

POST-ADOPTION SEA STATEMENT – COVER NOTE

PART 1

To: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

PART 2

A post-adoption SEA statement is attached for the PPS entitled:

Shetland Local Development Plan Supplementary Guidance – Onshore
Wind Energy

The Responsible Authority is:

Shetland Islands Council

PART 3

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POST-ADOPTION SEA STATEMENT

Post-adoption SEA statement for:

Shetland Local Development Plan Supplementary Guidance – Onshore Wind Energy

Adopted on:

16 February 2018

Responsible Authority:

Shetland Islands Council

POST-ADOPTION SEA STATEMENT INTRODUCTION

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

POST-ADOPTION SEA STATEMENT AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS

The full Shetland Local Development Plan Supplementary Guidance - Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance along with the Environmental Report and post adoption SEA Statement are available free of charge on the Shetland Islands Council Website at:

Website

www.shetland.go.uk/ldp

The full Shetland Local Development Plan Supplementary Guidance - Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance along with the Environmental Report and post adoption SEA Statement may be inspected free of charge (or a copy obtained for a reasonable charge) during office hours at:

Contact Name, Address and telephone number

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Times at which the documents may be inspected or a copy obtained:

Monday to Friday, 9AM - 5PM

POST ADOPTION STATEMENT KEY FACTS

Name of Responsible Authority

Shetland Islands Council

Title of PPS

Shetland Local Development Plan Supplementary Guidance – Onshore Wind Energy

Purpose of PPS

The purpose of the Shetland Local Development Plan Supplementary Guidance - Onshore Wind Energy (OWESG) is to

- Provide developers with information and guidance on where, in principle, large-scale onshore wind energy developments and all associated infrastructure, are likely to be acceptable;
- Provide the criteria in which developments over 50KW will be assessed.
- Provide a policy framework for Shetland Islands Council to use as a basis for consultation responses as part of any Section 36 applications for wind energy developments.
- Provide guidance for micro-turbine schemes.

What prompted the PPS

Required by The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005

Subject

The OWESG is a planning policy document that will be used as an important part of the process to determine relevant planning applications.

Period covered by the PPS

The Local Development Plan and supplementary guidance provides a spatial framework that is designed to last for between 15-20 years, but it is recommended that the contents be monitored and, if necessary, reviewed every 5 years.

Area covered by the PPS

Whole of the Shetland Islands administrative area

Date Adopted

16 February 2018

**Contact name
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Date

11 July 2018

1. Introduction

Shetland Islands Council adopted the Shetland Local Development Plan Supplementary Guidance - Onshore Wind Energy (hereafter referred to as "OWESG") on 16 February 2018. It has been subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as required by The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. This document (the post-adoption statement) has been prepared in accordance with Section 18 of the Act. In preparing the SEA the Council took account of the views of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland with regard to the scope and level of detail appropriate for the Environmental Report and the Environmental Report itself.

Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (SPP) introduced a requirement for Local Development Plans (LDP) to include a Spatial Framework identifying those areas likely to be most appropriate for onshore wind farms as a guide for developers and communities. The OWESG and the Shetland LDP were already well advanced at that time and it was agreed with Scottish Ministers that the Spatial Framework would continue to be prepared to incorporate this new requirement and fulfil this obligation.

Preparing an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects on the environment of the OWESG included consideration of the following:

- Baseline data relating to the current state of the environment
- Links between the OWESG, the LDP and other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives
- OWESG's likely significant effects (including cumulative effects) on the environment, both positive and negative
- Mitigation measures envisaged for the protection, reduction and offsetting of any significant adverse effects
- The approach taken to dealing with alternatives
- Monitoring measures to ensure that any unforeseen environmental effects will be identified allowing for appropriate remedial action to be taken
- Response to various consultation processes on the environmental report
- Taking the environmental report findings into account in finalising the OWESG

The OWESG together with the Environmental Report and Post-Adoption Statement can be inspected free of charge during normal office opening hours at:

Shetland Islands Council
Planning Service, C/o Train Shetland
North Gremista Industrial Estate
Gremista Rd
Lerwick
Shetland
ZE1 0PX

Or on the web: www.shetland.gov.uk/ldp

2. Consultation on Supplementary Guidance - Onshore Wind Energy

The Environmental Report originally reported the findings of the SEA of the Wind Energy Interim Planning Policy published alongside the Wind Energy IPP in 2010. Following consultation on the Wind Energy IPP and the Environmental Report, the Wind Energy IPP was revised and updated taking account of the comments received.

