



Shetland Islands Council

Shetland's Partnership Plan - Local Outcomes Improvement Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report

December 2017

Cover Note

Part 1

To: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
or
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Scottish Government
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Part 2

An SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan, programme or strategy (PPS) entitled:

Shetland's Partnership Plan 2018-2028 (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan)

The Responsible Authority is:

Shetland Islands Council on behalf of the Shetland Partnership

Part 3

Please tick the appropriate box

The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 or

The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 or

The PPS does not require an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, as this SEA is voluntary, the statutory 5 week timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

Part 4

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Part 5

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signature is
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Date

19 December 2017

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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

In Scotland, public bodies and some private companies operating in a public character are required to assess, consult and monitor the likely impacts of their plans, programmes and strategies on the environment. This process is known as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

The Consultative Draft of Shetland's Partnership Plan has been subject to SEA. This Environmental Report presents the findings of this assessment and the likely significant (positive and negative) environmental effects of implementing it. The Report outlines the potential effects of the Plan, any potential reasonable alternatives that were considered, and potential mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or offset adverse effects.

Shetland's Partnership Plan - Summary of the process

Shetland's Partnership Plan is the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) for Shetland. The aim of the plan is to improve outcomes for everyone in Shetland and reduce inequalities. Community Planning partners are required to develop and deliver the LOIP under Part 2 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Shetland's Partnership Plan will set out the shared Vision and Priorities for partners and communities in Shetland over the next decade. The Plan has been developed based on a review of evidence and research to identify which outcomes in Shetland should be improved as a priority.

SEA – Summary of the process

SEA is a means to judge the likely impact of a public plan on the environment and to seek ways to minimise that effect, if it is likely to be significant. When undertaken in an effective and proportionate way SEA can help to address environmental problems, or enhance positive or beneficial effects of plans. It can provide opportunities for the public to understand the environmental issues and engage positively with the assessment process. It can be a practical tool, setting out how environmental effects are to be dealt with when the plan is being implemented.

The SEA process is divided into six main stages:

1. Screening - determining if a Strategic Environmental Assessment is required;
2. Scoping - setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
3. Appraisal - developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects;
4. Reporting - preparing the Environmental Report;
5. Consultation - consulting on the draft LOIP and its Environmental Report; and,
6. Monitoring - implementation of the LOIP.

This is the Environmental Report for the SEA of Shetland's Partnerships Plan 2018-2028. The Environmental Report (Stage 4) outlines the findings from the environmental assessment (Stage 3). The environmental assessment establishes the likely significant (positive and negative) effects of implementing Shetland's Partnership Plan. During this stage, the effects of Shetland's

Partnership Plan and any potential reasonable alternatives were considered, along with viable mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or offset adverse effects. During Stage 5, the consultation stage, the Shetland Partnership must seek the views of the Consultation Authorities (SNH, HES, SEPA) on any aspect of the environmental assessment and this report.

SEA Objectives - Summary

SEA Objectives have been developed as a result of the review of Plans, programmes and Strategies (PPS, Appendix 3) and baseline information (Appendix 4). The Objectives have been used as the primary tool for assessing the potential environmental effects of Shetland's Partnership Plan to ensure it will not result in any significant negative environmental effects. The SEA Objectives can be viewed in Table 3 of this report (page 14).

Assessment - Summary

Generally, the Vision, Priorities and associated outcomes and targets scored well in the assessment (Table 6, page 24). 32% of assessments predicted potentially positive effects and 62% predicted no effects. None of the assessments predicted a potentially significant adverse effect. Only assessment of the 'Place' Priority, which is concerned with economic and population growth, was predicted to have a minor negative effect. This is on the basis that increased industry and population and resulting development could increase the pressure on key environmental issues. For example there may be an increase in Greenhouse Gas emissions, greater demand for water and energy, increased

pollution risk and impacts on the landscape and its habitats and species.

Measures have been designed into the Plan's Outcomes and targets with the specific aim of mitigating any adverse climatic impacts. The Local Development Plan and Marine Spatial Plan should also mitigate against any potential damage from new developments.

The Participation priority is focussed on improving participation between the public sector and communities with the ambition of improving understanding and ensuring better and more informed decision making in the future. Improved decision making through enhanced community participation should benefit the environment, with people valuing and appreciating the environment more and understanding why and how decisions are taken protect it. These measures are described in more detail in Table 9 (page 29).

Next Steps - Summary

The SEA Environmental Report will be consulted on for a period of 10 weeks alongside the consultation on Shetland's Partnership Plan until 28 February 2018. Shetland's Partnership Plan will then be updated based on feedback received during the consultation. This process will also be subject to environmental assessment. All Community planning Partners will be asked to sign off the final version of Shetland's Partnership Plan. Once approved a Post-adoption statement will be published. It will also be necessary for the Shetland Partnership to monitor significant effects following sign-off of the Plan.

Introduction

Shetland's Partnership Plan - Local Outcomes Improvement Plan

Shetland's Partnership Plan (SPP) is the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) for Shetland and is being prepared by the Shetland Community Planning Partnership. Preparation of a LOIP by the Community Planning Partnership is a statutory requirement of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

The Community Planning Partnership ('the Shetland Partnership') is made up of a range of public sector partners, partner organisations and community representatives (listed in **Appendix 1**). The LOIP is a partnership plan outlining how these partners will work together to tackle inequalities in Shetland. Shetland Islands Council (SIC) is leading development of the Plan. The Plan will establish a shared vision, priorities and targets for all partners in Shetland.

What is Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)?

As part of the preparation of the SPP the Shetland Partnership is required to determine whether to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Plan under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. In August 2017 it was determined that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the SPP should be carried out.

