues listed in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act. Information was primarily sourced from the Council's [State of the Environment Report](#) (2015) with additional information gathered from the Consultation Authorities and other sources

2.13 The Environmental Report included a description of existing environmental issues in South Lanarkshire, especially those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance. This included an indication of the affected receptors and the potential opportunities within LDP2 to address the issues identified. Key issues identified include:

- The health of people living in South Lanarkshire and the impact both the local community and environment have on influencing health benefits.
- The level and extent of environmental deprivation within local communities.
- The importance of a sustainable approach to economic growth, including consideration of energy efficiency, waste and climate change adaptation.

2.14 It is considered that through the SEA process these existing environmental concerns will be taken into account, and where necessary, mitigation measures will ensure that they will not be aggravated, and in some instances, may be reduced. At the same time, opportunities to further enhance positive environmental effects will be considered.

3. Development of the assessment criteria

SEA objectives

3.1 The purpose of the SEA is to inform the development of the draft LDP2 by assessing the potential impacts it may have on the environment. SEA objectives, supported by a series of questions, or assessment criteria, have been used to undertake the assessment of both the policies proposed within LDP2 and potential development sites.

3.2 The SEA objectives for LDP2 were initially developed during Scoping and further refined in the Environmental Report. They have been adjusted appropriately to take account of feedback from the Consultation Authorities on the Environmental Report. The SEA objectives and the assessment criteria were set to capture the recognised fluidity of the environment and are used to measure the likely environmental impacts of the land use policies and the potential development sites set out in LDP2. The SEA objectives and assessment criteria are presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: SEA objectives and assessment criteria for LDP2

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 key habitat such as existing trees, hedges and woodland? 	<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 key habitat such as woodland and waterways?

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, non motorised access routes 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?

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 and ecosystems? • 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 Green Belt? 	<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?

Compatibility assessment

3.3 The vision, themes and objectives of LDP2 as set out in the MIR were assessed to predict the potential environmental effects and likely significance upon the environmental baseline if adopted through the proposed LDP2. These were assessed against the range of environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act, using the SEA objectives and the assessment criteria. The findings of this assessment were included in the Environmental Report. The key findings were:

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.

Soils

- 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 Local 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.

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.

4. Sites assessment

4.1 As part of the SEA process, potential development 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 for their sustainability through development using the SEA objectives and assessment questions set out in **Table 3**.

4.2 Further to the publication of the MIR, the Council has been preparing its Park and Ride Strategy which will consider the future provision of facilities to meet increased demand. This includes options for potential new park and ride facilities to supplement existing provision. The preferred options will be decided following consultation on the forthcoming Strategy. **Table 4** sets out an initial assessment of the potential new locations.

Table 4: Findings from assessment of potential locations for new park and ride facilities

Carstairs, Clydesdale
The potential location is within settlement. Additional park and ride facilities will benefit people, the local community and surrounding rural area by providing sustainable options to private vehicle use. This will help to improve local air quality and reduce emissions. A Flood Risk Assessment is required. The potential location is within an archaeological trigger area which will require further consideration.
Chatelherault, Hamilton
The potential location is within settlement. Additional park and ride facilities will benefit people and the local community by providing sustainable options to private vehicle use. This will help to improve local air quality and reduce emissions. The potential location is within a Special Landscape Area. A Flood Risk Assessment is required.
Hairmyres, East Kilbride
The potential location is within settlement. Additional park and ride facilities will benefit people and the local community by providing sustainable options to private vehicle use. This will help to improve local air quality and reduce emissions. Provision of new park and ride facilities may help to remediate an area of vacant and derelict land. A Flood Risk Assessment is required.
Lanark, Clydesdale
The potential location is within settlement. Additional park and ride facilities will benefit people and the local community by providing sustainable options to private vehicle use. It will allow proposed upgrading of the bus station area and provide an integrated public transport facility for both bus and rail. The potential location is within an Area Quality Management Area. New park and ride facilities will help to address local air quality issues and will contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. A Flood Risk Assessment is required.
Merryton, Larkhall
The potential location is within settlement and a Community Growth Area. Additional park and ride facilities will benefit people and the local community by providing sustainable options to private vehicle use. This will help to improve local air quality and reduce emissions. Provision of new park and ride facilities may help to remediate an area of vacant and derelict land. A Flood Risk Assessment is required.
Newton, Cambuslang
The potential location is within settlement and a Community Growth Area. Additional park and ride facilities will benefit people and the local community by providing sustainable options to private vehicle use. This will help to improve local air quality and reduce emissions. There is flood risk from a burn within the potential location which will require a Flood Risk Assessment.
Rutherglen
The potential location is within settlement. Additional park and ride facilities will benefit people and the local community by providing sustainable options to private vehicle use. The potential location is within an Area Quality Management Area. New park and ride facilities will help to address local air quality issues and will contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. A Flood Risk Assessment is required. The potential location is within an archaeological trigger area which will require further consideration.

4.3 The potential development sites submitted for consideration as part of the MIR were assessed individually and then in combination to determine likely environmental effects and to test whether they will deliver on the proposed vision of the LDP2. The findings of this assessment were set out in the Environmental Report. This assessment of these initial sites has been reviewed to take account of comments received following consultation of the Environmental Report. The revised assessment findings are set out in **Appendix 3**.

4.4 Since the publication of the MIR, further potential development sites, including a potential new Local Nature Reserve at Blairbeth, have come forward and these have been subject to the same assessment. The findings of these assessments are presented in **Appendix 4**.

4.5 The final element of sites assessment was to review the legacy sites carried forward from the current SLLDP, which are not currently being developed or are subject to planning application. This reassessment took cognisance of changes to both the potential development sites and the local environment since the previous SEA. The revised assessment of the legacy sites is set out in **Appendix 5**.

4.6 The purpose of the assessment of the potential sites is to identify the possibility of both beneficial and adverse effects and to consider measures to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects as far as possible, before mitigation measures were considered or site rejection highlighted. Mitigation measures include changes to the site boundary and the requirement to undertake specialist assessments, such as flood risk, habitats and transport assessments. In order to fully assess the potential development sites, the likely cumulative effects were also considered. From the assessment of the potential development sites the following issues were highlighted:

- Many of the potential development sites are too small to offer 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 development sites situated either in rural locations or in areas where access to public transport is limited. The use of active travel through the core path network or enhancing the public transport network should be encouraged.
- 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 Regulations 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 a 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 or cultural assets should only be promoted if they do not detract from the historic 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 issues.

4.7 The above analysis assisted in the identification of the proposed development sites which are included in the Proposed LDP2. These are set out in **Table 5** and the findings from the SEA site assessments are shown in **Appendix 6** for ease of reference.

Table 5: Development sites included in proposed LDP2

SEA reference	Town	Location	LDP map reference	Proposal
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Bridge Street/Somervell Street	1	Development Framework Site
	East Kilbride	Redwood Crescent	2	Development Framework Site
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	University West of Scotland, Hamilton International Technology Park	3	Development Framework Site
MIR143	Rutherglen	Duchess Road	4	Development framework Site
EK04/015	East Kilbride	St James Centre (North)	5	Development Framework Site
	Hamilton	Almada Street (University of West of Scotland)	38	Development Framework Site
	East Kilbride	Hurlawcrook Road	40	Development Framework Site
	Lesmahagow	Birkwood Estate	41	Development Framework Site
	Law	Law Hospital	42	Development Framework Site
	Blaircross	Blaircross	23	New Settlement
	Devonburn	Devonburn	24	New Settlement
	Kaimend	Kaimend	25	New Settlement
	Limekilnburn	Limekilnburn	26	New Settlement
EK04/003	East Kilbride	West of Redwood Drive	6	New residential site
EK10/002	Strathaven	East Overton Extension	27	Residential Masterplan Site
EK10/001	Strathaven	Glassford Road	28	Residential Masterplan Site
EK11/001	Thorntonhall	Peel Road	29	Residential Masterplan Site
	Cambuslang	East Whitlawburn	39	Residential Masterplan Site
MIR137	Douglas	Poneil	30	Extension to Strategic Economic Investment Location
CL41/004	Lesmahagow	Balgray Road	31	Settlement boundary amendment
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 1	32	Settlement boundary amendment

SEA reference	Town	Location	LDP map reference	Proposal
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 2	33	Settlement boundary amendment
	Nerston	Off Crookedshields Road	34	Settlement boundary amendment
	Symington	Land at Symington	36	Potential rail station
	Law	Land at Law	37	Potential rail station
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Blairbeth	7	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	East Kilbride	Langlands Moss	8	Extension to Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Hamilton Low Parks	9	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	East Kilbride	Mossneuk	10	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	East Kilbride	James Hamilton Loch	11	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Carluke	Jock's Burn	12	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Carluke	Milton	13	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Westburn Road	14	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	Holmhills	15	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Udston and Glenlee	16	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Backmuir Wood	17	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Cadzow Glen	18	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Stonehouse	Stonehouse Park	19	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Neilsland and Earnock	20	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Blantyre Bothwell Uddingston	Clyde Corridor/ Redlees	21	Proposed Local Nature Reserve
	Hamilton/ Blantyre	Millheugh and Greenhall	22	Proposed Local Nature Reserve

5. Assessment of policies

5.1 The Environmental Report set out the SEA findings of the policies brought forward from the SLLDP and new policies being considered as part of LDP2. The policy options were discussed in the Environmental Report and the Main Issues Report.

Assessment of potential environmental effects of the policies in the Proposed LDP2

5.2 Following this process, the final land use policies to be included in the Proposed LDP2 for further consultation were determined. In this section we consider the potential environmental consequences of these policies through a prediction and evaluation assessment. At this stage of the SEA, consideration was given to the overall level of impact across the proposed LDP2 and the SEA objectives in relation to:

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

5.3 The assessment considered the proposed policies within the Proposed LDP2 and how these could potentially affect the local environment. This approach also included the assessment and evaluation of the more detailed policies which support them. The main focus of the assessment was how the Proposed LDP2 promotes sustainable economic growth and focuses policies in protecting and enhancing the environment in line with its proposed vision. In assessing these, account was taken of:

- The adopted South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan, 2015.
- The Monitoring Statement, 2017.
- The approved Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (Clydeplan).
- The current Main Issues Report for Clydeplan.
- The local and regional transport strategies.
- The approved Local Housing Strategy for South Lanarkshire.
- Other relevant national, regional and local frameworks, strategies and guidance.

5.4 The proposed LDP2 comprises two volumes. Volume 1 provides the strategic context and Volume 2 provides supplementary policies which support them. **Table 6** sets out the policies within the Proposed LDP2 and the hierarchy between the two volumes. The volume 2 policies marked with an asterisk are considered to have links to more than one of the Volume 1 policies and are assessed under each of the relevant Volume 1 policies. These, in the main, correspond with the policies within SLLDP but include two new policies – Policy 6: Visitor Economy and Tourism and Policy 19: Minerals Development.

Table 6: Policies within Proposed LDP2

Volume 1 Policies		Volume 2 Policies	
1	Spatial Strategy		
2	Climate Change	SDCC1	Vacant, Derelict and Contaminated Land
		SDCC2	Flood Risk*
		SDCC3	Sustainable Drainage Systems
		SDCC4	Sustainable Transport*
		SDCC5	Waste Management Facilities and Buffer Zones*
		SDCC6	Renewable Heat*

Volume 1 Policies		Volume 2 Policies	
3	General Urban Area/Settlements		
4	Green Belt and Rural Area	GBRA1 GBRA2 GBRA3 GBRA4 GBRA5 GBRA6 GBRA7 GBRA8 GBRA9 GBRA10 GBRA11 GBRA12	Rural Design and Development Business Proposals within Green Belt and Rural Area New Equestrian Businesses Conversion and Re-use of Existing Buildings Redevelopment of Previously Developed Land Containing Buildings Replacement Houses Small Scale Settlement Extensions (Rural Area only) Development of Gap Sites Consolidation of Existing Building Groups Accommodation Associated with an Existing or Proposed Rural Business Enabling Development Hutting
5	Development Management and Placemaking	DM1 DM2 DM3 DM4 DM5 DM6 DM7 DM8 DM9 DM10 DM11 DM12 DM13 DM14 DM15 DM16 DM17 DM18 DM19 DM20 DM21 DM22 DM23	New Development Design House Extensions and Alterations Subdivision of Garden Ground Conversion of Domestic Buildings Extended Family Accommodation Subdivision of Property for Residential Use Demolition and Redevelopment for Residential Use Hot Food Shops Advertisements Displays Electronic Communications Development Working from Home Mobile Snack Vans Development within General Urban Areas/Settlements Gypsy, Travellers and Occupational Travellers Sites Enforcement Monitoring Water Supply Foul Drainage and Sewerage Air Quality Noise and Noise Assessment for Developments Sterilisation of Mineral Reserves Supporting Information Legal Agreements
6	Visitor Economy and Tourism	VET1 VET2	Visitor Attractions Visitor Accommodation
7	Community Infrastructure Assessment		
8	Employment	ICD1 ICD2 ICD3 ICD4	Strategic Economic Investment Locations Non-conforming Uses in Core Industrial/Business Areas Other Employment Land Use Areas Strategic Office Developments

Volume 1 Policies		Volume 2 Policies	
		ICD5	Class 2 Office Developments
9	Network of Centres and Retailing		
10	New Retail/Commercial Proposals		
11	Housing		
12	Affordable Housing		
13	Green Network and Greenspace		
14	Natural and Historic Environment	NHE1 NHE2 NHE3 NHE4 NHE5 NHE6 NHE7 NHE8 NHE9 NHE10 NHE11 NHE12 NHE13 NHE14 NHE15 NHE16 NHE17 NHE18 NHE19 NHE20 NHE21	New Lanark World Heritage Site Archaeological Sites and Monuments Listed Buildings Gardens and Designed Landscapes Historic Battlefields Conservation Areas Natura 2000 Sites National Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest Protected Species Prime Agricultural Land Peatland and Carbon Rich Soils Water Environment* Forestry and Woodland Tree Preservation Orders Local Nature Reserves Landscape Country Parks Walking, Cycling and Riding Routes* Quiet Areas Biodiversity Geodiversity
15	Travel and Transport	SDCC4 NHE18	Sustainable Transport* Walking, Cycling and Riding Routes*
16	Water Environment and Flooding	SDCC2 NHE12	Flood Risk* Water Environment*
17	Waste	SDCC5	Waste Management Facilities and Buffer Zones*
18	Renewable Energy	SDCC6 RE1 RE2	Renewable Heat* Renewable Energy Biomass
19	Minerals Development	MIN1 MIN2 MIN3 MIN4 MIN5 MIN6 MIN7 MIN8	Settlements Cumulative Impact Restoration Peat Extraction Controlling Impacts from Extraction Sites Community Benefit Bing Reclamation Aggregate Recycling

5.5 In carrying out the assessment, cognisance was taken of the SEA of the policies within the current SLLDP and the SEA of the policy options within the MIR, as set out in the Environmental Report. The full assessment matrix is in **Appendix 7. Table 7** provides a summary of the key environmental effects identified within the assessment.

Table 7: Summary of key environmental effects and receptors

Key	++ Major Positive	+ Minor Positive	-- Major Negative	- Minor Negative	+/- Mixed Effects
Policy 1: Spatial Strategy					
++ SML	Population and human health: The spatial strategy will promote social and community inclusion through the redevelopment of brownfield sites and the planned expansion of existing settlements. It will provide opportunities to promote developments that meet people’s needs. Action to promote sustainable communities through the delivery of development proposals in the LDP will have a positive influence on health and wellbeing in the medium to long term.				
+ ML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy will afford opportunity to develop and improve the natural environment, including the creation of greenspace, within and around settlements and development sites. This will support biodiversity in these areas.				
+ ML	Soil: The policy offers protection of the natural environment which will safeguard high quality and sensitive soils, including peatland and woodland soils. The policy supports regeneration and development on brownfield sites.				
+ SML	Water: The policy reinforces the importance of flood risk management and the avoidance of development on the floodplain and the incorporation of Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs).				
+ ML	Air, noise and light: The policy promotes development in sustainable locations supported by public transport infrastructure. Any minor effects from an increase in private vehicle use will be addressed through the implementation of other policies within the plan.				
++ ML	Climate change: The policy drives towards a low carbon economy by promoting development in sustainable locations, supported by public transport infrastructure. It promotes renewable energy solutions including district heating provision in all large scale developments.				
++ ML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy promotes sustainable new development which will protect and enhance the built and historic environment.				
++ ML	Material assets: The policy encourages regeneration and sustainable development and so protects and enhances existing natural and built environment and resources. It encourages the creation and safeguarding of the Green Network.				
+/- ML	Landscape: The policy has the potential for both positive and negative impacts on townscape and landscape through new development. There are opportunities to improve townscape through the removal of unsightly industrial and other buildings and structures. The policy promotes the integration of the Green Network which will potentially have a positive effect on local landscapes. The sites proposed within the policy have been assessed separately.				
Policy 2: Climate Change					
+ ML	Population and human health: Action to promote sustainable communities and respond and adapt to climate change will have a positive influence on health and wellbeing.				
+ ML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy requires there to be no significant adverse effects on biodiversity and ensures new development includes opportunities for the creation and enhancement of green networks.				
+ ML	Soil: The policy protects peatlands, which are carbon stores, from inappropriate development. Peatlands have a critical role in climate change mitigation.				
+ ML	Water: The policy promotes the avoidance of new development in flood risk areas and the avoidance of adverse impact on the water environment.				
++ ML	Air, noise and light: The policy promotes development in sustainable locations supported by public transport infrastructure thereby reducing vehicle emissions. It supports the use of zero or low carbon technologies in new buildings thus reducing emissions.				