The OWESG was prepared following the publication of SPP 2014; in response to the consultations that the Council undertook on the Wind Energy IPP; and also in response to comments received following extensive consultation on further drafts of the OWESG.

This SEA was also updated to reflect the legislative, policy, technological, terminological and other matters that have changed since the Wind Energy IPP was completed and it was published alongside an SEA Statement that was made available to the Consultation Authorities and the public, setting out how the findings of consultation and the environmental assessment were incorporated into the development of the OWESG.

The SEA for the Onshore Wind SG was subject to further consultation with consultation authorities during summer 2017 via the SEA Gateway. Table 1 below summarises all the issues raised during that process and how they have been dealt with.

3. How Environmental Considerations have been integrated into the OWESG

One of the core principles of SEA is to ensure potential significant environmental effects (both positive and negative) are considered during strategic plan making. This section sets out how the environmental information gathered and analysed during the preparation of the SEA and OWESG itself have been used to inform the development of the OWESG.

The SEA process aimed to ensure that environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan by:

- Undertaking extensive (preliminary) development work, guided by SEA principles and including consultation with statutory and public consultees, to develop alternatives to be assessed against the draft Plan.
- Taking into account statutory consultee comments following issue of a scoping report outlining the key environmental issues, the options to be assessed and the scope of the draft Plan, to be addressed in the Environmental Report.
- Identifying and establishing the environmental baseline during a review of relevant international, national, regional and local policies and designations at the Scoping stage helped to identify the sensitive assets for assessment.
- Setting SEA objectives against which the environmental effects of the draft SG were assessed and the key issues for the subject covered by the plan; setting benchmarks and aspirations for the plan to achieve.
- Developing and revising the SG as appropriate and where practicable so as to best achieve these objectives.
- Producing the first Environmental Report in parallel with the development

of the earlier Wind Energy IPP in 2010, thus enabling recommendations from the SEA to be integrated into the drafts of the OWESG.

- Taking account of statutory and public consultee comments following consultation on the drafts of the OWESG.
- Integration of mitigation to avoid, reduce and offset potential adverse effects or enhance positive effects into the Plan and commitment to monitoring uncertain or identified significant environmental effects (positive and negative).

Table 1. Integration of Environmental Issues into the OWESG

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Integrated into OWESG	How Integrated/Taken Into Account Or Reason For Not Being Taken Into Account
Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna)	1. To further the conservation of biodiversity	Yes, partly in pre-existing planning policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally and nationally important nature designations are identified as Areas of Significant Protection in the Spatial Framework for Onshore Wind in Map 2 of OWESG. The relevant protection policies are set out in the LDP (NH1 International and National Designations and Section 1 of the OWESG. • LDP NH2 Protected Species, NH3 Furthering the Conservation of Biodiversity, NH4 Local Designations and OWESG Section 2, DC3 Natural Heritage are the policies and guidance that set out how biodiversity is to be protected from the detrimental effects of development, as well as maximising potential benefits to natural heritage. In particular, DC3 requires that proposals for onshore wind development should show that, individually or cumulatively, they will not adversely affect the conservation status of a species or habitat, or stop a species or habitat from reaching favourable conservation status, at international, national or regional level.
Population and Human Health	2. To improve the quality of life for people and communities across Shetland 3. To improve the quality of health in Shetland	Yes, partly in pre-existing planning policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OWESG recognises that renewable energy developments can potentially reduce dependency on fossil fuels and indirectly result in improved air quality that can impact on human health. • LDP Policy GP1 Sustainable Development seeks to ensure that Development will be planned to meet the economic and social needs of Shetland in a manner that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and to enjoy the area's high quality environment. Tackling climate change and associated risks is a major consideration for all development proposals. This general development policy also aims to ensure that sustainable development is delivered in a fair, concise and consistent manner, including promoting the amenity of those adjacent users affected by development proposals. • OWESG DC4 Impacts on Communities states that development proposals must, in combination with existing and consented wind energy developments, assess the likely impact on communities and the long term impacts on amenity including outdoor access, recreation and tourism opportunities.

