

South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan Main Issues Report



May 2012



Strategic Environmental Assessment



Community and
Enterprise Resources

For further information or to enquire about having
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SEA Environmental Report – Cover Note

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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

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

The preparation of the SLLDP is a requirement of Part 2 of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006, and will replace the South Lanarkshire Local Plan that was adopted in 2009.

SEA Methodology

The SEA follows a prescriptive process that allows environmental considerations to be integrated into the preparation of the SLLDP and accompanying MIR, whilst allowing the public and stakeholders the opportunity to comment upon both the MIR and the proposed SLLDP and the SEA. The SEA process follows an established and systematic method of testing the development of the plan, predicting the environmental effects, whilst 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, an understanding of the local environment is required along with the identification of key issues affecting the local area, including:

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

medieval burghs. Historic assets provide the region with a rich cultural identity, important for enhancing the quality of life, providing a sense of identity and a vital contributor to the areas economy. On a population basis there are areas with greater levels of vacant land, whilst there are areas with reduced recreational areas. South Lanarkshire has a number of purpose-built facilities including sports facilities and community halls, promoting active lifestyle and providing areas for community use. Although waste generation is increasing across South Lanarkshire, the level of recycling and street cleanliness remains consistently above the Scottish average.

Developing strategic alternatives

Alternatives to the delivery of the policy direction for the proposed SLLDP are set out within the MIR. The assessment identified that the continuation of the current adopted SLLDP falls short in delivering the legislative changes that the Council are required to consider within the context of a Local Development Plan. It was concluded that the development of a SLLDP that generates sustainable growth against a low carbon economy. This approach considers the issues that were in the other alternatives within the assessment whilst at the same time promoting sustainable development within South Lanarkshire.

Testing the MIR against environmental objectives

The MIR was initially assessed against environmental objectives (SEA Objectives) to determine its environmental performance. As a result of the assessment, the Objectives set out within the Themes were re-drafted before the development of the preferred and alternative policy approaches set out within the MIR.

Predicting and evaluating the effects of the MIR

The policy alternative within the MIR along with the proposed development sites were assessed to determine the impact the Plan and proposed sites would have on the local community and environment. Overall, it is considered that the MIR would have a significant benefit to the population of South Lanarkshire, with the potential for environmental gains highlighted. The assessment illustrated that the principles of sustainability were considered through the proposed policy direction set out within the MIR. However the proposed development sites submitted as part of the pressure for change process within the MIR and part of the spatial strategy did not fully support the sustainability of the SLLDP. As a result further consideration should be given to the sites take forward within the SLLDP in order to improve the linkage between the local environment, sustainable lifestyles and the potential for promoting sustainable economic development across the community. The assessment highlighted a series of mitigation and enhancement measure for further consideration and provided key recommendations for consideration within the finalising of the pressure for change sites considered through the adoption of the SLLDP. Below are a list of the key recommendations and the action taken into account in finalising the pressure for change sites;

- Many of the proposed 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 dwellings where appropriate.
- The demand for travel is a major issue with many of the proposed development sites situated either in rural locations or in areas where access to public transport is limited. The use of active travel through the core path network or enhancing the public transport network should be encouraged.
- Settlement identity is important for communities and therefore any proposed development that spans across neighbouring communities should be restricted to maintain individual community identity.

- Proposed development sites that potentially affect designated habitats or other sensitive habitat areas should be discouraged with Green Network and Greenspace promoted to soften local landscape issues and promote both recreational use and habitat expansion.
- Appropriate Assessments will need to be conducted for proposed sites that potentially affect designated sites and/or the designated features.
- Sites that have been identified as flood risk areas should be discouraged or mitigation measures should be promoted where appropriate or where flooding remains a risk development should be discouraged.
- Developments close to riverbanks should be discouraged as these will significantly affect the quality and status of the water environment.
- The potential for increased vehicle use is of concern particularly across the rural development sites. Consideration should be given to local air quality sensitive areas and the potential contribution such development(s) could have particularly where numerous development sites have been identified.
- Minimise the risk of introducing sensitive receptors to areas that are already identified as having a significant air or noise issue this could result in the need to declare a noise or air quality management area.
- Several sites have been identified within or close to conservation areas, therefore the development should only be promoted if it does not distract from the historical setting of the area.
- Sites that are within the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site (WHS) should be discouraged.
- Promote the use of vacant and derelict land, particularly within the rural areas.
- Due to the size of many proposed developments consideration should be given to localised landscape issues, particularly in areas with several proposed sites. The incorporation of greenspace and habitat expansion can be used in mitigating against visual issues.

Proposed measures to monitor the proposed LDP

The development of a monitoring plan is intended to assist in the early identification of environmental issues (either positive or negative) associated with the implementation of the SLLDP. It is intended that the monitoring plan will be conducted through the monitoring requirements of a Local Development Plan. In order to reduce potential duplication of effort, the development of the monitoring plan will be undertaken during the preparation of the proposed SLLDP, with the consideration given to appropriate comments received through the consultation process of the MIR.

Conclusions

The SEA process has been used to assist in the drafting of the SLLDP, with the result showing that the policy direction proposed through the MIR should have a strong positive impact on the local community and the environment in which they live in. The drafting of the SLLDP has incorporated sustainability within the Aims of the plan.

In accordance with the SEA legislation, the draft ER will be made available for public consultation along with the MIR for a period of 7 weeks.

The follow provides timescales in the development of the SLLDP and its SEA:

Milestone	Expected date
Draft Environmental Report consultation period commences	May 2012
MIR Consultation Deadline	June 2012
SLLDP and Environment Report consultation	Late 2012
Post adoption SEA statement	2014

Comments on the ER should be sent to the contact details below:

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1. Introduction

Background

1.1 South Lanarkshire Council has undertaken a Main Issues Report (MIR) as part of the development of the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (SLLDP) for consultation. The preparation of the MIR has been informed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

1.2 This report constitutes the draft Environmental Report (ER) in accordance with the requirements of the European Community (EC) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) and the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the SEA Act). The ER illustrates the SEA process and the identification of all potentially significant environmental effects (both positive and negative) associated with the MIR and the eventual implementation of the SLLDP, with the overall process aiming to:

- Identify relevant environmental issues associated with the SLLDP, providing a high level of environmental protection and the integration of environmental decision making into the preparation of the proposed SLLDP through the MIR;
- Assess the potential for alternatives to the proposed SLLDP through consideration of other policy options and delivery methods whilst taking into account the overall Vision and geographical scope within the MIR;
- Evaluate the likely significant environmental effects associated with the policies of the proposed SLLDP to ensure appropriate environment issues are identified, described, evaluated and taken into account within the MIR and through the development of the plan; and
- Provide an early opportunity for public participation in environmental decision making.

Purpose of the ER

1.3 The purpose of an ER is to support the consultation of the MIR and the development of the SLLDP by:

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

1.4 The ER is intended to allow decision-makers, the Consultation Authorities (CAs), the public and other stakeholders to understand the likely significant impacts associated with the SLLDP before it is finalised and identify the measures taken to prevent, reduce and offset such effects. The MIR and the ER have been made available to the public and CAs as part of a public consultation exercise which is required by the SEA Act.

The CAs are defined within the SEA Act as:

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

1.5 The SEA Act defines the key stages of SEA as:

<i>Screening</i>	Determination of whether the Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and whether an SEA is required, however the preparation of a Local Development Plan requires that a SEA is undertaken.
<i>Scoping</i>	Identification of the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report, and the consultation period for the report, in consultation with the CAs.
<i>Draft Environmental Report</i>	Publication of the draft Environmental Report on the MIR and the proposed pressure for change sites which includes summary of SEA process and consultation process to-date, and provides an evaluation of the likely significant effects of the policy options to be considered through the development of the Local Development Plan.
<i>Environmental Report</i>	Publication of the Environmental Report on the Local Development Plan which includes summary of SEA process and consultation process including the comments from the MIR stage and the finalising of the pressure for change sites, and the evaluation of the likely significant effects on the environment through adoption of the Local Development Pan
<i>Post-Adoption</i>	Provides information on the adopted Plan and how consultation comments have been taken into account along with the detailed methods for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the Local Development Plan implementation
<i>Monitoring</i>	Proposed framework for monitoring the potential significant effects of implementing the Local Development Plan

1.6 The ER describes both the assessment and evolutionary drafting of the policy options within the MIR, the proposed Vision, Themes and Objectives along with the preferred and alternative policy directions, identifying recommended measures to prevent, reduce and mitigate any potentially significant negative environmental effects, whilst providing measures to improve or enhance the positive environmental effects of implemented SLLDP. The ER also begins to set out a proposed framework for monitoring the SLLDP for the early identification of any future effects.

Consultation process

1.7 In accordance with the SEA legislation, the ER will be made available for public consultation along with the MIR and the proposed pressure for change sites for a period of seven weeks. Early engagement with the CAs (see **Appendix 1**, Scoping Response) and partnership stakeholders has already taken place and these discussions/representations have informed the MIR and the SEA process.

1.8 Throughout the ER particular questions are highlighted in yellow boxes, to which the Council seeks responses to assist in the consultation process. Comments on other aspects of the ER either in general or specifically will also be welcomed. Comments should be sent to the contact details on page 1 (**Cover Note**) of the ER.

2. Background to the MIR

Plan context and overview

2.1 Preparation of the SLLDP is a requirement of Part 2 of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006. This requires planning authorities to prepare local development plans for all parts of their area and allows for different local development plans to be prepared for different purposes for the same part of any area, in this instance the specific issue is for development. In preparation of the development of the proposed local development plan the Council must first identify the key issues affecting the area and set out the policy direction of the proposed plan. This is undertaken through preparation of an MIR which is consulted upon prior to the development of the proposed plan.

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

2.3 The SLLDP aims to deliver the following draft objectives, set out within the MIR:-

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

2.4 The SLLDP is a spatial strategy based upon the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan's wider environmental framework for the 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. The SLLDP will build on these principles and develop a plan that conforms to these principles and meets the aims and objectives of other South Lanarkshire strategies such as the Council Plan, the Sustainability Strategy, the Local Housing Strategy and the Local Transport Strategy. This will be presented by maps of the area and a written statement setting out the key policies and proposals of the SLLDP. Consideration is being given to minor proposals and detailed policies relating to development management being presented in supplementary guidance.

Relationship with other key Plans, Policies, Strategies and environmental objectives and assessment

2.5 The SLLDP will link with other existing Plans, Policies and Strategies (PPS), whilst at the same time it is intended that the plan will be influenced by and have an influence on future strategic planning within the Council in delivering the agreed vision for South Lanarkshire. The proposed SLLDP should provide a platform for the delivery and integration of the Council's environmental objectives to contribute directly towards sustainable economic growth across the Council area.

High-level policy assessment

2.6 The proposed SLLDP will be directly and indirectly influenced by a number of International, National and Regional PPS (see **Figure 1**). The relationship between the SLLDP and other PPS of International, National, and Local significance are required to be analysed as part of the SEA process. This has been undertaken at the MIR stage of the development process and as such a list of existing PPS has been gathered to consider their objectives and how they may affect or be affected by the proposed SLLDP, and how they relate to relevant SEA issues (see **Appendix 2** for

the full policy assessment). Their policy objectives, where appropriate, were used to inform the environmental objectives for the SEA (see the **Scoping Report** for the development of the SEA objectives).

2.7 An assessment was undertaken during the MIR stage to screen the policy objectives of the International, National and Regional PPS against the Vision, Themes and Objectives of the MIR. The assessment considered the scale by which the proposed SLLDP may deliver the PPS objectives and highlighted the variety of policy areas potentially covered by the plan.

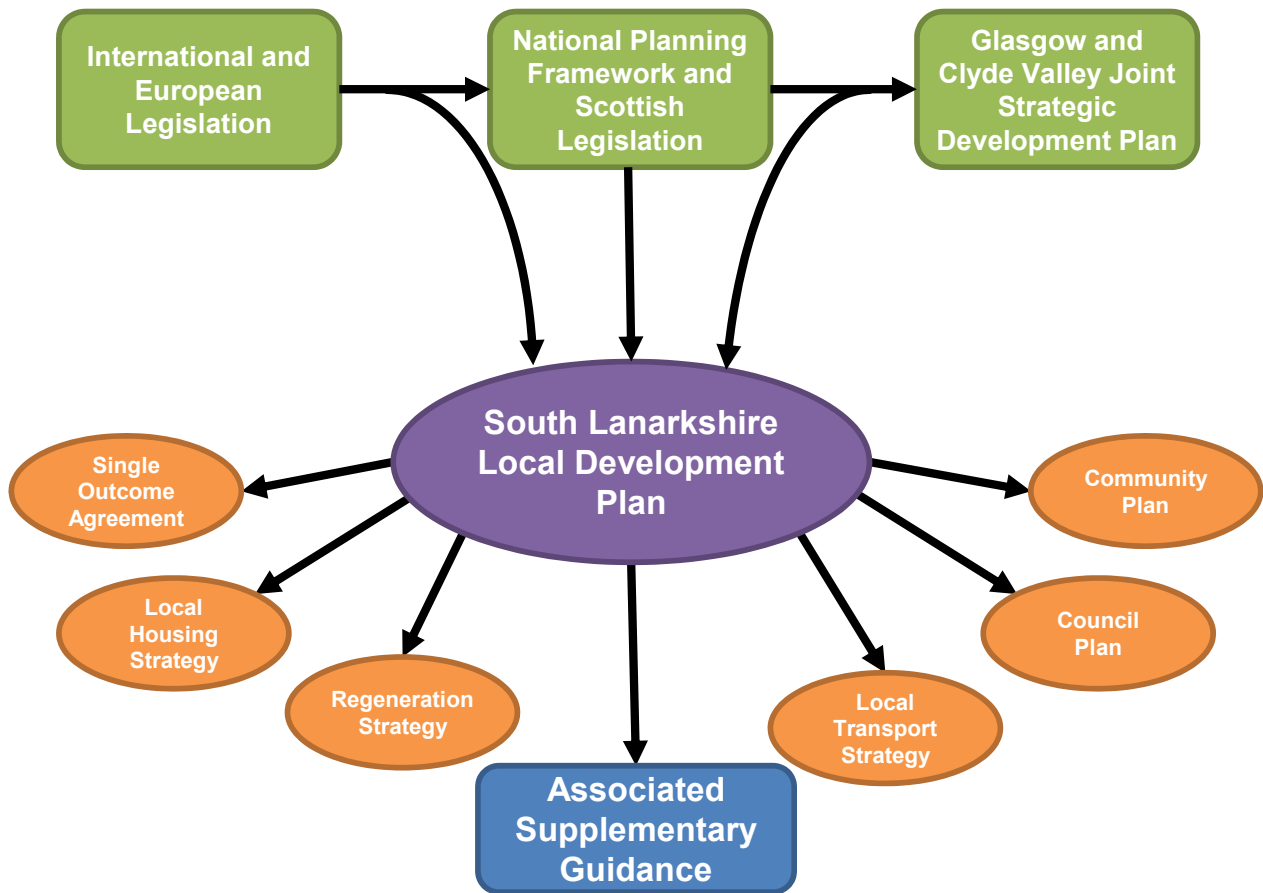


Figure 1: Hierarchical relationship between South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan and other International, National and Regional PPS

Local policy assessment

2.8 A detailed assessment was undertaken against Council policies that are within the hierarchy of the proposed SLLDP. The assessment focused on the delivery of the main themes of the MIR which sets out the policy options considered for the proposed SLLDP. The assessment highlighted that the delivery of the proposed SLLDP will need to consider a wider remit of Council policies to achieve the maximum benefits to both the community and the environment, with the delivery of the key themes showing a considerable level of cross-over (**Table 1**). This illustrated the fact the most policies within the Council structure do not sit in silos within individual Resources and Services and that their delivery requires considerable partnership working. Therefore, although the SLLDP may not directly deliver on specific environmental issues it is important in providing the basis to promote both the delivery and the broad aim of enhancing the environment and community wellbeing.

Table 1: Assessment across the Councils policy hierarchy and the delivery of the key themes within the MIR

MIR Policy Options	Policy themes within the MIR								Comments on key delivery areas
	Spatial Strategy	Sustainable Economic growth	Housing	Land Use	Climate Change	Water	Waste	Transport	
Single Outcome Agreement 2009-2010	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Provides a mechanism to achieve targets across various areas associated with the environment and human health.
Minerals Local Development Plan			X		X	X		X	Promotes environmental and community consideration associated with mineral use.
Local Housing Strategy	X	X	X	X	X			X	Promotes community wellbeing through appropriate housing provision.
Strategic Housing Investment Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Provides investment for sustainable housing needs.
Local Transport Strategy	X	X	X		X			X	Provides a steer for the promoting wider transport infrastructure and developing the provisions for active and sustainable travel modes.
Sustainable Development Strategy	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Provides the steer for sustainability across the main partnership themes.
Carbon Management	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	Provides the policy steer for achieving the Councils climate change commitments through areas including energy carbon saving measures.
South Lanarkshire Greenspace Strategy	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Promoting community well-being, providing accessible and functional Greenspace.
South Lanarkshire Core Paths Plan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Provides sustainable path infrastructure promoting wellbeing and active travel.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	X		X	X	X		X	X	Provides diversely rich and functional environments, promoting community landscape and wellbeing.
Leisure Strategy			X	X	X	X	X	X	Improves health through promoting active lifestyle changes and facility asset provision.
Culture Strategy			X		X	X			Enhances community identity and wellbeing through promoting cultural richness.
Community Safety Strategy		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Improves community wellbeing through promoting safer local environments.
School Refurbishment Programme	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Provides sustainable learning environment, promoting child and community wellbeing.
Joint Strategy for Older Peoples Services		X	X						Promotes community wellbeing within this specific vulnerable sector.
Lanarkshire Tourism Action Plan	X	X			X	X		X	Promotes sustainable use of the culturally rich natural and historic environment.
Events Strategy		X			X			X	Promotes sustainable use of events and locations.

MIR Policy Options	Policy themes within the MIR								Comments on key delivery areas
	Spatial Strategy	Sustainable Economic growth	Housing	Land Use	Climate Change	Water	Waste	Transport	
Rural Strategy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Promotes the sustainable economic and environmental development of rural communities.
Joint Health Improvement Plan		X	X	X				X	Promotes improvement in local environmental surroundings and physical activities.

Question 1

Relationship with other key PPS and environmental objectives and assessment

Has the assessment during the MIR fully listed existing PPS which may affect or be affected by the proposed SLLDP?

Do you agree with the assessment results identified in Table 1 and Appendix 2?

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

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

Question 2

Screening the objectives of the PPS against the Vision, Themes and Objectives of the MIR

Is it agreed that the common themes arising from the objectives of the PPS listed in Appendix 2 are noted above in section 2.9?

3. SEA Methodology

Overview of the SEA for the MIR

3.1 The SEA process involves testing the draft policy direction set out within the MIR against environmentally-based SEA objectives, in order to predict the potential environmental effects and consider appropriate mitigation/enhancement measures. The information gathered through the MIR process will go towards developing the policies set out within the proposed SLLDP. As such the SEA will be updated with further assessments undertaken on the SLLDP before consultation. The assessment is then followed by the preparation and undertaking of a monitoring programme once the Plan is adopted. The key areas of the SEA methodology are summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2: SEA Methodology

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

Scoping the SEA

3.2 A Scoping Report was prepared in September 2011, which provided information on the MIR and the future development of the proposed SLLDP and set out the level and method proposed for undertaking the SEA. Consultation on the Scoping Report allowed the CAs to provide comment on their views regarding the proposed assessment process, with the CAs in agreement with the level in which the SEA issues were presented (see **Appendix 1** for CA comments on the Scoping Report).

3.3 The environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act were scoped against their potential for significance of impact associated with the MIR and proposed SLLDP (**Table 3**). Those environmental issues scoped in were considered the most appropriate for assessing the MIR and provided the basis for developing the SEA objectives used within the assessment process.

Table 3: Scoping of environmental issues associated with the SEA of the MIR and proposed SLLDP

Environmental Issue	Scoped		Rationale for inclusion
	In	Out	
Population and human health	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SLLDP has the potential to effect both populations and individuals in a positive and negative way. These effects could potentially improve individual health and community wellbeing. There is a very close interrelationship between many aspects of environmental issues identified within the SLLDP and the potential implication at a population level. Due to the nature of the SLLDP the locality of effects will be Council wide and cumulative and synergistic in nature.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is expected that the SLLDP will not directly affect designated sites however there is the potential to affect the natural environment in both a positive and enhanced way whilst at the same time in a negative way. The policies within the SLLDP will aim to promote and enhance the natural environment to improve biodiversity, protect species, ancient woodlands and habitats recognised in the national and local biodiversity action plan. Due to the development nature of the SLLDP there is a strong relationship between potential development sites, terrestrial biodiversity and soil form and function. Effects may be irreversible and cumulative in nature however there is the potential to afford improvements to specific areas.
Soil	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is the potential for impacts on green belt, agricultural land and woodland areas. Effects on land development will have subsequent effects on terrestrial vegetation, biodiversity, soils structure and erosion and potential changes in water tables and subsequent effects on the water environment. Effects may be irreversible however there is the potential to promote mitigation measures to minimise synergistic and cumulative effects
Water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on ecological status, water pollution, water quality and quantity, water table and on standing water through land development. Effects may be long term and cumulative in nature.
Air	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through inappropriate development locations there is the potential to generate air quality issues which will impact on individuals and the general population. Effects may be local cumulative and/or synergistic in nature depending on air quality issues and could be time bound depending on mitigation measures or the need to impose air quality management action plan
Climatic factors	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is the potential for inappropriate development to contribute towards climate change and associated impacts. Effects would be cumulative in nature, expanding from emission associated with the development, capping of soils to emissions associated with increased travel demands.
Material assets	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development would result in the extraction and irreversible loss of minerals, whilst regeneration can improve the use of current building and/or land assets. The use of raw material will diminish natural assets, utilise road infrastructure, whilst redevelopment can improve contaminated or vacant land use, improve building stock usage and provided additional green space. Although there are potential cumulative negative effects there are also positive effects that could provide long-term improvements to community wellbeing and promote greater access to the natural environment.
Cultural heritage	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate development could have a negative effect on

			<p>protected built heritage, monuments and archaeology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects on the conservation setting of villages and conservation areas and areas of rich historical value could be irreversible in nature.
Landscape	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate development sites could potentially impact on Green Belt, Strategic Green Network and local landscape characteristics and designations. • The potential for effects would be permanent and cumulative in nature.
Interaction between factors	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SLLDP covers a wide range of environmental issues across South Lanarkshire and as such there is the potential for the plan to have both positive and negative effects on the environment and the general population. Many of the environmental factors show significant interactions such as development location affecting soils, biodiversity, climate change, material assets, cultural heritage, water, landscape and human health.