++ SML	Climate change: The focus of this policy is to ensure new development minimises, mitigates and adapts to the effects of climate change. It supports the further development of the electric vehicle charging network. Supporting policies contain further advice on specific topics.
+ ML	Historic and cultural heritage: Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures promoted by the policy have the potential to have beneficial effects on the built and historic environment, through for example, reducing flooding impacts and air pollution.
++ SML	Material assets: The policy encourages sustainable development, regeneration, the reuse of vacant and derelict land, transport networks and waste minimisation and so protects and enhances existing built environment and infrastructure.
- ML	Landscape: Structures and buildings related to renewable energy solutions may have potential impacts on local landscape.
Policy 3: Green Belt and Rural Area	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy safeguards the Green Belt and the countryside from inappropriate development thus retaining the benefits of these resources for communities. The creation and revision of settlement boundaries could reinforce a sense of place and community identity and supports placemaking.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy safeguards the Green Belt and the countryside from inappropriate development thus protecting biodiversity.
+ SML	Soil: The policy directs development towards settlements which avoids impact on high quality and sensitive soils in rural locations.
+ SML	Water: By directing development towards settlements, the policy helps to maintain and enhance the water environment in the Green Belt and rural area.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy directs development towards existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions and protecting areas of good air quality.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy directs development towards existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy promotes the reuse and conversion of traditional buildings within the Green Belt and rural area.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy safeguards the Green Belt and the countryside from inappropriate development. Where development is permitted, the policy prioritises the reuse of redundant land and buildings.
+ SML	Landscape: By directing development towards settlements, the policy helps to safeguard the quality of landscape in the Green Belt and rural area.
Policy 4: Development Management and Placemaking	
++ SML	Population and human health: The policy aims to ensure that development does not adversely affect the quality of life of people and communities.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy aims to ensure that development does not adversely affect the area's biodiversity. It also encourages development proposals to incorporate greenspace provision.
+ SML	Soil: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on soil quality.
+ SML	Water: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on the water environment.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on air quality. It aims to protect communities from noise and/or light pollution. Supporting policies require cognisance of Air Quality Management Areas and Noise Management Areas.

+ SML	Climate change: The policy promotes zero carbon development and encourages the use of renewable energy within developments. The policy requires that new developments incorporate SUDs schemes, including during the construction of developments.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy sets out criteria for the protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment.
++ SML	Material assets: The policy sets out criteria for the protection and enhancement of the built environment, natural resources and material assets. The policy requires the provision of appropriate infrastructure
+ SML	Landscape: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effect on landscape and townscapes character. It requires cognisance of the six qualities of placemaking, including appropriate landscape and townscape enhancements.
Policy 5: Visitor Economy and Tourism	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy supports sustainable tourism development which will positively impact on the economic viability of the area by facilitating local employment opportunities and visitor spending. The provision of additional facilities for recreation and leisure will offer opportunities to benefit local people and communities as well as making the area more attractive for visitors.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy promotes the attractiveness of local biodiversity assets to a wider audience. The policy and supporting policies offers protection to the natural environment from inappropriate tourism related development.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy and supporting policies have criteria to ensure the amenity of communities is not adversely impacted by new tourism development.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy and supporting policies promote sustainable tourism development which requires eco-friendly design to be considered.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy safeguards the area's existing built and historic resources and encourages high quality design and construction of new facilities.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy and supporting policies require that sustainable tourism development is supported by appropriate infrastructure, including car parking, access to public transport and active travel routes.
+ S	Landscape: The policy and supporting policies require that cognisance is given to landscape character and local streetscapes when new tourism development is designed.
Policy 6: Community Infrastructure Assessment	
+ ML	Population and human health: The policy makes provision for community benefit arising from development proposals, for example, community amenities such as play areas and schools.
+ ML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy makes provision for community benefit arising from development proposals, for example, community amenities such as greenspace.
++ SML	Material assets: This policy will help provide infrastructure, including roads, schools and community facilities.
Policy 7: General Urban Area/ Settlements	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy aims to ensure development in urban areas does not adversely affect the quality of life of people and communities.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy protects locally important greenspace.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy contains criteria to ensure no significant adverse effects on air quality. It aims to protect communities from noise and/or light pollution and disturbance.

+ SML	Climate change: The policy encourages appropriate development within existing settlements thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy protects the integrity of existing urban areas, local services and facilities which serve the needs of communities.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy offers protection for the character and amenity of townscapes.
Policy 8: Employment	
+ SML	Population and human health: By promoting new employment opportunities and safeguarding existing industrial, business and office provision the policy may have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
-/+ SML	Air, noise and light: New industrial, business and office facilities may result in a rise in the use of commercial and private vehicles which can increase emissions. However, the policy aims to mitigate negative effects by requiring these to locate in sustainable locations. Some types of facilities may result in an increase of industrial emissions, noise and light pollution but these will be subject to regulation.
-/+ SML	Climate change: New industrial, business and office facilities may result in a rise in the use of commercial and private vehicles which can increase emissions. The policy aims to mitigate negative effects by requiring these to locate in sustainable locations. Some types of facilities may result in an increase of industrial emissions but these will be subject to regulation.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy supports the use of brownfield land for new industrial, business and office development. The policy allows for the provision of waste management facilities within industrial areas.
Policy 9: Network of Centres and Retailing	
++ SML	Population and human health: By promoting existing centres this policy will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities, particularly the elderly, disabled, young families and those with no access to private car.
- SML	Air, noise and light: There is the potential for negative impacts in areas with existing poor air quality, particularly in traditional town centres where the canyon effects of traffic emissions can be exacerbated. This can be mitigated through identification and monitoring of Air Quality Management Areas and related AQMA action plans.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy directs development towards existing centres. This will encourage the use of public transport and active travel solutions thus reducing vehicle use and associated emissions.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy protects the integrity of existing centres, including Conservation Areas. There is the potential for positive effects in the form of regeneration and reuse of historic buildings.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy protects the integrity of existing centres.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy protects the integrity of existing townscapes.
Policy 10: New Retail/Commercial Proposals	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy prioritises existing centres and will have positive effects on people and communities through reducing the need for travel. The policy promotes sustainable development and accessibility which may have positive effects on health and wellbeing.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy contains criteria to safeguard existing biodiversity assets from inappropriate development.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy contains criteria to minimise travel impacts which may impact on local air and noise quality.

+ SML	Climate change: The policy requires new retail and commercial development to be in sustainable locations.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy contains criteria to safeguard the historic environment from inappropriate development.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy protects the integrity of existing town and neighbourhood centres. It requires that potential drainage and infrastructure impacts are taken account of.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy protects the integrity of existing townscapes.
Policy 11: Housing	
++ SML	Population and human health: The provision of a wide range of housing types, sizes and tenures in appropriate locations will meet need and demand and have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
+/- ML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which requires cognisance of potential impacts on biodiversity. There is the potential for impacts on biodiversity dependent on the location of new housing sites. However, there may be opportunities to enhance habitats and species alongside development.
-/+ ML	Soil: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which requires cognisance of potential impacts on sensitive soils. There is the potential for negative effects on sensitive soils through development dependent on site location There may be opportunities to remediate contaminated land for housing.
+ SML	Water: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which takes cognisance of the avoidance of flood risk and adverse impacts on the water environment.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which requires cognisance of further impacts on existing Air Quality and Noise Management Areas.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which includes cognisance of resilience to climate change and appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures. New housing development has the potential for renewable energy solutions including district heating and micro-renewables.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy directs housing development to sustainable locations, which takes cognisance of the built and historic heritage of the area.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy aims to secure a range of housing to meet housing need and demand and supports use of brownfield land for new housing.
- SML	Landscape: The policy promotes new housing development in various locations some of which may have local landscape impacts.
Policy 12: Affordable Housing	
++ SML	Population and human health: Affordable housing in appropriate locations will meet need and have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people who are unable to access market housing without support.
+ ML	Climate change: Housing in sustainable locations, using sustainable materials and technologies will reduce emissions and contribute to a low or zero carbon economy.
+ ML	Material assets: The policy aims to secure a range of housing across South Lanarkshire to meet need.
Policy 13: Green Network and Greenspace	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy safeguards and promotes existing and new green infrastructure. These resources have a positive effect on human health and wellbeing.

+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy safeguards and promotes existing and new green infrastructure which will benefit biodiversity.
+ SML	Soil: By safeguarding and promoting greenspace, quality and sensitive soils will be protected from inappropriate development.
+ SML	Water: The policy safeguards and promotes green infrastructure including water courses and the water environment. The policy supports the sustainable and effective management of water resources.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The protection of existing greenspace offered by the policy helps to maintain local air quality, particularly within urban areas.
+ SML	Climate change: The protection and enhancement of new and existing green infrastructure given by the policy may help to reduce the impact of climate change on the urban population.
+ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy will protect the built and historic environment, including their setting, from loss of greenspace.
++ SML	Material assets: The policy protects and promotes the Green Network, including parks, paths and other open space.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy recognises the role of green infrastructure in the delivery of placemaking, including making a positive contribution to landscape and townscape.
Policy 14: Natural and Historic Environment	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy safeguards the area's natural and historic environmental resources and makes provision for the identification of Local Nature Reserves and Local Nature Conservation Sites. These may potentially bring health and wellbeing benefits to people and local communities.
++ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The primary focus of the policy is to protect and enhance designated sites and other biodiversity assets. Supporting policies set out how potential effects of development proposals will be considered in terms of the character and amenity of the environment.
+ SML	Soil: The policy and supporting policies protect prime agricultural land and other important soils such as peatlands from inappropriate development. The policy and supporting policies require cognisance is taken of the area's geodiversity.
+ SML	Water: The policy and supporting policies protect the water environment by preventing development that could have an adverse impact.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy takes cognisance of Quiet Areas and protects these from development.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy protects natural resources such as peatland and carbon rich soils which are vital carbon sinks.
++ SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The primary purpose of the policy is to protect the area's natural and historic environment. The policy and supporting policies provide additional safeguards for all aspects of the historic environment and seeks enhancements, where appropriate.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy makes provision for the identification of Local Nature Reserve which may provide additional amenity for local communities.
+ SML	Landscape: The policy protects and enhances important landscapes, including Special Landscape Areas. Supporting policies set out how potential effects of proposals will be considered in terms of the character and amenity of the environment.
Policy 15: Travel and Transport	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy supports and encourages the development and use of active travel, such as walking, cycling and horse riding which benefit health and wellbeing. It promotes the development of public transport networks.

+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy promotes active and sustainable travel which may reduce emissions. Measures to mitigate traffic growth will help to protect areas with existing good air quality and tackle areas of poor air quality.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy promotes active and sustainable travel, including infrastructure which may reduce emissions. Development proposals must include measures which mitigate against traffic growth.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy safeguards paths and cycle routes. It makes provision for developer contributions to compensate for damage caused by heavy haulage vehicles.
Policy 16: Water Environment and Flooding	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy requires that new developments avoid or reduce flood risk. This will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of people and communities.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy protects the water environment. This will have positive effects on biodiversity within the wetland networks, water courses, water bodies and the riparian environment.
+ SML	Soil: The policy protects floodplains and wetland networks and their associated soils from development.
++ SML	Water: The primary focus of the policy is to protect the water environment and avoid flood risk, from inappropriate development.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy requires development to avoid flood risk and have appropriate flood risk management measures in place.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy safeguards material and community assets from the impact of flooding.
Policy 17: Waste	
+ SML	Population and human health: The policy protects human health by ensuring the continuation of existing waste facilities and the appropriate location of new waste facilities.
+ SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy has criteria to ensure new developments do not adversely affect protected habitats and species and other biodiversity.
+ SML	Water: The policy has criteria to ensure new developments do not adversely affect the water environment.
+ SML	Air, noise and light: The policy protects communities from potential effects from air and noise pollution and odour for new developments for waste facilities. The policy requires new developments to meet specific criteria to minimise such effects.
+ SML	Climate change: The policy promotes the implementation of the Zero Waste Plan which will help reduce the impact of climate change. It requires new energy from waste developments to be located where there are opportunities to connect to heat networks.
+ SML	Material assets: The policy safeguards existing waste facilities and promotes the appropriate siting of new provision.
Policy 18: Renewable Energy	
++/- SML	Population and human health: Renewable energy developments can potentially reduce dependency on fossil fuels and associated air quality issues which can impact on health. There are, however, potential negative effects related to the emission of particulate matter from biomass facilities which may impact on health.
+/- SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: Onshore wind development has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on some habitats and species, for example, designated sites, peatland, birds and bats. There are potential negative effects on fish and other aquatic species from hydropower systems. There is a potential for disturbance of protected species, for example, bats, during construction and operation of some micro-renewables. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts and protect biodiversity assets.

+/- SML	Soil: The spatial framework specifically protects Class 1 and Class peatlands. There is the potential for negative effects on carbon rich soils and the siting of turbines on prime agricultural land. In terms of hydropower there is potential for both positive and negative effects on river banks related to soil quality and erosion. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts on sensitive soils.
+/- SML	Water: There is the potential for disturbance of some water species and habitats from hydropower developments. In the short term, during construction of wind turbines, there can potentially be negative effects on the water environment. There may potentially be effects on groundwaters from large scale renewable processes which involve underground works. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to protect the water environment from adverse impact from renewable energy developments.
+/- SML	Air, noise and light: The policy promotes renewable energy developments. Renewable energy developments will reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and will have a positive impact on local air quality. There are potential negative effects related to emissions of particulate matter from biomass facilities which may impact on local air quality and human health. There are potential negative effects due to noise from wind turbines and light pollution from the siting of aviation lighting required on top of larger turbines. There are potential negative effects related to glare from solar farms which may impact on health and be a risk factor in accidents. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts on air and noise quality.
++/- SML	Climate change: The policy promotes renewable energy developments which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with other forms of energy generation. There are potential negative effects relating to the loss of carbon rich soils and peatlands, however, the policy provides strong protection for these sensitive soils.
+/- SML	Historic and cultural heritage: The policy promotes renewable energy developments. There is the potential for disturbance to archaeological assets through the creation of tracks during construction of renewable energy developments and the siting of wind turbines. There are also opportunities to open up buried assets for investigation during construction. Micro-renewables and other renewables may enhance historic buildings by providing affording heating and energy. This may allow them to become more affordable to repair, maintain and use. However, there may be negative impacts on some buildings unless consideration is given to the most appropriate and sympathetic installation of renewables. There are potential negative effects of renewable developments on the setting of historic assets. The policy provides criteria to safeguard the historic environment from adverse impacts.
+/- SML	Material assets: The policy promotes renewable energy developments. Renewable energy developments, particularly onshore wind and hydropower may offer the potential for developing and enhancing recreational opportunities. There may be economic benefits associated with the disposal of peat and forestry waste but there may also be issues with the management of this waste. There are potential positive and negative effects from the removal of woodland from the construction of wind energy developments. In the short term, during construction of renewable energy developments, there may be negative effects on land and its resources. The policy provides criteria to address these issues and promote the sustainable use of land.
+/- SML	Landscape: Developments arising from the policy may affect the character and integrity of landscape. However, the policy sets criteria to reduce and mitigate negative effects, for example, by directing development away from designated landscape areas.
Policy 19: Minerals Development	
+/- SML	Population and human health: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There are potential positive and negative effects on people through secondary and synergistic effects from transportation, visual and other perceived issues. The use of predetermined transportation routes away from sensitive receptors will have a positive effect on human health, through identifying hotspot areas and directing mitigation measures against issues such as increased congestion, accident rates and Air Quality Management Areas. Locally sourced minerals provide local employment opportunities. At restoration stage, the local amenity value of the area will be considered through the restoration plan and this will provide additional benefit to the local community. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts and protect people and communities from adverse effects.
+/- SML	Biodiversity, fauna and flora: The policy considers sustainable minerals development. There are potential short term impacts on habitats and species at construction and operational stage. However, appropriate restoration programmes will seek to create habitats and improve the connectivity of existing habitats in promoting species richness across a wider area. The policy and supporting policies have criteria to reduce impacts and protect biodiversity assets from adverse effects.

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

Assessment of cumulative and synergistic impacts

5.6 As part of the overall assessment of the policies the potential for cumulative effects across and between each of the environmental issues was also assessed. The results indicated that those environmental issues associated with the wider human health issues scored highly as did the use of natural resources and material assets and climate change. Other environmental issues were more mixed (**Table 8**).