Soil	4. To protect Shetland's peat, soils and geological resources and use them in a sustainable manner	Yes, partly in pre-existing planning policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 1 and 2 nationally important peatland is identified as an area of significant protection in the Spatial Framework for Onshore Wind. • NH5 Soils seeks to ensure that Shetland's soils are managed sustainably and DC3 Natural Heritage contains extensive guidance in relation to impacts on peat. DC3 also requires that wind energy proposals on peat should demonstrate that the whole life carbon balance of the proposals have been considered and that layout and design of the proposal, including all infrastructure, has been devised to avoid impacts on peat. • LDP NH 6 Geodiversity seeks to ensure that development will only be permitted where appropriate measures are taken to protect and/or enhance important geological and geomorphological resources and sites, including those of educational or research value.
Water	5. To protect and enhance freshwater and marine water quality 6. To ensure that Shetland's water resources are used effectively and sustainably	Yes, partly in pre-existing planning policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDP WD1 Flooding Avoidance, WD2 Waste Water, WD3 SuDs seek to ensure the adequate provision of water supplies and drainage for surface and waste water in all new developments and to protect and enhance the quality of Shetland's water resources and minimise the likelihood of flooding in any new development. • OWESG DC5 Water Resources requires that onshore wind energy development and/ or associated infrastructure proposals should demonstrate that there will be no significant adverse effects on the water environment, including Ground Water Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE's), which are types of wetland protected by the Water Framework Directive. It also protects local telemetry (communications) links required to operate water infrastructure.
Air	7. To protect Shetland's air quality	Indirectly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP1 Sustainable Development and RE1 Renewable Energy promote sustainable development and the use of renewable energy, respectively, which both contribute to climate change and air quality targets. • Policies and criteria within the Onshore Wind Energy SG are likely to broadly support the maintenance of local air quality by facilitating the growth of renewable energy, over time reducing reliance on existing fossil fuel based energy production.

Climatic Factors	<p>8. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to contribute to Scotland's 80% CO2 reduction target (by 2050, established in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009)</p> <p>9. Facilitate the development and use of energy generated from renewable energy technologies and contribute to meeting climate change greenhouse gas reduction</p> <p>10. To adapt to the predicted effects of climate change such as flood risk</p> <p>11. To reduce or manage flood risk with and from any new developments</p>	<p>Yes, partly in pre-existing planning policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDP RE1 Renewable Energy promotes renewable energy development as part of the overall national and local strategy to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and therefore assist in mitigating climate change. • Displacement of peat during the construction and operation of onshore wind farms in Shetland will be likely to displace large amounts of peat, releasing significant quantities of carbon to the atmosphere in the process. SG DC3 Natural Heritage requires that the layout and design of the proposal, including all infrastructure, has been devised to avoid impacts on peat and that evidence is provided that the whole life carbon balance of the development proposals has been considered and the carbon impact has been minimised. • The LDP recognises that the risk of flooding from all sources, including from sea level rise, is likely to increase with projected changes in climate. LDP WD1 Flooding Avoidance requires proposals to build in areas shown to be at risk of flooding or coastal erosion to show that the development does not create a flood risk to existing or proposed properties and/ or surrounding land and that appropriate mitigation measures can be undertaken to ensure no significant adverse impact on the natural and built environment or cultural heritage. • LDP WD3 SuDs requires that all development proposals that will give rise to surface water run-off should incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The aim of SuDS is to avoid flooding and to protect the water environment
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Material Assets	<p>12. To promote the sustainable use of Shetland's natural resources</p> <p>13. To provide opportunities for sustainable waste management</p>	<p>Yes, partly in pre-existing planning policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDP MIN 1 seek to safeguard aggregate sources and mineral deposits, to ensure where possible, Shetland's need is met using local resources. Commercial extraction will be allowed in suitable locations in accordance with Interim Planning Policy Minerals. IPP MIN 11 details which sites should be used as borrow pits, particularly those that might be needed to create access tracks for wind farm developments, and sets key environmental requirements that borrow pit excavation must meet including restoration. Policies within this document further define how mineral resources will be protected and used in a sustainable manner • DC4 Impacts on Communities requires that development proposals must, in combination with existing and consented wind energy developments, assess the likely impact on communities and the long term impacts on amenity including outdoor access, recreation and tourism opportunities. • W5 Waste Management Plans and facilities in all new developments Developers must submit an appropriate Site Waste Management Plan which demonstrates how the waste generated by the development during the construction phase will be dealt with, including how the materials will be reused, recycled and how any remaining waste will be disposed of, in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
Cultural Heritage	<p>14. To conserve and protect the historic environment including buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features</p> <p>15. To safeguard distinctive cultural heritage features and their settings through the responsible design and siting of development</p>	<p>Yes, partly in pre-existing planning policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC7 Historic Environment requires that applications for wind energy developments should include an assessment of the surrounding historic environment and potential impacts on the structures and their setting. LDP HE1 Historic Environment states that the Council should presume in favour of the protection, conservation and enhancement of all elements of Shetland's historic environment, which includes buildings, monuments, landscapes and areas.