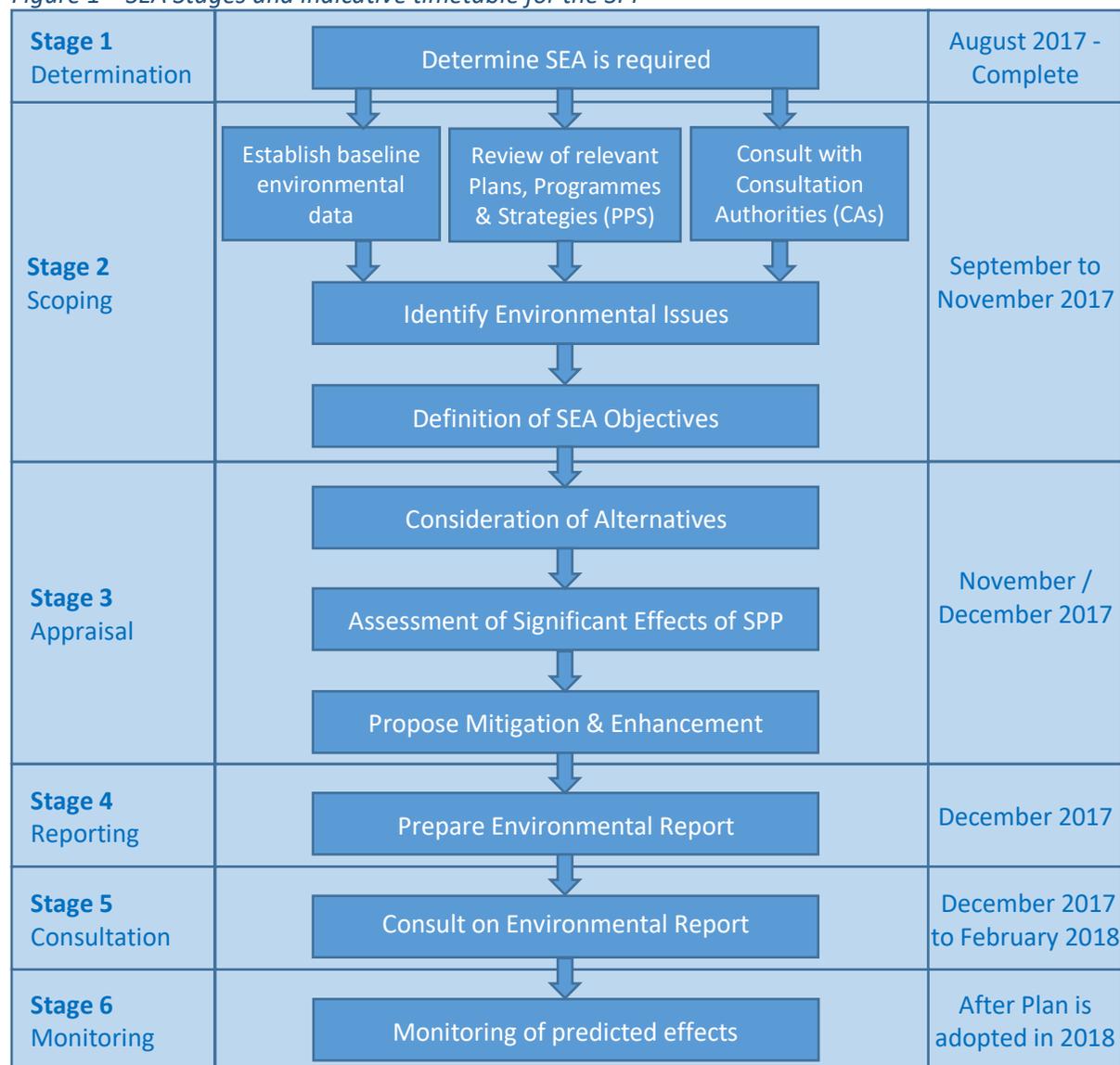
SEA is a means to judge the likely impact of a public plan on the environment and to seek ways to minimise that effect, if it is likely to be significant. When undertaken in an effective and proportionate way SEA can help to address environmental problems, or enhance positive or beneficial effects of plans. It can provide opportunities for the public to understand the environmental issues and engage positively with the assessment process. It can be a practical tool, setting out how environmental effects are to be dealt with when the plan is being implemented.

The SEA process is divided into six main stages:

1. Screening - determining if a Strategic Environmental Assessment is required;
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4. Reporting - preparing the Environmental Report;
5. Consultation - consulting on the draft LOIP and its Environmental Report; and,
6. Monitoring - implementation of the LOIP.

Figure 1 on page 5 details these stages as well as the indicative timetable for their completion alongside the production of the LOIP.

Figure 1 – SEA Stages and indicative timetable for the SPP



What is an ‘Environmental Report’?

“The purpose of environmental assessment is to identify the likely environmental effects of a plan, and to avoid any adverse environmental effects occurring. Assessment findings are used to populate an Environmental Report, which is then used as a key tool for public engagement in the main consultation.”(SEA Guidance)

This is the Environmental Report for the SEA of SPP. It represents Stages 3, 4 and 5 in **Figure 1** and outlines the findings from the environmental assessment. The outcomes of the Scoping Report at Stage 2 are summarised in **Appendix 2**.

The environmental assessment establishes the likely significant (positive and negative) environmental effects of implementing the SPP. During this stage, the effects of the SPP and any potential reasonable alternatives are considered, along with viable mitigation measure to avoid, reduce or offset adverse effects. During Stages 4 and 5, SIC must seek the views of the Consultation Authorities on the assessment and Report.

Shetland Partnership Plan - Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP)

What is a LOIP?

A Community Planning Partnership (CPP) is in place for all Local Authority areas in Scotland. The Partnership has a duty to prepare a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP). The LOIP will be the sovereign plan for all partners in Shetland, setting our collective priorities for the next 10 years. The LOIP replaces the Single Outcome Agreements (SOA) and will be called 'Shetland's Partnership Plan' (SPP).

The focus of the LOIP should be on addressing inequalities of outcome in an area. Where outcomes related to e.g. health or poverty are particularly poor for an area, tackling these would be the focus of the LOIP. Delivering the LOIP is in turn the priority of the CPP – it should identify those things that are best tackled by working together in partnership. It should be a genuine plan which reflects the CPP's priorities for improving outcomes and tackling inequalities in their area. The key facts relating to the LOIP are set out in **Table 1**.

Table 1 – Key Facts about the SPP

Responsible Authority	Shetland Islands Council on behalf of the Shetland Community Planning Partnership (CPP)
Title of Plan	Shetland's Partnership Plan – Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP)
Purpose of the Plan	The SPP for Shetland is a partnership plan for the community and all community planning partners. The plan should reflect the CPP's priorities for improving outcomes and tackling inequalities in Shetland. The SPP will provide a shared vision and priorities for all partners and should cover the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local outcomes to which priority is to be given by the community planning partnership with a view to improving the achievement of the outcomes; • a description of the proposed improvement in the achievement of the outcomes; • the period within which the proposed improvement is to be achieved; and, • a description of the needs and circumstances of persons residing in the areas of the local authority to which the plan relates.
What Prompted the Plan?	Section 6(1) of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 (CEA) requires each Community Planning Partnership (CPP) to produce and publish a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP).
Subject	The strategic nature of the SPP means that it will have influence over a wide range of subjects, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Health • Economy, employment, and industry • Education • Poverty • Spatial planning

Summary of the nature/content of the Plan	<p>The SPP identifies key priorities, outcomes and targets for the Shetland Partnership in tackling inequalities in Shetland over a 10 year period. The structure for the Plan includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our shared vision 2. Our shared priorities 3. Shetland's Partnership Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shetland Partnership • Developing the draft Plan • Priority: People • Priority: Participation • Priority: Place • Priority: Money 4. Locality Planning 5. Delivering Shetland's Partnership Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery Plans • Partners' Strategic Plans • Measuring and reporting • Governance 6. Shetland's Partnership Plan – consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have your say
Period covered by Plan	2018-2028
Frequency of updates	<p>The plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision – 20 years • Priorities and Outcomes – 10 years • Targets – 10 years and 3 years <p>The plan will be reviewed annually to update the outcomes with a wider review every 3 years to update the medium term outcomes and activities. A full review will be undertaken after 10 years.</p>
Area covered by Plan	The SPP will cover the land area of the Shetland Islands, 1,468km ² . The Plan may also have wider impacts on the foreshore and territorial waters as defined in the Shetland Islands Marine Plan.
Map	Included on the following page
SPP Outcomes/ Priorities	<p>The SPP Vision, Priorities, Outcomes and targets are shown in the Consultative Draft of Shetland's Partnership Plan which is currently out to consultation from 14 December 2017 to 28 February 2018. The Plan and supporting documents can be viewed at: http://www.shetland.gov.uk/communityplanning/ShetlandPartnership.asp.</p> <p>Vision: "Shetland is a place where everyone is able to thrive; living well in strong, resilient communities; and where people and communities are able to help plan and deliver solutions to future challenges."</p>