Table 8: Cumulative impacts identified

SEA Objective	Score	Summary of environmental effects
Improve human health and community wellbeing	++/-	The policies in Proposed LDP2 are strong at promoting cumulative improvements in many aspects of human health particularly through community wellbeing and social interaction.
Protect, promote, improve and enhance biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+/-	The policies will potentially have positive effects on biodiversity and will encourage habitat connectivity by safeguarding against inappropriate development location particularly across rural and Green Belt areas.

SEA Objective	Score	Summary of environmental effects
Protect high quality and sensitive soils and address contaminated land	+/-	The policies safeguard and protect sensitive soils from inappropriate development. Potential development sites are promoted on existing brownfield or vacant land. This will alleviate soil loss through permanent soil capping.
Protect and enhance the water environment	+/-	The policies require the avoidance of new development within flood risk areas and within close proximity to existing water courses. Development which links to existing water and sewerage networks is promoted to protect the water environment.
Maintain and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+/-	Traffic growth and the movement of people and materials are the main issues affecting air quality, The policies aim to minimise the need for private vehicles and promote the use of public transport and active travel. Safeguarding areas with good air quality is also a focus in relevant policies.
Reduce the causes and effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures and sustainable communities	++/-	The policies have a strong focus on reducing both the causes and effects of climate change. They promote the use of renewables and zero-carbon homes and set out wider mitigation measures to address predicted changes in the future climate.
Protect and enhance the built and historic environment	+/-	The policies aim to promote the area's cultural richness and provide opportunity to regenerate local areas and improve community sustainability. They protect a range of historic environment designations and their setting.
Promote the effective and sustainable use of land and other material assets	++/-	The policies promote the use of existing material assets, including infrastructure and natural resources.
Protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+/-	The policies restrict development on existing Green Belt land and open space within urban areas which will minimise effects on the urban and local landscapes. Policies focus development to minimise landscape effects They promote the expansion of the existing Green Network which will mitigate adverse visual effects.
Key	++ Major Positive	+ Minor Positive
	-- Major Negative	- Minor Negative
	+/- Mixed Effects	

5.7 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 LDP2. The SEA demonstrated that LDP2 should result in positive effects across the full range of environmental issues, particularly in terms of human health, climate change and the historic and natural environment in South Lanarkshire.

5.8 The assessment identified areas where positive outcomes would only be reached through appropriate mitigation measures, particularly in relation to proposed development sites, their locations and the promotion of appropriate energy efficiency measures. Where either potential negative or positive effects were identified, mitigation and enhancement measures have been developed and included within the Proposed Plan. The assessment identified proposed actions to assist in the delivery of sustainable economic growth as outlined in the policy direction proposed for LDP2. The actions taken should ensure the promotion, prevention, reduction and offset of any significantly adverse effects or enhancement opportunities on the environment.

6. Monitoring and next steps

6.1 In order to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects following adoption of the proposed LDP2 a draft action plan has been prepared. In addition, monitoring of environment indicators will continue through the South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report. This monitoring will assist in the early identification of environmental issues (either positive or negative) associated with the implementation of LDP2. The development of the final action plan will consider any appropriate comments received through the consultation process. Monitoring will be conducted annually and reported biennially in line with the State of the Environment reporting requirements.

6.2 **Table 9** lists future milestones in the development of LDP2 and its SEA and the dates when these are expected to be completed.

Table 9: Milestones

Milestone	Expected date
Consultation on the Proposed LDP2 and associated Environmental Report Annex	26 July 2018
Consultation deadline	21 September 2018
Examination	Spring 2019
Post Adoption SEA Statement	Spring 2020

Appendix 1: Consultation Authorities responses to the Environmental Report

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Scottish Environment Protection Agency		
General comments	We welcome the inclusion of Appendix 1 within the ER which summarises comments from the consultation authorities at scoping stage and how these were taken into consideration. We are satisfied that our comments have been taken into account and that an adequate assessment of the options for LDP2, as set out within the Main Issues Report, has been carried out.	Noted.
Policies	We note that where existing policies are to be carried forward without change they have not formed part of the assessment at this stage. Whilst we are satisfied with this approach you may wish to consider whether further assessment is necessary of these policies once the final wording for LDP2 is agreed.	All policies have been reassessed at Proposed Plan stage and the findings set out in Table 6 and Appendix 7 of this Environmental Report Annex.
Assessment of Main Issues Options	We welcome the summary of key environmental effects and receptors for the main issues options set out within Tables 9 and 10 of the ER. However, it appears that where an option has received a neutral score in the assessment, as set out in Appendix 5 that the rationale for this has not been set out within these summaries. It may therefore have been useful to include a fuller commentary, for example in Appendix 5, to explain the score each option received against the SEA Objectives.	We considered that where a neutral score was given that there would be no additional value to providing commentary.
	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. We therefore welcome the mitigation and enhancement measures set out within Tables 12 and 13 of the ER and expect to see these carried forward into the proposed plan.	The mitigation and enhancement measures have been carried forward into the Proposed Plan.
Sites	In terms of the sites assessment, our review of the call for sites identified that CL21/002, HM12/002 and HM12/004 should not be considered for inclusion in LDP2. We note, and welcome, that the outcome of the assessment, as summarised in Appendix 6, also reflects these findings.	Noted.
	It is not apparent from the ER whether existing sites which are to be carried forward from LDP1 to LDP2 have been considered at this stage. You may wish to consider whether, in line with Planning Advice Note 1/2010, these should be assessed at proposed plan stage as there may have been changes to the information available for assessment since the adoption of LDP 1 e.g. updated SEPA flood maps.	All legacy sites which are not currently being developed or are subject to planning application have been re-assessed and the findings set out in Appendix 5 of this Environmental Report Annex.
Monitoring	We note that a monitoring programme is being developed to help prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects and enhance positive effects. We welcome that reference is made to our SEA guidance documents available on our website for further options and indicators which will support the monitoring of the environmental effects of the plan.	Noted.
Relationship with other key PPS and environmental objectives and assessment	<i>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?</i> We are satisfied with the PPS identified within Figure 1 and Appendix 2 of the ER.	Noted.

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Screening policies of the PPS against LDP2	<i>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?</i> Yes, insofar as our interests are concerned.	Noted.
Environmental baseline and evolution with and without LDP2	<i>Have the correct environmental issues been identified and opportunities realised within the context of the MIR and LDP2 in Section 4 and Appendix 3?</i> Generally, we consider that the relevant environmental issues have been identified in the ER. However, whilst we acknowledge this is considered in the subsequent assessments we note that although flood risk is identified as an issue in Table 4 this is not included within the opportunities and implications section of the table. We also note that waste is considered in Appendix 3 but not considered within Table 4; this could have featured in the material assets section of the table.	We have made these issues more explicit within the Non Technical Summary of this Annex.
Development of the Assessment Criteria – SEA objectives	<i>Do you agree with the revised SEA objectives and assessment criteria in Table 5?</i> Yes, we are satisfied with the SEA objectives and assessment criteria. We note and welcome that our suggestions at scoping have been included.	Noted.
Assessment of alternatives to LDP2	<i>Do you agree with the alternatives to LDP2 and results in Table 6?</i> We are satisfied with the alternatives, and the assessment of these, set out in Section 6 of the ER.	Noted.
Evaluating the potential environmental effects	<i>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?</i> We are generally satisfied that an adequate assessment has been undertaken of the policy options set out within the Main Issues Report. Please refer to our comments in Appendix 1 above for further advice on these issues.	Noted.
Scottish Natural Heritage		
General comments	Our comments at the scoping stage indicated that, in general, we were content with the scope and level of detail proposed for the ER. We note and welcome the consideration that has been given to these comments during the subsequent preparation of the ER.	Noted.
	Having reviewed the Environmental Report, we broadly agree that the environmental issues/ concerns and key trends have been correctly identified. The assessment of likely significant effects on the environment has been carried out satisfactorily and the measures that could prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects on the environment when implementing the Plan have been clearly identified. However, in view of our response to the MIR, we offer the following specific comments in respect of Appendix 7 of the Environmental Report:	Noted.

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment			SLC Response
	Site	Aspect of assessment in Appendix 7	Comment	
	Blairbeth Golf Course, Rutherglen	Minor negative effects on population and human health and material assets	There is the opportunity to deliver positive outcomes for both human health and population and material assets through the potential to deliver improved access and for walking and cycling to the new open space and wider Cathkin Braes from Fernhill Road, through off-site improvements to the Remnant Avenue which runs along the edge of Tormusk Road and connects to the former club house.	<p>Blairbeth Golf Course CR02/006 Noted. The narrative describes the potential positive and negative outcomes for both population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>East Overton Extension, Strathaven EK10/002 Peel Road East, Thorntonhall EK11/001 Agreed. This has been noted within the assessment and scored accordingly.</p> <p>Glassford Road, Strathaven EK10/001 Agreed. The narrative of the assessment has been amended accordingly.</p> <p>West of Redwood Drive, East Kilbride EK04/003 We are content with the assessment of this site. Landscaping requirements will be addressed through the development management process. .</p>
	East Overton Extension, Strathaven	Minor negative effects on landscape	We consider that the development of this site would have significant and adverse impacts on local landscape character and the setting of Strathaven.	
	Glassford Road, Strathaven	Minor negative effects on landscape	We consider that the development of this site would have significant and adverse impacts on local landscape character and the setting of Strathaven.	
	Peel Road East, Thorntonhall	Minor negative effects on landscape	We consider that any development of this site will require to be informed by a more detailed consideration of landscape capacity and necessary design, siting and mitigation measures to ensure impacts on landscape are reduced as fully as possible.	
	West of Redwood Drive, East Kilbride	Positive or no effects on landscape	In our view, development of this site would have an adverse impact on local landscape character and the landscape setting of the existing settlement and A726.	

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Monitoring	We note that a monitoring plan is being developed to help prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects and enhance positive effects of LDP2. We would be pleased to provide comments on this once it has been developed.	Noted.
Historic Environment Scotland		
General Comments	We consider that the Environmental Report is clearly and concisely presented, and sets out the process and findings in clear and accessible manner. We also welcome that the comments we made at scoping stage have been taken into account in the assessment process. Subject to the detailed comments provided at Annex A, we are content to agree with the assessment findings.	Noted.
Table 13: Potential enhancement measures associated with the Main Issues Report	This table identifies an opportunity to promote public awareness of historic and cultural heritage assets, and recommends that to facilitate this. LDP2 will promote opportunities to open up buried sites for investigation during development. We recommend that you clarify that this is only relevant for sites where you have decided that the significance of the archaeological remains is not sufficient when weighed against all other material considerations, including the benefits of development, to justify their physical preservation in situ (see paragraphs 24 and 25 of PAN2/2011 Planning and Archaeology). Additionally, it would be helpful to be more specific about how this enhancement measure will be delivered through LDP2.	The LDP will give priority to preserving any archaeological assets insitu. However, where this is not possible, the potential enhancement measure allows further investigation and recording of these sites prior to development.
Appendix 6: Sites assessment HM11/003 North and South (Sites A and B) Stonehouse, Hamilton	The assessment of this site finds that minor negative effects are likely for the setting of Cot Castle (SM2627). Given the location of the site, and the scale and nature of development indicated, we consider that there is potential for <i>significant</i> negative effects on the setting of Cot Castle.	Agreed. We have amended the assessment from amber to red and strengthened the narrative which supports this. Appendices 3 and 4 within the Environmental Report Annex have been updated accordingly.
CL04/002 Leafield Road, Biggar	The comments on the assessment of this site suggest that there is a scheduled monument within the site. The GIS information provided to us suggests that there is a scheduled monument near to, but not within the site boundary. On this basis, we agree with the findings of minor negative effect. However, we recommend that you amend the supporting comments to clarify the location of the scheduled monument in relation to the site.	Thank you for bringing this to our attention. The narrative has been amended accordingly.
CL28/001 Electrical substation, Elvanfoot	The assessment for this site finds that minor negative effects are likely for the setting of Glengeith Settlement, Bastle House and Field System (SM2627). Given the isolated rural nature of the location and the potential scale and nature of development indicated, we consider that there is potential for <i>significant</i> negative effects on the setting of the scheduled monument.	Agreed. We have amended the assessment from amber to red and strengthened the narrative which supports this. Appendix 3 within the Environmental Report Annex has been updated accordingly.
CL38/002 Castlefield, Lanark	We agree with the findings of significant negative effect. The comments for the assessment of this site states that it is within the 'trigger zone' of a scheduled monument, Castle Hill, site of Lanark Castle (SM2612). The GIS information provided to us indicates that the scheduled monument is partly within the site boundary. In view of this we recommend that you amend the supporting	Thank you for bringing this to our attention. The narrative has been amended accordingly.

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	comments to clarify the location of the scheduled monument in relation to the site.	
Appendix 7: Sites identified in MIR for potential development or change	We welcome that in some cases, where negative effects have been identified for the historic environment, mitigation measures have been carried through to the Development Requirements in Appendix 2 of the MIR. However, we note that this has not been done consistently for all sites where negative effects have been identified. We recommend that the development requirements be reviewed to ensure that opportunities to mitigate negative effects are comprehensively embedded into LDP2 and lower level planning activities.	Noted. This has been addressed within Appendix 3 of the Proposed Plan.
Development Framework Site: Bridge St/ Somervell Street, Cambuslang	It appears that, unless the site has recently been cleared, this preferred allocation includes buildings associated with the former Rosebank Dye Works which could be of local historic value. We note that the assessment does not appear to have recognised potential impacts on these historic industrial buildings. The environmental assessment should provide a helpful opportunity to identify mitigation measures to be delivered through the subsequent masterplanning for development of the site.	Noted. We have amended the site assessment from green to amber and the supporting narrative as a precautionary measure until the local historic value of the buildings can be assessed. This has also been noted in Appendix 3 of the Proposed Plan.

Appendix 2: Representations received on the Environmental Report

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Peter Brett Associates on behalf of Stonehouse Development Agency Ltd		
HM11/003	<p>These responses take account of the proposed change in the site boundary such that the Stonehouse Ahead Candidate Development Framework Site only covers 'Site A' within candidate site HM11/003.</p> <p>Population and human health: Council Red : Respondent Green Biodiversity: Council Red : Respondent Green Soil: Council Amber : Respondent Amber Water: Council Red : Respondent No score Air, noise and light: Council Amber : Respondent Amber Climate change: Council Amber : Respondent Amber Historic and cultural heritage: Council Amber : Respondent No score Material assets: Council Amber : Respondent Green Landscape: Council Red : Respondent Green</p> <p>Stonehouse suffers from inadequate provision of amenities, deprivation, limited employment opportunities and insufficient viable development land within the existing settlement boundary to meet community needs. This necessitates strategic scale settlement to provide effective development land and space for new community facilities including a secondary school, sports facilities, green network enhancements and tourism/leisure uses. Under the control of a single landowner, the Stonehouse Ahead site would provide sufficient development land to accommodate a range of community and economic development uses.</p> <p>The proposed LDP2 strategy of releasing a single relatively small parcel of land east of Stonehouse for development in a piecemeal manner will neither provide the quantity of land required to meet community needs nor catalyse transformative socio-economic regeneration. Instead, the allocation of Stonehouse Ahead site as a Development Framework Site would help to implement. The immediate proximity of the Stonehouse Ahead site to the existing settlement boundary, coupled with the presence of existing and proposed transport infrastructure, would allow strategic scale development at the Stonehouse Ahead site to be integrated with the existing settlement of Stonehouse.</p> <p>The Stonehouse Ahead candidate Development Framework Site can provide in excess of 500 new dwellings within a sustainable and mixed use extension to Stonehouse. This supply of housing would be delivered on a phased basis and would therefore make an important contribution to meeting housing needs over the South Lanarkshire LDP2 plan period and beyond.</p> <p>Whilst presently located within the South Lanarkshire Green Belt and the Mid-Clyde Special Landscape Area (SLA), the Stonehouse Ahead Development Framework Report explains in full why the allocation of the Stonehouse Ahead site would neither affect the functioning or integrity of either</p>	<p>The SEA is an assessment of the current status of the site as presented following the call for sites process and reported in the Environmental Report which accompanied the Main Issues Report.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the SEA site assessment is to ascertain potential environmental impacts and to set out possible mitigation measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset them should the proposed site be progressed. The site assessment also provides an opportunity to identify potential positive environmental effects and to set out appropriate enhancement measures.</p>