<p>Landscape</p>	<p>16. To protect the special qualities and characteristics of Shetland's landscapes and seascapes 17. To improve those landscapes and seascapes that are degraded 18. To respect urban form, settlement pattern or identity 19. Improve the quality and design of the built environment</p>	<p>Yes, partly in pre-existing planning policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spatial framework identifies areas where wind farms are unacceptable, areas that have a recognised sensitivity to large scale wind energy developments and as such are afforded significant protection due to their national or international natural heritage value. Outwith those areas, the SG states that other areas are considered to be capable, in principle, of supporting large scale wind energy developments within Shetland. Proposals for wind energy developments within these areas must satisfy the development criteria set out in Section 2 of this guidance. Any application for wind energy developments will be required to meet all applicable Local Development Plan policies and relevant National and International guidance. • DC1 Landscape and Visual Impact requires that all applications must be accompanied by an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on landscape character and visual amenity. Developers of very large, large and medium scale proposals will be required to show that their proposal conforms to the guidance provided in the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development on The Shetland Islands (Land Use Consultants for SIC, 2009) for each affected visual compartment. Proposals shall take account of the described landscape sensitivities of each landscape character area, site specific landscape and visual assessment and other guidance produced by statutory bodies. • DC2 Cumulative Impacts requires that developers demonstrate their proposals will not result in unacceptable cumulative impacts. Developers will be asked to take into account a wide range of cumulative factors including the natural, historic and built environment, the visual amenity of residents and wider socio-economic impacts. • DC4 Impacts on Communities states that development proposals must, in combination with existing and consented wind energy developments, assess the likely impact on communities and the long term impacts on amenity including outdoor access, recreation and tourism opportunities.
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4. Consultation comments and how they have been taken into account

The table below provides a summary of the comments received from the Consultation Authorities and from other organisations and individuals on the OWESG, and summarises how those comments were taken into account in the adopted OWESG.

Table 2. Consultation Responses on the Environmental Report

Page	Consultation Authority Response	How have the comments been taken into account
	<i>Scottish Natural Heritage</i>	
P20	There are currently 78 SSSIs in Shetland. Previously there were 81 but one site was denotified in 2013 and two others merged with overlapping SSSIs.	Noted
P22	Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon Ramsar site is designated principally for its blanket bog which supports a typical peatland avifauna (including red-throated diver) rather than red throated diver <i>per se</i> . The Arctic water flea <i>Eurycercus glacialis</i> is listed as a secondary interest together with otter and common seal. Full details of the site can be found at http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/RIS/UK13054.pdf	Noted, revised text shown in Annex 1 to this Statement.
P44	Section 4.2.9. (Landscape) makes no mention of Ronas Hill and North Roe Wild Land Area.	Noted, correction shown in Annex 1 to this Statement.
P46	Figure 4.5 is captioned “National Scenic Areas, Wild Land and Proposed Local Landscape Areas”, however the map shows only the LLAs.	Noted, Figure 4.5 has been updated and the revised map is now included in Annex 1 to this Statement.
PP48 and 99	Shetland holds 95% of the GB population of whimbrel, rather than 9%. The same error is made in the summary of SNH’s comments on page 99.	Noted, revised text shown in Annex 1 to this Statement.
	<i>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</i>	