	Priorities:	Outcomes:
	People - Individuals and families can thrive and reach their full potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of vulnerable people and households in Shetland will be considerably reduced as a result of people being enabled and empowered to address the issues they face and helping others to thrive in the same way • A closer partnership approach - working with families and communities to develop prevention-based solutions - will be widespread throughout Shetland • Shetland will continue to be a safe and happy place, with more people feeling connected to their communities
	Participation - People can participate and influence decisions on services and use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shetland Partnership will be a true partnership between public agencies and with communities and Shetland will be a place with a strong culture of community participation • Communities will feel empowered and the majority of people in Shetland will feel more able to influence the decisions that affect them and have a strong understanding of how and why decisions are taken • Staff from across the Shetland Partnership will be actively seeking to involve communities in decision making and service delivery
	Place - Shetland is an attractive place to live, work, study and invest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will be accessing employment, education and services in new and innovative ways designed to minimise the barriers to involvement such as distance, childcare availability, and digital capability and capacity • Shetland will be attracting and retaining the people needed to sustain our economy, communities and services • The economy will be diversifying and growing with an increase in the working age population throughout Shetland and innovative approaches to developing a low carbon economy, skills, technology, and community capacity • Communities will be actively involved in shaping their own future resilience through sustainable and innovative approaches to service delivery and development
	Money - All households can afford to have a good standard of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone will be supported to maximise their income potential through innovative, flexible and entrepreneurial employment opportunities throughout Shetland • Households will be supported to minimise their outgoings with low income households benefitting from reduced bills including food, energy and travel • National governments will understand the additional costs for essential items for householders in Shetland reflecting this in welfare payments and other relevant schemes • Communities will be empowered to provide innovative solutions and support to help people maximise their incomes, minimise their outgoings and benefit from the support available

Map of Plan Area

Figure 2 – Land area covered by SPP



Policy Context

The SPP must have appropriate regard to a wide range of national and international laws, policy and strategy. A review of Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS) has been conducted in accordance with the Scottish Government's SEA Guidance (2013).

This review ensures that the SPP is consistent with up to date policy, is informed by robust information and also helps in the process of identifying environmental issues. These are discussed further under the environmental baseline section of this report.

The SPP itself will also have a significant influence on a range of local policies, plans and strategies (PPS).

A review of all PPS's considered is presented in **Appendix 3** categorised according to their international, national and local scales. The review also provides information on their purpose, relationship with the SPP and the SEA issues they relate to.

Environmental Baseline

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that information is provided on the current state of the environment and how it might evolve if the SPP were not implemented.

Baseline data helps to identify the issues on which the SEA should focus and provides a benchmark against which to assess performance.

An environmental baseline for Shetland is shown in **Appendix 4** of this report. The baseline is presented using a topic based approach, which reflects the issues set out within Schedule 3 of the Act:

1. Climatic factors
2. Air
3. Water
4. Soil
5. Material assets
6. Biodiversity, flora and fauna
7. Landscape and cultural heritage
8. Population and human health

The report highlights important inter-relationships between the topics.

A summary of the baseline is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Summary of Environmental Baseline and key issues (See Appendix 4 for full details)

SEA Topic	Summary of environmental baseline
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic trends for Scotland show an increase in minimum and maximum temperatures and rainfall and a reduction in the number of days of frost and snowcover • The northern Outer Hebrides, Shetland and Orkney are warming at a similar level in all seasons, although Orkney has warmed slightly less in winter and Shetland less in summer • Estimated climate change projections for the remainder of the 21st Century for North Scotland are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ a mean temperature increase of 1.6°C in winter and 2°C in summer ➤ a mean precipitation increase of 13% in winter and a decrease of 11% in summer • CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes) is estimated at 8.2 for Shetland compared to 5.5 for Scotland, the rate for Shetland is almost 50% more than that for Scotland and has been decreasing at a similar rate as Scotland over the last decade but with no closure of the gap between them
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality in Shetland is generally good with low pollution levels although at the higher end (index 3) of the 'low' categorisation • There are no Air Quality Management Areas in Shetland • Most air pollution associated with Shetland is concentrated in the main industrial areas of Gremista and Green Head Industrial Estates and Sullom Voe Oil Terminal

Continued overleaf

Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% of water bodies in Shetland in 2016 are in 'good' or 'high' condition and none are in 'poor' or 'bad' condition • Point source pollution from septic tanks and small treatment works is a specific issue for Shetland • In 2016 the overall status of the number of waterbodies in Shetland was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6% 'High' - fallen from 13% in 2012 ➤ 88% 'Good' - risen from 70% in 2012 ➤ 6% 'Moderate' - risen from 0% in 2012 ➤ None 'Poor' – fallen from 3% in 2012 ➤ None 'Bad' – same as 2012 • Public water supply is extracted from 24 lochs and burns and piped to one of 21 treatment works • The most common cause of historic flooding events in Shetland has been inundation by the sea, the trend has shifted in recent times and heavy rainfall is now the cause of the majority of incidences • Shetland is thought to be sinking at a rate of approximately 2 to 3 millimetres per year and sea level rise over the next century is predicted to be between 0.5 and 1 millimetres, maximum wave heights have increased and increases in the frequency and severity of storms are predicted • Fishing and aquaculture area a key industry with fish farms occupying many suitable voes • Shetland territorial waters have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4 Marine Consultation Areas ➤ 2 Nature Conservation Marine Protected Areas ➤ 1 Demonstration and Research Marine Protected Area (Fair-Isle) ➤ 22 designated Shellfish Waters • Marine pollution arises from various different sources including domestic sewage, industrial waste, naturally occurring nutrients and ballast discharged offshore by tankers
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole of Shetland was established as a UNESCO Geopark in 2009 due to its outstanding geological heritage • Shetland does not contain any land classified for Arable agriculture, the percentage of land classified for other land use classes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3% for mixed agriculture ➤ 23% improved grassland ➤ 71% rough grazing • Approximately half of the islands have been mapped as peat, 77% of which is considered to show dominant erosion features • Soil erosion represents a risk to soils with high organic content such as peat • Shetland's vegetation is dominated by peatland, heather moorland and montane habitats, the islands are predominantly treeless

Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for heating energy is high due to inclement weather, there is no mains gas so Shetland relies on electricity, oil and renewable heat sources • Renewable energy production is limited to individual schemes as Shetland is not connected to the National Grid at present, plans are in place to replace the current power station with a subsea cable • Oil and Gas remains a major industry in Shetland with an Oil Terminal, Gas Plant and subsea pipelines in place, 56% of businesses rely on it to a greater or lesser extent • Waste minimisation and recycling is limited by Shetland's remote location and small community, waste is sent to landfill in Shetland and any recycling transported to Aberdeen by boat and onwards by road – the environmental and financial costs of which are high • The road network and bus network is relatively good on mainland Shetland, however, given the remote location and dispersed islands residents are heavily dependent on the private car, ferries and air travel in order to get around Shetland and to/from mainland Scotland with much of the island's food and drink imported by sea – this results in high fuel consumption and carbon footprint • Broadband capability is being upgraded at present although plans are yet to be confirmed for more remote locations and islands • Shetland was previously a net exporter of aggregates but due to a change in subsidies this is no longer the case • There are 58 Geological Conservation Review Sites in Shetland
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shetland is home to one tenth of the total seabird population of Britain – in excess of 1 million birds from 22 species • Shetland has 112 designated areas covering 118,013 ha, these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 78 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – 30% are in an unfavourable condition, over-grazing is identified as a key pressure ➢ 12 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) – 17% are in an unfavourable condition, over-grazing is identified as a key pressure ➢ 12 Special Protection Areas (SPA) – 51% are in an unfavourable condition, fisheries management is identified as a key pressure ➢ 1 Ramsar Site – currently in unfavourable condition, over-grazing, trampling and natural events are identified as key pressures ➢ 4 Marine Consultation Areas ➢ 2 National Nature Reserves ➢ 2 Nature Conservation Marine Protected Areas ➢ 1 Demonstration and Research Marine Protected Area (Fair-Isle) • 11 species listed in Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive nest in Shetland and several others occur as migrant or wintering birds • Shetland has 4 RSPB reserves • There are a number of protected species in Shetland as listed under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Nature conservation (Scotland) Act 2004) these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 9 breeding birds listed under Schedule 1 ➢ 3 other animals listed under Schedule 5 ➢ 4 plants listed under Schedule 8 • The Shetland draft Biodiversity Action Plan identifies 5 priority habitats and 13 priority species