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>environmental designation and therefore should be released from both. In short, the Stonehouse Ahead site does not contain landscape features of importance to the SLA and there is no need to restrict development to prevent coalescence or meet other Green Belt objectives, as the River Avon situation on the western edge of the Stonehouse Ahead site would provide a robust and defensible settlement boundary. The existing western settlement boundary takes the form of a linear disused railway cutting presently safeguarded for potential (although unfunded) transport infrastructure, which as a man-made and heavily engineering environment does not represent an appropriate Green Belt boundary. In addition to providing a robust Green Belt boundary, the allocation of the Stonehouse Ahead site as a Development Framework Site would enable the provision of footpaths and cycle links between Stonehouse and existing green networks along the banks of the River Avon, which would be upgraded to form a new Country Park.</p> <p>The proposed masterplan for the allocation of Stonehouse Ahead site as Development Framework Site would safeguard the linear alignment of the disused railway cutting as a potential route for transport interventions. In accordance with the adopted South Lanarkshire Local Transport Strategy (2013) the Stonehouse Ahead masterplan includes a proposed Stonehouse Link Road, which would both provide connectivity to the North and South of Stonehouse and accessibility to development areas within the Stonehouse Ahead site. Stonehouse Development Agency Ltd are committed to financing and developing the Stonehouse Link Road on a phased basis as an integral component of the Stonehouse Ahead Development Framework site. This compares with the A71 Stonehouse Bypass Extension proposal which the linear disused railway cutting is safeguarded for, which has no funding or prospect of delivery by the private sector.</p>	
Lambert Smith Hampton on behalf of Wallace Land		
HM05/001 Shott Farm, Blantyre	<p>The SEA Assessment refers to the Shott Farm site as being on the 'edge of settlement', and further to reference under the Call for Sites Assessment this appears to confirm that the site is 'edge of settlement' and not isolated.</p> <p>The SEA Assessment also states that the Shott Farm site 'will cause additional pressure on services and facilities', but it is respectfully suggested that this observation applies to any potential new housing development site.</p> <p>The Assessment states that 'limited public transport will mean an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and emissions'. However, not only is there a bus stop less than 400 metres from the site, as referenced in the Call for Sites Assessment, but the SEA Assessment also appears to have overlooked that the phase 1 Shott Farm development by Avant Homes will provide a new bus stop on the frontage as it adjoins Hamilton Road as well as a 3 metre wide cycleway. Not only does the bus stop make the phase 2 Shott Farm well positioned relative to public transport, the cycleway can also be accessed and/or extended in order to further ensure that the phase 2 site is well served by sustainable transport opportunities. With all of that in mind, it is clear</p>	<p>The SEA considers the sites to be on the edge of settlement. We have taken a consistent approach with regards to the potential additional pressure on services and facilities caused by sites dependent on their size and location.</p> <p>The SEA is an assessment of the current status of the site as presented following the call for sites process and reported in the Environmental Report which accompanied the Main Issues Report.</p>

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>that the SEA consideration and scoring with regards to availability of sustainable transport, and then by association air quality and emissions, should be recalibrated and the 'Air, Noise and Light' part of the site assessment should be revised from red (major negative effects) to green (positive or neutral effects, or at worst amber (minor negative effects)).</p> <p>The Assessment goes on to make observations with regards to noise and air quality impacts from the A725 and odour from a sewerage works. Whilst it is recognised that the site is in close proximity to the A725, it is clearly the case that development on the proposed phase 2 site would be no closer to the road than the phase 1 Shott Farm site (now under development by Avant Homes) as well as numerous other established residential areas along the length of the A725, and it is therefore not accepted that the impacts of noise and air quality are inevitably severe and/or cannot be dealt with through the scheme design. It is assumed that the sewerage works that are references are those that sit on the eastern edge of East Kilbride, and that being the case there are established areas of housing in equivalent or more close proximity to these works than the proposed phase 2 Shott Farm site, so again this should not be seen as an insurmountable constraint to residential development here. Allied to what is set out above with regards to public transport, these considerations should lead to the scoring for 'Air, Noise and Light' be revised to green or amber, with consequent positive impact on the overall consideration of the site.</p> <p>The SEA Assessment also makes reference to 'local landscape issues'. We have set out our views on visual landscape impact and the 78 landscapes report gives full coverage to this, with the conclusion being that development of this site can be supported within the wider landscape.</p>	<p>The primary purpose of the SEA site assessment is to ascertain potential environmental impacts and to set out possible mitigation measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset them should the proposed site be progressed. The site assessment also provides an opportunity to identify potential positive environmental effects and to set out appropriate enhancement measures.</p>
Lambert Smith Hampton on behalf of Barratt Homes		
<p>CR02/004 Land at Kirkhill Golf Club, Cambuslang</p>	<p>The SEA Assessment states that 'There will be significant pressure on services and facilities' but is respectfully suggested that this observation applies to any potential new housing development site. Moreover, the introduction of additional residents and population will actively help to support local services and facilities.</p> <p>The SEA goes on to make observations with regards to air quality impacts caused by increases in private vehicle use. It is not accepted that the impacts of air quality are inevitably severe and/or that they cannot be dealt with through the scheme design and should not be seen as an insurmountable constraint to residential development here.</p> <p>In terms of the assessments comments on flood risk, we have commented on this in previous sections [representation] and as the SEPA Flood Maps show potential for flooding issues over only a small part of the site it is not anticipated that this issue will pose an insurmountable constraint to development.</p> <p>The SEA Assessment also makes reference to 'local landscape issues' and notes that 'A Scheduled Monument and archaeological trigger map areas are within the site'. In terms of the local landscape our views on visual impact are set out [in the representation] and on the submitted indicative</p>	<p>We have taken a consistent approach with regards to the potential additional pressure on services and facilities caused by sites dependent on their size and location.</p> <p>The SEA is an assessment of the current status of the site as presented following the call for sites process and reported in the Environmental Report which accompanied the Main Issues Report.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the SEA site assessment is to ascertain potential environmental impacts and to set out possible mitigation measures</p>

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>masterplan. Archaeological impact has also been taken account of by our client with the indicative masterplan having been informed by our client's archaeological consultants and in consultation with Historic Environment Scotland.</p>	<p>envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset them should the proposed site be progressed. The site assessment also provides an opportunity to identify potential positive environmental effects and to set out appropriate enhancement measures.</p>
Geddes Consulting; Hallam Land Management		
<p>EK04/004 Jackton Road, East Kilbride</p>	<p>The SEA Site Assessment... is scored as having three positive/no effects, six minor negative effects and no major negative effects. The Council's SEA Site Assessment has been reviewed and updated [by the respondent] as appropriate to take account of the proposal and mitigation measures. The review highlights areas of agreement between the Council and the respondent. It also highlights areas of disagreement and explains the justification for the differences in scoring, taking account of the proposal. The conclusion reached is that the proposal scores more positively than the Council's assessment for the following SEA environmental issues: Population and Human Health; Water and Material Assets. The updated SEA Site Assessment demonstrates that the Site should be scored as having six positive/no effects, three minor negative effects and no significant negative effects. The Site could be considered to have an overall positive impact on the environment.</p> <p>Population and Human Health: Council Amber : Respondent Green The proposal will provide a range of homes, including affordable housing, for the local community. A number of direct and indirect jobs will be created for the local area. The proposal will also incorporate open space provision, including play equipment, in accordance with Council requirements. There are no known contamination, noise or air quality issues on or surrounding the site. Development will result in an increase in vehicle movements in the area, with a minor associated impact to noise and air pollution. The negative impact of the proposal will however be minor and off-set by the benefits of the proposal. It is appropriate to amend the Council's scoring from a negative to positive/no effect.</p> <p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna: Council Green : Respondent Green No explanation for the Council's scoring has been provided. It is however agreed that the proposal will have a positive/no effect, given the low ecological value of the site and the benefits derived from quality landscaping and wildlife networks incorporated into the proposal. It is not anticipated that any protected species are present on the site. Mature trees on the periphery of the site and the hedgerow boundary will be protected and incorporated into the development.</p> <p>Soil: Council Green : Respondent Green No explanation for the Council's scoring has been provided. It is however agreed that development will have a positive/no effect on soil. There is no known contamination on the site. Further investigation and remediation (if required) will be undertaken at a later date. Open space will be incorporated into the proposal, reducing sealing of previously underdeveloped land. The benefits of the development will outweigh the loss of agricultural land in this location.</p>	<p>The SEA is an assessment of the current status of the site as presented following the call for sites process and reported in the Environmental Report which accompanied the Main Issues Report.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the SEA site assessment is to ascertain potential environmental impacts and to set out possible mitigation measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset them should the proposed site be progressed. The site assessment also provides an opportunity to identify potential positive environmental effects and to set out appropriate enhancement measures.</p>

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>Water: Council Amber : Respondent Green SEPA Flood Protection Maps do not identify the site as at risk to any form of flooding. The Council states that... there is potential flood local flood risk from the minor watercourse within the site and another adjacent to it. There is a culverted watercourse running along the western boundary of the site, which opens up to the south west of the site. Homes would not be at risk of flooding due to existing site levels. The proposal will be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment which would ensure no homes are at risk of flooding and that the proposal does not cause flooding outwith the site. SuDS would be incorporated into the proposal which would ensure run-off rates are restricted to Greenfield levels. Given the nature of watercourses on the periphery of the site, there is no evidence to suggest that the site is at risk of flooding which cannot be easily mitigated. As such, the Council's scoring should be revised from a negative effect to a positive/no effect.</p> <p>Air, Noise and Light: Council Amber : Respondent Amber The Council states there would be a ...significant increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. Such impacts would be proportionate to the scale of the site and no greater than sites in the surrounding area. The proposal will be designed around a street hierarchy which encourages walking, cycling and sustainable modes of transport. The Council also states that...there is potential for light pollution. Such impact would again be proportionate to the scale of development and would be in keeping with existing development to the north, including the East Kilbride CGA. The Council's scoring is agreed with, although it is anticipated that such effects will be minor in nature.</p> <p>Climate Change: Council Amber: Respondent Amber The Council indicated that there would be an increase in emissions as a result of increased vehicle trips. Increase in vehicle trips would be inevitable. The proposal will, however, be designed around a street hierarchy which promotes walking, cycling and sustainable transport. The proposal would also incorporate Low and Zero Carbon generating technologies, in accordance with the Scottish Building Regulations, which would mitigate the impact of emissions. While the Council's scoring is agreed with, it is not anticipated that the impact of the proposal will be any greater than similar sites in the area.</p> <p>Historic and Cultural Heritage: Council Green : Respondent Green There are no designations on or within close proximity of the site which will be impacted as a result of the proposal. The Council's scoring is agreed with.</p> <p>Material Assets: Council Amber : Respondent Green The site is currently open agricultural land, with limited existing assets. However, the proposal will provide a range of housing tenures, including affordable homes, for the local community. Open space, including play equipment, will be provided as part of the proposal. While existing site assets are limited, there would be a number of positive assets created as a result of the proposal. All necessary service utilities can be provided on the site. There is capacity within the existing road network to accommodate the proposal with minor upgrade works. The site is also similar in nature to</p>	

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>other Greenfield sites which have been developed or allocated in the area. It is considered that the Council's scoring should be revised from a negative effect to a positive/no effect.</p> <p>Landscape: Council Amber : Respondent Amber The Council draws attention to the sites location on the edge of settlement and its encroachment into the green belt and wider countryside. The site is identified as being within the Plateau Farmlands Landscape Character Area of the South Lanarkshire Landscape Character Assessment (LCA). The LCA indicates that there is some capacity to accommodate low level development with appropriate screening. This is reflected by the Council's granting permission for development to the north east of the site (Ref: EK/17/0135) which is also south of Jackton Road. The issue of development on the skyline is highlighted. The proposal will be carefully designed and sited, and all homes of a domestic scale. Landscaping would be incorporated into the proposal to mitigate its landscape and visual impact. The proposal will be seen within the context of the existing settlement, with existing development to the north situated on the skyline above the site. Seen within the context of existing development, with an appropriate scheme of landscaping, the proposal would have a minor impact on the landscape. The Council's scoring is agreed with.</p>	
Geddes Consulting: CALA Homes		
<p>EK11/006 Braehead Road, Thorntonhall</p>	<p>The SEA Site Assessment... is scored as having six positive/no effects, three minor negative effects and no major negative effects. The Council's SEA Site Assessment has been reviewed and updated [by the respondent] as appropriate to take account of the proposal and mitigation measures. The review highlights areas of agreement between the Council and the respondent. It also highlights areas of disagreement and explains the justification for the differences in scoring, taking account of the proposal. The conclusion reached is that the proposal scores more positively than the Council's assessment for the following SEA environmental issues: Water; Material Assets and Landscape. The updated SEA Site Assessment demonstrates that the Site should be scored as having nine positive/no effects, zero minor negative effects and zero significant negative effects. The site is considered to have an overall positive impact on the environment.</p> <p>Population and Human Health: Council Green : Respondent Green No explanation for the Council's scoring has been provided. The proposal of the site will provide high quality homes for the local community. The proposal will be laid out to encourage walking/ cycling, and is within close walking distance of Thorntonhall Train Station and bus services on East Kilbride Road. Generous and attractive outdoor amenity space would be incorporated into the proposal. There are no known contamination, noise or air quality issues on or surrounding the site. Given the scale of the development, there will be negatable impact to noise and air pollution. The proposal would be situated a sufficient distance from the high-pressure gas pipeline to the east of the site. The Council's scoring is therefore agreed with.</p> <p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna: Council Green : Respondent Green No explanation for the Council's scoring has been provided. It is however agreed that the proposal will have a positive effect. The majority of the site is in agricultural use and has a limited ecological</p>	<p>The SEA is an assessment of the current status of the site as presented following the call for sites process and reported in the Environmental Report which accompanied the Main Issues Report.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the SEA site assessment is to ascertain potential environmental impacts and to set out possible mitigation measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset them should the proposed site be progressed. The site assessment also provides an opportunity to identify potential positive environmental effects and to set out appropriate enhancement measures.</p>

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>value. There are a number of mature trees and hedgerows on the periphery of the site which would be protected and enhanced as part of the proposal. Development would be supported by an Arboricultural Assessment, which would detail protection measures for trees during construction. The enhancement of these areas would establish a strong green network. The site has limited potential for protected species.</p>	
	<p>Soil: Council Green – Respondent Green No explanation for the Council’s scoring has been provided. It is however agreed that development would have a positive effect on soil. There is no known contamination on the site. Further investigation and remediation (if required) will be undertaken at a later date. Amenity space and porous surfaces will be incorporated into the development, reducing sealing of previously undeveloped land. The benefits of the development would outweigh the loss of agricultural land on this occasion.</p>	
	<p>Water: Council Amber : Respondent Green SEPA Flood Protection Maps do not identify the site as at risk to any form of flooding. There is a minor watercourse running along the north east boundary of the site. Development would be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment which would ensure that no home is at risk of flooding and that development does not cause flooding outwith the site. Appropriate site drainage would ensure that run-off rates are restricted to an appropriate level and there would be no pollution to the water environment. There is a minor risk of local flooding, which would be addressed through mitigation resulting from a Flood Risk Assessment. As such, the Council’s scoring should be revised from a minor negative effect to a positive/no effect.</p>	
	<p>Air, Noise and Light: Council Green : Respondent Green No explanation for the Council’s scoring has been provided. It is however agreed that the proposal would have a positive/no effect. Any impacts would be proportionate to the small scale of the site. The site would promote walking/cycling and is within close proximity of public transport links.</p>	
	<p>Climate Change: Council Green : Respondent Green No explanation for the Council’s scoring has been provided. It is however agreed that the proposal would have a positive/no effect. Any impacts would be proportionate to the small scale of the site. The site would promote walking/cycling and is within close proximity of public transport links. Development would also incorporate Low and Zero Carbon generating technologies, in accordance with Scottish Building Requirements.</p>	
	<p>Historic and Cultural Heritage: Council Green : Respondent Green No explanation for the Council’s scoring has been provided. It is however agreed that the proposal would have a positive/no effect. There would be no impact on the setting of the B listed building to the east of the site, given existing screening along the site boundary.</p>	
	<p>Material Assets: Council Amber : Respondent Green The proposal will provide family homes for the local community, in the form of a logical infill development of the existing built form. All necessary services can be provided on the site. Sewerage</p>	