4. Environmental Baseline and Key Issues

Introduction to the local environment

4.1 The SEA Act requires that the ER includes a description of “*the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme*”, and “*the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected*”. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which the contents of the MIR sits and the constraints and targets that this context imposes through the development of the SLLDP. The full descriptive environmental baseline for South Lanarkshire can be found in **Appendix 3**, taken from the Council’s State of the Environment Report, 2011 (see link below).

http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/downloads/download5941/state_of_the_environment_report

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

Introduction to South Lanarkshire

4.3 South Lanarkshire is the fifth largest populated local authority in Scotland covering an area of 650 square miles (1,722 km²). The River Clyde and its major tributaries (including; the Douglas Water, Nethan, Avon and Rotten Calder) are features of the landscape, which ranges from moorland and upland areas in the south and east, through agricultural lowlands and onto the highly urbanised fringes of the Glasgow conurbation, with the major settlements of Hamilton, East Kilbride, Cambuslang and Rutherglen (see **Figure 2**).



Figure 2: Map illustrates the boundary of South Lanarkshire and main settlements

Collecting environmental data

4.4 The environmental baseline was established for those environmental issues scoped in to the assessment, taken from the environmental topics listed in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act. The relevant

environmental information was primarily sourced from the Council's State of the Environment Report (2011), with additional information gathered from SEPA, Historic Scotland, SNH and other sources. The collection of the baseline information serves to support the future monitoring programme for the implementation of the SLLDP, through the identification of key indicators. The current status, trend and key environmental issues are considered in the environmental indicators relevant to the proposed plan. The following sections provide information on the environmental issues, which are:

- Population and human health
- Biodiversity, flora and fauna
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage
- Landscape

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

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

Environmental Baseline

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

Table 4: Key environmental issues within South Lanarkshire associated with the proposed SLLDP

Identified Issue (including cause)	Affected Receptor	Opportunities and Implications
Population and Human Health		
<p>General health indicators across South Lanarkshire are below the national average, particularly in social, economic and environmentally deprived communities. There are differences across South Lanarkshire in mortality rates, with clear links between poor health, poverty and deprivation, with life expectancy lower in deprived areas.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on human health and community wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the links between the environment we live in and improvements to health and life expectancy. • Promote improvements to public health through community wellbeing. • Promote sustainable communities and the opportunity for lifestyle changes towards more healthy, active and sustainable life styles. • Develop inter-policy links to reduce the level of social, economic and environmental deprivation through community regeneration and promoting sustainable growth. • Promote inclusive environmentally rich communities that meet community needs, allowing access to the natural and historic environment. • Reduce deprivation, providing safer and more attractive communities, whilst promoting

Identified Issue (including cause)	Affected Receptor	Opportunities and Implications
		community inclusion, social interactions and sense of wellbeing.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna		
South Lanarkshire has a wide range of habitats. However, most suffer from historical fragmentation and decline. The main environmental pressures affecting biodiversity include invasive non-native species and inappropriate development insensitive to the natural environment.	Cumulative effects on sensitive habitats and individual species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use development opportunities to promote local biodiversity, enhancing local communities, improving community wellbeing. • Promote an attractive and functioning environment that is fit for purpose. • Utilise the regional biodiversity to promote the local economy and rural assets. • Promote wildlife corridors to enhance the local environment, providing habitat connectivity.
Soil (including geology)		
South Lanarkshire suffers from a general loss and fragmentation of sensitive, agriculturally important and carbon-rich soils. There has been a slight increase in vacant and derelict land, whilst new development can result in a loss of agricultural and important soils.	Cumulative effects on soils and associated habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict the use of sensitive land and carbon rich soils for future development. • Limit development in sensitive rural areas and the green belt. • Prioritise redevelopment of derelict, brownfield or degraded land to improve the local environment.
Water		
The quality of the water environment is improving across South Lanarkshire, with the number of pollution incidents declining. There is an increased in the River flow rates along with an increasing risk from localised flooding.	Cumulative effects on the water environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the importance of a high quality water environment within community regeneration. • Promote the sustainable use of water resources through the economic growth of the area. • Reduce the susceptibility of sensitive areas to flooding, restricting development and promoting future mitigation measures.
Climatic Factors		
The climate in South Lanarkshire is changing with a rise in the average annual temperature, wetter summers, cooler winters and less frost and snowfall. These climatic shifts along with more extreme weather events will have a dramatic impact on South Lanarkshire's environment as well as the population. The main greenhouse gas emitted in South Lanarkshire is CO ₂ , deriving from transport, industry and domestic sources. In order to mitigate against climate change both the cause and consequence must be addressed.	Cumulative in synergistic and trans-boundary in nature on the cause and effect of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate through development opportunities the principles of sustainability to achieve sustainable growth. • Promote a partnership approach in contributing towards the commitment of reducing the impacts on climate change and incorporating adaptation measures in response to local climatic change issues. • Promote the reductions in Green House Gas emissions through appropriate development. • Promote the energy renewable capacity across the area and encourage energy efficiency measures where appropriate to benefit the wider community, reducing the potential for energy poverty.
Air (including noise and nuisance)		
Air quality across South Lanarkshire is generally good however there are some areas where air quality exceeds national limits set to protect human health. Atmospheric pollutants released within South Lanarkshire also contribute to long-range pollutants that effect habitats and individual species.	Cumulative synergistic and trans-boundary effects on human health and sensitive habitats and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote appropriate energy efficiency measures across developments to reduce associated emissions. • Encourage alternative sustainable modes of transport to reduce private car use, promoting walking and cycling infrastructures. • Discourage inappropriate development close to key transport routes and development that will affect air quality along such routes or within other sensitive areas.
Landscape		
South Lanarkshire's landscape is	Cumulative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the scenic value of the area as an

Identified Issue (including cause)	Affected Receptor	Opportunities and Implications
<p>characterised by its diverse range of land use and cover, dominated by the Lowther Hills and the Clyde Valley. The diversity of landscape across the area is a key feature of South Lanarkshire, with areas of dense population, where development poses a risk to the landscape and local characteristics, including the green belt, recreational and green space networks.</p>	<p>effects on visual landscape impacting on community well-being</p>	<p>economic asset, restricting inappropriate development, promoting development that minimises adverse effects on the landscape and visual amenity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote improvements to local landscape through improved environmental features such as habitat corridors, Greenspace and appropriate land regeneration. • Promote the use of Greenspace as tranquil areas and improve the quality of urban open space to improve community wellbeing and human health.
Material Assets		
<p>South Lanarkshire offers a wide variety of recreational activities, with many areas well serviced by both recreational green space and built facilities, whilst public access to the wider environment is provided through facilities such as the “Core Path Network” and key cycle routes. Waste generation across South Lanarkshire is steadily increasing along with the level of recycling.</p>	<p>Cumulative with secondary impacts on human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the effective use of both services and existing infrastructure with developments aimed at improving community wellbeing. • Encourage the sustainable use of natural resources and promote waste minimisation through increasing the opportunities to reuse and recovery. • Promote community connectivity through key network corridors, facilitating shift in population behaviour towards sustainable transport modal shifts. • Discourage large-scale development out with existing infrastructure and development that does not promote social interaction and community engagement.
Cultural Heritage		
<p>The historic and built heritage of South Lanarkshire is complex and varied, from Medieval Burghs through to the WHS of New Lanark. There are numerous Castles and listed buildings, particularly in the Medieval Burghs and numerous buried archaeological assets. Pressures on historic assets come mainly from development, altering the physical or environmental setting of the historical assets.</p>	<p>Cumulative in nature with potential secondary effects on local landscape and community well-being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the cultural assets and diversity of the area through appropriate development, encouraging sustainable tourism opportunities. • Restrict the level of development within sensitive historic areas.

Key issues relating to the SLLDP

4.7 Schedule 3 (4) of the SEA Act requires that the ER includes a description of existing environmental problems, in particular those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance. The existing environmental problems (refer to above in the baseline data within **Table 4**) requires to be considered in relation to the proposed SLLDP and the likelihood the plan will aggravate, reduce or otherwise affect current problems.

4.8 The populations’ health is one of the main concerns within South Lanarkshire, along with the impact both the local community and environment have on influencing health benefits. Environmental concerns at present include the decline and fragmentation of key habitats that have historically occurred through urbanisation and agricultural practices. Other environmental problems in relation to the proposed SLLDP include the level of deprivation, particularly the extent of environmental deprivation experienced within the local community and the landscape setting of those communities. The provision of Greenspace and functional recreation areas are important aspects of community wellbeing and promoting active lifestyles along with the promotion of sustainable transport networks including cycle paths and walkways. The sustainable approach to economic growth, including the level of energy efficiency, waste regeneration and the promotion of

climate change adaptation are considered important within the context of the proposed SLLDP. It is considered that through the SEA process these existing environmental concerns shall be taken into account and where necessary mitigation measures will ensure that the existing concerns highlighted will not be aggravated, and in some instances they may be reduced.

Likely evolution of the environment without the SLLDP

4.9 The SEA process involves an assessment of the evolution of the environment without the plan being implemented. There is an existing policy framework for planning within South Lanarkshire however the proposed SLLDP provides more detailed guidance on development and regeneration of the area promoting the vision for adopting sustainable economic growth whilst improving the health and environment of the area. Therefore, in the absence of the SLLDP there would be a greater chance that uncontrolled growth and development would lead to negative effects on the environment, whilst the benefits associated with a rich and functioning environment would not be fully realised. Without the SLLDP development would occur across South Lanarkshire that would not promote the sustainable use of the existing infrastructure and would not promote community wellbeing or encourage individual health benefits. A lack of understanding the vulnerability of the environment and the role it plays would make it more likely that measures to promote, prevent, reduce and offset adverse effects would not be put in place to achieve improvements across communities through regeneration and the promotion of green networks.

4.10 In relation to the current trends identified across South Lanarkshire's environment, without the SLLDP certain environmental indicators would either deteriorate or would not achieve their full environmental potential. Although the current trend in human health would continue to improve, it would still remain poor due to the lack of appropriate environmental exposure and the appropriate regeneration of some communities. Whilst biodiversity may continue to improve, inappropriate development may increase the potential for habitat fragmentation and have a negative effect on the quality of some areas such as those close to water bodies, floodplains and other environmentally sensitive areas. In addition biodiversity within the urban environment may deteriorate further due to the lack of emphasis placed on the need for a rich urban environment. Climate change and the Council obligation to reducing the impacts associated would not be fully achieved with some issues continuing to decline and remain unaddressed, energy efficiency measures across future development would not be promoted, whilst inappropriate development location would result in increased dependency towards private vehicle use. In addition uncontrolled development could have a negative effect on local air quality, resulting in increased exposure of sensitive individuals.

Question 3

Environmental baseline and evolution with and without the MIR and proposed SLLDP

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

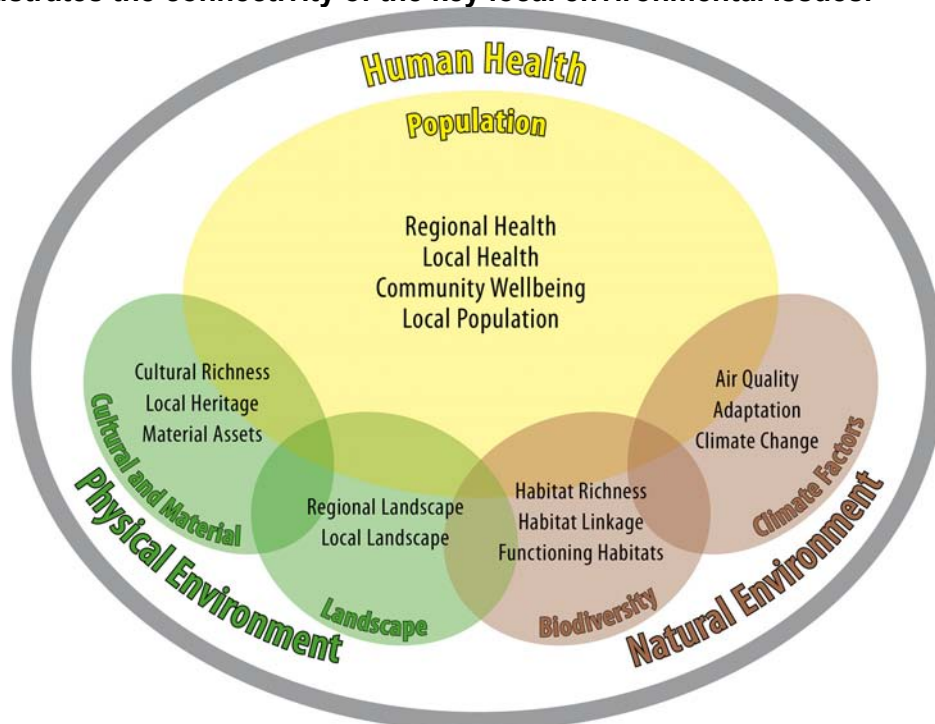
5. Development of the Assessment Criteria

Considering hierarchy of key environmental issues

5.1 The purpose of the SEA is to inform the MIR and the development of the proposed SLLDP by assessing the potential impacts the plan may have upon the environment. A useful way to undertake the assessment (describing, analysing and compare the environmental effects of the proposed plan) is through the use of environmentally-specific objectives (described as SEA objectives) and a series of assessment criteria (i.e. environmental questions).

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

Figure 3: Illustrates the connectivity of the key local environmental issues.



Development of the SEA objectives

5.3 The MIR is the spatial strategy for the sustainable growth of the area, providing high-level visionary-based policy options for the direction of the proposed SLLDP. As such SEA objectives have been set at an appropriate level for assessing the spatial strategy of the MIR and the policy direction for the SLLDP. The SEA objectives and the assessment criteria have been set to capture the recognised fluidity of the environment. The requirements of the SEA Directive through representing the environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act are presented within the SEA objectives. The SEA objectives for the MIR were initially developed within the Scoping Report, with further refinement as a result of the consultation phase. The SEA objectives and assessment criteria are presented in **Table 5**. These revised SEA objectives and criteria will be used as measures by which the environmental impacts of the MIR and the pressure for change sites set out within the spatial strategy are assessed.

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

Assessment criteria for the site	Assessment Criteria for the policy
Population and Human Health	
SEA Objective	
To improve human health and community well being and promote access to the wider environment	
<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 or 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 enhance 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"> • Do the policies promote the benefits associated with a rich environment? • Do the policies promote healthier opportunities towards lifestyle changes? • Do the policies within the SLLDP take cognisance of particular needs of different population groups? • Do the policies promote opportunities for social interaction and inclusion to enhance community wellbeing? • Will the policies within the SLLDP tackle social, economical and environmental deprivation in a sustainable manner? • Will the policies within the SLLDP promote improved accessibility to the local environment for all community groups? • Will the policies promote the provision of formal and informal recreational green-space and local amenities?
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	
SEA Objective	
To protect, promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the proposed development site located close to designated sites or areas of special interest? • Once developed will the site 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 bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity? 	<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 promote the protection of designated and non-designated habitats and species? • Will the policies within the SLLDP promote the connectivity and integration of rich habitats? • Do the policies promote the importance of biodiversity within the local environment?
Soil	
SEA Objective	
To protect high quality and sensitive soils	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site located on sensitive soils, including agricultural important or carbon-rich soils? • Is the site located on existing Green Belt areas? • 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 richness of a good quality soils? • Will the policies within the SLLDP reduce areas of contaminated land through appropriate remediation and redevelopment? • Do the policies promote functioning soil habitats suitable for appropriate usage (including community growing schemes)? • Do the policies reduce the potential for extensive capping of soils?

Assessment criteria for the site		Assessment Criteria for the policy	
Water			
SEA Objective			
To protect and where possible enhance the status of 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"> • Do the policies provide support to protect and where necessary enhance the water environment? • Do the policies within the SLLDP promote the efficient use of water? • Do the policies encourage flood prevention measures where appropriate? 		
Air, noise, light and nuisance			
SEA Objective			
To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the location of the site introduce or contribute to the deterioration of local air quality? • Will the site significantly increase the need to travel? • Does the site provide good access to public transport or promote wider sustainable modes of travel? • Does the development site introduce CHPs or other point source emissions sites? • Will the site introduce noise within a recognised tranquil area? • Will the site significantly contribute to light pollution? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the policies within the SLLDP promote good air quality and reduce potential exposure of sensitive population groups? • Do the policies within the SLLDP support shifts to sustainable transport modes, reducing the use of private car usage? • Will the policies promote quiet areas and the protection of such areas for community benefit? • Will the policies reduce the potential for noise and light pollution? 		
Climatic Factors			
SEA Objective			
Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting 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 technology use? • Does the site promote the efficient use of existing resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the policies within the SLLDP integrate sustainable land use with community needs? • Do the policies set out within the SLLDP increase energy efficiency and promote renewable technology to reduce GHG emissions? • Will the policies promote the efficient use of raw material and resources, whilst increasing the use of recycling? • Will the policies promote the adaptation to a changing local climate? 		
Cultural Heritage			
SEA Objective			
To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site within a conservation area? • Will the site distract from the historic setting of a sensitive culturally rich area? • Will the site affect any historic or built heritage areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policies afford protection, and where appropriate, 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? • Do the policies within the SLLDP maintain and promote the cultural diversity of the area? 		

Assessment criteria for the site	Assessment Criteria for the policy
Material Assets	
SEA Objective	
To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the site encroach upon areas of open space or recreational provision? • Does the site provide access to open space or enhance recreational provisions? • Will the site encourage or facilitate encroachment of the wider countryside? • Will the site require additional infrastructure or utilise 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"> • Do the policies promote the effective use of local assets and community facilities to support sustainable communities? • Do the policies promote access to open space, recreational and community-based activities? • Will the policies promote the connectivity of green space and the encroachment of the wider countryside within urban developments? • Will the policies contribute towards 'Zero Waste' objectives? • Do the policies support the use of vacant and derelict land for development? • Do the policies support a sustainable transport network?
Landscape and townscape	
SEA Objective	
Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the site have a significant detrimental effect on the landscape value of the area? • Will the site offer potential to enhance existing urban landscapes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the policies promote integrating green network provision across local communities? • Do the policies promote community landscapes and open spaces that meet local needs and accessibility to the wider environment? • Do the policies protect the diversity and value of South Lanarkshire's landscape? • Will the policies encourage the appropriate re-development of previously developed land?

Question 4

Development of the Assessment Criteria – SEA objectives

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




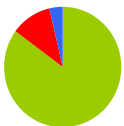




6. Assessment of alternatives

Assessing alternatives

6.1 The SEA Act requires consideration of reasonable alternatives to the plan within the ER. There is a requirement that an ER is prepared to “*identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects on the environment of implementing*” the proposed SLLDP, together with assessing reasonable alternatives to the plan.

6.2 The SLLDP is a legal requirement and as such, the alternatives taken forward must deliver and promote the growth and development of the area. The following reasonable strategic policy alternatives for the SLLDP were assessed against the SEA environmental issues, with **Table 6** providing a summary of the assessment for the four alternatives. The full assessment can be reviewed in **Appendix 4**.

Table 6: Summary of the assessment of alternatives to implementing the SLLDP

SLLDP Alternatives	Score	Comments
1 Continuing with the current South Lanarkshire Local Plan strategy which was adopted in 2009		Continuing with the policies in the adopted local plan will not fully meet the requirements of the changes made to Scottish legislation regarding issues such as climate change, rural development and renewable energy. The basic strategic direction of the plan still remains relevant but policies and proposals must be updated to reflect current Scottish Planning Policy Guidance and Practices. Changes to the new development planning system dictates that the Councils must produce a new Local Development Plan within 2 years of a Strategic Development Plan which means that the Council are statutorily obliged to update the plan by 2014.
2 Develop the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan to drive towards a 100% zero carbon economy within the area		One approach would be to focus solely on achieving a zero carbon economy by introducing policies that restrict development across South Lanarkshire and suppress any development that is not 100% carbon neutral. In addition major changes would have to be made to some of the legacy items carried over from the current adopted Local Plan such as the Community Growth Areas and large retail and industrial developments to ensure that these conformed to the new strategy. This strategic approach would not ensure economic growth, however specific policy proposals could be taken forward within the proposed SLLDP to ensure a well balanced approach to a sustainable Plan.
3 Develop a South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan that promotes development to fully stimulate growth		This is taking development opportunities to extreme and disregarding the need to meet any climate change targets or take account of the environment. The essence of this option is build anything, anywhere without having due regard to the consequences. This is the polar opposite to option 2 above.
4 Develop a South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan that generates sustainable growth against a low carbon economy		This option builds on the legacy items inherited from the current adopted Local Plan and aims to create sustainable economic growth against a low carbon economy rather than a 100% zero carbon option. This is the middle ground between options 2 and 3 and conforms to the Strategic Development Plan and Scottish Government Policy. Whilst not the best option environmentally it is the most sensible option when trying to ensure levels of development encourage growth within South Lanarkshire and still meet the needs of its population.
<p>Key</p> <p> Positive Environmental effect  Negative Environmental effect  Effect Uncertain  No Environmental effect</p> <p>Scoring - The determination effects are scored between 1 – 3 depending on the level of potential significance, scores are then added up to give the potential cumulative effect of the proposed alternative.</p>		

6.3 The assessment concluded that Alternative 4 offer the potential for considering environmental issues whilst delivering the requirements of a LDP. Although Option 2 focused on a zero carbon approach, issues were identified around the effects this would have on the community, in particular within the rural area and job security. Further issues were raised concerning the overall effects on biodiversity, given the potential need for biomass and the effects on cultural heritage such as zero-carbon developments affecting the cultural and historic setting of particular areas. Option 4 identified that appropriate land use for development was key to promoting the best environmental outcome for the SLLDP, reducing the need to travel, particularly private vehicle use, promoting appropriate regeneration within existing communities and development of areas such as brownfield sites.