Landscape and Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shetland Islands cover a total area of 1,468km² with over 2,700km of coastline, it is made up of over 100 islands, 15 of which are inhabited – 19% of the population live on an island remote from mainland Shetland • Landscape designations in Shetland include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 1 National Scenic Area comprising 7 sites covering approximately 10% of Shetland ➢ 17 Local Landscape Areas currently under consideration ➢ 4 Tree Preservation Orders ➢ 1 Wild land area • Cultural heritage designations in Shetland include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 365 Scheduled Monuments ➢ 3 Conservation Areas (2 areas of Lerwick and 1 in Scalloway) ➢ 490 Listed buildings (26 'A' listed, 256 'B' listed and 208 'C' listed) ➢ 2 Historic Marine Protection Areas (designated wrecks with associated exclusion zones) ➢ 2 sites designated as Gardens and Designed Landscapes ➢ 33 buildings on the Buildings At Risk Register ➢ 8 Properties in the Care of Historic Environment Scotland • Shetland has a strong Scottish and Norse heritage with strong traditions in music, crofting, and fishing • Orkney and Shetland are the only modern administrative regions in Scotland with no significant Gaelic heritage, Shetland Dialect shares much with other branches of Scots with strong Norwegian influences both in place names, vocabulary, expressions and pronunciation – 48.8% of the population speak Scots
Population & Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013 the population of Shetland is estimated at 23,200 and has been showing a small decline after peaking at 23,060 in 2010 • The population is ageing, over the last decade the number of people aged 65 and over has risen by 33% and the number of people under 16 has fallen by 11% • The population is increasingly centralising towards Lerwick as the main employment area with 41% of people now living there • Unemployment levels are low at 2.6% - 97.4% of the population aged 16-74 are in employment or full time education • Educational attainment at S4 is 9% higher than the Scottish average and 97.4% of school leavers are in learning, training or work • Median incomes are 11% higher in Shetland than they are in Scotland but this varies by area, with some more remote areas earning up to 13% less than the National average • The cost of living is 20-60% higher than the UK average - 49% of households do not earn enough to have an acceptable standard of living • 53% of households are in fuel poverty and 11% of households receive support with housing costs • Low levels of overall deprivation with no datazones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland and only 1 in the 40% most deprived • Early mortality is 14% lower than the Scottish average • Life expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy is higher in Shetland than the Scotland average for both Men and Women

Environmental Assessment

SEA Objectives

A series of SEA Objectives have been developed based on the review of PPS (Appendix 3), and baseline information (Appendix 4). The draft SPP has been assessed against these objectives. These objectives are the key tool in ensuring the SPP will not result in any significant negative effects and can maximise any opportunities for positive effects.

The SEA Objectives are based on the SEA topics as scoped into the assessment by the Scoping exercise. The objectives are therefore designed to cover the environmental assets that the SPP could potentially affect. Sub-objectives have been identified where appropriate to inform assessment. The SEA Objectives represent

the scope of the assessment that has been undertaken to identify potential environmental effects of the SPP in Shetland. In order to keep the assessment proportionate, the assessment will be done against the main objectives rather than the sub-objectives.

Environmental effects are often not confined to a single issue and as such where an SEA objective has a significant inter-relationship with another topic this has been highlighted.

The Objectives, sub-objectives, their relationship with the SEA Issues for Shetland, and any interrelationships are outlined in **Table 3** below.

Table 3 –SEA Objectives

SEA Topic	No.	SEA Objective	SEA Sub-Objectives	Inter-relationships
Climatic factors	1a	Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce emissions of Greenhouse Gases with particular focus on emissions from buildings, transport, energy generation and industry Support investment in renewable energy sources and cleaner technologies Encourage energy conservation and efficiency Encourage appropriate local sourcing of materials, resources and food produce 	Changes in weather patterns have the potential to affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resources Material Assets and their use Population & Human Health Biodiversity, flora and fauna Soils

SEA Topic	No.	SEA Objective	SEA Sub-Objectives	Inter-relationships
	1b	Increase resilience to the effects of Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that future growth and investment in local economy, education, and communities gives due consideration to the potential effects of future climate change 	<p>Initiatives to ensure future growth and investment gives consideration to climate change may result in changes in settlement distribution and possible increasingly engineered solutions related to flooding, energy generation, land-use and Landcover having a potential impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Material Assets • Biodiversity, flora and fauna • Landscape & Cultural Heritage • Population & Human Health • Soils
Water	2a	Maintain and improve the quality of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance freshwater and marine water quality • Ensure future growth and investment in local economy, education, and communities does not adversely impact water resources 	<p>The quality of water could impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna • Population & Human Health • Soil
	2b	Ensure water resources are used effectively and sustainably	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve public water supply • Reduce demand and minimise unnecessary use 	<p>Sustainable use of water resources has implications for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Assets • Climatic Factors • Soil • Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna • Population & Human Health

SEA Topic	No.	SEA Objective	SEA Sub-Objectives	Inter-relationships
Material assets	3	Encourage the sustainable use and reuse of Shetland's material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that future growth and investment in local economy encourages sustainable use of natural resources • Promote the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recycle 	<p>More sustainable use of material assets could result in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors – reduced greenhouse gases and increased resilience to change • Water – less usage • Soils – sustainable use <p>And knock-on effects for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna • Landscape & Cultural Heritage • Population & Human Health
Biodiversity, flora & fauna	4	Conserve and enhance biodiversity, distinctive native species and habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the integrity of designated sites • Encourage innovative methods of producing biodiversity gain for both new and existing developments • Reduce the ecological footprint of Shetland • Encourage people to value and appreciate Shetland's natural heritage more 	<p>Potential beneficial effects through reduced ecological footprint and enhancements of sites on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors, water and land • Water through enhancing designated sites • Material Assets • Landscape & Cultural Heritage • Population & Human Health • Soils

SEA Topic	No.	SEA Objective	SEA Sub-Objectives	Inter-relationships
Landscape & Cultural Heritage	5	Protect and enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of Shetland's Landscape, Seascape and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the landscape character of Shetland • Reduce light pollution • Minimise loss of wild land • Value, protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment and its assets 	<p>Protection and enhancement of the landscape and sea scape may result in more sensitive development and retention of wild land having a positive impact on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors • Water • Material Assets • Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna • Population & Human Health • Soils
Population & Human health	6a	Promote opportunities that maximise the health and wellbeing of people and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and enhance opportunities for people to enjoy physical recreation and lead healthy lifestyles • Encourage walking and cycling as an 'active' travel alternative means of transportation (where appropriate) • Encourage community and partner initiatives and facilities to enable social inclusion and enhance health and well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors may benefit due to increased 'green' transport modes • Landscape & Cultural Heritage and biodiversity, flora and fauna may benefit from increased interest by people and communities but could also result in adverse effects due to people visiting key sites for recreation

SEA Topic	No.	SEA Objective	SEA Sub-Objectives	Inter-relationships
	6b	Support thriving, healthy and resilient communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure population and household growth is accommodated in sustainable and appropriate locations • Promote the design of developments that improve social fabric by removing barriers and creating opportunities for positive interactions • Promote the inclusion of disadvantaged and minority groups • Address inequality, deprivation and exclusion in communities • Ensure access to high quality and sustainable facilities and services • Reduce burden of ill-health on the population 	<p>Sustainable development of communities could have implications for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors – increased emissions • Water – resource demand • Material Assets – resource demand • Landscape & Cultural Heritage and Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna – increased development
Soil	7	Minimise contamination and safeguard and improve soil & peat quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance soil quality and quantity • Minimise soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water – quality should be improved by minimising soil erosion • Material Assets – sustainable use of resources <p>Minimising soil erosion and enhancing quality and quantity could benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors – minimising loss of carbon rich soils • Water - quality • Landscape & Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