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	<p>capacity would be addressed in collaboration with Scottish Water. The Council has concerns with local road capacity and requires a cumulative Transport Assessment to be submitted including all other sites in Thorntonhall. This requirement is not proportionate to the scale of the development. Any upgrade works to the road network or developer contributions should directly relate to the development. The Council states that... public transport is poor. This position is however is disputed, given that the site is situated in close proximity of a train station providing two services an hour (Glasgow Central and East Kilbride) and local bus services on East Kilbride Road. Local schools are readily accessible via public transport. While Thorntonhall lacks local services, further development in the area would create a better business case for the establishment of businesses. Development would incorporate and enhance existing green assets, including mature trees and hedgerows. It is considered that the Council's scoring should be revised from a minor negative effect to a positive/no effect.</p> <p>Landscape: Council Amber : Respondent Green The Council regards the site as...an isolated site within the greenbelt which impacts on the local landscape... and that... there is potential for coalescence of communities. The site would form a logical infill development between existing built form. Development of the site would have a negatable impact on the local landscape, given that the site would be well screened by existing and proposed planting. The proposal will not result in further coalescence between communities, given that the communities of Thorntonhall and East Kilbride would already be joined as a result of existing LDP allocations. The site would also be seen in the context of existing development and the development density would be low to reflect the semi-rural character of the area. The proposal will support the opportunity for the Council to rationalise the existing settlement boundary of Braehead Road. It is therefore appropriate that the Council's scoring should be revised from a minor negative effect to a positive/no effect.</p>	
Lambert Smith Hampton: Mr and Mrs Ian Harvey		
<p>HM03/001 HM03/002 Ferniegair Hamilton</p>	<p>The SEA Assessment states that the Ferniegair sites 'will cause additional pressures on services and facilities', but it is respectively suggested that this observation applies to any potential new housing development site. Moreover, the introduction of additional residents and population will actually help to support local services and facilities.</p> <p>The SEA goes on to make observations with regards to noise and air quality impacts. Whilst it is recognised that the proposal sites are in close proximity to the M74, it is clearly the case that development would be no closer to the road than the current allocation which has largely been developed. It is not accepted that the impacts of noise and air quality are inevitably severe and/or that they cannot be dealt with through the scheme design and should not be seen as an insurmountable constraint to residential development here.</p> <p>In terms of the assessments comments on flood risk... the SEPA Flood Maps show potential for flooding issues over only a small part of the site it is not anticipated that this issue will pose an insurmountable constraint to development.</p>	<p>The SEA is an assessment of the current status of the site as presented following the call for sites process and reported in the Environmental Report which accompanied the Main Issues Report.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the SEA site assessment is to ascertain potential environmental impacts and to set out possible mitigation measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset them should the proposed site be</p>

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	<p>The SEA Assessment also makes reference to 'local landscape issues'. ... development of this site can be supported within the wider landscape.</p> <p>In terms of the comments on sewerage infrastructure, these contradict the comments made in the Site Assessment papers which advise that 'Ferniegair waste water treatment works currently has capacity to accommodate this development'.</p> <p>We note that in the SEA Assessments that Westwoodhill Recreation Area [EK04/104 for 65 units] gets a red scoring due to the site being 'priority greenspace' and there is also a reference to flood risk and loss of sports pitches. Comments about the West of Redwood Drive site [EK04/003 for 150 units] include that it is physically separated from other residential areas by way of roads and a railway line, again it may be affected by flooding, and that there may be noise and air quality constraints. In light of these comments, some of which are broadly equivalent to the Council Assessment of the Ferniegair sites it is difficult to see what the differentiation is and why these sites have been specifically afforded support ahead of others.</p>	<p>progressed. The site assessment also provides an opportunity to identify potential positive environmental effects and to set out appropriate enhancement measures.</p>
Keppie Planning: The John and Elizabeth Brown Superannuation Fund		
<p>CR02/003 East Greenlees Farm (Phase 2)</p>	<p>We consider that the site can be made deliverable and can contribute to the housing land supply, and, in this regard, we have provided commentary and further justification in response to the SEA criteria (Table 5 of the SEA Environmental Report).</p> <p>Population and Human Health : Council Amber : Respondent Green</p> <p>Question: Is the site located close to sensitive developments and industrial facilities? Respondent: The site is located on the southern boundary of Cambuslang and there are no industrial facilities or sensitive developments in close proximity.</p> <p>Question: Will the site introduce sensitive receptors to areas of potentially poor air quality or noise? Respondent: The development of the site would extend an existing established residential use. There are no known activities in the area which would result in unacceptable noise or air quality impacts on the proposed development site.</p> <p>Question: Will the site promote active travel? Respondent: The site has the opportunity to promote walking and cycling to local facilities, for example, local schools. There is an opportunity through detailed design to create a link to existing areas of informal open space which have been created through the development of the land directly to the north.</p> <p>Question: Is the site located within existing public transport routes? Respondent: There are no bus stops within 400m of the site and Kirkhill train station is located 1300m from the site. Increasing housing in the local area may increase the requirement for services, which in turn would improve the accessibility of the site. The site could therefore be viewed as having a positive effect as this may increase the availability of access to public transport for both new and existing residents. The landowner/developer will seek to engage with local bus operators as part of a Transport Assessment at the application stage.</p> <p>Question: Does the site promote opportunities for social interaction and inclusion?</p>	<p>The SEA is an assessment of the current status of the site as presented following the call for sites process and reported in the Environmental Report which accompanied the Main Issues Report.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the SEA site assessment is to ascertain potential environmental impacts and to set out possible mitigation measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset them should the proposed site be progressed. The site assessment also provides an opportunity to identify potential positive environmental effects and to set out appropriate enhancement measures.</p>

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	<p>Respondent: The proposed development of the site for residential use can promote social interaction and inclusion through good design. This would be subject of a future application at the appropriate juncture.</p> <p>Question: Will the site offer an opportunity to reduce deprivation within a specific or local area?</p> <p>Respondent: There are no known issues of deprivation in the local area.</p> <p>Question: Does the site protect existing amenities or offer the potential to enhance amenities?</p> <p>Respondent: Increased residential development in the area would provide a positive benefit to the local economy with additional footfall.</p>	
	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora : Council Green : Respondent Green The Council have awarded this a green rating... and this rating is not contested.</p>	
	<p>Soil : Council Green : Respondent Green The Council have awarded this a green rating... and this rating is not contested.</p>	
	<p>Water : Council Amber : Respondent Green</p> <p>Question: Is the site located close to water bodies or other water environments?</p> <p>Respondent: There are no known water bodies or water environments on the site. The supporting Flood Risk Statement confirms that subject to appropriate mitigation, the site will not be at risk of flooding. The landowner intends to instruct a Flood Risk Assessment prior to the next stage in the LDP process. Detailed mitigation measures (if appropriate) will be known at that stage.</p> <p>Question: Will the site affect water bodies or other water environments downstream, including their ecological or hydrological status?</p> <p>Respondent: The site will be subject of a Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment, which the landowner intends to instruct, prior to the next stage of the LDP process. As per the supporting Flood Risk Statement, any risk of flooding is likely to be minimal, with appropriate mitigation measures to be incorporated into any proposals for the development of the site.</p> <p>Question: Is the site located on a recognised floodplain or a flood sensitive area?</p> <p>Respondent: From a review of the online SEPA flood maps, it has been established that there are no areas of the site which are at risk from coastal or river flooding. The findings of the supporting Flood Risk Statement have identified that whilst the site is potentially at risk of pluvial flooding, appropriate measures can be introduced to mitigate this risk. Indeed, the landowner intends to commission a Stage 1 Flood Risk assessment (prior to the next stage in the LDP process) to fully address any matters relating to flooding.</p> <p>Question: Will the site affect the groundwater or existing water table status?</p> <p>Respondent: The findings of the Supporting Flood Risk Statement consider that (due to the topography of the site) the site will be at little or no risk of groundwater flooding. In advance of the next stage of the LDP process, the site will be subject of a Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment to confirm this.</p>	
	<p>Air, Noise and Light : Council Amber : Respondent Amber</p> <p>Question: Will the site location introduce or contribute to the deterioration of local air quality?</p>	

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	<p>Respondent: The development of the site will introduce additional vehicular traffic to the area as a result of an increase in residential properties.</p> <p>Question: Will the site significantly increase the need to travel?</p> <p>Respondent: It is anticipated that the main mode of travel to and from the site will be by private car. However, the site is within walking distance to education facilities and local parks.</p> <p>Question: Does the site provide good access to public transport or promote active travel?</p> <p>Respondent: There are no bus stops within 400m of the site and Kirkhill train station is located 1300m from the site. However, increasing housing in the local area will increase the patronage of services, which in turn would lead to operators increasing services and improving the accessibility of the site. The site could therefore be viewed as having a positive effect as this may increase the availability of access to public transport for both new and existing residents.</p> <p>Question: Will the development site potentially introduce biomass installation or other point source emissions sites?</p> <p>Respondent: No.</p> <p>Question: Will the site introduce noise within a recognised Quiet Area?</p> <p>Respondent: There are no recognised Quiet Areas in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Question: Will the site significantly contribute to light pollution?</p> <p>Respondent: The development of the site for residential development will introduce lighting to the area, however it is not expected that this will significantly contribute to light pollution.</p> <hr/> <p>Climate Change : Council Amber : Respondent Green</p> <p>Question: Will the site increase the demand for travel?</p> <p>Respondent: Yes, increasing housing in the local area may increase the requirement for services, which in turn would improve the accessibility of the site. The site could therefore be viewed as having a positive effect as this may increase the availability of access to public transport for both new and existing residents.</p> <p>Question: Is the site connected to existing utilities infrastructure?</p> <p>Respondent: There are no existing infrastructure services on site at present, however given the residential uses in the immediately surrounding area, it is anticipated that relevant services can be provided through the development of the site for residential purposes.</p> <p>Question: Has the site got the potential to generate heat/energy through the use of renewable technology?</p> <p>Respondent: The use of renewable energy sources on site would be investigated/established through the design of the site through future application processes.</p> <p>Question: Does the site layout offer the potential to enhance energy efficiency or renewable technologies?</p> <p>Respondent: The detailed design of the layout has still to be developed, however the use of energy efficient technologies can be investigated at the relevant stage in the design process.</p> <p>Question: Does the site promote the efficient use of existing resources?</p>	

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	<p>Respondent: the detailed design of the site will promote, where possible, efficient use of existing resources.</p> <p>Question: Will the site offer an opportunity for climate change adaptation through the integration of green infrastructure or through the provision of a SUDs scheme?</p> <p>Respondent: It is anticipated that the detailed layout of the site will incorporate green infrastructure and SUDS provision which will offer the opportunity for climate change.</p> <hr/> <p>Historic and Cultural Heritage : Council Green : Respondent Green The Council have awarded this a green rating... and this rating is not contested.</p> <hr/> <p>Material Assets : Council Amber : Respondent Amber Question: Does the site encroach upon areas of open space, greenspace or recreational provision? Respondent: The site would not result in the loss of open space, greenspace or recreational provision. The land is currently agricultural land. Question: Does the site provide access to open space, greenspace or enhance recreational provision? Respondent: Due to the sites location, there is an opportunity through detailed design to create a link to existing areas of informal open space which have been created through the development of the land directly to the north. The site is also within walking distance to Cambuslang public park which is located to the north of the site. Question: Will the site encroach to the wider countryside? Respondent: The site is located on the southern edge of the settlement and currently located as Green Belt land. Question: Will the site facilitate access to the wider countryside? Respondent: The detailed design of the layout of the site can include pedestrian access links to the wider surrounding countryside and beyond. Question: Will the site require additional infrastructure or use existing infrastructure, including drainage, paths and road network? Respondent: Yes, the site will require both new infrastructure and can utilise, where possible, existing infrastructure. Question: Is the site using existing areas of vacant or derelict land? Respondent: No.</p> <hr/> <p>Landscape : Council Amber : Respondent Green Question: 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? Respondent: It is noted that the site lies within the Urban or Urban Fringe Farmland Landscape Character Area (as per SLC LCA Nov 2010). One aspect which this character area seeks to enhance is 'additional woodland planting around settlements'. As noted previously, the landowner has undertaken substantial woodland planting on the southern and eastern boundaries of the site, this would further enhance the settlement of Cambuslang on the southern boundary. The woodland</p>	

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	<p>planting would also aid the screening of existing and proposed development. Question: Will the site offer potential to enhance or restore landscape character? Respondent: The woodland planting would be in line with the SLC LCA's desire to 'encourage an increase in tree cover, particularly around the fringes of settlements'. Question: Is the site located on the existing Greenbelt? Respondent: Yes, whilst the change in land use designation would require a policy review, the LDP process is the most appropriate avenue for such a change, and its current designation should not be viewed negatively.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the site can be viewed positively in terms of the SEA and awarded an overall GREEN rating which would demonstrate that the site is largely free from constraints and would have a limited impact or a positive impact, in some instances, subject to mitigation measures which will be confirmed via detailed technical studies undertaken at the appropriate time.</p>	
Keppie Planning: The John and Elizabeth Brown Superannuation Fund		
<p>CR02/002 East Greenlees Farm (Phase 1)</p>	<p>We consider that the site can be made deliverable and can contribute to the housing land supply, and, in this regard, we have provided commentary and further justification in response to the SEA criteria (Table 5 of the SEA Environmental Report).</p> <p>Population and Human Health : Council Amber : Respondent Green Question: Is the site located close to sensitive developments and industrial facilities? Respondent: The site is located on the southern boundary of Cambuslang and there are no industrial facilities or sensitive developments in close proximity. Question: Will the site introduce sensitive receptors to areas of potentially poor air quality or noise? Respondent: the development of the site would extend and existing established residential use. There are no known activities in the area which would result in unacceptable noise or air quality impacts on the proposed development site. Question: Will the site promote active travel? Respondent: the site has the opportunity to promote walking and cycling to local facilities, for example, local schools. There is an opportunity through detailed design to create a link to existing areas of informal open space which have been created through the development of the land directly to the north. Question: Is the site located within existing public transport routes? Respondent: There are no bus stops within 400m of the site and Kirkhill train station is located 1300m from the site. Increasing housing in the local area may increase the requirement for services, which in turn would improve the accessibility of the site. The site could therefore be viewed as having a positive effect as this may increase the availability of access to public transport for both new and existing residents. The landowner/developer will seek to engage with local bus operators as part of a Transport Assessment at the application stage. Question: Does the site promote opportunities for social interaction and inclusion? Respondent: The proposed development of the site for residential use can promote social</p>	<p>The SEA is an assessment of the current status of the site as presented following the call for sites process and reported in the Environmental Report which accompanied the Main Issues Report.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the SEA site assessment is to ascertain potential environmental impacts and to set out possible mitigation measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset them should the proposed site be progressed. The site assessment also provides an opportunity to identify potential positive environmental effects and to set out appropriate enhancement measures.</p>

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>interaction and inclusion through good design. This would be subject of a future application at the appropriate juncture.</p> <p>Question: Will the site offer an opportunity to reduce deprivation within a specific or local area? Respondent: There are no known issues of deprivation in the local area.</p> <p>Question: Does the site protect existing amenities or offer the potential to enhance amenities? Respondent: Increased residential development in the area would provide a positive benefit to the local economy with additional footfall.</p> <p>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora : Council Green : Respondent Green The Council have awarded this a green rating... and this rating is not contested.</p> <p>Soil : Council Amber : Respondent Green Question: Is the site located on sensitive soils, including agriculturally important or carbon-rich soils? Respondent: A small portion of the site is located on prime agricultural land, however the scale of the prime land is not substantial enough to be retained for agricultural uses and should not restrict development of the wider site. The remaining majority of the site is non-prime. Question: Will the site provide opportunities to enhance existing areas of contaminated land either through capping or remedial work? Respondent: Not applicable.</p> <p>Water : Council Amber : Respondent Green Question: Is the site located close to water bodies or other water environments? Respondent: There are no known water bodies or water environments on the site. The supporting Flood Risk Statement confirms that subject to appropriate mitigation, the site will not be at risk of flooding. The landowner intends to instruct a Flood Risk Assessment prior to the next stage in the LDP process. Detailed mitigation measures (if appropriate) will be known at that stage. Question: Will the site affect water bodies or other water environments downstream, including their ecological or hydrological status? Respondent: The site will be subject of a Flood Risk Assessment, which the landowner intends to instruct, prior to the next stage of the LDP process. As per the supporting Flood Risk Statement, any risk of flooding is likely to be minimal, with appropriate mitigation measures to be incorporated into any proposals for the development of the site. Question: Is the site located on a recognised floodplain or a flood sensitive area? Respondent: From a review of the online SEPA flood maps, it has been established that there are no areas of the site which are at risk from coastal, river or surface water flooding. The findings of the supporting Flood Risk Statement have identified that whilst the site is potentially at risk of pluvial flooding, appropriate mitigation measures can be introduced to mitigate this risk. Indeed, the landowner intends to commission a Stage 1 Flood Risk assessment (prior to the next stage in the LDP process) to fully address any matters relating to flooding. Question: Will the site affect the groundwater or existing water table status? Respondent: The findings of the Supporting Flood Risk Statement consider that (due to the</p>	