Identified key issues within the alternatives

6.5 The process of assessing alternatives identified key issues and areas for development (listed below) in order to influenced the MIR;

- **Population:** The current development sites have been selected with population issues taken in to considerations whilst further development and the standard of homes will have a greater benefit on households and community wellbeing;
- **Biodiversity:** The promotion of biodiversity issues will be promoted within the policy development of the proposed SLLDP to promote biodiversity and at the same time allow further development that does not impinge on current habitats;
- **Soil:** Although development will result in some soil capping, restrictions through site selection and the use of vacant and derelict land in addition to the use of contaminated land where possible should minimise the negative effects on soils;
- **Water:** The development on potential flood areas, floodplains and other water sensitive areas such as river banks will be restricted to minimise any effects;
- **Air:** The issue of air quality and the potential to introduce sensitive receptors through proposed development sites and the contribution such sites could have on current or future air quality issues will be covered in the policies set out within the proposed SLLDP;
- **Climate Factors:** Development that promotes sustainable economic growth will be based on delivering the Councils commitment to reducing the impact on and mitigating against the potential effects of Climate Change. Policies set out to reduce GHG emissions will also take in to consideration the potential effect these policies would have on wider air quality issues;
- **Cultural Heritage:** The proposed SLLDP will contain policies that aim to safeguard against potential effects on cultural heritage, however the extent of development at this stage is unknown and therefore the overall effect on cultural setting is unknown;
- **Material Assets:** The proposed SLLDP will aim to minimise the effects on the wider landscape whilst at the same time aim to improve the urban landscape through appropriate development that makes use of vacant land or other areas within in the urban boundary.

Question 5

Assessment of alternatives to the proposed SLLDP

Do you agree with the alternatives to the SLLDP and results in Appendix 4?

7. Assessment of the MIR

Compatibility assessment criteria

7.1 The Vision, Themes and Objectives set out within the MIR were assessed to predict the potential environmental effects and likely significance upon the environmental baseline if adopted through the proposed SLLDP. The Vision, Themes and Objectives were assessed against the range of environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act, using the SEA objectives which formed the assessment criteria. Full results of the assessment are set out in **Appendix 5**. The SEA objectives noted above, in **Section 5**, were developed to measure the environmental performance of the MIR. The assessment was informed by the following steps:



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




7.2 The MIR provides the policy direction intended for the proposed SLLDP, delivering a suite of policies aimed at promoting sustainable economic development across South Lanarkshire. The MIR makes reference to the other policies that will address specific environmentally important local issues.

Compatibility assessment of the MIR

7.3 The assessment drew out specific issues that require further consideration within the drafting of the proposed SLLDP either through appropriate changes to the MIR and/or within the SLLDP or the addition of descriptive text within the plan (see **Table 7** for a summary assessment and **Appendix 5** for the full assessment). The compatibility assessment highlighted the need to incorporate the sustainable theme throughout the proposed SLLDP in order to achieve the most significant improvements within health, the local environment and promoting sustainable economic growth. The local environment plays a key role in promoting economic growth and also provides the basis for improving both individual health and community wellbeing, therefore the importance of a strong, functioning and diverse environment should be expressed within the proposed SLLDP.

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

Compatibility Assessment	Score	Comment
Vision To promote the continued growth and regeneration of South Lanarkshire by seeking sustainable economic and social development within a low carbon economy and an improved urban and rural environment		The local environment is important for improving individual's health, community wellbeing and promoting sustainable economic growth, whilst consideration is given to the need for a good quality local environment through promotion a rich, vibrant and functional environment.
People and Places To meet communities needs - Ensuring the supply of land for development to allow for the provision of housing of an appropriate size, type and quality in sustainable locations - Directing new development to sites within settlements and to encourage the reuse of appropriate brownfield land - Encouraging urban and rural regeneration and population		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of appropriate site selection criteria would help to mitigate against the potential negative effects future development could have on the environment, whilst improving areas suffering environmental deprivation. • Ensure that future development will meet the demands of an ageing population. • Future developments should aim to improve community coherence to encourage movement and community wellbeing. • Link sustainable travel with leisure activities to encourage the full health benefits whilst promoting lifestyle changes. • The development of brown field sites located within

Compatibility Assessment	Score	Comment
<p>retention through appropriate development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring an appropriate and adequate range and distribution of community and leisure facilities 		<p>urban areas such as Rutherglen, Hamilton etc could contribute to potential local air quality (LAQ) issues.</p>
<p>Environment To enhance and safeguard the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting international, national and locally designated sites and areas of natural or built heritage importance from adverse impacts from development - Encouraging appropriate developments and uses in the Green Belt and countryside areas and in town resisting inappropriate uses - Responding to the challenge of adapting to climate change through uses of renewable energy, pursuing sustainable transport and development choices and respecting the environment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There needs to be a closer link between the richness of the local environment (i.e. non designated habitats, urban woodland, green space etc.) and human exposure at the community level. • The wider environment should be linked through the urban areas – take in to account the Green Network principles. • The encroachment of the wider environment through urban areas should be used to offer the potential of greater habitat connectivity. • The site selection criteria should take in to consideration the Council’s wider biodiversity duties.
<p>Economy and Regeneration To encourage sustainable economic growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring an adequate supply of appropriately located employment land - Protecting and enhancing the viability and vitality of existing town, village and neighbourhood centres whilst ensuring that there is access to high quality retailing - Ensuring regeneration priorities are met, particularly at Clyde Gateway and in the Town Centres 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of renewable energy sources should consider the potential effects these may have on existing/proposed/potential LAQ areas. • The redevelopment of local amenities and town centres should be linked to sustainable transport routes (public transport and path networks). • The provision of industrial development sites should take in to consideration the potential risk from associated industrial activities on the local environment (including human receptors, LAQ and watercourses). • Historic and cultural issues should be taken in to consideration through neighbourhood redevelopment projects to offer enhancement opportunities.
<p>Infrastructure To minimise the use of existing infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring that development in the urban area is directed to places that have sustainable transport options. - Directing development in the urban area where infrastructure capacity can be increased and is sufficient to cope with increased numbers of houses or workplaces - Preventing further development that would be at risk from flooding. - Supporting sustainable waste management. - Directing renewable energy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear need to consider linking the network infrastructure with the green network to promote the greatest environmental benefits. • Consider the capacity of the sewage infrastructure and the requirements of appropriate SUDs in relation to future development needs and potential adaptation requirements for a changing climate. • Ensure that proposed development sites do not counteract the work done on promoting sustainable transport networks and other infrastructure needs etc.

Compatibility Assessment	Score	Comment
developments to appropriate locations - Siting and designing buildings to make them as carbon neutral as possible		
Key recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the climate change objective to include both “the contribution made to climate change and consequence of a changing climate”. • Use of the green network principles within the Development Plan and associated ‘Residential Design Supplementary Guidance to promote the encroachment of the wider environment throughout the urban expanses, this should therefore aim to enhance the urban landscape, promoting habitat connectivity and improving biodiversity. • Ensure that the development site assessment criterion includes local air quality issues to ensure that no development will lead to or contribute towards local air quality problems. • The development site assessment criteria should include the potential for habitat loss to minimise habitat fragmentation, the hierarchy of soils to minimise sensitive/important soil loss and the water environment to afford protection to water quality (as set out in the Water Framework Directive). 		
Key Supportive Conflicting Neither Uncertain		
Scoring - The determination effects are scored between 1 – 3 depending on the level of potential significance, scores are then added up to give the potential cumulative effect of the proposed alternative.		

7.6 The assessment highlighted the following issues, some of which should be considered through the MIR and pressure for change development site selection, whilst others require further incorporation within the context of the proposed SLLDP:

Human Health

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

Biodiversity

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

Soils

- 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.

Air, Noise and Nuisance

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

Climate Change

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

Historic and Cultural Heritage

- Site selection criteria should aim to improve existing urban areas and should not negate the historic setting where appropriate.

Material Assets

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

Landscape

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

7.7 The compatibility assessment identified that the MIR is very strong at promoting economic prosperity and delivering improvements to key aspects of human health within the local community. The proposed SLLDP should promote the need for a healthy environment which should be intertwined within the themes of the Plan in order to achieve the full benefits of sustainable economic growth. The Policy Assessment (see **Section 2**) identified key policies that are responsible for delivering some of the key environmental issues identified above, cross-partnership working within the Council and beyond should be fully utilised to enhance the overall delivery and outcome of such policies. Cross-policy delivery will reduce the potential for duplication of effort whilst at the same time, enhance the overall environmental and community gains across a wide range of issues.

7.8 As a result of testing the compatibility of the MIR, there was a degree of re-ordering, rationalising and redrafting of the Themes and Objectives before developing the policy options prior to further assessments (see **Appendix 6**).

Question 6

Compatibility Assessment of the MIR

Are there any gaps in the results of the assessment in Section 7 and Appendix 5 and the redrafting of the Themes/Objectives and policy direction of the MIR in Appendix 6?

8. Evaluating the potential environmental effects

8.1 After re-drafting the MIR from the results of the compatibility assessment (see **Section 7**) the environmental consequences were assessed through a prediction and evaluation assessment. At this stage of the SEA, consideration was given to the overall level of impact across the proposed SLLDP through the policy direction of the MIR against the SEA objectives in relation to:

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

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

8.3 During the pre consultation period of the MIR a number of potential development sites were submitted for consideration. As part of the assessment of the MIR each of these sites must go through the same level of assessment as the policy options. These sites were assessed individually and then in combination to determine the environmental effects, whilst at the same time to test whether they will deliver on the proposed Vision.

Assessment of potential environmental effects associated with the potential development sites

8.4 Through the development of the MIR a series of potential development sites have been submitted, these sites are referred to as 'Pressure for Change' development sites. As part of the SEA process the potential Pressure for Change development sites were assessed to predict the potential environmental effects and likely significance upon the environmental baseline if taken forward through the proposed SLLDP. The sites were assessed against the range of environmental issues set out in Schedule 3 of the SEA Act, using the assessment criteria and SEA objectives set out in **Section 5**. These sites have been assessed for their sustainability through development. In undertaking the assessment of each site an assessment criteria was developed, including SEA Objectives and a series of site assessment criteria questions (see **Table 5**). In addition GIS-based information was also used to assist in answering the criteria questions. In order to screen the proposed development sites through the SEA, GIS baseline information was developed including:

Map 1 – Localised Air Pollution Screening

- Potential Development Sites
- Local background nitrous oxide (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM) concentrations
- Settlements
- Main Transport corridors
- Rights of Way
- Core Path Network

Map 2 – Sensitive Land Use Screening

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

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

Map 3 – Heritage Screening

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

Map 4 – Potential Flood Screening

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

8.5 Predicting and evaluating the potential environmental effects of the potential development sites are essential to the SEA process and in understanding the likely effects on the environmental baseline when the plan is adopted and implemented (see **Appendix 7** for the full assessment of the potential development sites). The assessment of the potential sites identify the possibility of both beneficial and adverse effects, whilst considering 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 included changes to the site boundary, provision of screening or flood defence or the identification of issues to be addressed at the application stage. In order to fully assess the potential development sites, the likely accumulative effects will also be considered. From the assessment of the potential development sites the following issues were highlighted:

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

- The potential for increased vehicle use is of concern particularly across the rural development sites. Consideration should be given to local air quality sensitive areas and the potential contribution such development(s) could have particularly where numerous development sites have been identified.
- Minimise the risk of introducing sensitive receptors to areas that are already identified as having a significant air or noise issue this could result in the need to declare a noise or air quality management area.
- Several sites have been identified within or close to conservation areas, therefore the development should only be promoted if it does not distract from the historical setting of the area.
- Sites that are within the buffer zone of the WHS should be discouraged.
- Promote the use of vacant and derelict land, particularly within the rural areas.
- Due to the size of many of the potential developments consideration should be given to localised landscape issues, particularly in areas with several potential sites. The incorporation of greenspace and habitat expansion can be used in mitigating against visual issues.

Question 7

Evaluation of the environmental effects of the potential Pressure for Change development sites put forward within the MIR

Do you agree with the environmental effects associated with the potential development sites and the results in Appendix 7?

Do you agree with the conclusions from the assessment of the potential sites?

Assessment of potential environmental effects associated with the MIR

8.6 The assessment first considered the policy options proposed within the MIR and how these would affect the local environment. The full assessment table is shown in **Appendix 8**, whilst **Table 8** provides a summary of the key environmental effects. In this stage of the assessment consideration was given to the overall level of impact across both the SLLDP and SEA objectives in relation to:

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

8.7 In order to properly evaluate the policy options presented in the MIR two assessments were undertaken. One for the preferred options identified in the MIR and one for the identified alternatives where appropriate. In addition the following options were not assessed due to the limited environmental issues associated with them:

- **Option 2** Economic Locations
- **Option 3** Industrial land supply
- **Option 13** Developers Contribution
- **Option 18** Supplementary Guidance

8.8 Overall the results of the assessment of the preferred options showed far more positive effects, highlighted by the green colours on the assessment matrix, than the alternatives which in the main returned negative environmental effects, as shown in orange/red shading on the matrix. **Table 8** outlines the key environmental effects of the preferred options for the SLLDP set out within the MIR.

Table 8: Summary of key environmental effects and receptors

Vision To promote the continued growth and regeneration of South Lanarkshire by seeking sustainable economic and social development within a low carbon economy and an improved urban and rural environment
Population and human health: The vision covers social development, with the themes and objectives providing direction for the provision of appropriate housing to create sustainable communities.
Biodiversity: The vision provides improvement to the local environment and the themes and objectives protect sensitive habitats however encourages development in areas such as Green Belt and other areas.
Soil and Geology: The protection of designated habitats will offer protection to associated soils and geological features, further enhancement will be through encouraging development on brownfield land.
Water: The vision and the themes and objectives offer little in the way of protecting or enhancing the water environment, with flooding considered in relation to preventing further development in known risk areas.
Air and Noise: The themes and objectives are encouraging urban development in areas with sustainable transport options however some areas already have air quality issues and the promotion of rural development will result in the need for private vehicle use.
Climatic Factors: The vision is driving towards sustainable economic development and a low carbon economy, whilst the themes and objectives promote the use of renewables and carbon neutral buildings and sustainable transport networks.
Cultural Heritage: The Environment theme affords a level of protection towards built heritage to safeguard against adverse impacts from development.
Material Assets: There are several themes and objectives that promote the appropriate use of material assets including Brownfield use, developing within current infrastructure capacity, supporting sustainable waste, whilst inappropriate development on Green Belt or urban greenspace could affect land assets in the area.
Landscape: The themes and objectives have two approaches toward promoting appropriate developing on Green Field and the wider countryside will affect the landscape depending on the size and location of the development, whilst directing development within existing settlements will minimise such effects.

Option 1 Spatial Strategy

Population and human health: The Spatial Strategy will promote social and community inclusion through the expansion of existing settlements, offer the opportunity to promote developments that meet peoples needs, however further consideration could be given to the recreational needs as well as the development needs.
Biodiversity: Although the Spatial Strategy affords protection to the natural environment it should also promote the enhancement of such environments to improve communities as a whole.
Soil and Geology: Through the protection of the natural environment there is the opportunity to protect those soils associated with other habitats, however the development of the wider countryside will result in soil loss or capping, this would be significant if the soils were carbon-rich or agricultural soils.
Water: It is uncertain as to the effects the Spatial Strategy will have on the water environment, either through the use as a resource or protection of water quality.
Air and Noise: The promotion of developing and regeneration within the main urban settlements could contribute towards air quality issues within these settlements, the consideration of sustainable locations should take into account transport needs.
Climatic Factors: The Spatial Strategy provides the drive to promote climate change issues whilst at the same time providing the opportunity to incorporate changes in legislation and the direct of the Council to tackle climate issues in the future.
Cultural Heritage: Although the Spatial Strategy promotes the safeguard of the built environment, the redevelopment or regeneration of town and village centres could affect the conservation setting of such areas.
Material Assets: The redevelopment of existing areas will help to maintain and promote sustainable communities but could also result in the loss of open space and general recreational land.
Landscape: The Spatial Strategy will promote the regeneration of specific urban areas thus improving urban landscape whilst the revision of settlement areas could have both positive and negative effects on the landscape.

Option 4 Pressure for Change Sites

Population and human health: The criteria for assessing the pressure for change sites will aim to promote social inclusion, whilst addressing housing demands creating sustainable communities.
Biodiversity: The criteria for assessing pressure for change sites will afford protection to existing habitats particularly designated habitats, further consideration could be given to promoting habitat enhancement or

encouraging the integration of such habitat within development sites.
Soil and Geology: As expressed within the themes and objectives, the pressure for change criteria will favour the redevelopment of existing brownfield sites, whilst acknowledging that development will result in some degree of soil loss.
Water: The criterion for assessing pressure for change sites includes the restricting development within flood risk areas, thus aiming to maintain the function of flood plains.
Air and Noise: The criteria for favouring redevelopment and expansion of existing settlements could enhance poor air quality in such areas, whilst the consideration of rural locations could promote the need for increased private vehicle use.
Climatic Factors: It is difficult to consider climate change issues through the search criteria unless you consider the size and location of the site in relation to potential use of renewables and/or sustainable transport options.
Cultural Heritage: The criteria for assessing pressure for change sites identified sites that had the potential to distract the historical setting of culturally rich areas.
Material Assets: The pressure for change criteria included the potential to allow for the development on Green Belt and other green field sites within existing settlements.
Landscape: The pressure for change site criteria allowed the continuation of previously identified sites whilst at the same time aiming to promote sites that enhanced or were on previously developed land thus minimising local landscape issues.

Option 5 Retailing and Commercial
Population and human health: The focus on village and town centre retail could create a greater sense of increased community wellbeing, whilst well-connected centres offer the maximum benefit of access to public transport.
Air and Noise: Although centralising retail can provide greater connectivity to public transport routes it can also create issues with congestion or poor air quality areas through continued private vehicle use.
Climatic Factors: Large scale shopping centres could offer the potential for the use of renewables including small-scale CHPs.
Cultural Heritage: Many of the conservation areas are located within village or town centres, although there is the potential to maintain or regenerate these areas there is the potential to negatively affect historic value.
Material Assets: Maintaining and improving the village and town centres will have a positive effect on the assets of the town.
Landscape: Improving the village and town centres will improve the local landscape of the area.

Option 6 Town Centre Boundaries
Population and human health: As the village and town centres are the focal points within a community it is important that the retail opportunities are such that attract the and serve the community, the wrong retail hubs could detract some residents - creating no go areas or bringing the area down.
Air and Noise: Although centralising retail can provide greater connectivity to public transport routes it can also create issues with congestion or poor air quality areas through continued private vehicle use.
Cultural Heritage: The type of retail can have a significant impact on the historic value or setting from many of the conservation areas.
Landscape: Expansion of town centres and the type of retail outlets can affect the local character of the area and the local landscape of the area.

Option 7 Housing Land Supply
Population and human health: The housing market and the demand for housing, especially affordable housing is paramount in maintaining sustainable communities and delivering the level of demand throughout South Lanarkshire.
Biodiversity: The existing community growth areas (CGA's) have already been assessed in terms of the potential impacts and for the benefits such scaled development could have in promoting the inclusion of habitats into development sites, an increase in the number of smaller sites could result in greater habitat fragmentation.
Soil and Geology: As above.
Water: The larger CGA's identified through the last LDP provided the opportunity to incorporate sustainable urban drainage (SUD) systems, a greater number of smaller sites would not require SUD provisions but could significantly affect water courses.
Air and Noise: In maintaining the larger CGA's and releasing some smaller sites there is the chance that

controlled release could have a benefit on air quality depending on location.
Cultural Heritage: Maintaining the CGAs provides the greatest opportunity for local and/or community lead renewable opportunities, whilst the controlled release of smaller sites should promote energy efficiency measures on an individual dwelling basis.

Option 8 Affordable Housing
Population and human health: The provision of housing across all sectors are important form creating mixed communities and social movement within a settlement.
Biodiversity: Greenspace should be promoted within all developments and the use of biodiversity should be encouraged to enhance the local environment
Climatic Factors: Renewable technology should be incorporated within affordable housing to maximise the potential benefits of energy efficiency and reduce potential of fuel poverty in the future.

Option 9 Green Belt
Population and human health: Reducing sporadic development across rural locations and focusing development within existing settlement boundaries will improve social and community interaction.
Biodiversity: Development on Green Belt could potentially result in loss of habitats, consideration should be given to screening hierarchy
Soil and Geology: Through the development of Green Belt there is the potential for soil loss.
Air and Noise: The location of the site could have significant effect on the local air quality either through introducing sensitive receptors to poor air quality areas or through increased traffic flow to create air quality issues.

Option 10 Rural Area
Population and human health: The consolidation of fragmented settlements and small housing clusters will promote social interaction and the sustainability of the rural area, promoting inward investment where appropriate.
Biodiversity: Through rural development there is the potential for inappropriate areas of development that could result in loss or fragmentation of some habitats.
Soil and Geology: Inappropriate development location across rural areas could result in the loss of sensitive soils or the disturbance of carbon rich soils.
Water: Consideration should be given to the water bodies through rural development and the capacity of the existing sewage network to minimise potential contamination of water bodies.
Air and Noise: The expansion or rural areas will result in greater demand on private vehicle use; this could affect the air quality of towns such as Lanark.
Climatic Factors: Smaller development sites reduce the opportunity to integrate community scale renewable technology, the use of renewables and energy efficient should therefore be promoted across all dwellings.
Cultural Heritage: The redevelopment and the promotion of development within housing clusters, previously developed areas villages could detract from the historic setting of such areas.

Option 12 Climate Change
Population and human health: The promotion of renewables and zero carbon homes will help in mitigating the future potential of fuel poverty and reduce the financial commitment on space heating.
Biodiversity: The protection of greenspace and floor areas and natural heritage will provide some protection from habitat loss.
Soil and Geology: Although the proposed policy direction afford protection to some habitats and areas, it is unclear as to the effects on carbon rich soils
Water: The protection of flood plains and areas susceptible to flooding will afford protection to water bodies.
Air and Noise: Reduction in energy and heat demand will contribute towards reducing other air pollutants, whilst development in sustainable locations should aim to reduce dependency in private vehicle use.
Climatic Factors: The proposed policy direction focuses very positively at reducing the contribution towards climate change and mitigating against the effects.
Cultural Heritage: It's uncertain as to the overall effect on conservation historically rich areas; further policy consideration should aim to protect the cultural setting of such areas.
Material Assets: The policy direction should reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the need for recycling, whilst greenspace and general recreational areas are provided a degree of protection.
Landscape: It is unclear as to the effect the overall policy could have on the local landscape setting.