Compatibility of Objectives

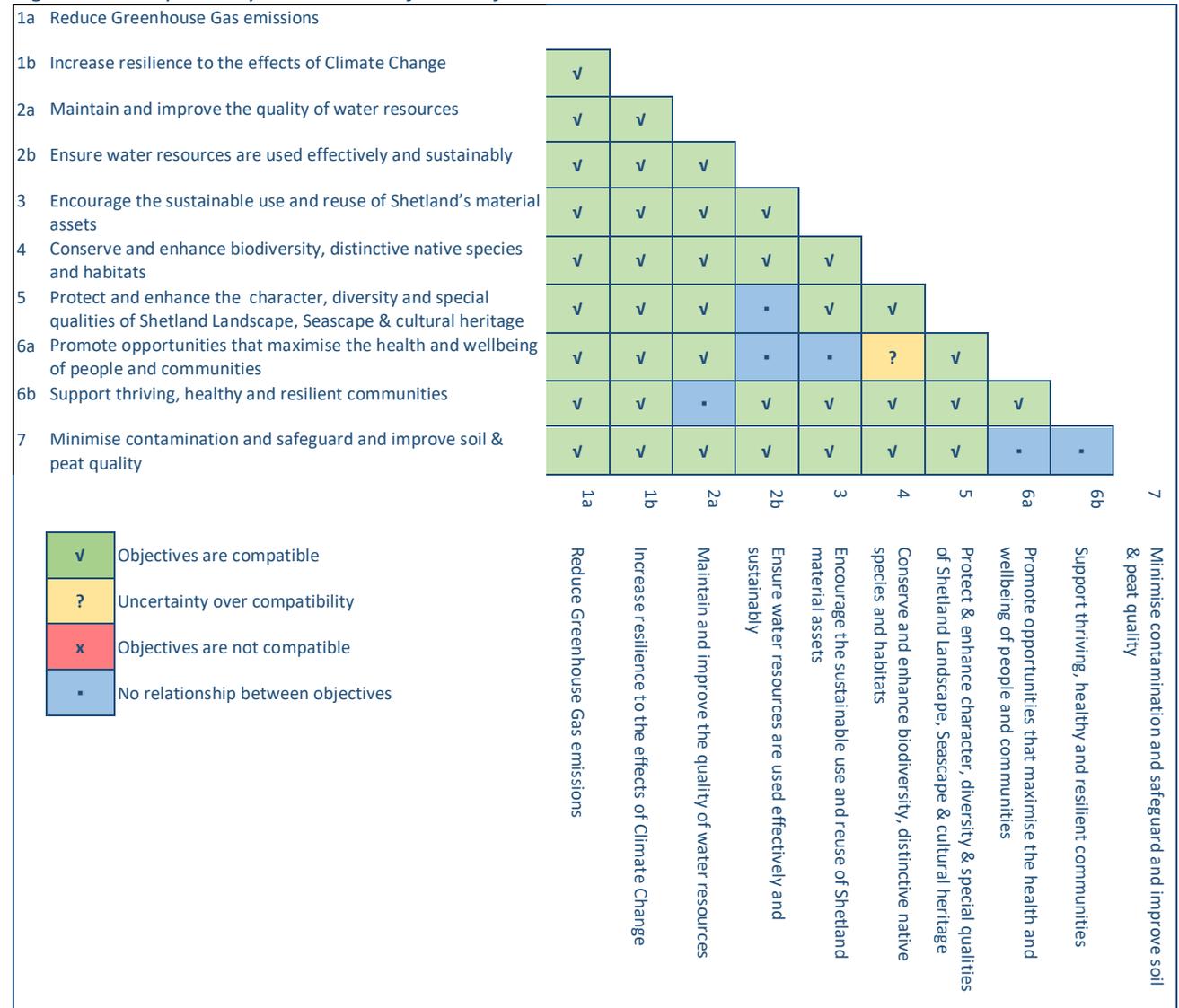
The main SEA Objectives identified in **Table 3** have been tested against one another to ensure they are compatible.

As recommended in the Guidance, a matrix approach has been used and is summarised in **Figure 3**.

As can be seen from **Figure 3**, the majority of SEA objectives proposed are considered to be compatible or have no relationship to one another. This should mean that both objectives can be achieved simultaneously without conflict.

In one case there is uncertainty about compatibility between objectives and this will require further consideration at assessment stage. Objective 6a aims to promote opportunities to maximise health and well-being, including encouraging recreation, walking and cycling. Objective 4 aims to ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced. As such we must ensure that any proposals that encourage outdoor recreation/travel do not adversely impact on biodiversity.

Figure 3 - Compatibility assessment of SEA objectives



Likely Changes to the Environment in the absence of the Plan

In the absence of Shetland's Partnership Plan this would mean continued implementation of the current Shetland LOIP and Local Development Plan and associated Plans as listed in Appendix 3.

The Environmental effects of this are assessed in **Table 4** the context of the SEA Objectives. The SEA Objectives are considered a useful tool for this exercise as they provide the context against which likely effects of the Plan have been assessed and they provide a framework for monitoring.

Table 4 – Likely environmental changes in the absence of the Plan

No.	SEA Objective	Scenario in absence of Shetland's Partnership Plan
1a	Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions	In the absence of the Plan, statutory plans such as the Local Development Plan will continue to direct development to the most appropriate locations and promote sustainable development. The current LOIP resulted in the production of a 10 Year Plan to attract people to live, work, study and invest in Shetland. This 10 year plan aims to sustain and develop key industries in Shetland including Energy such as Oil and Gas, renewables, decommissioning and aquaculture as well as growth in private sector and in tourism and food and drink. Whilst mitigation for the effects of Climate Change are considered in the current LOIP, this is a single action in the LOIP and has not been integrated across the LOIP. As a result, Greenhouse Gas Emissions are not addressed as part of the 10 Year Plan and as such it is likely that a reduction in emissions would be harder to achieve.
1b	Increase resilience to the effects of Climate Change	The Sustainable Development Policy in the current LDP requires any new development to take into account the need to help mitigate and adapt to the causes of climate change. The LDP also requires all development to consider the increased probability of flooding. The current LOIP also identifies an action to raise awareness of climate change with communities. The current LOIP, however, has struggled to gain traction in delivering actions relating to climate and adapting to climate change as a principle is a single action rather than being a consideration across all elements of the Plan. As a result, in the absence of the new LOIP, it is likely that new developments will include climate change mitigation through the LDP but wider initiatives with partners and communities would be less likely to be developed.
2a	Maintain and improve the quality of water resources	Water quality in Shetland is generally good. The current LDP, Marine Spatial Plan, marine designations and legislation through the Water Framework Directive should serve to maintain water quality in Shetland.