Pp7, 12, 64, 75, 79 and 82	<p>Not all the updated SEA objectives in Table 2.2, page 7 and the example Table 2.5 matrix on p12 have been included in Table 5.1: SEA Appraisal Summary of the Onshore Wind Energy SG (p64). For example under Climatic factors: “9. Facilitate the development and use of energy generated from renewable energy technologies and contribute to meeting climate change greenhouse gas reduction” and “11. To reduce or manage flood risk with and from any new developments” have not been included and under Material Assets “13. To provide opportunities for sustainable waste management” have not been included. This is also the case for Table 5.2 Summary Assessment of the Possible Cumulative Effects of the Onshore Wind Energy SG Policies and Development Management Criteria (p75), Table 5.4 Key Indicators (p79) and the tables in SEA Annex A (pp82 on). However notwithstanding this we generally agree with the appraisal that the policy and development criteria will have broadly neutral effects with some broadly positive impacts against the SEA objectives we have an interest in.</p>	<p>Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.4 and those at Annex A have all been updated to include the missing updated SEA objectives, including an assessment of possible effects and are attached as part of Annex 1 to this Statement. The updated assessment remains broadly positive for the added objectives.</p>
P15	<p>The current version of the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 referenced in Table 3.3 is The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended).</p>	<p>Noted, revised Table 3.3 attached as part of Annex 1 to this Statement.</p>
PP30 and 31	<p>Highlight that the 2015 water classification data is now available on our website</p>	<p>Noted</p>
	<p><i>Historic Scotland</i></p>	
	<p>We welcome the updates to the original environmental report for the Council’s Wind Energy Development Interim Planning Policy (IPP) and can confirm that we have no further comments to offer.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

5. Consideration of reasonable alternatives and Reasons for choosing the OWESG as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives

The scope of reasonable alternatives considered by the Environmental Report of the OWESG was restricted by a number of key choices that had already been made by higher tier documents:

Scottish Planning Policy specifies those categories of constraint that qualify as “Areas where wind farms will not be acceptable”, “areas of significant protection” and “areas with potential for wind farm development”.

The LDP contains general policies and those relating specifically to the protection of Natural Heritage and the Historic Environment; and to guide the proper planning of Coastal Development, Housing, Economic Development, Transport, Renewable Energy, Minerals, Waste, Water and Drainage and Community Facilities which the approach of the OWESG cannot contradict.

The scope of reasonable alternatives therefore excluded the strategic decisions outlined above and considered detailed policy choices in respect of

- Defining categories of development for the purposes of how the Council will consider applications for consent
- Providing the 7 Development Criteria against which development proposals will be assessed

The OWESG will have an overall positive impact on the environment as it encourages development (onshore wind energy generation) that has the potential to reduce use of fossil fuels overall and also contains policies requiring environmental considerations to be taken into account when making decisions on planning applications for those developments. The OWESG provides developers with information and guidance on where, in principle, large-scale onshore wind energy developments and all associated infrastructure, are likely to be acceptable. It also:

- Provides the criteria in which developments over 50KW will be assessed.
- Provides a policy framework for Shetland Islands Council to use as a basis for consultation responses as part of any Section 36 applications for wind energy developments.
- Provides guidance for micro-turbine schemes.

Through its development, the OWESG has been subject to detailed environmental assessment and has drawn on extensive consultations with stakeholders several at different stages.