Option 14 Renewable Energy
Population and human health: The promotion of renewables and zero carbon homes will help in mitigating the future potential of fuel poverty and reduce the financial commitment on space heating.
Air and Noise: Reduction in energy and heat demand will contribute towards reducing other air pollutants, whilst development in sustainable locations should aim to reduce dependency in private vehicle use.
Climatic Factors: The proposed policy direction focuses very positively at reducing the contribution towards climate change and mitigating against the effects.
Cultural Heritage: It's uncertain as to the overall effect on conservation historically rich areas, further policy consideration should aim to protect the cultural setting of such areas.
Landscape: It is unclear as to the effect the overall policy could have on the local landscape setting.

Option 15 Flooding
Biodiversity: Restrictions in the development close to water bodies and on flood plains will afford protection to associated habitats.
Soil and Geology: River bank soils are prone to natural erosion and therefore the restricting development will help to protect such soils systems from further erosion issues.
Water: This policy direction will afford direct protection to the water environment and protect those areas that act as natural flood plains to limit potential downstream damage.
Climatic Factors: The policy direction will offer a level of protection to the increased risk from flooding due to predicted changes in precipitation and river flow rates
Landscape: The policy direction will protect natural flood plains that are a integral part of many areas across Lanarkshire.

Option 16 Waste
Air and Noise: Consideration towards atmospheric emissions and noise should be given with relation to some waste activities, such as recycling, composting and landscape facilities.
Climatic Factors: Promoting waste recycling and diverting waste from landfill will reduce the potential GHG emissions however the distance waste travels must be considered.
Landscape: Waste facilities, particularly landfill areas can have negative effect on the local landscape.

Option 17 Traffic Growth and Congestion
Population and human health: Several areas across South Lanarkshire have been identified as having poor air quality, this can affect the health of sensitive individuals, whilst it is also recognised that vehicle use expands social mobility.
Biodiversity: Many of the designated habitats across South Lanarkshire exceed Critical Loads for pollutants emitted from various sources including vehicles, these have the potential to affect sensitive habitats.
Soil and Geology: Vehicle emissions contribute towards pollutants that directly effect soils and the habitats they sustain.
Material Assets: Improving the transport network to facilitate and promote the use of alternative modes of transport including active and public transport will improve the efficiency of the network use.

Assessment of cumulative and synergistic impacts

8.9 As part of the overall assessment of the MIR the potential for cumulative effects across and between each of the environmental issues was also assessed. The results indicated that those environmental issues associated with the wider human health issues scored highly whilst other environmental issues were more mixed (see summary **Table 9**). These results would be representative of a land-based plan where development will result in some land loss, however for the SLLDP to achieve a greater outcome for the local environment; further emphasis must be placed on environmental issues, particularly during development site selection. Such change in emphasis would provide a greater potential for achieving sustainable economic growth whilst improving the health of the area through the addition of a stronger local environment.

Table 9: Cumulative impacts across the SEA Objectives associated with the MIR

SEA Objective	Score	Summary of environmental effects
To improve human health and community well being	+++ / +	The policy options set out within the MIR are strong at promoting cumulative improvements in many aspects of human health particularly through community wellbeing and social interaction however the synergistic effects of a strong environment on human health and community wellbeing should be further exploited within the SLLDP.
To promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+ / -	The greatest potential for habitat lost is through inappropriate development location particularly across rural and Green Belt areas, greater emphasis should be considered through integrating habitat expansion in to existing and new development sites and across the Green Network.
To protect high quality and sensitive soils	- / +	As with biodiversity, inappropriate development on or close to sensitive habitat areas or soils, such development will result in soil loss through permanent soil capping. Potential development sites should be promoted across existing brownfield or vacant land areas to minimise overall soil loss.
To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	? / +	The policies set out within the SLLDP should exclude development within flood sensitive areas and within close proximity to existing water courses. In addition development in rural areas should be focused on areas with existing sewage networks to minimise potential effects on the river network from septic tank runoff.
To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	- / +	Traffic growth and the movement of people and materials are the main issues affecting air quality, the SLLDP should aim to minimise the need for private vehicle use and promote the use of other modes of transport, with development located in areas that will promote improvements in air quality and a sustainable transport network.
Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	+++ / +	Many of the development sites submitted through the MIR are small-scale sites, the use of renewables are therefore limited to individual dwellings, therefore policy within the MIR should promote zero-carbon homes, whilst at the same time consider wider mitigation measures to predicted changes in the future climate.
To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	+ / -	The policies set out in the SLLDP should aim to promote the cultural richness of the area, whilst at the same time provide the opportunity to regenerate local areas including those close to or linked with conservation areas in order to improve the sustainability of such communities/ settlements.

SEA Objective	Score	Summary of environmental effects
To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	+/-	Development on existing Green Belt land and open space within urban areas should be restricted in order to minimise effects on the urban and local landscapes. SLLDP policy should aim to focus development to minimise landscape effects.
Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape	+/-	SLLDP policy should aim to focus development to minimise landscape effects, incorporating or expanding the existing Green Network to soften any visual effects and promote the expansion of habitat connectivity.
Key	++ Major Positive (2) - Minor Negative (1)	+ Minor Positive (1) ? Uncertain (1)
	-- Major Negative (2)	0 Neutral (1) +/- Mixed Effects

Question 8

Evaluation of the environmental effects of the MIR

Do you agree with the key environmental effects and receptors?

Are there any gaps in the results of the assessment in Section 8 and Appendix 8?

9. Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures

9.1 Schedule 3 (7) of the SEA Act requires an explanation of “*the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.*” The SEA demonstrated that the policy direction set out within the MIR should result in positive effects within South Lanarkshire. The assessment also identified areas where positive outcomes would only be reached through appropriate mitigation measures, particularly in relation to proposed development site, their locations and the promotion of appropriate energy efficiency measures. Where either potential negative effects or enhancement opportunities have been identified, mitigation and enhancement measures have been developed. The assessment identified proposed actions to assist in the delivery of sustainable economic growth as outlined in the policy direction proposed for the SLLDP. **Table 10** provides a list of the mitigation and enhancement measures identified through the assessment of potential environmental effects associated with the MIR (see **Appendix 8**), through the development of the proposed SLLDP a summary of actions taken will be recorded within **Table 10**. The actions taken should ensure the promotion, prevention, reduction and offset of any significantly adverse effects or enhancement opportunities on the environment.

Table 10: Cumulative impacts across the SEA Objectives associated with the MIR

Mitigation Measures	Action Taken
Vision	
The location of proposed development areas should take in to account local air quality issues.	
Option 1 Spatial Strategy	
Air quality is a major consideration for development within main urban settlements, in terms of both location of development and the potential transport needs. The SLLDP should consider reductions in GHG emissions in conjunction with tackling air quality pollutants. The revision of settlement boundaries should aim to minimise impacts on the landscape by removing or reducing irregular settlement boundaries.	
Option 9 Green Belt	
The use of Green Belt land for development should be restricted to reduce the loss of such areas.	
Option 10 Rural Areas	
Development across rural areas should be restricted to promote sustainable communities rather than creating further isolation.	
Option 14 Renewable Energy	
The policy on renewables should include descriptive assessment on the potential impacts on landscape and historical settings.	
Option 17 Traffic Growth	
Traffic is recognised as the main contributor to local air quality issues and noise but is also important for economic growth. The SLLDP should therefore consider the future demands on transport, promoting the wider use of electric vehicles and other modes of active and public transport. All new dwellings should facilitate electrical charging points.	
Enhancement Measures	Action Taken
Vision	
Promote exposure to the wider countryside and encourage the encroachment of such habitats into development areas. There could be the opportunity to promote the wider protection of historic features within South Lanarkshire.	

Option 1 Spatial Strategy	
The Spatial Strategy would benefit from including the provision of recreational needs and the inclusion of other strategies such as core path, leisure or transport strategies. There is the potential for Supplementary Guidance to be developed that meets the needs for improving recreational provision and incorporating both greenspace and natural environment through both new and existing developments.	
Option 8 Affordable Housing	
The fitting of renewable technology should be promoted across all housing developments within South Lanarkshire. The development of renewable housing should not distract from the need to include functional greenspace to provide recreational provision and soften the local landscape.	
Option 14 Renewable Energy	
The use of renewables should be promoted across all dwellings, with the type of technology used assessed on a site by site basis.	

Question 9

Do you agree with the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures and with the actions to be addressed through the development of the SLLDP in Table 10?

If not, what areas are deficient within this assessment?

10. Monitoring Strategy

10.1 In order to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects once the proposed SLLDP has been adopted a monitoring plan will be developed. With the hierarchy of the SLLDP in relation to the other Council policies the development of the monitoring plan will aimed to monitor indicators associated with other policy areas, for the environment indicators many of these will be already monitored through the Council's State of the Environment Report. The use of such a monitoring plan will assist in the early identification of environmental issues (either positive or negative) associated with the implementation of the SLLDP. The development of the finalised monitoring plan will consider any appropriate comments received through the MIR consultation process. Monitoring will be conducted annually and reported biannually in line with the State of the Environment reporting requirements.

11. Next Steps

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

Table 11 – Milestones

Milestone	Expected date
Environmental Report consultation period commences	May 2012
Consultation deadline	June 2012
Development of the SLLDP	September 2012
Consultation of the SLLDP and associated ER	January 2013
Examination	Spring/Summer 2013
Post adoption SEA statement	Early 2014

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Scottish Environment Protection Agency		
General Comments	We are generally content with the scope and level of detail proposed for the ER.	Noted
Relationship with other PPS	We consider the review of PPS to be to be very thorough and include the topics within our remit. It should be noted that the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 have been updated and are now the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011.	Noted – PPS review has now taken in to consideration the updated 2011 Regulations.
Baseline data and relevant environmental issues	We recommend that the plan preparation process is informed and supported by strategic overview of flood risk management issues in the form of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	The Screening of the proposed development sites through the spatial strategy (in addition to other environmental constraints) included; 1:200 fluvial flood risk maps Historical flooding events (where available) Flood sensitive areas and defence schemes Flood reports River flow data Drainage infrastructure and network capacity
	In line with the new Water Framework Directive classification scheme takes in to account water quality, water quantity, physical properties and ecological status.	The data provided within the Council's State of the Environment Report provides details on the water environment in line with the new Water Framework Directive.
	The assessment should consider the potential environmental effects of implementing waste management policies and specific waste proposals.	The Council's State of the Environment Report contains all the waste data relating to the area which will be taken in to consideration within the policy direction of the MIR, whilst the detailed assessment of the Waste policy within the SLLDP will be assessed during the development of the SLLDP.
Alternatives	Content with approach in relation to the assessment of the potential reasonable alternatives. Please note that as well as considering alternatives to the plan's overall strategies, reasonable alternatives to particular projects may also be identified as the plan is developed and any reasonable alternatives considered should be included in the assessment.	Noted – all reasonable alternatives will be taken forward through the assessment at both the MIR stage and the development of the SLLDP.

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Scoping SEA Objectives	SEPA agree that at this stage a precautionary approach should be taken and all environmental receptors should be scoped into the assessment.	Noted
Methodology for assessing environmental effects	We are satisfied with the proposed method of assessment.	Noted
Mitigation	We note that the SEA will consider measures to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects as far as possible, SEPA welcomes this approach.	Noted
	The environment Report should identify any changes made to the MIR as a result of the environmental assessment and/or recommendations for changes for the final LDP.	The Environment Report will provide a log of any changes made to the MIR and/or any recommendations to be considered through the development of the SLLDP.
	The monitoring framework should be detailed in the Environment Report	The monitoring framework will be detailed in the ER that will accompany the proposed SLLDP. A potential list of indicators will be provided through the ER during the consultation with the MIR.
Next Steps	We are content with the proposed period of 6 weeks for consultation on the draft Environmental Report and the MIR.	Noted – the consultation period has been extended.
Scottish Natural Heritage		
Scope and level of detail	SNH are content with the scope and level of detail proposed for the Environment Report.	Noted
Effects on SPA/SAC	While SNH note that at this stage, it is expected that the LDP, will not directly affect designated sites. PPS may also require a HRA.	The HRA will form part of the assessment of the MIR and will be continued through the development of the SLLDP. The preparation of the HRA will be kept separate to the SEA.
	The identification of relevant international, national and local plans, programmes and strategies and the objectives associated with these appears both comprehensive and appropriate. We suggest that the Central Green Network should also be mentioned in Table 1.	Noted – the SCGN and the associate objectives has been included within the Table.
	Change the titles of the following PPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No. 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 	Both have been updated within the assessment.

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 <p>As the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 is more concerned with outdoor access and recreation it may be more appropriately placed under the 'Population and human health' topic rather than under 'Landscape'.</p>	The Act and its objectives have been included within the Population and human health topic.
Baseline Information	<p>Some updates and amendments to the baseline information summarised in Table 2 of the Scoping Report are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEA should reflect the qualifying interests of the Westwater Reservoir SPA... Braehead Moss NNR has been recently de-declared... SNH Commissioned Report, 'An inventory of lowland raised bogs in Great Britain'... 17 SSSIs designated for Earth Science... Amenity and sporting open space, access routes and cycle networks may be better placed in Human Health Identification of locally designated landscape interests may require to be updated in light of SLA... 	<p>The qualifying interests have been included for all designated sites. Information in NNR has been updated.</p> <p>The lowland raised bog inventory has been used within the Council's State of the Environment Report. Noted. Amenity and open space has been left within the landscape topic, whilst the rest have been moved to material assets. The Council's Landscape assessment published for the renewables SPG has been used within the SEA.</p>
Significant issues	<p>Further information of designated site status are provided... SNH encourage the inclusion of a specific reference to protected species, particularly European protected species. The issues of sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem level diversity, networks and wildlife corridors and threats from alien species... should be considered. The Natural Heritage Futures documents could be useful... The ER should include a description of the likely evolution of the environment in the absence of the LDP.</p>	<p>Information has been gathered for both the ER and the HRA. Reference to such protected species has been included where appropriate.</p> <p>These have been included within the SEA criteria.</p> <p>Reference from the document has been sought within the SEA The ER will contain a description of the environment in the absence of the SLLDP.</p>

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
SEA Objectives	<p>SNH welcome the use of SEA objectives... but recommend the following changes: Landscape Objective 'promote access to the wider environment' may be better accommodated under the population and human health. The biodiversity objective should also seek to 'protect' as well as 'promote'.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Objectives have been changed.</p> <p>The biodiversity objective has been changed to reflect comment.</p>
Assessment Methodology	<p>SNH note, and support, the intention to assess the MIR... this approach should help to inform the SLLDP</p> <p>We note there are no alternatives to the SLLDP and... agree that the alternative to the delivery of the SLLDP are assessed.</p> <p>We note that the SEA will consider alternative policy approaches and agree that the comments identified through the consultation process will be taken in to consideration through the development of the SLLDP.</p> <p>We agree with the approach to carryout a site assessment.</p> <p>We note that the details of the monitoring strategy for the LDP will be provided in the draft ER.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Alternative approaches to policy delivery will be assessed through the SEA process, with mitigation/ enhancement measures considered through to the development of the SLLDP. Notes – see above</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>The detailed monitoring framework will be provided in the draft ER accompanying the SLLDP.</p>
Historic Scotland		
Scope of assessment and level of detail	<p>HS found the Scoping Report to be clear and are content with the scope and level of detail proposed for the environment assessment.</p> <p>HS are content with the proposed 6 week consultation period of the MIR.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted – consultation period has been extended.</p>
Context of the Local Development Plan	<p>HS found this section helpful draft objectives for the plan are set out including commitment to protect the environment.</p>	<p>Noted – The assessment will show progressive changes to the proposed plan, including the Objectives and policy directions.</p>
Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and	<p>HS are content that the plans and policies listed for the historic environment adequately cover the policy</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Strategies	<p>background, including the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2009.</p> <p>Note that SHEP has been updated to take into account recent additions</p> <p>Note that the Managing Change Documents are in twice.</p> <p>A draft Management Plan for New Lanark WHS is being prepared</p>	<p>The update SHEP (2011) has been used as reference for the assessment purposes.</p> <p>Reference to the draft version has been deleted.</p> <p>Noted – the WHS and the future draft Management Plan has been included within the assessment.</p>
Environmental Baseline – data gathering activities	<p>HS are content that Section 3.4 and Table 2 have identified the relevant aspects for the historic environment</p> <p>The Council's State of the Environment Report will be a very useful tool in preparation of the plan and the environmental assessment process.</p> <p>Recently an Inventory of Historic Battlefields have been launched by HS.</p> <p>HS will provide SLC with a Historic Environment Update Report to help in delivering the development plan.</p> <p>HS can provide GIS data for scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and gardens and designed landscapes.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted – the Inventory of Historic Battlefields is included within the Councils State of the Environment Report.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>The Council already has this data and will use it within the site screening criteria and for the SEA.</p>
Environmental issues associated with the development of the SLLDP	<p>HS are content with the environmental issues set out for the council area for the historic environment.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
Scope and level of detail proposed for the environmental assessment	<p>HS are content with the scoping in of the historic environment to the assessment.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
SEA Objectives	<p>HS are content with the main SEA Objective and the different assessment questions for the policy direction and the potential development sites.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Scoping Report Ref	Consultee Comment	SLC Response
Developing strategic alternatives	HS are content with the proposed alternatives and the method for assessing those alternatives	Noted
Framework for assessing environmental effects	<p>HS are content with the matrix approach and the commentary boxes within the matrices will improve transparency of the assessment.</p> <p>In the Environment Report it will also be useful to pull through into the non-technical summary any key commentary relating to significant effects.</p> <p>HS welcome the inclusion of mitigation and enhancement measures within the matrices, providing the potential to enhance the LDP.</p> <p>The use of Appendix 6 will provide a clear description of changes to the policy of the LDP as a result of the SEA</p> <p>HS welcome the development of a monitoring framework within the LDP, while monitoring frameworks are generally provide at the post adoption stage it will be useful for the ER could outline further information about your proposed monitoring strategy. The indicators chosen for the historic environment should reflect both the actions to be taken within the LDP and the potential impacts identified in the course of the SEA.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>The non-technical summary will include both significant effects expressed through the assessment and any resulting recommendations for enhancement or mitigation measures.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>The development of the monitoring strategy framework will be undertaken during the assessment of the SLLDP with a draft framework provided through the draft ER for the SLLDP. The assessment process will inform the development of the indicators for the historic environment and the wider environment these will then be used to further develop the monitoring framework.</p>

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	How it affects or is affected by the proposed Plan	Score	Summary Comment
International				
EU Birds Directive	Protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the EC. It aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, in particular through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA).	The MIR and proposed SLLDP will comply with the Directive by not adversely affecting SPAs or the protection of wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.	+	The main requirements of the directive will be delivered through the development site criteria and the policy options within the MIR.
EU Habitats Directive	Aims to protect biodiversity, through the conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna. Provides the basis to classify the network of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).	The MIR and SLLDP will comply with the Directive by not adversely affecting SACs, or any species listed under the directive.	+	As above.
EU Water Framework Directive	Safeguards the sustainable use of surface water, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Supporting the status of aquatic ecosystems and associated environments. Addresses issues such as groundwater pollution, flooding, droughts and river basin management planning.	The MIR and SLLDP will comply with the Directive by not adversely affect the aquatic ecosystem and associated environments.	+	As above.
National				
The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Sets out a series of measures, which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland, through the provision of the legal framework for the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) sites.	The MIR and SLLDP will comply with the Act by protecting and enhancing the Council's natural heritage.	+	As above.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Amendment (No.2) (Scotland) Regulations 2008	Sets out a series of measures designed to ensure that Scottish Natural Heritage implements a strategy for the surveillance of the conservation status of relevant habitats and species in Scotland.	The MIR and SLLDP will comply with the Regulations by not adversely affecting the conservation status of habitats and species in South Lanarkshire.	+	As above

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	How it affects or is affected by the proposed Plan	Score	Summary Comment
Scottish Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands – A Strategy for the Conservation and Enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland	Provides a 25 year strategy to conserve and enhance biodiversity throughout Scotland. The overall aim of which is “to conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future”.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP should assist in achieving the Plan's objectives to protect, enhance and promote biodiversity through the promoting habitat improvements within community growth areas and smaller development sites.	+	The policy is delivered through the Councils LBAP, but the SLLDP will promote the importance of a strong and functioning environment across development sites and community growth areas to reduce habitat fragmentation and promote connectivity.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Aims to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK, contributing to the conservation of global diversity.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP should assist in achieving the main aims of the Plan.	+	As above.
The Scottish Forestry Strategy	Provides the Scottish Government's framework for taking forestry forward and setting out a vision for the forestry sector.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP should assist in achieving the outcomes proposed by the Strategy through promoting and improving the health and well-being of people and their communities and promoting the local/regional Green Network.	+	As above.
Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011	Protects the water environment including ground water, surface water and wetlands, for or in connection with implementing the Water Framework Directive.	The MIR and the proposed SLLDP will assist in achieving the objectives of the Regulations through appropriate development.	+	As above.
Scotland River Basin Management Plan	This plan outlines the actions that will be taken to improve such waters whilst protecting those that are already in good condition.	The objectives of the RBMP will be supported through the spatial strategy of the MIR and the proposed SLLDP.	+	As above.
The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Provides access to open countryside and sets out responsibility for Councils to develop CPPs and to promote the requirements of the Act in relation to statutory access rights.	Through partnership working across the Council the MIR and the proposed SLLDP should promote the principles of the Act.	++	Outdoor Access is delivered through recreation or active transport with the SLLDP promoting connectivity between communities and maintaining the network through appropriate development site locations.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	How it affects or is affected by the proposed Plan	Score	Summary Comment
Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2009	SHEP provides a policy framework on the conservation of Scotland's historic environment in order to inform the work of a wide range of public sector organisations with responsibility on historic conservation.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP will promote the importance of a strong historic environment to promote local identity.	++	In promoting the historic environment, the SLLDP will take into account policy guidance to ensure that historic assets and their setting are conserved appropriately.
The Scottish Sustainable Development Strategy – Choosing Our Future (Scottish Exec 2006)	Sets out the measures that will deliver the national framework for sustainable development.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP will assist in achieving the Strategy's objectives promoting a sustainable lifestyle for all in South Lanarkshire,	++	Sustainability is primarily driven by the Council's Sustainability Development Strategy however the SLLDP will promote sustainable growth and economic development across its policy areas.
Climate Change Delivery Plan – Meeting Scotland's Statutory Climate Change Targets	The national Delivery Plan sets out the actions for a co-ordinated approach over the next decade and beyond, to achieve Scottish targets lay down in the Climate Change (Scotland) Bill.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP will provide the appropriate promotion of climate change issues to achieve the Councils obligations.	++	As above.
The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Provides a statutory framework for reducing and achieving greenhouse gas emission targets and places climate change duties on Local Authorities.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP will provide the basis for promoting the Councils obligations in tackling climate change.	++	As above.
Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework	The Adaptation Framework does not seek to guide individuals directly in adapting to climate change. The Adaptation Framework establishes support mechanisms to work with Local authorities and their Community Planning Partnerships, central in delivering local adaptation to climate change.	The MIR and the proposed SLLDP will promote engagement within the adaptation framework through other Council policies and the Community Partnerships.	+	As above.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	How it affects or is affected by the proposed Plan	Score	Summary Comment
Scotland's Zero Waste Plan	Sets strategic direction for waste policy in Scotland, informed (in part) by the requirements of European legislation. The Plan provides direction for Local Authorities, businesses and individual to focus on the key areas of activity to deliver national targets.	Although not directly related to the MIR and the SLLDP, but treated as a specific issue within Local Authorities, the SLLDP will promote sustainability which includes waste issues.	++	Along with the issues listed above, the proposed SLLDP will provide specific policies that promote the targets of the Zero Waste Plan.
Scottish Tourism - The Next Decade (Scottish Exec 2006)	Outlines the framework and sets priorities for tourism development.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP should assist in achieving the priorities set out for promoting tourism within South Lanarkshire.	+	The proposed SLLDP will provide policy steer in promoting tourism activities and development in line with the aims set out in the Lanarkshire Tourism Action Plan.
Scottish Government Economic Strategy	Sets out the National Purpose, strategic objectives and national outcomes to increase the sustainable growth rate of the Scottish economy.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP should assist in achieving the priorities set for the Scottish economy within a South Lanarkshire context.	++	The key aim of the SLLDP is to promote sustainable growth and economic prosperity to South Lanarkshire, with specific policies set out within the SLLDP to deliver the overall aim of the Strategy.
Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)	The SPP and NPPG series have been replaced by a consolidated SPP. The SPP sets out Scottish Government policy on the rationalised National Planning Policy across all the areas previously covered by the individual SPPs and NPPGs.	The development of the MIR and the proposed SLLDP are directly driven by the Policy will contribute towards achieving the priorities set out within the context of South Lanarkshire.	++	The strategic delivery of planning within South Lanarkshire spans across several policy areas and therefore cross partnership working is vital in delivering the priorities set out in the SPP and in promoting sustainable growth, economic prosperity and improving the communities and individuals health and lifestyles within South Lanarkshire.
Regional				
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan 2006 and Strategic Development Plan	Required by Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, The plan provides a strategic land use framework for the Glasgow and Clyde Valley conurbation.	The MIR and the proposed SLLDP will directly deliver the strategic land use framework within set out within the Plan for South Lanarkshire.	++	As above.
Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership	Partnership between Local Authorities and other public service agencies in the Glasgow area to co-ordinate the delivery of a Green Network, in line with the G & CV Joint Structure Plan.	The MIR and the proposed SLLDP will promote the co-ordination of the Green Network within South Lanarkshire.	++	As above.