No.	SEA Objective	Scenario in absence of Shetland's Partnership Plan
2b	Ensure water resources are used effectively and sustainably	The current LDP requires all new developments to protect and enhance water resources. The 10 Year Plan developed as part of the current LOIP aims to increase population levels in Shetland and increase economic growth and diversification. This is likely to have a minor impact on water resource. This proposal has also been incorporated into the new LOIP, as such it is likely this impact would be realised both with the Plan and in its absence.
3	Encourage the sustainable use and reuse of Shetland's material assets	Sustainable Development Policy in the current LDP requires development to ensure that natural and man-made resources in Shetland are used sustainably. The current LOIP identifies the need to make the best use of existing assets in relation to resilient communities. The current approach and structure of the LOIP means that progress has not been made on this issue and as such unlikely to proceed in the absence of the new Plan. The new LOIP has improved Governance structures and specific targets to improve Community Participation and resilience which should make it easier to meet this objective.
4	Conserve and enhance biodiversity, distinctive native species and habitats	The current LDP and Marine Spatial Plan include policies to protect and further the Conservation of biodiversity. The current LOIP has an overarching ambition to protect and enhance the natural environment but again, the current approach and structure of the LOIP means that progress has not been made on this issue and as such unlikely to proceed in the absence of the new Plan. The new LOIP has improved Governance structures and specific targets to improve Community Participation and resilience which should make it easier to meet this objective.
5	Protect and enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of Shetland's Landscape, Seascape and cultural heritage	The current LDP includes policies on the Historic Environment and through policies on siting and design, renewable developments, community facilities and landscape designations ensures that landscape fit is a key consideration in development. In the absence of the new LOIP it is unlikely there would be any negative impacts on landscape and cultural heritage. The new LOIP has improved Governance structures and specific targets to improve Community Participation and resilience which should make it easier to meet this objective.

No.	SEA Objective	Scenario in absence of Shetland's Partnership Plan
6a	Promote opportunities that maximise the health and wellbeing of people and communities	The current LOIP identifies actions to support the well-being of children and to ensure people live longer healthier lives. Good initiatives have been developed, however, the structure and Governance of the current LOIP means that many of the elements required to support this approach are considered in isolation rather than collectively. As such, in the absence of the new LOIP it is likely that progress would be made in this area but not in an integrated and effective way.
6b	Support thriving, healthy and resilient communities	The current LOIP identifies actions to ensure Shetland has strong resilient communities. Good initiatives have been developed, however, the structure and Governance of the current LOIP means that many of the elements required to support this approach are considered in isolation rather than collectively. As such, in the absence of the new LOIP it is likely that progress would be made in this area but not in an integrated and effective way.
7	Minimise contamination and safeguard and improve soil & peat quality	The LDP includes specific policies on soils and should serve to safeguard soils in Shetland. As such, in the absence of the LOIP it is unlikely that there would be any change.

Shetland's Partnership Plan Priorities, Outcomes and Targets and Reasonable Alternatives

Shetland's Partnership Plan is a plan for improving local outcomes in Shetland. Development of the Plan is a requirement for the Community Planning Partnership under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. The Plan must be developed based on an understanding of outcomes in Shetland. The plan must strive to reduce inequality of outcome and as such the priorities in the Plan are based around the poorest outcomes –

those which show the greatest inequality for people in Shetland. It is therefore not possible to identify alternative priorities given that they are based on evidence of outcome and we are required to address these. For the majority of outcomes and targets it is not possible to identify reasonable alternatives given that these outcomes must be addressed and there is limited scope for how this can be done.

The exception to this is the 'Place' Priority which aims to ensure Shetland is an attractive place to live, work, study and invest. This

priority has been identified because Shetland is experiencing rural depopulation and is ageing at a faster rate than the rest of Scotland. The implications of this are that Shetland is increasingly unable to sustain key services throughout the Islands and is facing real challenges in the future for service delivery, particularly in attracting and retaining key workers.

The outcomes and targets for this priority include growing and diversifying the economy, attracting more people to live and work in Shetland (particularly key workers), removing barriers to how people access employment, education and services, and community involvement in shaping their future resilience.

Hypothetically, Shetland could rely on more centralised services and employment, however, this would make more remote islands and locations increasingly unsustainable to live in. There is very low unemployment in Shetland and as such an alternative may be not to seek further economic growth. Existing key employers in Shetland such as public administration and oil and gas are in decline, however, and as such it is vital that the economy diversifies to ensure sustainable employment in the future for its residents. There is also a need both to retain and attract working age population to address the potential future challenges of an ageing population and the impact this would have on services, funding and long term sustainability.

Assessing the effects of Shetland’s Partnership Plan

Shetland’s Partnership Plan Vision and Priorities with associated Outcomes and Targets were assessed for their potential likely effects in relation to the SEA Objectives. This assessment

considered the potential effects on implementing the Plan. This included:

- predicting the effects of the LOIP, including alternatives;
- evaluating the effects of the draft LOIP, including alternatives;
- considering ways of mitigating adverse effects; and,
- proposing measures to monitor the environmental sustainability effects of the LOIP.

The assessment was carried out using the criteria in **Table 5** below.

Table 5 –SEA Assessment Scoring System

Significance of effect		Scale & Permanence of Effect	
Major positive effect	++	Local (<i>Community level</i>)	L
Minor positive effect	+	Regional (<i>Shetland level</i>)	R
No predicted effect	▪	National (<i>Scotland level</i>)	N
Minor negative effect	-	International (<i>trans-national boundary</i>)	I
Major negative effect	--	Permanent	P
Uncertain effect	?	Temporary	T

A summary of the assessments of the Vision and Priorities with associated Outcomes and Targets is shown in **Table 6**. The full Appraisal can be viewed in Appendix 5.

Table 6 – Summary of the SEA of Shetland’s Partnership Plan Vision and Priorities and associated Outcomes and Targets

Vision and Priorities and associated outcomes and targets	SEA Objectives and Potential Effect over time																															
	S – Short Term									M - Medium Term									L – Long-term													
	1a Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions			1b Increase resilience to the effects of Climate Change			2a Maintain and improve the quality of water resources			2b Ensure water resources are used effectively and sustainably			3 Encourage the sustainable use and reuse of Shetland’s material assets			4 Conserve and enhance biodiversity, distinctive native species and habitats			5 Protect and enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of Shetland’s Landscape, Seascape and			6a Promote opportunities that maximise the health and wellbeing of people and communities			6b Support thriving, healthy and resilient communities			7 Minimise contamination and safeguard and improve soil & peat quality				
S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Vision	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	+	+	++	+	+	++	▪	▪	▪		
Priority: People	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	+	+	++	+	+	++	▪	▪	▪		
Priority: Participation	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	+	+	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	▪	▪	▪		
Priority: Place	-	▪	+	▪	▪	▪	-	-	-	▪	▪	-	-	▪	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	-	-	-	+	+	++	+	+	++	▪	▪	▪
Priority: Money	▪	+	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	+	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	+	+	++	+	+	++	▪	▪	▪	
Priority: Locality Planning	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	+	+	▪	▪	+	▪	▪	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	▪	▪	▪	

Changes Arising from Assessment

During the assessment of the Priorities and associated outcomes and targets a key opportunity for enhancing the performance of the SPP was identified. **Table 7** below provides details about the opportunity and the actions taken. The assessments outlined in Appendix 5 and **Table 6** are for the amended versions of the outcomes and options.

Table 7 – Changes arising from the SEA of Shetland’s Partnership Plan

Shetland’s Partnership Plan Element	Issue	Action
Priority: Place	Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Shetland are 73% higher than the Scottish average. The Place Priority and associated outcomes and targets aims to grow the working age population of Shetland and increase the number of private sector jobs through diversification and growth of the economy. This may have a negative effect on Greenhouse Gases or restrict the downward trend seen in recent years.	Specific reference to developing a ‘Low Carbon Economy’ has been included in the outcomes for ‘Place’ and an additional target to reduce Carbon Emissions has been added.