The approach selected for the OWESG balances the needs of the environment with competing social and economic needs (although beyond the remit of the SEA). Environmental Impact Assessments and other relevant environmental information that accompany development proposals will consider particular environmental matters in more detail than the OWESG and provide opportunities to further embed at specific sites and locations.

While satisfying the requirements of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Acts, the OWESG has been subject to strategic environmental assessment and consideration of alternatives during its completion, satisfying the requirements of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 and leading to the adopted plan.

6. PROPOSALS FOR MONITORING

Legislative Requirement

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, schedule 3 paragraph 9, requires 'a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with section 19'. The monitoring measures proposed are based on the different environmental issues identified as potentially being subject to significant environmental effects from the OWESG

Monitoring Proposals

Monitoring will be broadly in line with that set out on pages 79 on of the OWESG SEA, though revised to include the updated SEA objectives in Table 2.2 of that document and extended to show data sources, as shown in the table overleaf.

Table 3. Monitoring Proposals

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Indicator	Data Source
Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna)	1. To further the conservation of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of measures included in planning applications which would benefit biodiversity in short-term and on restoration • Number of proposals that have the potential to significantly affect bird populations at a regional level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Register and Development Plan Monitoring • Biodiversity monitoring data received from SBRC under contract • Biodiversity Duty Report
Population	2. To improve the quality of life for people and communities across Shetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of applications where visual intrusion, nuisance, community severance, etc. is an issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Register and Development Plan Monitoring • Community Planning data
Human Health	3. To improve the quality of health in Shetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of complaints regarding traffic and/or dust and emissions from construction or specific developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Health Service data • Shetland Health Board data
Soil	4. To protect Shetland's peat, soils and geological resources and use them in a sustainable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of applications in blanket bog, high quality heath or improved agricultural land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Register and Development Plan Monitoring • Peat monitoring data received from SBRC under contract
Water	<p>5. To protect and enhance freshwater and marine water quality</p> <p>6. To ensure that Shetland's water resources are used effectively and sustainably</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of surface water bodies affected by wind energy development applications • Water quality (marine and fresh water) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Register and Development Plan Monitoring • SEPA Monitoring data • Scottish Water data
Air	7. To protect Shetland's air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures of air quality pursuant to The Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process set out in the Environment Act (1995) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for Shetland Islands Council

Climatic Factors	<p>8. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to contribute to Scotland's 80% CO2 reduction target (by 2050, established in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009)</p> <p>9. Facilitate the development and use of energy generated from renewable energy technologies and contribute to meeting climate change greenhouse gas reduction</p> <p>10. To adapt to the predicted effects of climate change such as flood risk</p> <p>11. To reduce or manage flood risk with and from any new developments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance travelled by vehicles accessing new wind farm developments • Volume of construction/fabrication materials imported from outside Shetland • Number of applications outwith areas of flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Register and Development Plan Monitoring
Material Assets	<p>12. To promote the sustainable use of Shetland's natural resources</p> <p>13. To provide opportunities for sustainable waste management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of recycled materials used in new wind farm developments • Area of agricultural/ crofting land lost to wind energy development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Register and Development Plan Monitoring • SG RPD data
Cultural Heritage	<p>14. To conserve and protect the historic environment including buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features</p> <p>15. To safeguard distinctive cultural heritage features and their settings through the responsible design and siting of development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of development applications affecting historic sites and scheduled monuments (directly and indirectly i.e. effects on setting) • Number of development sites consented which significantly impact on the setting of listed buildings, historic sites and scheduled monuments • Number of development sites refused which significantly impact on the setting of listed buildings, historic sites and scheduled monuments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Register and Development Plan Monitoring

<p>Landscape</p>	<p>16. To protect the special qualities and characteristics of Shetland's landscapes and seascapes</p> <p>17. To improve those landscapes and seascapes that are degraded</p> <p>18. To respect urban form, settlement pattern or identity</p> <p>19. Improve the quality and design of the built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of applications affecting National Scenic Areas and/or areas of recognised local landscape value • Number of applications significantly affecting all landscapes, especially unique coastal landscape and seascape • Number of applications approved that incorporate measures to improve degraded landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Register and Development Plan Monitoring
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