Policy area	Main requirements of the PPS	How it affects or is affected by the proposed Plan	Score	Summary Comment
Clyde Area Management Plan (2010–2015)	The Clyde Area Management Plan supplements the RBMP for Scotland and is aimed at providing direction to maintain and improve the quality of the rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwaters in the area, thus assisting in the delivery of the Water Framework Directive requirements.	The Clyde AMP provides a focus for local actions, highlighting opportunities for partnership working to maximise the delivery of benefits from improvements to the water environment. The proposed SLLDP will promote both the partnership delivery of the Clyde AMP and its actions.	+	As above.
Central Scotland Green Network	Central Scotland Green Network aims to create a high quality green network, which will enrich people’s lives, promote economic prosperity, allow nature to flourish and respond to climate change.	The MIR and the proposed SLLDP promotes the quality of green network and recreational provision within the context of improving local communities.	++	As above.
Regional Transport Strategy - A Catalyst for Change	The Regional Transport Strategy will aim to drive towards a sustainable transport system that acts as a catalyst for an improved quality of life for all.	The MIR and the proposed SLLDP will promote sustainable transport within South Lanarkshire.	+	The MIR identified development sites that aimed to promote the sustainable use of the transport infrastructure, whilst the proposed SLLDP will set out specific policies to help create a sustainable network and promote shifts transport options.
Regeneration Strategy “Changing Gear” 2004 - 2010 (Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire)	Sets out plans and actions for economic development in Lanarkshire.	The MIR and proposed SLLDP will contribute towards the delivery of the actions for the economic development within South Lanarkshire.	+	The proposed SLLDP will aim to deliver sustainable economic development within South Lanarkshire, through a series of policies the set out the sustainable development and growth of the area.
<p> ++ Major – Delivers the aim of the PPS + Minor – Delivers part of the aim of the PPS ○ Neutral - Neither delivers or conflicts with the PPS - Minor - Does not deliver the aim of the PPS -- Major – Conflicts on the deliver on PPS aim </p>				

Appendix 3: State of the environment baseline

Introduction to the local environment

The SEA Act requires that the ER includes a description of “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”, and “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”. This section aims to describe the environmental context within which the MIR operates and the constraints and targets that this context imposes. The full environmental baseline for South Lanarkshire can be found in the Council’s State of the Environment Report, 2011 (see **Section 4** for link).



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

Environmental Baseline

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

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

Population and Human Health

South Lanarkshire is one of Scotland's most diverse areas, with a population of 311,951 and covers 1,772 square kilometres of land. It consists of heavily populated urban areas to the north and an extensive rural area to the south and west. Many parts of South Lanarkshire experience an excellent quality of life with good employment prospects, high standards of health care and low levels of crime. However, areas of South Lanarkshire bear testimony to the legacy of heavy industrialisation which has had an impact on the physical, social and economic environment. There are serious pockets of deprivation both within urban and rural areas. In these areas people may

experience disadvantage, and encounter problems associated with low income, poor health, low educational attainment, lack of access to learning opportunities and employment, and low expectations.

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

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

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

Baseline Situation

Life expectancy has been increasing in South Lanarkshire but it remains below the Scottish average, and life expectancy for men has declined relative to Scottish average. South Lanarkshire's health status is generally below Scottish average for many key indicators of health. Coronary heart disease, cancers and stroke account for the majority of deaths in South Lanarkshire, and there is also a rise in deaths from alcoholic liver disease, mirroring the national

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

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

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

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

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

Baseline Situation

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

Historic and Cultural Heritage

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

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

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

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

Baseline Situation

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

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

Material Assets and Landscapes

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

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

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

Baseline Situation

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

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

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

Waste (as part of Material Assets)

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

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

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

Baseline Situation

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

Waste can damage the environment in several ways, including:

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

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

Soils

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

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

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

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

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

There are large differences between the soil types across South Lanarkshire, with some soils characterised by historical contamination resulting from industrial activities, agricultural land supporting a variety of crops, woodlands and peatlands. It is estimated that approximately 361 kilo tonnes of CO₂ were removed from the atmosphere in South Lanarkshire through existing carbon sinks, including trees and other plants in 2006.

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

Baseline Situation

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

Air, Nuisance and Light

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baseline Situation

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

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

Water

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

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

Baseline Situation

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

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

Climate Change

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

Scotland's climate is linked with the global climate therefore changes globally have a consequence both nationally and locally. Over the past century Scotland's climate has changed more rapidly than anything evident in the past, with global temperatures rising along with increased emissions of greenhouse gases. Average temperatures have increased by approximately 1°C, with an overall

trend towards a warmer climate and more extreme weather phenomena. Such changes could be manifested by hotter summers and wetter winters. Scotland is currently experiencing fewer frosts and longer growing seasons.

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

Baseline Situation

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

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

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

Transport

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

Indicator	Current status	Trend direction	Explanation
Road Network Condition	F	↑	The condition of the road network is improving as a consequence of the additional funding through the Roads Investment Plan

Traffic Growth	G	↑	Most recently available SLC data compares favourably with Government traffic growth forecasts
Congestion	G	↓	There has been a slight increase in residents experiencing congestion compared to baseline figures
Road Safety	G	↑	SLC exceeded the national 2010 targets for reductions in the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads
Public Transport	F	↑	Bus – Mode share data taken from most recent Scottish Household Survey up to the year 2007/08 indicates an increase in the percentage of people travelling by bus
	G	↑	Rail – Rail data taken from the Office of Rail Regulation up to the year 2009/10 continues to show more people travelling by train
Walking And Cycling	P	↔	New baseline for walking established to changes in the way the percentage of people walking was measured

Baseline Situation

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

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

Strategic Alternative 1 Continuing with the current South Lanarkshire Local Plan strategy which was adopted in 2009									
Community Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soils and Geology	Water Environment	Air and Noise	Climatic Factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Overall Score
✓	✓/✗	✗/✓	✗	✗	✗/✓	✓	✓/✗	✗/✓	✗/✓
Current site selection has already taken into account human health issues, with building standards adopted to ensure the quality of the homes. Some of the SPGs set out to promote social inclusion through development design standards.	Minimal biodiversity loss is expected through development, with opportunities for enhancement through incorporating Green Network and greenspace areas. There is no impact on any designated sites through the current policies.	Minimum soil loss is expected through new development however this will not include sensitive or carbon rich soils, with current policies affording protection to such high grade soils, favouring development across derelict and vacant sites.	Flood maps used in developing the current set of policies did not include the up-to-date 1:200 maps therefore there is the potential for identifying flooding and other relevant issues, whilst the use of SUDs were promoted within the current policies.	The issues of air quality and the potential to introduce sensitive receptors or contribute to existing AQ issues through proposed development sites are not covered in the current policies.	Although climate change issues were included within the current policies changes to legislation now require Councils to take greater consideration of both the contribution and consequence of climate change.	Current policies provide adequate protection to cultural assets, however further consideration could be given to the New Lanark WHS and associated buffer zones aimed at protecting the visual integrity of the area.	Although current policies promote the protection of local land assets further consideration could be given in promoting green space including mitigation or enhancement opportunities within development sites.	Landscape characterisation across South Lanarkshire has been improved and should be incorporated within future SLLDP policies.	
<p>Comments - Continuing with the current policies set out within the adopted local plan will not fully address the changes made to Scottish legislation and the requirements regarding issues such as climate change, rural development and renewable energy. The strategic direction of the plan still remains relevant but policies and proposals must be updated to reflect current Scottish Planning Policy Guidance and Practices. In addition the changes to the new development planning system dictates that the Councils must produce a new Local Development Plan within 2 years of a Strategic Development Plan which means that the Council are statutorily obliged to update the plan by 2014.</p>									
<p>Key: ✓ Positive environmental effect ✗ Negative environmental effect ○ No effect ? Effect uncertain</p>									

Strategic Alternative 2 Develop the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan to drive towards a 100% zero carbon economy within the area

Community Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soils and Geology	Water Environment	Air and Noise	Climatic Factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Overall Score
✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	○	✓	✓	✗/✓	✓/✗	?	✓/✗
Although such strategic approach could have long-term human health benefits, this would negatively reduce the level of development that would impinge on growth, job security and community wellbeing and reduce the overall housing supply to meet demand.	Policies would need to be included that would utilise the natural environment to help achieve zero carbon developments through potential carbon offsetting within green areas. This approach would only be beneficial depending on species used.	Although development will always result in some level of soil capping, there is the potential that the carbon economy of the soils could govern the level of development.	Effects on the water environment are not considered significant through this strategic approach unless directly associated with specific water environments.	Zero carbon development would result in reductions in other associated air pollutants which would contribute to an overall reduction in both emissions and local AQ issues.	The zero carbon approach would benefit climate change factors through the reduction in GHG emissions the use of renewable technologies and a potential reduction in energy demands.	This strategic approach could potential result in less protection of heritage areas in favour of more carbon friendly development. This could affect the setting of such areas through inappropriate development.	Although the zero carbon approach could benefit current land assets, it could also result in reduced areas of vacant or contaminated land for future development needs.	It is uncertain as to the effect such a strategic approach could have on the overall landscape of the area, as such issues would be dependent on the development of renewable's such as wind turbines etc.	
<p>Comments - One approach would be to focus solely on achieving a zero carbon economy by introducing policies that restrict development across South Lanarkshire and suppress any development that is not 100% carbon neutral. In addition major changes would have to be made to some of the legacy items carried over from the adopted South Lanarkshire Local Plan such as the Community Growth Areas and large retail and industrial developments to ensure that these conformed to the new strategy. Whilst a laudable option, it is not practical to achieve and still ensure economic growth within the area. However specific aspects of the strategic direction could be formulated and incorporated within other alternatives to ensure that the essence of the proposed strategic direction was delivered within the proposed local development plan.</p>									
<p>Key: ✓ Positive environmental effect ✗ Negative environmental effect ○ No effect ? Effect uncertain</p>									

Strategic Alternative 3 Develop a South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan that promotes development to fully stimulate growth									
Community Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soils and Geology	Water Environment	Air and Noise	Climatic Factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Overall Score
x/✓	x	x	x/?	x	x/✓	x/?	x/?	x/?	x/?
Although there will be some benefits through additional housing to meet demands there will be no consideration to the overall effects this could have at the population or community level.	There would be no consideration as to the effects development could have on habitat connectivity, with the potential that development could reduce greenspace provision. There is also the potential for effects on designated areas.	Increased development opportunities could increase the potential for soil capping whilst development costs would favour sites that are cheaper to develop at the expense of either vacant or contaminated areas.	The need for development locations could drive for development on areas that are either on flood plains or areas sensitive to flooding with development on river banks directly affecting the quality of the water environment.	Increasing the demand for development without full consideration for travel demands would increase the potential for private vehicle use and associated emission of air pollutants. In addition unrestricted development could introduce sensitive receptors to areas of poor AQ.	Development driven through economic gain would have a detrimental effect on issues such as a climate change, both in terms increasing GHG emissions or failing to achieve carbon zero development and non consideration of potential adaption measures.	Unrestricted development within culturally rich areas will have a negative effect on the overall cultural attractiveness of the area and its setting, with some development significantly affecting specific sites such as New Lanark WHS.	There is the potential that some of the area, particularly the green belt and other land assets will be utilised through development whilst the effects on other assets are unknown.	The actual effects on the landscape are not fully known due to the potential areas of development however there is a strong potential for negative effect on the landscape setting of the areas through urban expansion and settlement connectivity.	
Comments - This is taking development opportunities to extreme and disregarding the need to meet any climate change targets or take account of the environment. The essence of this option is build anything, anywhere without having due regard to the consequences. This is the polar opposite to option 2 above.									
Key: ✓ Positive environmental effect x Negative environmental effect O No effect ? Effect uncertain									

Strategic Alternative 4 Develop a South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan that generates sustainable growth against a low carbon economy									
Community Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soils and Geology	Water Environment	Air and Noise	Climatic Factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Overall Score
✓	✓	✓/✗	✓	✓	✓	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?
The selection of development sites and the promotion of high standard homes should offer improvements to human health and the wider wellbeing of the community.	The promotion of biodiversity issues including integration within development sites could be promoted within specific policies whilst proposed development locations could be selected to afford protection to existing habitats and designated areas.	Although development will result in some soil capping, restrictions through site selection and favouring the use of vacant and derelict land or contaminated land where appropriate would minimise the negative effects on soils.	The development on potential flood areas, flood plains and other water sensitive areas such as river banks would be restricted to minimise any effects.	There is the potential to cover issues associated with air quality, the introduction of sensitive receptors through inappropriate development locations and the contribution such locations could have on current or future local air quality.	Development that promotes sustainable economic growth will be based on delivering the Council's commitment to reducing the impact on and mitigating against the potential effects of climate change.	Policies can be developed to safeguard against direct effects on cultural heritage, however the extent of development at this stage is unknown and therefore the overall effect on cultural setting is unknown.	Development and growth will aim to focus on sustainable use of the land assets, however the potential effects on current building assets are uncertain, depending on retro fitting technology etc.	Policies will aim to minimise the effects on the wider landscape whilst at the same time promote improvements to the urban landscape through appropriate development of vacant land or other areas within existing urban boundaries.	
<p>Comments - This option builds on the legacy items inherited from the South Lanarkshire Local Plan and aims to create sustainable economic growth against a low carbon economy rather than a 100% zero carbon option. This is the middle ground between options 2 and 3 and conforms to the Strategic Development Plan and Scottish Government Policy. Whilst not the best option environmentally it is the most sensible option when trying to ensure levels of development encourage growth within South Lanarkshire and still meet the needs of its population.</p>									
<p>Key: ✓ Positive environmental effect ✗ Negative environmental effect ○ No effect ? Effect uncertain</p>									

	SEA Objectives									
	To improve human health and community well being	To promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	Summary Score
Impacts on people To meet society's needs - To contribute to the supply of housing of an appropriate size, quality and price, in sustainable locations - To direct new housing development to sites within settlements and to encourage the reuse of brownfield land - To encourage rural regeneration through appropriate locational development - To ensure an appropriate and adequate range and distribution of community and leisure facilities	✓	✓/✘	✓/✘	0	✓/✘	✓/✘	✓/?	✓/✘	✓/?	✓/✘
Impacts on environment To protect the environment - To protect international, national and locally designated sites and areas of natural or built heritage importance from adverse impacts from development - To protect the Green Belt from further inappropriate uses - To respond to the challenge of adapting to climate change	0/?	✓	✓	✓/?	0	✓/?	✓	✓	✓/0	✓/?/0
Impacts on local economy To ensure sustainable economic growth - To ensure a adequate supply of appropriately located employment land - To protect the viability and vitality of existing town, village and neighbourhood centres - To direct renewable energy developments to appropriate locations	✓	?/✘	?/✘	?	✘/?	✓/?	✓/✘	✓/✘	✓/✘	✓/?/✘
Impacts on Infrastructure To minimise the impacts on infrastructure - To ensure that development in the urban area is directed to places that have sustainable transport options. - To direct development to those areas where infrastructure capacity is sufficient to cope with increased numbers of houses or workplaces? - To prevent further development that would be at risk from flooding. - To support sustainable waste management.	✓	?	0	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	?	✓	?	✓/?
Summary Score	✓	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?/✘	✓/?	✓/?/✘	✓	✓/?	
Key: ✓ Positive environmental effect ✘ Negative environmental effect 0 No effect ? Effect uncertain										

Draft Vision, Aims and Actions	Revised Vision, Aims and Actions	Comments associated with the revision
<p>Vision To improve the quality of life for all in South Lanarkshire by ensuring equal access to opportunities and to services that meet people's needs</p>	<p>Vision To promote the continued growth and regeneration of South Lanarkshire by seeking sustainable economic and social development within a low carbon economy and an improved urban and rural environment</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Impacts on people To meet society's needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To contribute to the supply of housing of an appropriate size, quality and price, in sustainable locations - To direct new housing development to sites within settlements and to encourage the reuse of brownfield land - To encourage rural regeneration through appropriate locational development - To ensure an appropriate and adequate range and distribution of community and leisure facilities 	<p>People and Places To meet communities needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring the supply of land for development to allow for the provision of housing of an appropriate size, type and quality in sustainable locations - Directing new development to sites within settlements and to encourage the reuse of appropriate brownfield land - Encouraging urban and rural regeneration and population retention through appropriate development - Ensuring an appropriate and adequate range and distribution of community and leisure facilities 	<p>Changed society to community to focus particularly on the communities within South Lanarkshire.</p> <p>Changed the wording of the housing supply to make sure that we have an adequate land supply at all times and that it was a goal that could be achieved since we have no control over house prices.</p> <p>Added the word appropriate to brownfield land since there are areas of brownfield land that may not be suitable or appropriate for housing use.</p> <p>Added an urban dimension to regeneration to ensure that this continues to be a focal point of the local development plan</p>
<p>Impacts on environment To protect the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect international, national and locally designated sites and areas of natural or built heritage importance from adverse impacts from development - To protect the Green Belt from further inappropriate uses - To respond to the challenge of adapting to climate change 	<p>Environment To enhance and safeguard the environment by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting international, national and locally designated sites and areas of natural or built heritage importance from adverse impacts from development - Encouraging appropriate developments and uses in the Green Belt and countryside areas and in turn resisting inappropriate uses - Responding to the challenge of adapting to climate change through the use of renewable energy, pursuing sustainable transport and development choices and respecting the environment 	<p>Protect was change to enhance and safeguard to ensure that where possible any development impacts would enhance the environment and still ensure that it was safeguarded from harmful effects.</p> <p>Countryside was added to ensure that it is protected at the same level as green belt</p> <p>The different measurers that can be undertaken to ensure a response to the climate change challenge are listed for clarity.</p>

Draft Vision, Aims and Actions	Revised Vision, Aims and Actions	Comments associated with the revision
<p>Impacts on local economy To ensure sustainable economic growth - To ensure a adequate supply of appropriately located employment land - To protect the viability and vitality of existing town, village and neighbourhood centres - To direct renewable energy developments to appropriate locations</p>	<p>Economy and Regeneration To encourage sustainable economic growth by - Ensuring an adequate supply of appropriately located employment land - Providing effective residential development opportunities at appropriate locations. - Protecting and enhancing the viability and vitality of existing town, village and neighbourhood centres whilst ensuring that there is access to high quality retailing - Ensuring regeneration priorities are met, particularly at Clyde Gateway, Town Centres, the priority areas in Blantyre/Hamilton, Cambuslang/Rutherglen, Larkhall and vulnerable rural areas.</p>	<p>Regeneration was missing from the vision aims and actions so it was thought appropriate to include it under economy. Residential development was added since this is of vital importance to the economy Under retailing the issue of high quality was added to ensure that retailing areas are brought up to acceptable levels and that appropriate developments are included in the LDP Regeneration priorities are included and listed here for clarity Renewable energy has been removed from economy and moved to environment and infrastructure</p>
<p>Impacts on Infrastructure To minimise the impacts on infrastructure - To ensure that development in the urban area is directed to places that have sustainable transport options. - To direct development to those areas where infrastructure capacity is sufficient to cope with increased numbers of houses or workplaces? - To prevent further development that would be at risk from flooding. - To support sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>Infrastructure To minimise the use of existing infrastructure by - Ensuring that development in the urban area is directed to places that provide sustainable transport options. - Directing development to those areas where infrastructure capacity can be increased or is sufficient to cope with increased numbers of houses or workplaces - Preventing further development that would be at risk from flooding. - Supporting sustainable waste management. - Directing renewable energy developments to appropriate locations - Siting and designing buildings to make them as carbon neutral as possible</p>	<p>The word provide has been added to make sure sustainable transport exists or can be made to exist in development opportunity areas Renewable energy has been added since this forms an important part of the Councils infrastructure for energy generation Additionally a statement has been included about making buildings carbon neutral to ensure that we are meeting the climate change requirements.</p>