Assessing Cumulative Effects

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive to consider the effects of the Plan’s elements in relation to one another. The overall combined effects are called the cumulative effects - effects that arise due to the addition of the effects of a number of elements to provide a greater effect; and synergistic effects - those that arise from an interaction of the effects and objectives, and can be thought of as effects that are greater than the sum of the parts. **Figure 4** provides a summary of assessment by elements of the Plan in the long-term, **Figure 5** by SEA Objective and **Figure 6** by Overall predicted effects.

Figure 4 – Summary of assessment of long term significance by Plan element (Vision and Priorities)

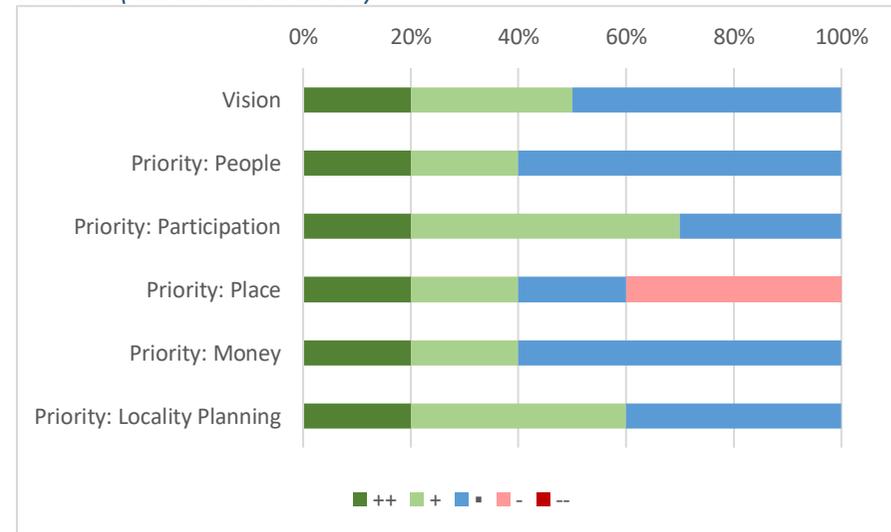


Figure 5 – Summary of assessment of long-term significance by SEA Objective

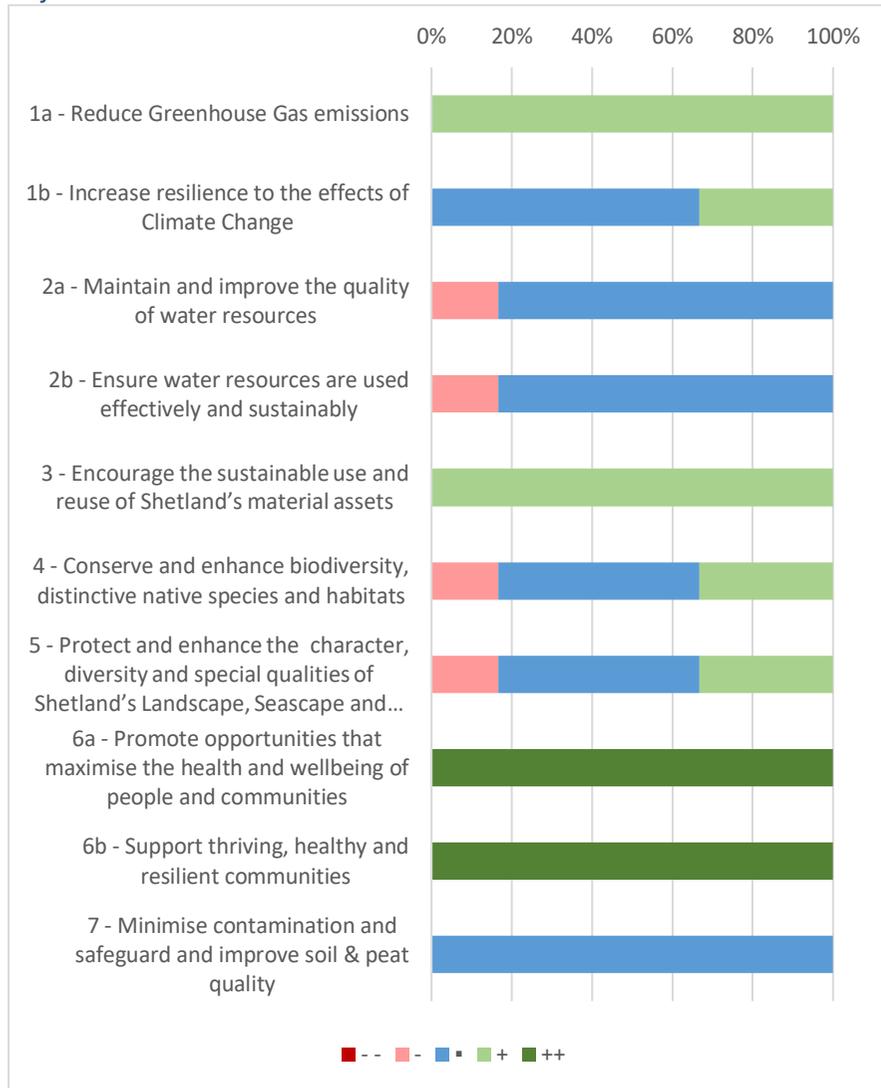
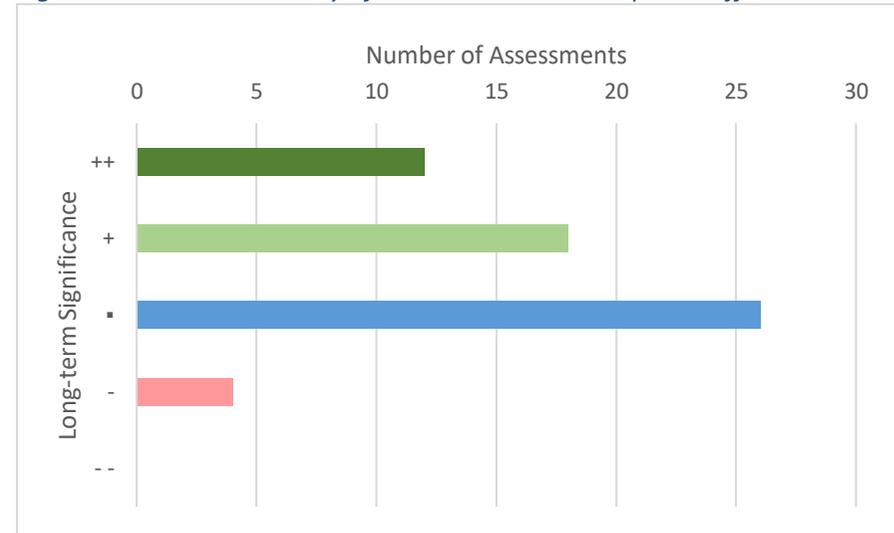


Figure 6 – Overall Summary of Shetland’s Partnership Plan Effects



No significant major negative effects were identified through assessment. However, consideration needs to be given as to whether or not significant in-combination or cumulative effects might arise from the 11 minor negative effects identified in the assessment.

The potential minor negative effects identified within the Plan are all for the Place priority and associated outcomes and targets, this relates to specific outcomes and targets to grow the population and the economy. The negative effects cluster around the Priority rather than any one specific SEA Objective. As such, the likelihood of cumulative negative impacts for any one SEA Objective are unlikely.

Key minor negative effects relate to potential impact on emissions in the short and medium term and on water, material assets, biodiversity and landscape in the longer term. These all relate to the same cause – the aspiration to grow the working age population and grow the economy.

Overall, the Plan's long-term cumulative effects are likely to be positive in nature, particularly in relation to population and human health and in the long term for climatic factors and material assets.