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>topography of the site) the site will be at little or no risk of groundwater flooding. In advance of the next stage in the LDP process, the site will be subject of a Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment to confirm this.</p> <p>Air, Noise and Light : Council Amber : Respondent Amber Question: Will the site location introduce or contribute to the deterioration of local air quality? Respondent: The development of the site will introduce additional vehicular traffic to the area as a result of an increase in residential properties. Question: Will the site significantly increase the need to travel? Respondent: It is anticipated that the main mode of travel to and from the site will be by private car. However, the site is within walking distance to education facilities and local parks. Question: Does the site provide good access to public transport or promote active travel? Respondent: There are no bus stops within 400m of the site and Kirkhill train station is located 1300m from the site. However, increasing housing in the local area will increase the patronage of services, which in turn would lead to operators increasing services and improving the accessibility of the site. The site could therefore be viewed as having a positive effect as this may increase the availability of access to public transport for both new and existing residents. Question: Will the development site potentially introduce biomass installation or other point source emissions sites? Respondent: No. Question: Will the site introduce noise within a recognised Quiet Area? Respondent: There are no recognised Quiet Areas in the vicinity of the site. Question: Will the site significantly contribute to light pollution? Respondent: The development of the site for residential development will introduce lighting to the area, however it is not expected that this will significantly contribute to light pollution.</p> <p>Climate Change : Council Amber : Respondent Green Question: Will the site increase the demand for travel? Respondent: Yes, increasing housing in the local area may increase the requirement for services, which in turn would improve the accessibility of the site. The site could therefore be viewed as having a positive effect as this may increase the availability of access to public transport for both new and existing residents. Question: Is the site connected to existing utilities infrastructure? Respondent: There are no existing infrastructure services on site at present, however given the residential uses in the immediately surrounding area, it is anticipated that relevant services can be provided through the development of the site for residential purposes. Question: Has the site got the potential to generate heat/energy through the use of renewable technology? Respondent: The use of renewable energy sources on site would be investigated/established through the design of the site through future application processes.</p>	

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>Question: Does the site layout offer the potential to enhance energy efficiency or renewable technologies? Respondent: The detailed design of the layout has still to be developed, however the use of energy efficient technologies can be investigated at the relevant stage in the design process.</p> <p>Question: Does the site promote the efficient use of existing resources? Respondent: The detailed design of the site will promote, where possible, efficient use of existing resources.</p> <p>Question: Will the site offer an opportunity for climate change adaptation through the integration of green infrastructure or through the provision of a SUDs scheme? Respondent: It is anticipated that the detailed layout of the site will incorporate green infrastructure and SUDS provision which will offer the opportunity for climate change.</p> <p>Historic and Cultural Heritage : Council Green : Respondent Green The Council have awarded this a green rating... and this rating is not contested.</p> <p>Material Assets : Council Amber : Respondent Amber Question: Does the site encroach upon areas of open space, greenspace or recreational provision? Respondent: The site would not result in the loss of open space, greenspace or recreational provision. The land is currently agricultural land.</p> <p>Question: Does the site provide access to open space, greenspace or enhance recreational provision? Respondent: Due to the sites location, there is an opportunity through detailed design to create a link to existing areas of informal open space which have been created through the development of the land directly to the north. The site is also within walking distance to Cambuslang public park which is located to the north of the site.</p> <p>Question: Will the site encroach to the wider countryside? Respondent: The site is located on the southern edge of the settlement and currently located as Green Belt land.</p> <p>Question: Will the site facilitate access to the wider countryside? Respondent: The detailed design of the layout of the site can include pedestrian access links to the wider surrounding countryside and beyond.</p> <p>Question: Will the site require additional infrastructure or use existing infrastructure, including drainage, paths and road network? Respondent: Yes, the site will require both new infrastructure and can utilise, where possible, existing infrastructure.</p> <p>Question: Is the site using existing areas of vacant or derelict land? Respondent: No.</p> <p>Landscape : Council Amber : Respondent Green Question: 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?</p>	

Environmental Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<p>Respondent: It is noted that the site lies within the Urban or Urban Fringe Farmland Landscape Character Area (as per SLC LCA Nov 2010). One aspect which this character area seeks to enhance is 'additional woodland planting around settlements'. As noted previously, the landowner has undertaken substantial woodland planting on the southern boundary of the site, this would further enhance the settlement of Cambuslang on the southern boundary. The woodland planting would also aid the screening of existing and proposed development.</p> <p>Question: Will the site offer potential to enhance or restore landscape character?</p> <p>Respondent: The woodland planting would be in line with the SLC LCA's desire to 'encourage an increase in tree cover, particularly around the fringes of settlements'.</p> <p>Question: Is the site located on the existing Greenbelt?</p> <p>Respondent: Yes, whilst the change in land use designation would require a policy review, the LDP process is the most appropriate avenue for such a change, and its current designation should not be viewed negatively.</p> <hr/> <p>It is therefore considered that the site can be viewed positively in terms of the SEA and awarded an overall GREEN rating which would demonstrate that the site is largely free from constraints and would have a limited impact or a positive impact, in some instances, subject to mitigation measures which will be confirmed via detailed technical studies undertaken at the appropriate time.</p>	

Appendix 3: Reassessment of potential development sites following consultation on the Environmental Report

Potential development sites	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: 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										<p>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 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 significant impact on the setting of the ancient monument (Cot Castle) 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 Green Belt. There will be local landscape issues.</p>
East Kilbride										
Reference: EK10/001 Location: Glassford Road Settlement: Strathaven East Kilbride Area (HA): 4.30 (4.27) Proposed use/units: Housing 40 units										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the Green Belt and wider countryside resulting in local landscape issues. These will require consideration in terms of landscape design and layout. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services, particularly when considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There is limited public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are local road access and sewerage capacity issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area.</p>
Rutherglen and Cambuslang										
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 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.</p>

Potential development sites	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: Bridge Street/ Somervell Street Settlement: Cambuslang Proposal: Development Framework Site										<p>The proposal is for retail and commercial as an extension to Cambuslang town centre and possible park and ride facility for Cambuslang train station. The site has connectivity to the Clyde Estuary SPA. The site may be contaminated industrial land and this will require further investigation. It is adjacent to the 1:200 flood outline of the River Clyde and there has been a previous occurrence of serious flooding. This will necessitate a Flood Risk Assessment prior to development. Buildings associated with Rosebank Dyeworks could potentially be of local historic value which requires further investigation. A Right of Way runs alongside the River Clyde which is adjacent to the site and there are opportunities to connect to the core path network. There are potential road infrastructure issues which may be alleviated through future development.</p>
Clydesdale										
Reference: CL04/002 Location: Leafield 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 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.</p>
Reference: CL28/001 Location: Electrical substation Settlement: Elvanfoot Area (HA): 0.80 (0.92) Proposed use/ units: Employment										<p>There is local flood risk. Given the isolated rural nature of the location and the potential scale and nature of development indicated, the site may have significant negative impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument within the site. The site falls within a gas high pressure grouped buffer and there are pylons across the site.</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 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.</p>

Appendix 4: SEA of additional sites to the Environmental Report

Post MIR additional 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
Hamilton											
Reference:	MIR 115										<p>This is a very large site which is isolated within the Green Belt. There is no public transport due to the site's remote location. Given the size and scale of the site there will be major impacts on services and facilities. This will be exacerbated due to its proximity to Larkhall CGA. The site boundary includes almost all of Millburn SSSI which includes ancient woodland. There will be habitat connectivity issues given the size and scale of the site. Part of the site is within the 1:200 year floodplain. Relative assessments and reduction of the site should be conducted to minimise impacts. There is the potential for light pollution given the location and size of the site. The size of the site will also increase private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area and there are potential impacts on the setting of Category A listed Cambusnethan Priory which will require further consideration. There are sewerage, electricity and road network capacity issues. There are core paths within the site and there are opportunities to develop or improve the access network for active travel or recreational pursuits. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and given its size and location there is likely to be local landscape impact.</p>
Call for Site:											
Location:	Skellyton Farm										
Settlement:	Larkhall Hamilton										
Area (HA):	159.06										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 2500 units										
Reference:	MIR 121									<p>This large site is on the edge of settlement with poor public transport links. There may be impacts on local services and facilities. There are significant habitat connectivity issues as the site is a former SINC which is hydrologically connected to Hamilton Low Parks SSSI (mosaic wetlands). The site is fully within the 1:200 floodplain of the River Clyde. There are potential noise and air quality impacts, including the introduction of sensitive receptors due to the proximity of the M74 motorway and the Raith Interchange. Increased private vehicle use will also impact on local air quality and there will be an increase in emissions. The site is in close proximity to the Battle of Bothwell Bridge battlefield site and there is the potential for impact on the setting of an A Listed Building located adjacent to the site. There are sewerage and local roads issues which require further consideration. There are local landscape issues, including potential impacts on the setting of Bothwell.</p>	
Call for Site:											
Location:	Laighlands										
Settlement:	Bothwell Hamilton										
Area (HA):	6.83										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 200+ units										
Reference:	MIR 125									<p>This isolated site is adjacent to ancient woodlands, the Green Network corridor and a potential Local Nature Reserve. There are potential habitat connectivity issues. A small part of the site is within the 1:200 year floodplain and a surface water flood hazard has been identified on the site. Relative assessments and reduction of the site should be conducted to minimise impacts. An archaeological trigger zone is on the edge of the site and there are potential impacts on the setting of the A listed Crossbaskets Castle which will require further consideration. There are local infrastructure issues with water and sewerage. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA.</p>	
Call for Site:											
Location:	Crossbaskets										
Settlement:	High Blantyre Hamilton										
Area (HA):	2.99										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 9 units										

Post MIR additional 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:	MIR 134										The site is on the edge of settlement but is separated from the existing community by a road bypass. There is poor public transport and the site is adjacent to a potential Local Nature Reserve and a public park. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are infrastructure issues with sewerage, roads and electricity. The site is visually prominent within the Clyde Valley SLA.
Call for Sites											
Location:	Lot 5										
Settlement:	Stonehouse Hamilton										
Area (HA):	2.42										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 33 units										
Reference:	MIR 138										This very large 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. The increase in private vehicle use 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. Part of the site lies within the 1:200 floodplain of the Avon Water and there are other local flood risk issues. There are two archaeological trigger maps within the site and there may be significant impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument (Cot Castle) 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 Green Belt. There will be local landscape issues.
Call for Site:	HM11/003										
Location:	North and West (sites A and B)										
Settlement:	Stonehouse Hamilton										
Area (HA):	39.49										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework mixed use mostly residential										
Reference:	MIR 414										The site is on the edge of two settlements and will cause coalescence of the existing communities of Shawsburn and Ashgill. The size of the site and its location may place pressure on local services. Part of the site is within the 1:200 year floodplain and there are local flood risk issues which will require a Flood Risk Assessment. Given the size of the site there is likely to be an increase in private vehicle use which will lead to local air quality impacts and increased emissions. There are several paths in and around the site. The former railway line is a potential Green Network/core path asset and should be preserved. There are local roads issues and potential sewerage and waste water capacity issues. Most of the site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape and townscape issues given the potential coalescence of communities and its location partly within the Green Belt.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Ashgillhead										
Settlement:	Ashgill										
Area (HA):	12.50										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 150 units										
East Kilbride											The site is isolated within the Green Belt which will limit social interaction and community inclusion. There may be impacts on local services and facilities. 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 the potential for light pollution given the location of the site. There have been previous occurrences of flooding and a Flood Risk Assessment will be required. Immature broadleaved woodland covers much of the site which was grant funded in the past by the Forestry Commission. This will have local biodiversity value. There are potential infrastructure issues related to local roads and sewerage. Local landscape issues are likely given the site's location.
Reference:	MIR 111										
Call for Site:											
Location:	Waterfoot Row										
Settlement:	Thorntonhall										
Area (HA):	5.54										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing ? units										

Post MIR additional 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:	MIR 113										The site is on the edge of settlement and protrudes into the Green Belt. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. Sewerage capacity issues require consideration.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Mounthilly Road										
Settlement:	Chapelton										
Area (HA):	2.24										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing (1.58 ha – 20 units) and greenspace										
Reference:	MIR 114										The site is tenuously located on the edge of settlement within the Green Belt. The size of the site will place pressure on local services, including schools, particularly in combination with other developments locally. There is limited public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions which will also impact on local air quality. There is known flood risk and a minor watercourse runs through the site. A Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are local infrastructure issues related to water, sewerage and roads and local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Newhouses Farm										
Settlement:	Strathaven										
Area (HA):	5.40										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 162 units										
Reference:	MIR 116										The site comprises two sections on the settlement edge. The increase in private vehicle use will result in local air quality impacts and emissions and will potentially place additional pressure on Whirlies AQMA. Part of the site is slightly within an archaeological trigger map area. There are local infrastructure issues including sewerage, roads and electricity.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Old Glasgow Rd										
Settlement:	Nerston										
Area (HA):	4.76										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 140+ units										
Reference:	MIR 119										The site is on the edge of settlement, within the Green Belt and there are local landscape issues. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are significant road access issues to the site and potential sewerage capacity and connectivity issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Kibblestone Place										
Settlement:	Strathaven										
Area (HA):	1.30										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 18 units										
Reference:	MIR 122										The site is on the edge of settlement, within existing public transport routes. There is poor pedestrian access. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are sewerage capacity issues. The site is within the Green Belt and encroaches into the wider countryside. There may be local landscape impacts.
Call for Site:	EK02/002										
Location:	Mid Shawton Farm										
Settlement:	Chapelton										
Area (HA):	0.86										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 25 units										
Reference:	MIR 123										The large site is on the edge of settlement with significant encroachment to the Green Belt and wider countryside. Development of the site will have a significant impact on existing services and facilities. 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. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are listed buildings adjacent to the site which may lead to issues with setting. There are local infrastructure issues, including roads and electricity which will require further consideration.
Call for Site:	EK04/010										
Location:	O'Cathian Farm										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	14.29										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 400+ units										

Post MIR additional 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:	MIR 124										<p>This is a large site within and marginally on edge of settlement with poor access to existing facilities and services. The limited public transport will result in 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 investigation. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy 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 Green Belt and given its size and scale and its proximity to other proposed sites, there are likely to be local landscape issues.</p>
Call for Site:	EK01/002										
Location:	Mid Crosshill Farm										
Settlement:	Auldhouse										
Area (HA):	59.01										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework mixed use including housing										
Reference:	MIR 127									<p>This is a large site isolated within the Green Belt with poor public transport and pedestrian links. The site will place significant pressure on local services and facilities. There are potential hydrological impacts on nearby Blantyre Muir SSSI and local biodiversity interests will require consideration. Ancient woodland overlaps into the site. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There is potential for light pollution given the site's isolated location and size. Increased private vehicle use will result in air quality impacts and elevated emissions. The site is adjacent to the B listed Crutherland House. There are significant infrastructure issues with regards to lack of water supply, sewerage and the road network. The site is within the lower Clyde and Calder Glen SLA and there will be local landscape issues particularly given the site's location and size.</p>	
Call for Site:											
Location:	Crutherland Farm										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	28.01										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 840? units										
Reference:	MIR 131									<p>The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches into the Green Belt. There are poor public transport and active travel links. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are infrastructure issues with sewerage and footpaths which will require consideration. There are local landscape issues.</p>	
Call for Site:											
Location:	Hayhill Road										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	1.22										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 36 units										
Reference:	MIR 132									<p>This is a large site on the edge of settlement which significantly protrudes into the wider countryside and the Green Belt. There will be impacts on local services and facilities. There is no public transport or pathways meaning</p>	
Call for Site:											
Location:	East Kilbride North										
Area (HA):	38.48										

Post MIR additional 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 690 units										an increase in private vehicle use. This and the site's proximity to Whirlies AQMA will impact on local air quality and result in elevated emissions. There is potential for light pollution given the size, location and topography of the site. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is a small archaeological trigger map area within the site. There will be significant impacts on the Category A listed Mains Castle and a B listed asset, including their setting. There are significant infrastructure issues related to roads, water, sewerage and electricity which require consideration. There are local landscape issues given the location, size and topography of the site.
Reference:	MIR 133										The site is on the edge of settlement within the Green Belt. The size of the site will place pressure on local services, including schools, particularly in combination with other developments locally. There is limited public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. There is known flood risk and a minor watercourse runs through the site. A Flood Risk Assessment will be required. There are local infrastructure issues related to water, sewerage and roads and local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Quarryhall										
Settlement:	Strathaven										
Area (HA):	6.93										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 165 units										
Rutherglen and Cambuslang											
Reference:	MIR 139										This is a large site within the Green Belt. Although it is on the edge of settlement, it is separated by the railway line on two sides, which would lead to an isolated community. The site will put pressure on local services. Part of the site is close to Newton Train Station. There is a former SINC within a small section of the site and local biodiversity assets. Part of the site is within the 1:200 year floodplain and there is a surface water flood hazard. A Flood Risk Assessment is required. The size of the site will increase private vehicle use impacting on local air quality and the level of emissions. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is also the potential for noise issues given its proximity to the railway line. There are roads and sewerage capacity issues. A high pressure gas mains pipe runs through the site and power lines lie across it. The site is part of the Green Network corridor and there is a National Cycle Route and wider access paths within the site. The site is within the Lower Clyde and Calderglen SLA.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Newhouse Farm										
Settlement:	Cambuslang										
Area (HA):	40.82										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 1200 units										
Reference:	MIR 140										The site is on the edge of settlement within the Green Belt. There is known local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. An increase in private vehicle use may cause elevated emissions and may impact on air quality within Rutherglen AQMA. There are local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	East Farm Site 2										
Settlement:	Rutherglen										
Area (HA):	4.04										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 121 units										
Reference:	MIR 141										The site is on the edge of settlement within the Green Belt. There is known local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment
Call for Site:											
Location:	East Farm Site 1										