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CL/01/001	Glengonnar Centre	Abington	13.74	Housing										Although the potential site offers community interaction, the limited public transport and remoteness could increase dependency of private vehicle usage. Part of the development site is within ancient woodland and 1:200 fluvial flood areas. The site is located close to the M74 corridor and the main rail link, introducing sensitive receptors to noise. The site is located on playing fields associated with the residential camp. Reduce the site boundary out with the ancient woodland area and further back from the River Clyde and off the identified fluvial flood area. Maintain the woodland boundary between the site and the M74 to reduce noise impacts and potential air pollutants.
CL/03/001	Auchenheath Farm	Auchenheath	5.66	Housing										The potential development site is an extension of the existing settlement however the location of the site could increase private vehicle use thus reducing the sustainability of the development, whilst the use of renewables should be promoted for individual dwellings.
CL/03/002	Mackenzies Yard. E of Auchen	Auchenheath	7.12	Housing										Although the potential development site is out with the existing settlement boundaries it will promote minimum social interaction. The site is located on an existing industrial site with the potential for low-risk contamination, which should be considered at the application stage. The site should incorporate appropriate amenities and consider ways to improve access to both public transport and the core path network to reduce the dependency on private vehicle use.
CL/04/001	Mossrigg. North Back Road	Biggar	2.37	Housing. Same as CL/04/002										The potential development sit is partly located on an area of existing Green Network, which should be expanded into the development site. Due to the size of the potential development site renewable use will be limited to individual dwellings, whilst the development should be sympathetic to the existing conservation area.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CL/04/002	Moss Rigg, North Back Road	Biggar	2.37	Housing. Same as CL/04/001										The site is partially located on an existing area of Green Network, with the expansion of such Networks promoted within the site. The site is located on the boundary of a conservation area, with listed building within close proximity therefore the development should be sympathetic to the existing conservation area. The potential development is on undeveloped land close to existing amenities that should be retained.
CL/04/003	Mossrigg, North Back Road	Biggar	2.37	Housing										The site is partially located on an existing area of Green Network therefore the expansion of such Networks should be promoted within the potential site. The site is located on the boundary of a conservation area, with listed building within close proximity therefore the development should be sympathetic to the existing conservation area. The potential development is on undeveloped land close to existing amenities that should be retained.
CL/04/004	Lindsaylands Road	Biggar	1.90	Housing. Part of CL/04/009										The potential development is partially located on sensitive agricultural land therefore consideration should be given to the loss of mineral rich soils which could be used to promote habitat expansion or incorporating Greenspace within the site boundary. The site is close to existing amenities which should be maintained, whilst the potential development is situated within a special landscape area and will expand the boundary of the existing settlement resulting in some localised landscape issues.
CL/04/005	Market Road A	Biggar	0.31	Housing and/or Commercial										
CL/04/006	Market Road B	Biggar	0.08	Housing and/or Commercial										The site is close to existing amenities and part-encroaching on to an area of old school grounds, consideration should be given within the development to retain some Greenspace or recreational area which will be lost to the community through the potential development.

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CL/04/007	Gunns Meadow	Biggar	2.22	Housing										The potential development site is located close to natural spring and drainage burns, any potential issues with ground water should be identified at the individual site level to minimise effects on water quality. The site is situated within a special landscape area and will expand the existing settlement boundary resulting in some local landscape issues, the use of appropriate land cover, especially around the site boundary to minimise such issues should be considered.
CL/04/008	Market Road	Biggar	1.90	Retail and serviced employment										The site is partly located within identified flood risk area and 1:200 fluvial flood areas therefore consideration should be given to reducing the site boundary to minimise risk of flooding and/or incorporate flood prevention measures.
CL/04/009	Biggar Park, Coulter Road	Biggar	6.90	Housing										The site is partially located on sensitive agricultural land, therefore consider reducing the boundary of the site to minimise the loss of such land or incorporating the land within the site as designated Greenspace or recreational space. The site is within special landscape area and will expand the existing settlement boundary thus potentially impacting on the local landscape.
CL/05/001	Carlisle Road	Kirkmuirhill	7.58	Housing?										The potential development site is close to ancient woodland and is located on existing Green Network area therefore such Networks should be used to promote local habitat expansion into the development. The site is close to the M74 corridor and could introduce sensitive receptors to potential noise issues.
CL/06/001	Wetlea Park, Strathaven Road	Boghead	0.64	Housing										The site is not connected to public transport routes, thus potentially resulting in greater private car usage. Due to the size of the potential development renewable use is limited and should be promoted to individual dwellings.
CL/07/001	Carnwath Road	Braehead	0.49	Housing										The potential development site is close to Braehead Moss SAC and ancient woodland habitat. The soil on the SAC is carbon-rich and sensitive to changes in the local hydrology therefore consideration to the site boundary should be given to protect the SAC and associated features.

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CL/10/001	South of Midloan Street	Braidwood	3.64	Housing. Slight overlap with CL/42/001										The potential development is close to the Clyde Valley SAC and ancient woodland. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and could result in localised landscape issues, particular in combination with other potential developments, therefore consideration should be given to the potential localised landscape issues in particular due to the elevated location above the Clyde Valley.
CL/10/002	Hillhead Farm	Carluke	20.32	Housing										The potential site is out with existing settlement boundaries but could potentially result in local landscape issues, particularly due to the combination effects with other potential developments within the area and the potential of settlement expansion and connectivity with neighbouring settlements.
CL/10/003	Boghall Road	Braidwood	0.64	Housing										
CL/10/004	Kilincadzow Road	Carluke	9.31	Housing										The potential development site is partly located within identified 1:200 fluvial flood areas, consider reducing the site boundary to minimise risk of flooding and/or incorporating flood prevention measures.
CL/10/005	SE of Boghall Road	Carluke	4.87	Housing										The potential development site is partly located within identified 1:200 fluvial flood areas, consider reducing the site boundary to minimise risk of flooding and/or incorporate flood prevention measures.
CL/10/006	Mayfield Brickworks, Wilton Rd	Carluke	3.64	Housing										
CL/10/007	Whyteshaw Farm, Gasworks Rd	Carluke	20.21	Housing										The potential site is out with the existing settlement boundaries and could potentially result in local landscape issues, particularly due to the in combination effects with other potential development site in the localised vicinity. Consideration should be given to potential landscape issues and the connectivity between neighbouring settlements.
CL/10/008	Gallahill Bing, Goremire Rd	Carluke	3.52	Housing, Open Space										
CL/10/009	North of Kilincadzow Road	Carluke	4.86	Residential/commercial										The site is partly located within identified 1:200 fluvial flood area. Consider reducing the site boundary to minimise risk of flooding and/or incorporate flood prevention measures.

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CL/10/010	Crawfordwalls Farm	Carlisle	1.67	Housing										The potential development site is located on Greenspace and Green Network area, in addition the site is also partly on identified 1:200 fluvial flood area and therefore consideration should be given to reducing the site boundary to minimise risk of flooding and loss of Greenspace.
CL/10/011	SE of Boghall Road	Carlisle	4.23	Housing										The potential development site is partly located within identified 1:200 fluvial flood area, therefore reduce the site boundary to minimise risk of flooding and/or incorporate flood prevention measures.
CL/10/012	Samson Crescent	Carlisle	2.47	Housing										The potential development site is located on Greenspace, with the potential for habitat expansion lost across previously undeveloped land. Consider reducing the site boundary to minimise the loss of Greenspace and the potential to promote habitat expansion.
CL/10/013	Whytshaw Farm, Gasworks Rd	Carlisle	24.74	Housing incl CL/10/007										The potential site is out with existing settlement boundaries and could potentially result in local landscape issues, particularly due to the in combination effects with other potential development sites in the area. Consideration should be given to the potential localised landscape issues and the potential for connectivity to neighbouring settlements.
CL/10/014	Council Depot, Sandy Road	Carlisle	0.39	Housing?										
CL/10/015	Luggie Road	Carlisle	0.30	Housing?										
CL/10/016	Belstane Road	Carlisle	1.00	Housing?										
CL/10/017	Stonedyke Road	Carlisle	5.53	Housing and Allotment										The potential development site is located on Greenspace, with the potential for habitat expansion lost across previously undeveloped land. Reduce the site boundary to minimise the loss of Greenspace, whilst promoting local habitat expansion within the site. The site is located adjacent to a roman road which could trigger historic interests, therefore avoid any effects on the adjacent roman road and other associated heritage areas.

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CL/11/001	Devonshire Road	Carmichael	1.36	Housing										The development site offers minimum opportunities for social inclusion. Site is partly on identified fluvial 1:200 flooding area and therefore the reduction in the site boundary area should be considered. The size of development offers limited renewable capacity which should be promoted within individual dwellings, whilst the location could potential result in increase demand for private vehicle use. The site is located out with settlement area and within sensitive landscape area therefore local landscape issues should be considered in relation to other potential developments.
CL/11/002	Harlyholm	Carmichael	0.32	Housing										The development site offers minimum opportunities for social inclusion, with the size of the development offering limited renewable capacity which should be promoted to individual dwellings. In addition the location could potential result in increase demand for private vehicle use. The site is located out with settlement area and within sensitive landscape area therefore local landscape issues should be considered in relation to other potential developments.
CL/12/001	South of Sommerville Drive	Carnwath	4.67	Housing										Site is located within the vicinity of known feeding areas for Pinkfoot geese from Westwater SPA. The site is located out with existing settlement boundary and has the potential for minimal landscape issues.
CL/12/002	Heads Inn Farm	Carnwath	3.32	Housing, mini market, petrol station										Part of the site is located within a conservation area therefore restrictions on development should be in place to protect such areas. The site will use existing land, with the potential for removal of existing buildings. Site is partially located out with existing settlement boundary and therefore there is the potential for minimal landscape issues.
CL/13/001	West of Rosemount Cr	Carstairs	3.78	Social housing										The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could significant affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential development in the area.
CL/13/002	S of Lanark Road	Carstairs	1.92	Social/Low cost housing										The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could significant affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential development in the area.

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CL/13/003	Manse Road	Carstairs	0.44	Housing										The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could significant affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential development in the area.
CL/13/004	W of A70, SE of Eastend Farm	Carstairs	16.86	Housing, school, retail, fitness centre										Part of the site is located on existing development which could result in removal of existing buildings. Although part of the site is within the existing boundary, the majority is out with the existing settlement boundary and could significant affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential development in the area.
CL/13/005	State Hosp, Lampits Rd, East	West End	18.03	Housing										The site is located close to the main railway line with the potential for minimal noise pollution therefore on site mitigation measures should be included. Although part of the site is within existing settlement boundaries the majority of the site is out within the existing settlement boundary and could significant affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential developments in the area.
CL/13/006	State Hosp, Lampits Road SE	West End	8.78	Housing										The site encroaches into existing ancient woodland therefore the site boundary should be readjusted to minimise habitat loss whilst habitat encroachment within the site could be promoted. The site is located close to main railway line with the potential for minimal noise pollution therefore on site mitigation measures should be included. Although part of the site is within existing settlement boundaries the majority of the site is out within the existing settlement boundary and could significant affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential developments in the area.

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CL/13/007	Grazings, former Coup	Carstairs	14.53	Housing?										Although the site could improve social mobility it will also expand to neighbouring settlements which could affect community identity. The site is close to the main railway line, with the potential for minimal noise pollution, this should be considered through appropriate boundary mitigation measures. The site is out within the existing settlement boundary and could significant affect the local landscape, particularly in combination with other potential developments in the area.
CL/16/001	Richland Nursery	Cleghorn	0.70	Housing										The site offers minimum social interaction and inclusion, whilst the location could promote increased private vehicle use. The site is located on existing developed land and will require removal of existing buildings. The site is out with existing settlement boundary and in combination with other potential development could result in minimum landscape effects.
CL/16/002	Hagholm Road	Cleghorn	1.46	Housing										The site is located close to the main railway, site mitigation will be required to minimise noise pollution. Site is out with existing settlement boundaries, which could result in minimum landscape issues.
CL/21/001	Blair Road	Crossford	0.88	Housing										The location, size and shape of the site offer minimum social interaction and inclusion with existing settlements. The development site is located within the boundary of the Clyde Valley SAC, ancient woodland and SSSI and will significantly result in habitat loss. The site is located on sensitive woodland soils and will affect the local tributary burn and resulting in water quality issues. The boundary of the site will need to be reduced to remove any potential effects on the designated habitats and water quality.

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CL/21/002	Holmlea, Braidwood Road	Crossford	2.56	Housing										The site will affect the riverbank habitats and is situated on soils prone to erosion, whilst the majority of the site is located on identified fluvial 1:200 flood areas and existing flood sensitive areas. The boundary of the site will need to be reduced to minimise potential flood issues and soil erosion. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
CL/21/003	Holm Road	Crossford	0.60	Housing. Boundary unclear										The site will affect the riverbank habitats and encroaches on to existing Greenspace, with the local soils prone to erosion, whilst the site is located on identified fluvial 1:200 flood areas and existing flood sensitive areas and will have a significant effect the water bodies. The boundary of the site will need to be reduced to minimise potential flooding and disturbance of the riverbank. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
CL/21/004	Valley International Park	Crossford	24.18	Housing										The site will affect the riverbank habitat and ancient woodland and is situated on soils prone to erosion, whilst part of the site is located on identified fluvial 1:200 flood areas and existing flood sensitive areas. The boundary of the site will need to be reduced to minimise potential flooding and disturbance to the river bank. The site is located on existing parkland area and development area. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
CL/21/005	Oakbank Nursery, Lanark Road	Crossford	2.59	Housing										The location of the site will offer minimal social inclusion. The site will affect the riverbank habitat and is situated on soils prone to erosion, whilst part of the site is located on identified fluvial 1:200 flood areas and existing flood sensitive areas. The boundary of the site will need to be reduced to minimise potential flooding and disturbance to the river bank. The site is located on existing horticultural land. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.

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CL/23/001	Hillside Gardens	Dolphinton	1.44	Housing										The location of the development site is in the flight path of the Pinkfoot geese from Westwater SPA, consideration should be given to the timing of construction. The size of the development will minimise the potential for incorporating renewable technology which will be limited to individual dwellings, whilst the remote location will result in greater demand for private vehicle use. The potential development is partly located within the existing boundary settlement and within an area classified for sensitive landscape.
CL/23/002	Carmaben Brae	Dolphinton	2.62	Housing										The location of the development site is in the flight path of the Pinkfoot geese from Westwater SPA, consideration should be given to the timing of construction. The site boundary encroaches into an area of ancient woodland, therefore the site size should be reduced to minimise any habitat loss. Due to the size of the development incorporating renewable technology is limited to individual dwellings, whilst the remote location will result in greater demand for private vehicle use. The potential development is partly located within the existing boundary settlement and within an area classified for sensitive landscape.
CL/24/001	Dale Street	Douglas	1.86	Housing?										The development site is on an old mining area with the potential for issues relating to soil contamination and/or subsidence and ground water/mine water contamination to the local water bodies. Site specific mitigation measures will be required. The development site is either on or close to existing recreational ground and although located within the settlement boundary is also within a special landscape area.

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CL/27/001	Carnwath Rd	Elsrickle	2.18	Housing										The location of the development is close to the feeding areas of Pinkfoot geese from Westwater SPA, consideration should therefore be given to any impact on these species. Due to the size of the development the uses of renewable technologies are limited to individual dwellings and the remoteness could result increased private vehicle use. The potential development area incorporates existing dwellings therefore consideration should be given to retaining these if appropriate. The development site is part located within the existing settlement boundary and is within a special landscape area therefore any additional landscape issues should be considered.
CL/32/001	Orchardville	Hazelbank	0.52	Housing										The location of the site will offer minimal social inclusion. The site is on old horticultural/orchard land with important fruit trees and associated lichen species and the mineral rich soils could be prone to erosion. The redevelopment of this land will result in the loss of such habitats. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
CL/32/002	Lammas Knowe	Hazelbank	4.58	Housing										The location of the site will offer minimal social inclusion. The site is on old horticultural/orchard land with important fruit trees and associated lichen species and the mineral rich soils could be prone to erosion. The redevelopment of this and will result in the loss of such habitats. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and due to its size and location could in combination with other development sites significantly affect the local landscape.
CL/33/001	Hyndfordbridge	Hyndfordbridge	1.22	Housing										The location of the potential development site has limited public transport links and therefore could promote the increase in private vehicle usage. The potential development site could have minimum landscape issues as it is out with the existing settlement boundary and located within a special landscape area

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CL/35/001	Byretown Road	Kirkfieldbank	8.43	Housing										The potential development is located on existing horticultural land with potentially rich mineral soils. The area is within a conservation buffer area for the New Lanark WHS and could have significant effects on the conservation and landscape setting of the WHS, therefore consideration should be given to the actual suitability of the site in relation to the WHS.
CL/35/002	Clyde Valley Caravan Park	Kirkfieldbank	4.34	Housing										The location of the potential development site could have significant effects on riverbank habitats, whilst the soil could be susceptible to erosion. The development site is located on a flood susceptible area identified within the fluvial 1:200 flood area. The boundary of the site should be reduced to minimise potential flood and water quality issues. Due to the prominence of the area there is the potential for significant local landscape issues.
CL/35/003	Riverside Road	Kirkfieldbank	3.64	Housing?										The location of the site will offer minimal social inclusion. The site is on old horticultural/orchard land with important fruit trees and associated lichen species and mineral rich soils which could be prone to erosion. The development of this land would result in habitat loss. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
CL/37/001	The Points, nr Glencotha	Lanark	1.21	Housing										The size and remote location of the site offers minimum connectivity to public transport facilities and will result in the use of private vehicle usage. The use of renewable technology is limited to individual dwellings. The site is located within an area of sensitive landscape value.
CL/37/002	W of Bellefield Road	Lanark	0.75	Housing										Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, increased vehicle use could potentially affect the air quality within Lanark and therefore consideration to local air quality should be considered in combination with other potential sites. The development is out with the settlement boundary and could potentially have localised landscape issues.

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CL/37/003	Bellefield Road	Lanark	2.55	Housing										The location of the site will offer minimal social inclusion. The site is on old horticultural land, with potentially rich mineral soils. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and within sensitive landscape area could in combination with other potential development sites affect the local landscape.
CL/37/004/8	Jerviswood Farm, Cleghorn Rd	Lanark	15.84	Housing ALSO submitted as CL/37/008										Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, the potential size of the development and in combination with other potential sites will increased vehicle use and significantly affect the air quality within Lanark. The potential development is out with the settlement boundary and within an area of special landscape value and in combination with other potential development sites could potential have a significant impact on the local landscape area.
CL/37/005	Stanmore Road	Lanark	2.25	Housing										Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, the potential size of the development and in combination with other potential sites will increased vehicle use and significantly affect the air quality within Lanark. The potential development is out with the settlement boundary and within an area of special landscape value and in combination with other potential development sites could potential have a significant impact on the local landscape area.
CL/37/006	Hollow Glen NR Park Drive	Lanark	0.44	Housing										Due to the location of the site there is the potential for soil erosion or land slippage, this issues should be considered at the site level. The site is close to existing sewage works that could increase the risk of odour pollution. Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, the potential size and the in combination effects with other potential sites will increased vehicle use and significantly affect the air quality within Lanark. The potential development is out with the settlement boundary and within an area of special landscape value and in combination with other potential development sites could potential have a significant impact on the local landscape area.

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CL/37/007	Jerviswood by A706	Lanark	6.89	Housing										Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, the potential size and in combination with other potential sites will increased vehicle use and significantly affect the air quality within Lanark. The potential development is out with the settlement boundary and within an area of special landscape value and in combination with other potential development sites could potential have a significant impact on the local landscape area.
CL/37/008	Jerviswood Farm, Cleghorn Road	Lanark	15.84	Housing ALSO submitted as CL/37/004										Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, the potential size and in combination with other potential sites will increased vehicle use and significantly affect the air quality within Lanark. The potential development is out with the settlement boundary and within an area of special landscape value and in combination with other potential development sites could potential have a significant impact on the local landscape area.
CL/37/009	E of Stanmore Farm	Lanark	13.23	Housing										Although the site is located on the outskirts of Lanark, the potential size and in combination with other potential sites will increased vehicle use and significantly affect the air quality within Lanark. The potential development is out with the settlement boundary and within an area of special landscape value and in combination with other potential development sites could potential have a significant impact on the local landscape area.
CL/37/010	Old Swimming Pool	Lanark	0.37	Housing?										The potential development site is located within Lanark and in combination with other potential development sites within the area could significantly affect the air quality within Lanark through increase vehicle use. The potential development site is within the conservation area and close to listed buildings and could affect the conservation and historic setting of Lanark.
CL/37/011	Ridgepark School	Lanark	1.27	Housing?										The potential development site is located out with the settlement boundary of Lanark and in combination with other potential development sites within the area could affect the air quality within Lanark through increase vehicle use. There are listed buildings within the potential development site that could be lost through the development, these buildings should be retained.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
CL/37/012	Caldwellside, South Faulds Rd	Lanark	0.43	Housing?										The potential development site is located within the settlement boundary of Lanark and in combination with other potential development sites within the area could affect the air quality within Lanark through increase vehicle use.
CL/37/013	Caldwellside	Lanark	0.62	Housing?										The potential development site is located within the settlement boundary of Lanark and in combination with other potential development sites within the area could affect the air quality within Lanark through increase vehicle use.
CL/37/014	Smyllum Park Grazings	Lanark	9.16	Housing?										The potential development site is located on existing Greenspace with a mix of mature trees and forms part of the Green Network area. The richness of the Greenspace and the importance of the network should be retained. Although within the settlement boundary of Lanark and in combination with other potential development sites within the area could significantly affect the air quality within Lanark through increase vehicle use.
CL/38/001	Quarry Road, Strathvenhouse Rd	Law	7.58	Housing										The location of the potential development site could increase the use of private vehicle usage. The site could have local landscape issues as it is out with the existing settlement boundary and within a sensitive landscape area.
CL/38/002	Lawhill Road	Law	1.12	Housing										The location of the potential development site could increase the use of private vehicle usage. The site could have local landscape issues as it is out with the existing settlement boundary and within a sensitive landscape area.

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CL/38/003	Birks Farm	Law	33.02	Housing and mixed use										The potential development site is located close to the Clyde Valley SAC and located on sensitive agricultural soils, which could increase potential runoff and subsequent water quality issues particularly within the SAC. The boundary of the site should be reduced to eliminate any issues with the SAC and water quality. The rural location of the site could increase private vehicle usage, whilst renewable technologies should be promoted within individual dwellings. The potential development site could have a significant effect on the landscape settings, particularly due to the size and location of the development site.
CL/40/001	Wellburn Farm, Strathaven Rd	Lesmahagow	25.30	Housing										The location of the potential development site could potentially introduce sensitive receptors to poor air quality and increased noise from the proximity of the M74 corridor. The boundary of the development site should be reduced away from the M74 with mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of noise. The size of the site could promote renewable technologies, but the location could increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The site is partially located within the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/40/002	Auchtykirnal, New Trows Road	Lemahagow	1.67	Housing										The site boundary encroaches into the edge of ancient woodland and could result in habitat loss, therefore the boundary should be reduced to minimise any habitat loss. The size of the potential development site would only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings, but could increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/40/003	South Garngour	Lesmahagow	2.01	Housing										The size of the potential development site would only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings, but could increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.

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CL/40/004	Langdykeside	Lesmahagow	0.41	Proposed Allotments										The potential development site is located within an identified 1:200 fluvial flood risk area, reducing the site boundary should be considered to reduce the risk of flooding. The site is on the edge of the conservation area and therefore the site should not distract from the historic setting of the conservation area.
CL/42/001	East of Lower Braidwood	Lower Braidwood	6.53	Housing, slight overlap with CL/10/001										The site is close to the Clyde Valley SAC and ancient woodland, which could result in some habitat disturbance. The development site is on previously undeveloped land and could affect existing local amenities and parkland. The potential site is out with the existing settlement boundary and in combination with other potential developments could result in localised landscape issues.
CL/43/001	S of Hall Road	Nemphlar	0.73	Housing										The site has no major issues, but is located within sensitive landscape area therefore potential impacts on local landscape setting should be considered.
CL/45/001	Coney Road	New Trows	0.24	Housing										The location of the development will only promote minimum community interactions. The size of the potential development site will only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings, but could increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/49/001	E of Loanhead	Quothquan	1.57	Housing										The location of the development will only promote minimum community interactions and is located on sensitive agricultural soils therefore changes to the site boundary could be considered to minimise soil loss. The size of the potential development site will only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings, but could increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.

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CL/50/001	Huntlybank Farm	Ravenstruther	3.56	Housing. Larger site										The location of the development will only promote minimum community interaction. The size of the potential development site will only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings, but could increase the dependency on private vehicle use which will contribute to decreased air quality within Lanark particularly due to the combination with other potential development sites in the area. The site is close to historic roman road and out with the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/50/002	Huntlybank Farm	Ravenstruther	1.16	Housing. Smaller site										The location of the development will only promote minimum community interaction. The size of the potential development site will only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings, but could increase the dependency on private vehicle use which will contribute to decreased air quality within Lanark particularly due to the combination with other potential development sites in the area. The site is close to historic roman road and out with the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/50/003	4 Silvermuir Holdings	Ravenstruther	0.31	Housing										The location of the development will only promote minimum community interaction. The size of the potential development site will only promote renewable technology on individual dwellings, but could increase the dependency on private vehicle use which will contribute to decreased air quality within Lanark particularly due to the combination with other potential development sites in the area. The site is close to historic roman road and out with the existing settlement boundary and could impact on the local landscape.
CL/53/001	Plot2 Elmwood	Symington	0.21	Housing										The potential development site will not offer social inclusion and will introduce human receptors to overhead electricity lines. The area is on sensitive agricultural and horticultural soil and therefore such development will result in the loss of mineral rich soils. The boundary of the site should be restricted to reduce both the loss of soil and intrusion of the electricity lines.

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CL/53/002	W of Main Street	Symington	12.64	Housing										The potential development site is adjacent to the main rail line and could result in noise issues therefore the boundary should be reduced and/or mitigation measures should be incorporated to minimise noise effects. The area has limited public transport and therefore could increase the dependency of private vehicle. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some local landscape issues.
CL/53/003	Wyndales Farm	Symington	0.28	Housing										The potential development site is within an area of sensitive agricultural soils and close to the main rail line that could result in noise issues therefore the boundary should be reduced and/or mitigation measures should be incorporated to minimise noise effects and soil loss. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area but will not affect the local landscape.
CL/53/004	S of Kirk Bauk	Symington	3.09	Housing										The potential development site is adjacent to the main rail line and could result in noise issues therefore the boundary should be reduced and/or mitigation measures should be incorporated to minimise noise effects. The area has limited public transport and therefore could increase the dependency of private vehicle. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some local landscape issues.
CL/53/005	North of Biggar Road	Symington	5.37	Housing										The potential development site is adjacent to the main rail line and could result in noise issues therefore the boundary should be reduced and/or mitigation measures should be incorporated to minimise noise effects. The area has limited public transport and therefore could increase the dependency of private vehicle. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some local landscape issues.
CL/55/001	Boat Road	Thankerton	2.84	Housing										The area associated with the potential development has limited public transport and could therefore increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some local landscape issues.

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CL/55/002	S of Boat Road	Thankerton	2.33	Housing										The area associated with the potential development has limited public transport and could therefore increase the dependency on private vehicle use. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some local landscape issues.
CL/55/003	Mill Road	Thankerton	1.91	Housing										The potential development site is adjacent to the main rail line and could result in noise issues therefore the boundary should be reduced and/or mitigation measures should be incorporated to minimise noise effects. The area associated with the potential development has limited public transport and could therefore increase the dependency of private vehicle use. The development site is located within sensitive landscape area and could result in some local landscape issues.
CL/65/001	Aikmanhill Farm, Lintfieldbank	Coalburn	2.71	Housing SEE other entry										The potential development site is located close to Coalburn Moss SAC and partly located on identified 1:200 fluvial flood risk area. The boundary of the site should be reduced to remove the flood risk potential and to reduce the risk of impacting on the designated site and associated features.
CL/65/002	Lower Throughburn	Forth	2.17	Housing										The potential development site is located close to an existing intensive poultry installation and could introduce sensitive receptors to both air and odour pollution. The development boundary should incorporate mitigation measures including vegetation plantation to minimise the odour and air pollution impacts. The rural location offers minimum access to public transport and will increase the potential dependency to private vehicle use.

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CL/65/003	Owenstown	Rigside	823.53	New Settlement - Mixed Use										Although the site is large enough to generate community engagement, the location will also promote isolation. Part of the site is on a SSSI important for the vegetation and geological structure. The size of the potential site will result significant loss of carbon-rich soil, this could have a consequence on surface and groundwater status. The size and remoteness of the potential development will result in greater vehicle usage, which will significantly affect the air quality in Lanark and other major transport corridors. Although the site could incorporate renewable technology, the increased vehicle demand and loss in carbon soils will have negative effect on GHG emissions for the area. There are some archaeological trigger areas within the potential development. The size of the development and its location will have a significant effect on the landscape, which is also identified as a sensitive landscape area.
CL/65/004	Rear of Ponfeigh bungalow	Sandilands	0.53	Housing										The potential development site offers only localised social inclusion and due to rural location offers minimum access to public transport and will increase the potential dependency to private vehicle use, renewable technology will on be appropriate for individual dwellings.
CL/65/005	Hyndford House	Lanark	1.01	Housing										The development site will offer minimum community inclusion and social interaction. The remote location of the potential development will promote private vehicle usage this could in combination with other sites close to Lanark affect air quality within Lanark. The potential development site could have landscape issues as it is within a special landscape area
CL/65/006	Hyndford Gate, Hyndford Rd	Lanark	0.49	Housing										The development site will offer minimum community inclusion and social interaction. The remote location of the proposal will promote private vehicle usage, whilst the use of renewables will be restricted to individual dwellings. The potential development site could have minimum landscape issues as it is out with the existing settlement boundaries and located within a special landscape area

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CL/65/007	Kersewell Avenue	Kaimend	1.41	Housing										The remoteness of the site offers limited social interaction and community inclusion. The location of the development is close to the feeding areas and flight path of Pinkfoot geese from Westwater SPA, consideration should therefore be given to any impact on these species and the timing of construction. In addition the boundary of the potential site encroaches within an area of ancient woodland therefore the boundary should be reduced to ensure minimal habitat loss. The uses of renewable technologies are limited to individual dwellings and the remoteness could result in an increase in private vehicle use.
CL/65/008	Bertram House, Kaimend	Carnwath	5.17	Housing										The remoteness of the site offers limited social interaction and community inclusion. The location of the development is close to the feeding areas and flight path of Pinkfoot geese from Westwater SPA, consideration should therefore be given to any impact on these species and the timing of construction. The uses of renewable technologies are limited to individual dwellings and the remoteness could result in an increase in private vehicle use. There are listed buildings within the boundary of the site, therefore these should be considered through the potential development.
CL/65/009	Douglas View Terrace	Douglas West	0.32	Housing										The potential development site is out with existing communities and will offer minimum social interaction and inclusion. The site is located within an area of ancient woodland and will result in fragmentation of the habitat and loss in the thin mineral soils associated with such habitats, therefore the site boundary should be limited to restrict the loss of such habitats. The remoteness of the site offers limited public transport and will increase the dependency of private vehicle use. The area is identified as of special landscape value and the site will have minimum impact on the local landscape.

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CL/65/010	Grazings, Kaimend	Carnwath	8.27	Housing?										The potential development site is located within the feeding area of Pinkfoot geese and their flight path to Westwater SPA, consideration should be given to any impacts on these species and the timing of construction. Part of the site is located within an area of ancient woodland and will result in fragmentation of the habitat and loss in the thin mineral soils associated with such habitats, therefore the site boundary should be restricted to limit any loss in such habitats. The remoteness of the site offers limited public transport and will increase the dependency of private vehicle use. Part of the potential site is on an area of local amenity value and should be maintained for the community as a whole.
CR/66/001	Gilbertfield Road	Cambuslang	17.14	Housing										The site is located on identified agricultural soils, which will be lost through housing use. There is a burn within the boundary of the site, with the potential for contamination through the housing development consideration should therefore be given to the use of SUDs. Traffic from the development could contribute to existing air quality issues within East Kilbride and increase the potential for issues within Rutherglen and Cambuslang area, particularly in combination with other potential developments.
CR/66/002	Birch Drive	Cambuslang	1.09	Housing?										The potential site is located within a designated Green Network area, whilst the size of the development will only provide opportunity to incorporate renewable technology on an individual dwelling basis.
CR/67/001	Greenlees Farm	Cambuslang	8.75	Housing										The potential development is located close to the main A749 and the Cathkin landfill site which could result in significant air quality and odour issues. Traffic from the potential housing site could affect the air quality within the existing East Kilbride AQMA and Rutherglen and Cambuslang areas, particularly in combination with other potential developments. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary which could have minimum local landscape issues.

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CR/67/002	East Greenlees Road	Cambuslang	20.56	Housing										Part of the development site is on agricultural soil, which will be lost. The potential development is located close to the main A749 and the Cathkin landfill site which could result in significant air quality and odour issues. Traffic from the potential housing site could affect the air quality within the existing East Kilbride AQMA and Rutherglen and Cambuslang areas, particularly in combination with other potential developments. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary which could have minimum local landscape issues.
CR/67/003	Hamilton Rd, Gilbertfield Rd	Cambuslang	7.42	Housing										Traffic from the potential housing site could affect the air quality within the Rutherglen and Cambuslang area, particularly in combination with other potential developments. The size of the settlement limits the use of renewable energy use to individual dwellings. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary which could have minimum local landscape issues.
CR/67/004	Grazings, Cathkin Braes	Rutherglen	5.33	Housing?										The location of the site limits social interaction and community inclusion. Part of the development site is within an area of ancient woodland, resulting in partial loss of the habitat and associated soils, in addition there is the potential for localised soil erosion. The site boundary should be reduced to minimise both habitat loss and potential soil erosion. The potential development is located close to the Cathkin landfill site which could result in significant air quality and odour issue. Traffic from the potential housing site could affect the air quality within the existing East Kilbride AQMA and Rutherglen and Cambuslang areas particularly in combination with other potential developments. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary which could have local landscape issues.
EK/69/001	Mounthilly Road	Chapelton	1.30	Housing										The size and location of the development site offers limited renewable opportunities and minimum public transport links this could result in an increase in private vehicle usage.

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EK/71/001	Athol House, Churchill Ave	East Kilbride	1.37	Variety of town centre/edge of centre uses										Part of the site is located on an existing development and on an area identified as at risk to fluvial flooding, which could affect the local water bodies. The boundary of the site should be reduced and/or flood risk management should be incorporated within the site.
EK/71/002	N of Hayhill Road	Jackton	1.18	Housing										The site is located close to the East Kilbride orbital road and could result in noise pollution and air quality issues, therefore the boundary of the site should be reduced and/or mitigation measures should be in place to reduce potential impacts. The size of the development offers limited renewable opportunities and the location is not on direct public transport links, this could result in an increase in private vehicle usage. The potential development is out with the existing settlement boundary and could result in some local landscape issues.
EK/71/003	18/20 West Mains Road	East Kilbride	2.46	Retail. ALSO EK/71/009										Traffic to the potential retail development could affect the local air quality and the existing East Kilbride AQMA however the area is linked to existing public transport routes.
EK/71/004	Benthall Farm, Sheilds Road	East Kilbride	24.77	Housing										Although the site may promote community inclusion it could also affect the community of the neighbouring village, particularly in combination with other potential development sites thus reducing community identity. Part of the site is located on sensitive raised bog habitat and will result in complete habitat loss and the loss of carbon-rich soils. The site is located on agricultural grazing land and will result in significant mineral soil loss. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and on greenbelt areas and will result in significant local landscape issues in combination with other potential developments.
EK/71/005	Queensway Retail Park	East Kilbride	1.31	Relaxation of goods that can be sold										Traffic to the potential retail development could affect the local air quality and the existing East Kilbride AQMA however the area is linked to existing public transport routes.

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EK/71/006	EK Town Centre	East Kilbride	16.67	Town Centre Retail										Traffic to the potential retail development could affect the local air quality and the existing East Kilbride AQMA however the area is linked to existing public transport routes.
EK/71/007	Crutherland Farm	East Kilbride	3.71	Housing										The location of the site will not fully promote social inclusion and community interaction. The site borders the Country Park and ancient woodland. The site is next to a main road where noise could be identified as an issue and close to the landfill where odour could be an issue. The boundary of the site should be reduced to minimise potential impacts on the ancient woodland. The location of the development will promote private vehicle use and it out with the existing settlement boundary and within Greenbelt area this will have an effect on the local landscape.
EK/71/008	Sheilds Road	East Kilbride	126.10	Housing (overlapping ownership?)										Although the site may promote community inclusion it could also affect the community of the neighbouring village, particularly in combination with other potential development sites. Part of the site is located on sensitive raised bog habitat and will result in complete habitat loss, removal of such a site will result in the loss of carbon-rich soils. The boundary of the site should be reduced to minimise local impacts. The site is located on agricultural grazing land and will result in significant mineral soils loss. Part of the site is on areas identified as potential fluvial flood sensitive areas. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and within greenbelt area and will result in significant local landscape issues in combination with other potential developments.
EK/71/009	18/20 West Mains Road	East Kilbride	2.46	Retail. ALSO EK/71/003										Traffic to the potential retail development could affect the local air quality and the existing East Kilbride AQMA.

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EK/71/010	Philipshill	East Kilbride	6.79	Housing?										The site will promote minimum community inclusion and could affect the community of the neighbouring village, particularly in combination with other potential development sites. The site is located close to main road network and could introduce noise and air quality issues to the development. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is out with existing settlement boundary and on greenbelt areas and will result in significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential developments.
EK/71/012	Murray Primary School	East Kilbride	0.97	Housing?										The site is on existing school grounds and general recreational area used by the local community. Provision within the development should consider the need for maintaining local amenity valued Greenspace for general recreational use.
EK/71/013	Maxwellton/Greenburn PS	East Kilbride	1.66	Housing?										The site is on existing school grounds and general recreational area used by the local community. Provision within the development should consider the need for maintaining local amenity valued Greenspace for general recreational use.
EK/71/014	Canberra Primary School	East Kilbride	0.73	Housing?										The site is on existing school grounds and general recreational area used by the local community. Provision within the development should consider the need for maintaining local amenity valued Greenspace for general recreational use.
EK/71/015	Hunter Primary School	East Kilbride	1.72	Housing?										The site is on existing school grounds and general recreational area used by the local community. Provision within the development should consider the need for maintaining local amenity valued Greenspace for general recreational use.

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EK/71/017	Grazings, Barbana Road	East Kilbride	8.24	Housing?										The site will promote minimum community inclusion and could affect the community of the neighbouring village, particularly in combination with other potential development sites. The site is located close to main road network and could introduce noise and air quality issues to the development. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is out with existing settlement boundary and on greenbelt areas and will result in significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential developments.
EK/71/018	Grazings, Carmunock Road	East Kilbride	0.58	Housing?										The location of the site will promote minimum community inclusion and will potentially promote private vehicle use. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and within greenbelt area and could result in localised landscape issues, particularly in relation to neighbouring villages.
EK/73/001	Station Road	Glassford	4.20	Housing										The size and location of the development site offers limited renewable opportunities and minimum public transport links this could result in an increase in private vehicle usage. The site is close to the conservation area and out with the existing boundary and could affect the setting of the existing settlement, consideration should be given to the historic setting of the conservation site through the potential development.
EK/73/002	Knowhead Farm, Field 2	Glassford	2.63	Housing										The size and location of the development site offers limited renewable opportunities and minimum public transport links this could result in an increase in private vehicle usage. The site is close to the conservation area and out with the existing boundary and could affect the setting of the existing settlement.
EK/75/001	Old Glasgow Road	Nerston	7.72	Housing										The location of the site will promote minimum community inclusion and will potentially promote private vehicle use this could affect local air quality issues, particularly the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is out with existing settlement boundaries and within greenbelt area and could result in localised landscape issues, particularly in relation to neighbouring villages.

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EK/76/001	Sandford East, Springside	Sandford	1.21	Housing										The size and location of the site offers limited renewable opportunities and minimum public transport links this could result in an increase in private vehicle usage. The site is close to the conservation area and out with the existing boundary and could affect the setting of the existing settlement, therefore the historic setting of the conservation area should be considered through the potential development.
EK/76/002	By Strathaven Road	Sandford	3.19	Housing										The size and location of the site offers limited renewable opportunities and minimum public transport links this could result in an increase in private vehicle usage. The site is close to the conservation area and out with the existing boundary and could affect the setting of the existing settlement, therefore the historic setting of the conservation area should be considered through the potential development.
EK/76/003	Bonnanhill, Lesmahagow Road	Strathaven	3.45	Housing (and everything else!)										The location of the site will offer minimum social and community inclusion. The size and location of the development site offers limited renewable opportunities and minimum public transport links this could result in an increase in private vehicle usage.
EK/77/001	Glassford Road	Strathaven	4.30	Housing										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use of renewable technology will be limited to individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and within greenbelt area will have an impact on the local landscape.
EK/77/002	Colinhill Farm	Strathaven	9.88	Housing										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use of renewable technology could be promoted across other potential development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and the in combination effects with other potential development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.