Post MIR additional 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:	Rutherglen										is required. An increase in private vehicle use may cause elevated emissions and may impact on air quality within Rutherglen AQMA. There are local landscape issues.
Area (HA):	4.85										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 145 units										
Reference:	MIR 142										There is known local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required.
Call for Site:											
Location:	East Farm Site 3										
Settlement:	Rutherglen										
Area (HA):	0.81										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 24 units										
Reference:	MIR 143										The site is within settlement and is for mixed use of small existing industrial units and 70 residential units. Site is on brownfield land and there is potential for soil contamination. Part of the site is on the Vacant and Derelict Land Register. Development of the site will remediate contaminated and derelict land. There are known local flood issues and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The site is within the Rutherglen AQMA and is adjacent to a busy road leading to potential impacts from local air quality and noise. The increase in private vehicle use will also lead to an increase in emissions. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. Development on the site will improve townscape by removing the derelict land.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Duchess Road										
Settlement:	Rutherglen										
Area (HA):	3.21										
Proposed use/ units:	Mixed use. 70 housing units										
Reference:											Land currently in the Green Belt to be included within settlement but not allocated for development. However, if development takes place in the future this could put pressure on local services and facilities. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any future development. Future development may result in an increase of private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. The site is within the setting of a Listed Building and an archaeological trigger map is in the south east corner of the area. There is a requirement to ensure path connectivity between the community and the proposed urban park/LNR. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues which require to be addressed for any future development.
Location:	Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 1										
Settlement:	Rutherglen										
Area (HA):	4.45										
Proposed use/ units:	Settlement boundary amendment to align with the boundary of the proposed urban fringe park/LNR										
Reference:											Land currently in the Green Belt to be included within settlement but not allocated for development. However, if development takes place in the future this could put pressure on local services and facilities. There is an opportunity to ensure habitat connectivity with adjacent LNR site. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any future development. Future development may result in an increase of private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. A Listed Building and an archaeological trigger map are within the area and there is the potential for impact on the setting of this asset from future development. There is a requirement to ensure path connectivity between the community and the
Location:	Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 2										
Settlement:	Rutherglen										
Area (HA):	5.57										
Proposed use/ units:	Settlement boundary amendment to align with the boundary of the proposed urban fringe park/LNR										

Post MIR additional 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 urban park/LNR. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues which require to be addressed for any future development.
Blairbeth, Rutherglen – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed Local Nature Reserve is on the edge of settlement. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. Designation will help safeguard and support further development of this community asset which is adjacent to an existing Local Nature Reserve. It will also safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including woodland and riparian habitats as a watercourse runs through the site. Designation will help protect the connectivity of habitats. The woodland within the site serves as a carbon sink and supports the integrity of local air quality. It is close to local schools and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. An archaeological trigger map area is within the site and there is a listed building in close proximity.									
Clydesdale										
Reference:	MIR 112									This is a large site on the edge of settlement and within the Green Belt. It encroaches into the wider countryside. There will be pressure on existing services and facilities. There is limited public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use which will impact on local air quality and the level of emissions. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There are local biodiversity assets linked to the bing within the site. The site is in close proximity to Clyde Valley Woods SAC and Garrion Gill SSSI and a landscaped edge around the site would provide an additional buffer. Off site construction works may impact on the nearby SAC and SSSI. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. Infrastructure issues with road access, road capacity, sewerage and electricity require consideration. There are core paths along the boundary of the site which may afford opportunities for recreational activities. The site is within the Coal Authority referral area. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape issues.
Call for Site:										
Location:	Land north of Law									
Settlement:	Law									
Area (HA):	19.78									
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 600 units									
Reference:	MIR 117									The site is isolated in the Green Belt. There is good connectivity to public transport. There is the potential for pressure on local services, particularly when considered cumulatively with other sites nearby. The site borders and impinges on ancient woodland. It is adjacent to a candidate Local Nature Reserve which is important for its local biodiversity assets. Off site construction works may impact on the nearby SAC, SSSI and NNR. The site is partially within the 1:200 year floodplain and there is local flood risk. The size of the site should be reduced outwith the floodplain and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There is potential for increased private vehicle use which may increase emissions and impact on local air quality. There is potential for noise pollution from the railway which is adjacent to the site and light pollution given the site's location. The site is partially within an archaeological trigger map area and is fully within the Coal Authority referral area. There are infrastructure issues relating to sewerage, roads and electricity. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape issues.
Call for Site:										
Location:	Station Road									
Settlement:	Carluke									
Area (HA):	16.67									
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 250 units									

Post MIR additional 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:	MIR 118										<p>The site is within settlement. The site would create an isolated community, remote from services. There are potential noise and odour impacts from the adjacent industrial estate. The limited public transport would mean an increase in private vehicle use leading to an increase in emissions and impacts on air quality. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The site is partly within an archaeological trigger map area and is fully within a Coal Authority referral area. There are several core paths along the boundaries of the site. Road and sewerage capacity issues require consideration.</p>
Call for Site:											
Location:	Airdrie Road										
Settlement:	Carluke										
Area (HA):	7.40										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 170 units										
Reference:	MIR 126										<p>This is a very large site within settlement and on the settlement edge. It encroaches into the rural area. The site is remote from public transport and will impact on existing services and facilities. There are local biodiversity interests within the site. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The site's location at the M74 corridor could potentially introduce sensitive receptors to noise and air pollution which will require further consideration. There will be an increase in private vehicle use meaning an increase in emissions and impacts on local air quality. The size of the site offers renewable energy opportunities. There are potential sewerage and electricity issues. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape issues.</p>
Call for Site:											
Location:	Wellburn Farm										
Settlement:	Lesmahagow										
Area (HA):	25.30										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 750 units										
Reference:	MIR 128										<p>The site is 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 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 off the identified fluvial flood area. The woodland boundary between the site and the M74 should be maintained to reduce noise and air quality impacts.</p>
Call for Site:	CL01/001										
Location:	Colebrooke										
Settlement:	Abington										
Area (HA):	5.33										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing ? Units										
Reference:	MIR 129										<p>The site is on the edge of settlement. There are local</p>

Post MIR additional 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
Call for Site:											biodiversity interests within the site and potential habitat connectivity issues. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There is a linear monument within the site. There are roads access issues and a water supply asset within the site. The site is within the Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape issues given the site's prominent position.
Location:	Old Bridgend										
Settlement:	Lanark										
Area (HA):	2.78										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing ? units										
Reference:	MIR 130										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. There are potential impacts on biodiversity assets within the site. Off site construction works may impact on the nearby SAC, NNR and SSSI. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. 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 an archaeological trigger map area The site is within Clyde Valley SLA and local landscape issues are likely due to the site's prominent position.
Call for Site:	CL38/001 and part CL38/005										
Location:	Stanmore Road										
Settlement:	Lanark										
Area (HA):	13.19										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 300 units										
Reference:	MIR 135										The site is within settlement on brownfield land. There is the potential for soil contamination from previous use. The site is within the Leadhills Conservation Area and an archaeological trigger map area. There are road access and electricity issues. Although the site is within the Leadhills/Lowther Hills SLA, the site is within the village envelope.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Symington St										
Settlement:	Leadhills										
Area (HA):	1.20										
Proposed use/ units:	Designate as industrial site										
Reference:	MIR 137										The site offers the potential for employment opportunities within the rural area. There are local biodiversity interests which require consideration and opportunities for biodiversity enhancements. This is a brownfield site which was a former open cast compound. Development will enable the land to be brought back into use. There is local flood risk, requiring a Flood Risk Assessment. There is potential for impact on the water environment which will require consideration. The size of the site will introduce light pollution to an area within the countryside. There are opportunities for renewable energy associated with industry. The site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are infrastructure issues regarding sewerage and electricity and the site is within a Coal Authority referral area. There will be local landscape issues given the introduction of industrial buildings to the rural area.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Poneil										
Settlement:	Clydesdale rural										
Area (HA):	45.01										
Proposed use/ units:	Industrial (Extension to Poneil SEIL)										
Reference:											This large site is isolated within the Green Belt. Given the size of the site there may be potential impacts on local services and facilities. There is a limited bus service in close proximity to the site. There is an opportunity to remediate a large area of vacant, derelict and contaminated land which was the location of the former Law Hospital. This also presents an opportunity to enhance the local landscape. A Flood Risk Assessment is required. The size of the site will result in an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. There is a potential light pollution issue given the isolated location of the site. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. The site has existing road access and is adjacent to the A72, however, there is potential for other
Call for Site:											
Location:	Law Hospital										
Settlement:	Law										
Area (HA):	33.46										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – Housing 500 units and employment generating uses										

Post MIR additional 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
											infrastructure impacts. The site is within the Coal Authority referral area.
Reference:											<p>This large site is within settlement and is accessible to the village centre. Although the site offers opportunities for social interaction, the size of potential development could put pressure on local services and facilities. There is ancient woodland, Tree Preservation Orders, watercourses and bat roosts within the site. There is the potential for impact on habitat connectivity. Appropriate surveys are required to ensure that any proposed development does not adversely impact on these biodiversity assets, including the integrity of woodland soils. Given the watercourses on site a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The size of the site will result in an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is a Listed Building within the site and there may be potential impacts on the setting of this asset. However, development offers the potential to restore the existing listing building. An archaeological trigger map area is located within the site. There are core paths and Rights of Way within the site and there may be opportunities to enhance the Green Network. The waste water treatment works requires upgrading. The site forms an important local landscape setting for the area and contains significant woodland features.</p>
Call for Site:											
Location:	Birkwood Estate										
Settlement:	Lesmahagow										
Area (HA):	33.69										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – housing/employment generating uses (hotel/leisure)										

Appendix 5: SEA of legacy sites carried forward from SLLDP

Legacy sites		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
Hamilton											
Legacy Reference:	HM/84/002										The site is on the Green Belt and has connectivity to local biodiversity assets. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required, The site is within a Coal Authority referral area. The site is within settlement boundary and is adjacent to Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	North of Garrion										
Settlement:	Garrion										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 10 units										
East Kilbride											
Legacy Reference:	EK/69/003										The location of the site could impact on the local landscape.
Call for Site:											
Location:	East of Mounthilly Road										
Settlement:	Chapelton										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 20 units										
Legacy Reference:	EK/71/006										Traffic to the potential retail development could affect local air quality and the East Kilbride AQMA. However, the area is linked to existing public transport routes. Increase in personal and commercial traffic could potentially increase vehicle emissions.
Call for Site:											
Location:	EK Town Centre										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Proposed use/ units:	Town Centre Retail Development										
Legacy Reference:	EK/77/004										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect air quality within Strathaven, particularly combined with other developments in the area. The increase in private vehicle use will result in an increase in traffic emissions. There are known flood risk issues and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Crofthead/ Westpark Farm										
Settlement:	Strathaven										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing – 70 units.										
Clydesdale											
Legacy Reference:	CL/04/005										A Development Framework Site now encompasses this site. There is the potential for local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Market Road A										
Settlement:	Biggar										
Proposed use/ units:	Commercial Development Framework Site										
Legacy Reference:	CL/04/006										A Development Framework Site now encompasses this site. No SEA issues identified.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Market Road B										
Settlement:	Biggar										
Proposed use/ units:	Commercial Development Framework Site										

Legacy sites		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
Legacy Reference:	CL/05/001										The size of the site may impact on local services and may increase private vehicle use. This may affect local air quality and increase traffic emissions. The site is close to ancient woodland and the Green Network. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are potential roads and sewerage capacity issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Carlisle Road										
Settlement:	Kirkmuirhill										
Area (HA):	7.58										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 100 units										
Legacy Reference:	CL/06/001										No SEA issues identified.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Wetlea Park, Strathaven Road										
Settlement:	Boghead										
Area (HA):	0.64										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 10 units										
Legacy Reference:	CL/10/017										The site is within settlement. There are potential connectivity issues to the Clyde Valley Woodland SAC. There is potential local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. An increase in private vehicle use may impact on local air quality and result in elevated emissions. The site is within an archaeological trigger map area and is adjacent to a Roman road which could affect historic interests.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Stonedyeke Road										
Settlement:	Carluke										
Area (HA):	5.53										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing (100 units approx) and allotment										
Legacy Reference:	CL/10/020										There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are potential air quality impacts and an increase in emissions due to industrial traffic. The site is partly within an archaeological trigger area. There are several core paths along the boundary of the site. There are road and sewerage capacity issues. The site is fully within a Coal Authority referral area. This site has been resubmitted for housing as part of the call for sites process for LDP2. Please see site reference MIR 118 at Appendix 4.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Castlehill										
Settlement:	Carluke										
Area (HA):	7.48										
Proposed use/ units:	Industry										
Legacy Reference:	CL/12/002										The site is within the core winter foraging range of pink-footed geese. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The site is within an archaeological trigger map area (linear monument) and part of the site is within a Conservation Area.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Heads Inn Farm										
Settlement:	Carnwath										
Area (HA):	1.7										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 20 units										
Reference:	CL/13/003										The site is within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The site is wholly within an archaeological trigger map area and there are various listed buildings within the vicinity. There are road access, sewerage capacity and local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Manse Road										
Settlement:	Carstairs										
Area (HA):	0.44										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 4 units										
Legacy Reference:	CL/23/002										The site lies within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese from Westwater SPA. The site borders an area of long established woodland of plantation origin. The site is partially within an archaeological trigger map area. There are potential sewerage capacity issues. The site is within settlement boundary adjacent to Pentlands SLA and there are local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Carmaben Brae										
Settlement:	Dolphinton										
Area (HA):	2.62										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 10 units										

Legacy sites		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
Legacy Reference:	CL/24/002										The proposal involves the demolition of former industrial premises and reuse for residential development. Due to the nature of the former uses there may be contamination on the site. There are potential impacts on services given the size of the site within a rural location. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. An increase in private vehicle use may impact on local air quality and elevate traffic emissions. There are potential sewerage capacity issues which will require further investigation.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Angus Terrace										
Settlement:	Douglas										
Area (HA):	4.6										
Proposed use/ units:	Residential masterplan site 130 housing units										
Reference:	CL/33/001										There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are site access and sewerage capacity issues. The site is within settlement boundary adjacent to Upper Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Hyndfordbridge										
Settlement:	Hyndfordbridge										
Area (HA):	1.22										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 6 units										
Legacy Reference:	CL/37/014										There is a mix of mature trees within the site which forms part of the Green Network. There are local biodiversity interests within the site. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. Additional traffic may impact on the Lanark AQMA and increase emissions.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Smyllum Park Grazings										
Settlement:	Lanark										
Area (HA):	3.4										
Proposed use/ units:	Industrial										
Legacy Reference:	CL/38/003										The site is located near to the Clyde Valley Woods SAC and Garrion Gill SSSI. There is no direct connectivity between the site and the SAC. Informal recreational pressures are not considered likely to have a significant effect on the site due to the nature of the SAC (gorge woodland). If the site requires to be drained to the Garrion Burn (through the SAC), this would need to be addressed and suitable mitigation measures applied. Limited public transport may increase private vehicle use which may impact on local air quality and increase traffic emissions. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are potential issues with roads and sewerage capacity.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Birks Farm										
Settlement:	Law										
Area (HA):	5.8										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 80 units										
Legacy Reference:	CL/40/001										The site is located within the settlement boundary. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The location of the site could potentially introduce sensitive receptors to poor air quality and increased noise from the proximity of the M74 corridor. An increase in private vehicle use would also elevate traffic emissions. There are potential infrastructure issues for sewerage and electricity and there may be local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Wellburn Farm, Strathaven Rd										
Settlement:	Lesmahagow										
Area (HA):	10.72										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 56 units?										
Legacy Reference:	CL/55/003										The site lies within the core foraging range of pink-footed geese. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The potential development site is adjacent to the main railway line and could result in noise issues. The boundary should therefore be reduced and/or mitigation measures incorporated to minimise noise effects. There are potential sewerage capacity issues. The site is within settlement boundary adjacent to Upper Clyde Valley SLA and there are local landscape issues.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Mill Road										
Settlement:	Thankerton										
Area (HA):	1.91										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 10 units										

Appendix 6: Sites taken forward for development in LDP2

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

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Reference:	MIR 143										The site is within settlement and is for mixed use of small existing industrial units and 70 residential units. Site is on brownfield land and there is the potential for soil contamination. Part of the site is on the Vacant and Derelict Land Register. Development of the site will remediate contaminated and derelict land. There are known local flood issues and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The site is within the Rutherglen AQMA and is adjacent to a busy road leading to potential impacts from local air quality and noise. The increase in private vehicle use will also lead to an increase in emissions. Part of the site is within an archaeological trigger map area. Development on the site will improve townscape by removing the derelict land.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Duchess Road										
Settlement:	Rutherglen										
Area (HA):	3.21										
Proposed use/ units:	Mixed use. 70 housing units										
Reference:	EK04/015										There are good public transport links. Flood Risk Assessment required due to possibility of surface water flooding. The increase in private and commercial vehicle use will impact on emissions and will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is in close proximity to a Listed Building (Millbrae).
Location:	St James Centre (North)										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	2.3										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site Mixed use. Extension to retail. Includes consent for 29 housing units and 8 retail units										
Reference:											The site is close to the town centre with good public transport connections. Proposals will facilitate reuse of brownfield land within settlement. Potential impacts in relation to water, air, noise, light, climate change and material assets are currently unknown and will require further investigation and action. However, the size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. The site is within the setting of several 'A' Listed Buildings, including Lanark County Buildings and Hamilton Sheriff Court House. There are potential positive impacts on townscape.
Location:	University of West of Scotland, Almada St, (Current site)										
Settlement:	Hamilton										
Proposal	Development Framework Site										
Reference:											The site is within settlement. There is the potential for health and wellbeing benefits if end use is for a community stadium. The site is adjacent to a proposed Local Nature Reserve and there is possible connectivity with Langlands Moss LNR. There is potential for light pollution from the stadium lighting which can be mitigated through site design and layout. A potential increase in private vehicle use by stadium visitors may lead to impacts on local air quality and an increase in vehicle emissions. There are opportunities to enhance the existing core path network. There are local landscape impacts which can be mitigated by structural planting along the perimeter of the site.
Location:	Hurlawcrook Road										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):											
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – consent in principle for community stadium										
Reference:											This large site is within settlement and is accessible to the village centre. Although the site offers opportunities for social interaction, the size of potential development could put pressure on local services and facilities. There is ancient woodland, Tree Preservation Orders, watercourses and bat roosts within the site. There is the potential for impact on habitat connectivity. Appropriate surveys are required to ensure that any proposed development does not adversely impact on these biodiversity assets, including the integrity of
Call for Site:											
Location:	Birkwood Estate										
Settlement:	Lesmahagow										
Area (HA):	33.69										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – housing/employment generating uses (hotel/leisure)										

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
											woodland soils. Given the watercourses on site a Flood Risk Assessment is required. The size of the site will result in an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is a Listed Building within the site and there may be potential impacts on the setting of this asset. However, development offers the potential to restore this building. An archaeological trigger map area is located within the site. There are core paths and Rights of Way within the site and there may be opportunities to enhance the Green Network. The waste water treatment works requires upgrading. The site forms an important local landscape setting for the area and contains significant woodland features.
Reference:											This large site is isolated within the Green Belt. Given the size of the site there may be potential impacts on local services and facilities. There is a limited bus service in close proximity to the site. There is an opportunity to remediate a large area of vacant, derelict and contaminated land which was the location of the former Law Hospital. This also presents an opportunity to enhance the local landscape. A Flood Risk Assessment is required. The size of the site will result in an increase in private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. There is a potential light pollution issue given the isolated location of the site. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. The site has existing road access and is adjacent to the A72, however, there is potential for other infrastructure impacts. The site is within the Coal Authority referral area.
Call for Site:											
Location:	Law Hospital										
Settlement:	Law										
Area (HA):	33.46										
Proposed use/ units:	Development Framework Site – Housing 500 units and employment generating uses										
Reference:											Potential impact on Clyde Valley Woodlands SAC. Rural roads. There are potential local access issues which require further consideration. The proposed new settlement is within the Clyde Valley SLA. Design and layout should be sympathetic to local landscape character.
Location:	Blaircross Near Crossford Clydesdale New Settlement										
Reference:											Avoid further extension of proposed settlement to the west due to close proximity of motorway.
Location:	Devonburn Nr Lesmahagow Clydesdale New Settlement										
Reference:											The proposed settlement is adjacent to woodland of plantation origin. Although it is within the buffer zone of Westwater SPA, there is no ground within the proposed settlement for foraging of Pink Footed Geese.
Location:	Kaimend Near Carnwath Clydesdale New Settlement										
Reference:											No SEA issues identified.
Location:	Limekilnburn Hamilton New Settlement										
Reference:											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,
Location:	EK04/003 West of Redwood Drive										
Settlement:	East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	5.90 (6.19)										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 120 units										

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
											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:	EK10/002										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the Green Belt and wider countryside resulting in significant local landscape issues. These will require consideration in terms of landscape design and layout. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services due to the site size and when considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There is no public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. There is the potential for light pollution due to the site's location. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are road access and infrastructure issues, including sewerage capacity, which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites.
Location:	East Overton Extension										
Settlement:	Strathaven East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	10.12 (12.36)										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 200 units										
Reference:	EK10/001										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the Green Belt and wider countryside resulting in local landscape issues. These will require consideration in terms of landscape design and layout. There will be pressure on existing facilities and services, particularly when considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area. There is limited public transport meaning an increase in private vehicle use and subsequent emissions and impacts on local air quality. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment is required. There are local road access and sewerage capacity issues which should be considered cumulatively with other potential sites in the area.
Location:	Glassford Road										
Settlement:	Strathaven East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	4.30 (4.27)										
Proposed use/ units:	Housing 40 units										
Reference:	EK11/001										The site is on the edge of settlement and encroaches to the Green Belt 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. 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.
Location:	Peel Road										
Settlement:	Thorntonhall East Kilbride										
Area (HA):	9.52 (9.62)										
Proposed use/ units:	Residential Masterplan Site Housing 160 units										
Reference:	East Whitlawburn										The site is within settlement. Development on the site will replace existing homes with modern ones which will benefit health and wellbeing. The site is close to services and amenities and there may be improvements to the local landscape. There is local flood risk. The size of the site offers potential renewable energy opportunities. There is potential for pressure on the road network.
Location:	Cambuslang										
Settlement:	7										
Proposed use/ units:	Residential Masterplan Site										

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2		Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Reference:	MIR 137										<p>The site offers the potential for employment opportunities within the rural area. There are local biodiversity interests which require consideration and opportunities for biodiversity enhancements. This is a brownfield site which was a former open cast compound. Development will enable the land to be brought back into use. There is local flood risk, requiring a Flood Risk Assessment. There is potential for impact on the water environment which will require consideration. The size of the site will introduce light pollution to an area within the countryside. There are opportunities for renewable energy associated with industry. The site is within an archaeological trigger map area. There are infrastructure issues regarding sewerage and electricity and the site is within a Coal Authority referral area. There will be local landscape issues given the introduction of industrial buildings to the rural area.</p>
Call for Site:											
Location:	Poneil										
Settlement:	Clydesdale rural										
Area (HA):	45.01										
Proposed use/ units:	Industrial (Extension to Poneil SEIL)										
Reference:	CL41/004										<p>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.</p>
Location:	Balgray Road Coalburn Road										
Settlement:	Lesmahagow										
Area (HA):	2.39										
Proposed use/ units:	Business Industrial Settlement boundary amendment										
Reference:	Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 1										<p>Land currently in the Green Belt to be included within settlement but not allocated for development. However, if development takes place in the future this could put pressure on local services and facilities. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any future development. Future development may result in an increase of private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. The site is within the setting of a Listed Building and an archaeological trigger map is in the south east corner of the area. There is a requirement to ensure path connectivity between the community and the proposed urban park/LNR. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues which require to be addressed for any future development.</p>
Location:	Rutherglen										
Settlement:	4.45										
Area (HA):	Settlement boundary amendment to align with the boundary of the proposed urban fringe park/LNR										
Proposed use/ units:											
Reference:	Blairbeth Fernbrae Avenue 2										<p>Land currently in the Green Belt to be included within settlement but not allocated for development. However, if development takes place in the future this could put pressure on local services and facilities. There is an opportunity to ensure habitat connectivity with adjacent LNR site. There is local flood risk and a Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any future development. Future development may result in an increase of private vehicle use which will increase emissions and impact on local air quality. A Listed Building and an archaeological trigger map are within the area and there is the potential for impact on the setting of this asset from future development. There is a requirement to ensure path connectivity between the community and the proposed urban park/LNR. There are road access and sewerage capacity issues which require to be addressed for any future development.</p>
Location:	Rutherglen										
Settlement:	5.57										
Area (HA):	Settlement boundary amendment to align with the boundary of the proposed urban fringe park/LNR										
Proposed use/ units:											

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2	Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Reference: Location: Off Crookedshields Road 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: Symington Settlement: Clydesdale Area (HA): Proposed use/units: Potential train station site										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.
Reference: Location: Law Settlement: Clydesdale Area (HA): Proposed use/ units: Potential train station site										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.
Blairbeth, Rutherglen – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed Local Nature Reserve is on the edge of settlement. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. Designation will help safeguard and support further development of this community asset which is adjacent to an existing Local Nature Reserve. It will also safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including woodland and riparian habitats as a water course runs through the site. Designation will help protect the connectivity of habitats. The woodland within the site serves as a carbon sink and supports the integrity of local air quality. It is close to local schools and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. An archaeological trigger map area is within the site and there is a Listed Building in close proximity.									
Langlands Moss Local Nature Reserve, East Kilbride - proposed boundary change	The proposed extension is within the Green Belt and the Strategic Green Network. It will safeguard the existing LNR as it will act as a buffer from future development. The proposed extension includes areas of mixed/deciduous woodland which form part of the habitat connectivity around Langlands Moss to be safeguarded. There is potential to manage areas of conifer plantation woodland and wet grassland so that existing peat resources can function as carbon stores and as part of the bog habitat. Both the peatland and woodland serve as important carbon sinks. There will be opportunities to extend the existing footpath provision and protect a valued local landscape asset.									
Hamilton Low Parks, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard greenspace within the urban area. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. The site is also within the Strategic Green Network and designation may offer future opportunities to contribute to existing strategic walking and cycling routes. The majority of the site (except South Haugh) is within the designated Hamilton Low Parks SSSI. South Haugh is also an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. Ancient woodland is also within the site and there are riparian habitats as the River Clyde flows through it. Designation will help protect these biodiversity assets and also the existing flood plain. The site provides a natural buffer from the M74 motorway which runs through part of the site. The woodland serves as an important carbon sink and contributes positively to local air quality. The site is within the designated historic battlefield of Bothwell Bridge and an archaeological trigger map area. Scheduled Monuments are adjacent to the site. Designation of LNR will strengthen current protections for these historic assets. The site is within the Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area.									
Mossneuk, East Kilbride – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard priority greenspace and the Green Network for the local community. There are local biodiversity interests and designation will protect these assets and habitat connectivity. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. The woodland within the site serves as a carbon sink. Designation will provide opportunities to develop the path network which will help to integrate the communities surrounding the site and will afford protection to the local landscape. It is close to a local primary school and a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities.									
James Hamilton Loch, East Kilbride – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard a well used community resource in an attractive setting. The site forms part of the James Hamilton Loch. There are local biodiversity assets within the site. It is within the setting of Mains Castle, which is a Listed Building. Potential future development of Stewartfield Way road through the City Deal Programme may impinge on the proposed LNR boundary and disturb local wildlife during construction.									
Jock’s Burn, Carluke – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard well used greenspace within the urban area and will encourage recreational activities. It is adjacent to a local primary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. Designation will protect habitat connectivity and local biodiversity assets, including woodland and riparian habitats. The woodland serves as a carbon sink. Several water courses, including Jock’s Burn, run through the site. Serious flooding incidents have occurred in the past and the site acts as a natural SUDS. There will be opportunities to develop and maintain the existing path network. The site is an attractive feature of the existing settlement and designation will help protect this valued local landscape and the Green Network.									
Milton, Carluke – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR is on the Vacant and Derelict Land Register and designation will provide an opportunity to develop previously used land. It will formalise the area for use by the community for recreational activity and will provide opportunities to develop the path network. It is close to Carluke Railway Station with Park and Ride car park. It is near to the proposed LNR at Jock’s Burn. Designation will help protect biodiversity assets, including ancient woodland and riparian habitats at Jock’s Burn. The woodland serves as an important carbon sink. The site is within the Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area and will improve the visual impact of the local area.									

Sites taken forward for development in LDP2	Population and human health	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	Air, noise and light	Climate change	Historic and cultural heritage	Material assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation and enhancement measures
Westburn Road, Cambuslang – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR will safeguard priority greenspace and the Green Network within the urban area. It will provide recreational opportunities to local communities which will contribute to health and wellbeing. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. Designation will provide opportunities to develop and maintain the existing path network. It is adjacent to a nursery school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. An archaeological trigger map area runs across the site. The proposed LNR is adjacent to Westburn Road which may be subject to future development as part of the Community Growth Area. Designation will safeguard a local landscape asset.									
Holmills, Cambuslang – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard priority greenspace and Green Network within the urban area. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. It is adjacent to a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. Designation may offer opportunities to enhance walking and cycling routes and may improve connectivity of surrounding communities. The site was previously vacant and derelict land but now provides a valued greenspace resource to the local communities. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire.									
Udston and Glenlee, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR will safeguard priority greenspace within the urban area. It forms part of the Green Network. Given its position adjacent to a secondary school and near to three primary schools it will provide opportunities for outdoor learning and recreational activities. Designation will safeguard local biodiversity assets, including the woodland and water courses within the site. The woodland serves as a carbon sink. There will be opportunities to further develop the existing path network which includes a Right of Way. The valued, local landscape will be protected from future development									
Backmuir Woods, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of Local Nature Reserve will safeguard greenspace within the urban area. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. The site is also within the Green Network and designation may offer future opportunities to enhance existing amenity and facilities, including the path network. It will safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including ancient, semi natural woodland which covers the majority of the site and forest soils. Designation of LNR will help protect the water environment of the various water courses within the site. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. It is adjacent to two local primary schools and a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. The site is within the designated historic battlefield of Bothwell Bridge and an archaeological trigger map area. Designation of LNR will strengthen current protections for these historic assets. The site provides a positive contribution to townscape.									
Cadzow Glen, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard greenspace within the urban area. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. Designation may offer opportunities to enhance existing amenity and facilities, including the path network. Designation will safeguard habitat connectivity corridors and riparian habitats (Cadzow Burn). It is adjacent to a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. The site forms part of the setting of a Conservation Area. It is surrounded by a wide range of Listed Buildings, adding to the attractiveness of the area.									
Stonehouse Park, Stonehouse – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR is close to settlement and is within the Green Belt. Part of the site is currently formal recreational ground and a public area and provides local recreational opportunities. There are local biodiversity assets, including woodland and riparian habitats at the River Avon. An archaeological trigger map is within the site which forms part of the setting of the Listed Buildings at either side of it. It is within the Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area.									
Neilsland and Earnock, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard long established greenspace within the urban area. It is adjacent to Hamilton Community Growth Area and will provide these and existing surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. Designation may offer future opportunities to enhance existing amenity and facilities, including the path network which will improve connectivity of communities. It will safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including ancient, semi natural woodland and watercourses within the site and protect habitat connectivity. The woodland serves as an important carbon sink and makes a positive contribution to local air quality. It is adjacent to two local primary schools and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. An archaeological trigger map area is on the edge of the proposed LNR. The site provides a positive contribution to townscape.									
Blantyre, Bothwell and Uddingston – Clyde Corridor/Redlees – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	Designation of LNR will safeguard greenspace on the urban edge. It will provide surrounding communities with local recreational facilities and will encourage outdoor activity to improve health and wellbeing. The site is within the Strategic Green Network and designation may offer future opportunities to contribute to existing strategic walking and cycling routes. The majority of the site is within the designated Bothwell Castle Grounds Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Ancient, semi natural and woodland of long established plantation origin cover large areas of the site. There are also important riparian habitats as the River Clyde flows through the site. Designation of LNR will help protect these biodiversity assets and forest soils from future development. The woodland acts as a carbon sink and safeguarding it will also help sustain local air quality. It is adjacent to a local primary school and a secondary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. The designated Bothwell Castle Grounds Quiet Area is within the site. Several Scheduled Monuments are located within the site. Designation of LNR will not only offer additional protection to these assets but will also open up managed access to historic and natural resources to communities. An archaeological trigger map area is also within the site. The site is within the Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area.									
Millheugh and Greenhall, Hamilton – Proposed Local Nature Reserve	The proposed LNR is on the edge of settlement and is well used by the local community. Designation will help safeguard and support further development of this community asset which also forms part of the Strategic Green Network. It will also safeguard existing biodiversity assets, including ancient woodland and riparian habitats as several water courses run through the site. Designation will help protect the connectivity of habitats of important wildlife corridors to the Rotten Calder. The proposed area is an important biodiversity site in South Lanarkshire. The woodland within the site serves as a carbon sink and supports the integrity of local air quality. It is adjacent to a local primary school and will provide a useful resource for outdoor learning activities. The site provides setting for several listed buildings adjacent to it. An archaeological trigger map area is within the site. The site is within the Clyde Valley Extension Special Landscape Area.									

Appendix 7: Prediction and evaluation of the effects of the policies of LDP2

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

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

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

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



South Lanarkshire
Local Development Plan 2

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

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