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EK/77/003	S of A723	Strathaven	13.44	Housing										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use of renewable technology could be promoted across other potential development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and the in combination effects with other potential development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.
EK/77/004	Crofthead/Westpark Farm	Strathaven	6.96	Housing. Part of EK/77/003										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use of renewable technology could be promoted across other potential development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and the in combination effects with other potential development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.
EK/77/005	Goodsburn, Newton Rd	Strathaven	3.16	Housing										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use of renewable technology could be promoted across other potential development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and within greenbelt area and the in combination effects with other potential development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.
EK/77/006	Newtonside, Newton Rd	Strathaven	3.57	Housing										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use the renewable technology could be promoted across other potential development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and within greenbelt area and the in combination effects with other potential development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
EK/77/007	West Strathaven	Strathaven	7.77	Housing										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the AQ within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use the renewable technology could be promoted across other potential development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and the in combination effects with other potential development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.
EK/77/008	Over Lethame Farm, Lethame Rd	Strathaven	2.85	Housing										The location of the site will offer limited social inclusion and increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use the renewable technology could be promoted across other potential development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and within greenbelt area and the in combination effects with other potential development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.
EK/77/009	Lethame Road	Strathaven	3.42	Housing										The location of the site will increase dependency on private vehicle use which could affect the air quality within Strathaven, particularly in combination with other developments in the area. The use the renewable technology could be promoted across other potential development sites as well as within individual dwellings. The size and location out with existing settlement boundary and the in combination effects with other potential development sites will have a significant effect on the local landscape.
EK/78/001	South Hill of Dripps Cottage	Thorntonhall	0.43	Housing										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle usage. The development site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
EK/78/002	Braehead Road	Thorntonhall	1.72	Housing										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle usage. The development site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/003	Peel Road	Thorntonhall	9.51	Housing										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils, whilst part of the site is identified as flood risk area within the 1:200 fluvial flooding areas. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle usage. The development site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/004	Ballanluig, Peel Road	Thorntonhall	0.35	Demolish existing house and create double plot.										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle usage. The development site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/005	South Hill of Dripps, Peel Rd	Thorntonhall	18.23	Housing										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle usage. The development site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
EK/78/006	Peel Road	Thorntonhall	2.87	Housing										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle usage. The development site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/007	North Drips Farm, Thorntonhall	East Kilbride	6.84	Car Parking for station (part site?)										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The site borders and area of woodland and is located on grazing land and will result in loss in mineral rich soils and potential habitat disturbance. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle usage. The development site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.
EK/78/008	Craigpark Est by Thorntonhall	East Kilbride	2.42	Request to remove From Greenbelt										The site will promote minimum community inclusion and could affect the community of the neighbouring village, particularly in combination with other potential development sites. The site is located close to main road network and could introduce noise and air quality issues to the development. In combination with other potential developments the site will contribute to existing air quality issues, including the East Kilbride AQMA. The site is out with existing settlement boundary and on greenbelt areas and will result in significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential developments.
EK/78/009	Braehead Road, Grazings	Thorntonhall	12.59	Housing?										The location of the potential development will offer minimum social inclusion and community interaction. The potential development site has limited public transport access and could result in increased private vehicle usage. The development site is out with existing settlement boundaries and in combination with other potential development sites will significantly affect the local landscape.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/81/001	Over Dalserf Farm	Ashgill	19.24	Housing. Same as										The site has limited public transport access and could promote private vehicle usage. The potential development is on an existing built area and out with the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area, there will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/81/002	Bogside Road	Ashgill	9.80	Housing										The site has limited public transport access and could promote private vehicle usage. The potential development is out with the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area, there will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/81/003	Hills of Dalserf	Ashgill	15.05	Housing										The potential development site extends toward other neighbouring villages, this will affect individual communities. The site has limited public transport access and could promote private vehicle usage. The potential development is out with the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area, there will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/81/004	Ashgillhead Road	Ashgill	0.17	Housing?										The potential development site is within the current settlement area.
HM/81/005	Dalserf PS, Douglas Drive	Ashgill	0.59	Housing?										The potential development site is within the current settlement area and on the Greenfield and recreational area associated with a local school therefore recreational provision should be promoted within the development.
HM/82/001	Bothwell Park Road	Bothwell	2.42	Housing, Open Space. Not sure of boundary.										The potential development site located next to the M74 and A725 interchange will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. Part of the potential development site is located within an area identified as flood risk within the 1:200 fluvial flooding. The development site is out with the existing settlement boundary and will result in minimum landscape issues.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/82/002	Medical rehab Unit, Wilkie Rd	Uddingston	1.62	Housing or other										The potential development site located close to the M74 will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. The potential development site is located on existing industrial units therefore consideration should be given to historic contamination and to the final use of the potential development (Housing or other).
HM/82/003	Former Gasworks, Bothwell Road	Uddingston	6.91	Retail and Commercial										Part of the potential development is within a Green Network area, with the potential for historic contamination through previous land use. There is a listed building close to the site.
HM/82/004	Nth of Bellshill Road (Sunvic)	Uddingston	5.67	Housing										The potential development site located close to the M74 will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. The potential development site is located on existing industrial units and consideration should be given to any historic contamination from previous land use.
HM/82/005	Covenanters Field	Bothwell	1.50	Tourism										The potential development is close to the M74 and A725 interchange and will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. The development site is located within the conservation area and close to listed buildings. The development could therefore have a significant affect on the conservation value of the area depending on final development use (tourism/housing?).
HM/82/006	1 Wilkie Road	Uddingston	0.43	Housing										The potential development is located next to the M74 and will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. The potential development site is located on existing industrial units and consideration should be given to any historic contamination from previous land use.
HM/82/007	Laightlands Road	Bothwell	4.26	Housing										The potential development is located next to the M74 and A725 interchange and will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. Part of the potential development site is located within an area identified as flood risk within the 1:200 fluvial flooding. The development site is out with the existing settlement boundary and will result in minimum landscape issues.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/82/008	Bothwellbank Farm	Bothwell	10.71	Housing. Area incl. part of river										The potential development site is located close to existing sewage works that could introduce sensitive receptors to odour issues. Part of the development site is within an area identified as ancient woodland, whilst another part is in a 1:200 fluvial flood risk area, both these areas have issues relating to soils, including the loss of woodland soil and the stability of riverbank soils. The development and boundary should be reduced to minimise any impacts on such habitats and to reduce the risk of flooding.
HM/82/009	Hornal Road	Uddingston	0.46	Housing?										The potential development site is located on land already used this will require the removal of existing buildings.
HM/82/010	Covenanters Field	Bothwell	1.50	Housing?										The potential development is close to the M74 and A725 interchange and will introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. The development site is located within the conservation area and close to listed buildings this could have a significant affect on the conservation value of the area depending on final development use (tourism/housing?), The development should not distract from the consideration and historic setting of the area.
HM/82/011	Bothwell Road	Uddingston	6.91	Housing, Commercial. SEE HM/82/012 and 003										Part of the potential development is within a Green Network area, with the potential for historic contamination through previous land use. The site is close to the conservation area and listed building, with the potential to affect the historic setting of the area. The overall sensitivity of the site is dependent on the potential development (Housing/commercial/retail). The development should integrate the existing Green Network.
HM/82/012	Bothwell Road	Uddingston	6.91	Housing, Commercial. SEE HM/82/011 and 003										Part of the potential development is within a Green Network area, with the potential for historic contamination through previous land use. The site is close to the conservation area and listed building, with the potential to affect the historic setting of the area. The overall sensitivity of the site is dependent on the potential development (Housing/commercial/retail). The development should integrate the existing Green Network.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/82/013	Old Alexandra Workwear Site	Uddingston	3.13	Housing										The location of the potential development close the M74 corridor will potentially introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant noise and air quality issues. The potential development site is located on existing industrial units and consideration should be given to any historic contamination from previous land use.
HM/83/001	Carlisle Road	Ferniegair	6.75	Housing										The potential development site partially encroaches into existing woodland. The boundary of the site should be reduced to minimise habitat loss. The site is located out with the existing settlement boundary and within both an area designated as greenbelt and as a sensitive landscape area.
HM/83/002	South E of Allanton	Allanton	92.68	Housing										The potential development site is located close to the train line, the M74 and an existing sewage works and will therefore introduce sensitive receptors to an area with existing significant air quality, noise and odour issues. Part of the site is within high agricultural value soils, which will be lost through development, therefore the development boundary should be reduced or greenfield/recreational land should be included to minimise the loss of such soils. The development site is out with the existing settlement boundaries and within greenbelt land and will have a significant impact on the local landscape, bridging across two settlement areas.
HM/84/001	Skellyton Farm	Garrion	0.53	Housing										The location of the potential development offers minimum community inclusion and could promote the increase in private vehicle usage. The development site is located within a SSSI and will result in habitat loss, the fragmentation of ancient woodland and loss of mineral rich woodland soils. The boundary of the development site should be reduced to minimise any disturbance to the sensitive habitat and soils. The development site is within an area identified as special landscape value and within greenbelt land, the potential development in combination with adjacent sites will significantly affect the local landscape setting.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/84/002	N of Garrion	Garrion	3.11	Housing										The location of the potential development offers minimum community inclusion and could promote the increase in private vehicle usage. The development site is located adjacent to the River Clyde and within 1:200 fluvial flood risk area. There is the potential for soil loss and increase risk of soil erosion, thus affecting the water environment. The boundary of the site should be reduced to minimise the risk of flooding and potential soil erosion or riverbank disruption. The development site is within an area identified as special landscape value and greenbelt land, the potential development in combination with adjacent sites will significantly affect the local landscape setting.
HM/84/003	N of Garrion	Garrion	1.02	Housing										The location of the potential development offers minimum community inclusion and could promote the increase in private vehicle usage. The development site is within an area identified as special landscape value and greenbelt land, the potential development in combination with adjacent sites will significantly affect the local landscape setting.
HM/84/004	High Garrion Farm, A72	Garrion	1.02	Housing										The location of the potential development offers minimum community inclusion and could promote the increase in private vehicle usage. The development site is within an area identified as special landscape value and within greenbelt land therefore the potential development in combination with adjacent sites will significantly affect the local landscape setting.
HM/85/001	Shott Farm, Hamilton Road	High Blantyre	10.48	Housing										The location of the potential development could promote the use of private vehicle through perceived limited access to public transport. The development site is close to the A726 and could result in noise and air quality issues. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and within greenbelt land therefore could result in significant local landscape issues.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/85/002	Muirmains, Earnock Road	Hamilton	20.18	Housing										Part of the potential development is within an area of woodland and is located out with the existing settlement boundary and on greenbelt land, due to the size and location there is the potential for significant landscape issues. The boundary of the development should be reduced to maintain existing habitats. The location of the site could contribute to existing air quality issues within Hamilton through private vehicle use.
HM/85/003	Eddlewood Park	Hamilton	1.84	Proposed Allotment										The potential development is located on existing Greenspace and within a Green Network area and the development would result in significant change to the current land use and would affect the local landscape value of the area. The protection of the Green Network and its amenity value should be considered.
HM/85/004	Broompark Road	Blantyre	0.11	Housing?										The potential development is located on existing Greenspace and within a Green Network area and on general recreational area and the development would result in significant change to the current land use and would affect the local landscape value of the area. The protection of the Green Network and its amenity value should be considered.
HM/85/005	Buchan Street	Hamilton	1.16	Housing?										The potential development is located within and area of Green Network and will result in a change in land use and have a minimum effect on the local landscape. The potential development should incorporate the Green Network to minimise visual effects and maximise local habitat connectivity.
HM/85/006	130 Almada Street	Hamilton	0.05	Housing?										The potential development will introduce sensitive receptors to an area that has been identified with high noise and low air quality. The development could affect the AQMA status of the area.
HM/85/007	Argyle Crescent	Hamilton	0.38	Commercial?										
HM/85/008	Annsfield Farm	Hamilton	2.85	Housing?										The potential development is located within and area of Green Network and will result in a change in land use and have a minimum effect on the local landscape. The potential development should incorporate the Green Network to minimise visual effects and maximise local habitat connectivity.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/85/009	Wellcroft Rd, St Ninians Rd	Hamilton	1.83	Housing?										The potential development is located within and area of Green Network and will result in a change in land use and have a minimum effect on the local landscape. The potential development should incorporate the Green Network to minimise visual effects and maximise local habitat connectivity.
HM/85/010	Hillhouse Road	Hamilton	0.16	Housing?										
HM/85/011	Glasgow Road	Blantyre	1.94	Housing?										The potential development site is located on existing school and recreational land, therefore recreational provision within the development should be considered.
HM/85/012	St Blanes PS, Fernslea Avenue	Blantyre	0.89	Housing?										The potential development site is located on existing school and recreational land, therefore recreational provision within the development should be considered.
HM/86/001	Broomelton Road	Larkhall	0.88	Housing										The location of the potential development will offer minimum community interaction and is located close to ancient woodland. Part of the site is within identified 1:200 fluvial flood risk area. The boundary of the site should be reduced to minimise the risk of flooding. The size of the site will offer minimum renewable opportunities to single dwellings and the location may increase private vehicle use.
HM/86/002	Avon Road	Larkhall	1.21	Housing?										The part of the potential development is location at the edge of the ancient woodland which is designated as SSSI and SAC. The development could affect the integrity of the site and therefore the boundary of the site should be reduced and a buffer zone considered.
HM/87/001	East of Station Road	Netherburn	10.10	Housing										The location of the potential development site and minimum public transport access could increase private vehicle usage. Due to the size of the site renewable technologies will be limited to individual dwellings. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could have minimum local landscape issues.
HM/87/002	Overton Road	Netherburn	0.40	Housing										The location of the potential development site and minimum public transport access could increase private vehicle usage. Due to the size of the site renewable technologies will be limited to individual dwellings. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and could have minimum local landscape issues.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/88/001	Carscallan Road	Quarter	5.29	Housing, Open Space										The location of the potential development site and lack of access to public transport could increase private vehicle usage. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and within greenbelt land and therefore could have local landscape issues.
HM/88/002	Limekilnburn Road	Quarter	2.14	Housing										The location of the potential development site and lack of access to public transport could increase private vehicle usage. The site is out with the existing settlement boundary and within greenbelt land and therefore could have local landscape issues.
HM/89/001	Lanark Road	Rosebank	0.61	Housing										The location of the site offers minimum community interaction and could promote private vehicle use, with the opportunity of renewable technology use only promoted within individual dwellings. The site borders the conservation area and is out with the existing settlement boundary therefore there could be the potential for some local landscape setting issues.
HM/90/001	Ashgillhead Road	Shawsburn	7.53	Housing, Open Space. Overlap with HM/90/003										The potential development site extends toward other neighbouring villages, this will affect the individual identify of other communities. The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle usage. The potential development is out with the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area, there will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/90/002	Ashgillhead Road Phase 3	Shawsburn	2.45	Housing										The potential development site extends toward other neighbouring villages, this will affect other communities. The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle usage. The potential development is out with the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area, there will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/90/003	Ashgillhead Road Phase 2	Shawsburn	5.56	Housing										The potential development site extends toward other neighbouring villages, this will affect other communities. The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle usage. The potential development is out with the existing settlement boundary within the greenbelt area, there will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/91/001	Udstonmill Road	Stonehouse	0.17	Housing										The potential development site is out with the existing settlement boundary and within the greenbelt area, however due to the size of the development landscape issues will be minimum.
HM/91/002	7 Sidehead Holdings	Stonehouse	0.17	House to be included in settlement boundary										The potential development site is out with the existing settlement boundary and within the greenbelt area, however due to the size of the development landscape issues will be minimum.
HM/91/003	Udston Farm	Stonehouse	41.34	Housing										The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle usage. The potential development is out with the existing settlement boundary and is within the greenbelt area, due to the size of the potential development there could be significant local landscape issues.
HM/92/001	Muttonhole Road/ Strathaven Rd	Hamilton	0.75	Housing										The potential development site is within greenbelt land however the size of the potential development would have minimum landscape issues.
HM/92/002	Cornsilloch	Larkhall	58.58	Golf Course and Housing										The potential development site extends toward other neighbouring villages, this will affect community identity. The site has limited access to public transport and could promote private vehicle usage. The potential golf course could have issues relating to water contamination and runoff, whilst the location is close to sewage works and could result in odour issues. The potential development is out with the existing settlement boundary and within the greenbelt area, therefore there will be significant local landscape issues particularly in combination with other potential development sites.
HM/92/003	Newhousemill Road	East Kilbride	5.17	Waste recycling and treatment										The potential development site is within greenbelt land, however the size and type of the development would result in minimum landscape issues

Site Reference Number	Location	Settlement	Area Ha	Potential use	Population and Human Health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Landscape	Identified issues and potential mitigation measures
HM/92/004	Millburn	South of Larkhall	12.95	Employment and/or housing										As a potential housing development, the site will offer minimum social interaction and community engagement, introducing sensitive receptors to an area with potential air and noise issues. The location will promote the use of private vehicle use and is out with existing settlement boundary resulting in some local landscape issues.
HM/92/005	Lanark Road End	Ferniegair	1.00	Housing?										The site is located close to the train line and M74, with the potential to introduce sensitive receptors to existing air quality and noise issues. The development site is out with the existing settlement boundaries and will, in combination with other potential development sites within the area will have a significant impact on the local landscape, in particular through the bridging across two settlement areas.

Recommendations for mitigation measures:

1. Many of the potential development sites are too small to offer the potential for generating heat/energy through community-based renewables therefore efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy sources should be promoted on a site by site basis and for individual dwellings where appropriate.
2. The demand for travel is a major issue with many of the potential development sites situated either in rural locations or in areas where access to public transport is limited. The use of active travel through the core path network or enhancing the public transport network should be encouraged.
3. Settlement identity is important for communities and therefore any potential development that spans across neighbouring communities should be restricted to maintain individual community identity.
4. Potential development sites that potentially affect designated habitats or other sensitive habitat areas should be discouraged with Green Network and greenspace promoted to soften local landscape issues and promote both recreational use and habitat expansion.
5. Appropriate Assessments will need to be conducted for potential sites that potentially affect designated sites and/or the designated features.
6. Sites that have been identified as flood risk areas should be discouraged or mitigation measures should be promoted where appropriate or where flooding remains a risk development should be discouraged.
7. Development s close to riverbanks should be discouraged as these will significantly affect the quality and status of the water environment.
8. The potential for increased vehicle use is of concern particularly across the rural development sites. Consideration should be given to local air quality sensitive areas and the potential contribution such development(s) could have particularly where numerous development sites have been identified.
9. Minimise the risk of introducing sensitive receptors to areas that are already identified as having a significant air or noise issue this could result in the need to declare a noise or air quality management area.
10. Several sites have been identified within or close to conservation areas, therefore the development should only be promoted if it does not distract from the historical setting of the area.
11. Sites that are within the buffer zone of the WHS should be discouraged.
12. Promote the use of vacant and derelict land, particularly within the rural areas.
13. Due to the size of many potential developments consideration should be given to localised landscape issues, particularly in areas with several potential sites. The incorporation s greenspace and habitat expansion can be used in mitigating against visual issues.

The assessment key:

- No SEA issues
- Minimum SEA issues
- Significant SEA issues

Appendix 8: Evaluating potential environmental effects

Key		MIR Options															Score
++	Major positive	Vision	Preferred Option 1 Spatial Strategy	Preferred Option 4 Pressure for Change Sites	Preferred Option 5 Retailing and Commercial	Preferred Option 6 Town Centre Boundaries	Preferred Option 7 Housing Land Supply	Preferred Option 8 Affordable Housing	Preferred Option 9 Green Belt	Preferred Option 10 Rural Area	Preferred Option 11 Settlement Boundaries	Preferred Option 12 Climate Change	Preferred Option 14 Renewable Energy	Preferred Option 15 Flooding	Preferred Option 16 Waste	Preferred Option 17 Traffic Growth and Congestion	
+	Minor positive																
O	Neutral																
-	Minor negative																
--	Major negative																
+/- etc.	Mixed																
?	Uncertain																
S	Short Term																
M	Medium Term																
L	Long Term																
SEA Objective	To improve human health and community well being	++ M-L	+ M-L	++ M-L	+ M-L	+/- S-M-L	++/- S-M-L	++ M-L	+ M-L	++ M-L	+ M-L	++ M-L	++ M-L	?	?	-/+ S-M-L	++/+
	To promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+/- S-M-L	+ M-L	+ M-L	O	O	+/- S-M-L	?	- S-M-L	- S-M-L	?	+ M-L	O	++ M-L	?	- S-M-L	+/-
	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	++/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	O	O	+/- S-M-L	?	- S-M-L	- S-M-L	?	?	O	++ M-L	?	- S-M-L	-/+
	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	O	?	+ M-L	O	O	+/- S-M-L	?	?	- S-M-L	?	+ M-L	O	++ M-L	?	?	?/+
	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+/- M-L	- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	+/- M-L	+/- S-M-L	?	+/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	?	+ M-L	+ M-L	O	- S-M-L	- S-M-L	-/+
	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	++ M-L	++ M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	O	+ M-L	O	?	+/- M-L	?	++ M-L	++ M-L	++ M-L	+/- S-M-L	- S-M-L	++/-
	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	+ M-L	+/- M-L	+ M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	-/+ M-L	?	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	?	?	- S-M-L	?	?	?	+/-
	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	+/- M-L	+/- M-L	+/- S-M-L	+ M-L	+ M-L	+/- M-L	?	+/- S-M-L	- M-L	?	+ M-L	?	?	?	+ M-L	+/-
	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	-/+ M-L	+/- M-L	+/- S-M-L	+ M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	?	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	?	?	- S-M-L	+ M-L	- S-M-L	?	+/-
Summary Score		++/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	?	-/+	-/+	?	++/?	++/-	++/?	?/-	-/?	

Key		MIR Options															Score
++	Major positive	Vision	Alternative Option 1 Spatial Strategy	Alternative Option 4 Pressure for Change Sites	Alternative Option 5 Retailing and Commercial	Alternative Option 6 Town Centre Boundaries	Alternative Option 7 Housing Land Supply	Alternative Option 8 Affordable Housing	Alternative Option 9 Green Belt	Alternative Option 10 Rural Area	Alternative Option 11 Settlement Boundaries	Alternative Option 12 Climate Change	Alternative Option 14 Renewable Energy	Alternative Option 15 Flooding	Alternative Option 16 Waste	Alternative Option 17 Traffic Growth and Congestion	
+	Minor positive																
O	Neutral																
-	Minor negative																
--	Major negative																
+/- etc.	Mixed																
?	Uncertain																
S	Short Term																
M	Medium Term																
L	Long Term																
SEA Objective	To improve human health and community well being	++ M-L	++/- S-M-L	++ M-L	+/- S-M-L	+ S-M-L	++/- S-M-L	++/- M-L	+/- M-L	+/- S-M-L	+ M-L	- M-L	++ M-L	- S-M-L	- S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	++/-
	To promote, improve and enhance bio-diversity and encourage habitat connectivity	+/- S-M-L	-- S-M-L	+ M-L	O	O	+/- S-M-L	?	-- S-M-L	-- S-M-L	?	?	++ M-L	- M-L	?	++/- S-M-L	-/+
	To protect high quality and sensitive soils	++/- S-M-L	-- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	O	O	+/- S-M-L	?	-- S-M-L	-- S-M-L	?	?	++ M-L	- M-L	?	+/- S-M-L	-/+
	To protect and where possible enhance the status of the water environment	O	+/- S-M-L	+ M-L	O	O	+/- S-M-L	?	- M-L	-- S-M-L	?	- M-L	?	-- M-L	- M-L	+/- S-M-L	-/+
	To prevent the deterioration in air quality and minimise noise and light pollution	+/- M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	-- M-L	+ M-L	-/+ S-M-L	?	+/- S-M-L	-- S-M-L	?	- M-L	+/- M-L	O	- S-M-L	-- S-M-L	-/+
	Reduce the causes and effects of climate change, promoting sustainable communities	++ M-L	++/- M-L	+/- S-M-L	- M-L	O	+/- M-L	?	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	?	- M-L	++ M-L	- M-L	-- S-M-L	-/+ S-M-L	-/+
	To protect and where appropriate enhance the built and historic environment	+ M-L	+/- M-L	+ M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	++/- S-M-L	O	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	?	?	- S-M-L	?	?	+/- S-M-L	+/-
	To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	+/- M-L	+/- M-L	+/- S-M-L	- M-L	+/- M-L	-/+ S-M-L	O	- S-M-L	+/- M-L	?	- M-L	?	?	-- S-M-L	+/- M-L	-/+
	Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape and promote access to the wider environment	-/+ M-L	+/- M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- S-M-L	+/- M-L	-/+ M-L	?	-- S-M-L	- M-L	?	?	++/- S-M-L	?	- S-M-L	?	-/+
Summary Score		+/-	-/+	+/-	-/+/0	+/0	+/-	?	-/+	-/+	?	-/?	++/-	-/?	-/?	-/+	

**South Lanarkshire
Local Development Plan**

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