Evaluation of Uncertainties and Risk

All of the potential adverse effects identified are minor in nature and were identified in relation to the Priority for 'Place' which deals with economic and population growth and diversification. The basis for this is that economic and population growth is likely to have some potentially adverse environmental effects, as increases in development and demand lead to an increase in Greenhouse Gases, reduction in water quality and quantity, increased energy use and additional pressures on biodiversity and landscape.

It is likely that the majority of adverse effects of the Plan can be mitigated for through the Local Development Plan and Marine Spatial Plan in the short term. The ambition to shift towards a more low-carbon economy, however, is dependent on a number of factors. Major renewable energy developments will be reliant to an extent on Shetland becoming connected to the national grid with no plans currently in place. Reducing the need to travel for employment, studying and services will also be dependent on finding viable solutions for Broadband provision in more remote

parts of Shetland, again for which there are no specific plans currently in place.

The assessment has been undertaken based on a number of assumptions based on the inherent protection and mitigation provided by current European targets, policies and designations. It is assumed that post-Brexit there will be similar levels of protection in place through new plans and targets set at a national level.

The Local Development Plan is currently under review and therefore the SPP and concerns identified around economic and population growth and potential negative effects will need to be a key consideration.

The Participation priority relates to effective participation with the community to raise their awareness and involvement in decision-making. The assumption is that we can then get better at decision-making and have more effective implementation of those decisions – including environmental policy. The benefits of this will only be realised, however, if partnership working is effective.

Key Messages from Assessment

Generally, the scoring of the outcomes from Shetland's Partnership Plan indicate no impact or generally positive minor effects, particularly for Population and Human Health. The 'Place' Priority has a number of predicted minor negative effects related to growth and diversification of both the population and economy.

These effects have resulted in a change to outcomes and targets for the 'Place' priority to ensure we are working towards a low-carbon

economy and reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Both of which should have wider benefits across the SEA Objectives. Mitigation measures have been identified that address all potential negative effects and can be viewed in **Table 9**. For the most part this is through the Local Development Plan, Marine Spatial Plan and through the approach to delivery of Shetland's Partnership Plan.

Overall it is considered that Shetland's Partnership Plan will result in positive effects that would not be realised under the 'no plan' scenario.

Table 8 – Summary of SEA's conclusions

Long-term Significance	Count	%
++	12	20%
+	18	30%
▪	26	43.3%
-	4	6.7%
--	0	0%

Mitigation

Proposed measures to mitigate potential adverse effects of implementation of Shetland's Partnership Plan are outlined in **Table 9** below.

Table 9 – summary of measures proposed to mitigate negative effects

SEA Objective	Issue/Impact Identified	Mitigation Measure	Lead Authority	Proposed Timescale
1a Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions	Place Priority – growth in population and industry may result in increased Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shetland's Local Development Plan (LDP) requires all new buildings to have low carbon emissions • The LDP requires that all new developments are environmentally sustainable, further reducing the impact on emissions and other environmental factors • The Consultative Draft of Shetland's Partnership Plan has been amended to include a new target on lowering emissions and the development of a low-carbon economy has also been explicitly articulated in the Place priority outcomes and should result in a long-term positive impact • Any local initiatives arising through delivery of the Plan and associated Locality Planning which lead to the development of physical infrastructure will be in line with the environmental sustainability and low emissions requirements of the LDP 	SIC and the Shetland Partnership	The Plan period: 2018-2028
2a Maintain and improve the quality of water resources	Place Priority – growth in population and industry may result in increased development resulting in increased drainage, runoff, waste water and other pollution e.g. industrial discharge and impacts of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LDP requires that all new developments are environmentally sustainable; this will help to reduce the impact of water pollution and other environmental factors • Shetland's Marine Spatial Plan ensures that any industrial development in terms of offshore aquaculture will proceed according to relevant good practice codes • Any local initiatives arising through delivery of the Plan and associated Locality Planning which lead to the development of physical infrastructure will be in line with the environmental sustainability and low emissions requirements of the LDP 	SIC and the Shetland Partnership	The Plan period: 2018-2028

SEA Objective	Issue/Impact Identified	Mitigation Measure	Lead Authority	Proposed Timescale
2b Ensure water resources are used effectively and sustainably	Place Priority – growth in population and industry may result in increased development resulting in increased usage and wastage of water resource leading to a long term increase in pressure on water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDP requires that all new developments are environmentally sustainable; this includes a requirement for careful siting and planning to minimise pressure on water resources 	SIC and the Shetland Partnership	The Plan period: 2018-2028
3 Encourage the sustainable use and reuse of Shetland's material assets	Place Priority – growth in population and industry may result in increased usage of energy and minerals, increased waste and greater provision of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDP requires that all new developments are environmentally sustainable; including sustainable use of resources and minimising GHG emissions The Consultative Draft of Shetland's Partnership Plan has been amended to include a new target on lowering emissions and the development of a low-carbon economy has also been explicitly articulated in the Place priority outcomes and should result in a long-term positive impact Diversifying the economy and prioritising low-carbon development could help to reduce impacts on material assets in the long term 	SIC and the Shetland Partnership	The Plan period: 2018-2028
4 Conserve and enhance biodiversity, distinctive native species and habitats	Place Priority — growth in population and industry may have an adverse impact on climatic factors and water and may also have implications for biodiversity, flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDP requires that all new developments are environmentally sustainable; this includes preventing harm to protected sites Protected sites are monitored by SNH The Marine Spatial Plan, Marine Protected Areas and new Marine Region approach should help protect marine environments and marine biodiversity. Inclusion in the Plan of outcome relating to developing a low carbon economy and related emissions target should mitigate (to an extent) long term future climate change and therefore impacts on biodiversity from Climatic Factors 	SIC and the Shetland Partnership	The Plan period: 2018-2028

SEA Objective	Issue/Impact Identified	Mitigation Measure	Lead Authority	Proposed Timescale
5 Protect and enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of Shetland's Landscape, Seascape and cultural heritage	Place Priority — growth in population and industry may have an adverse impact on climatic factors and water and may also have implications for biodiversity, flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDP requires that all new developments are environmentally sustainable; this includes ensuring that new developments do not have negative impacts on the landscape or cultural heritage of Shetland A new LDP is currently being developed and there is an opportunity to consider these key issues, set in the context of the LOIP. The new LDP needs to consider both the need for development and the landscape and cultural heritage of Shetland being an attractor for people 	SIC and the Shetland Partnership	The Plan period: 2018-2028
All Objectives	Mitigation and enhancement of all objectives can only be achieved where environmental benefits are maximised	The Shetland Partnership will monitor environmental outcomes as part of its wider monitoring and reporting and use this to inform project development and maximise environmental benefit	The Shetland Partnership	The Plan period: 2018-2028

Monitoring

It is a requirement of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 that the significant effects of implementing a plan or program are monitored. This environmental monitoring will form part of the monitoring framework for Shetland's Partnership Plan.

The Act does not require bespoke monitoring arrangements or timelines to be set out for SEA. Furthermore SEA monitoring should be based around the significant environmental effects identified during the assessment. As no major significant negative effects have been identified there are no specific monitoring arrangements in this regard.

A set of indicators for monitoring the overall environmental effects of delivering Shetland's Partnership Plan have been developed to monitor:

- if Shetland's Partnerships Plan is contributing to achievement of the SEA objectives;
- that mitigation measures are performing as well as can be expected or require modifying; and,
- whether any remedial measures are necessary to mitigate adverse significant effects which have not been identified previously.

Monitoring indicators can be viewed in **Table 10** and are based on figures in the Environmental Baseline (Appendix 4). These Indicators will be used by the Operational Board of the Shetland Partnership as part of the wider monitoring and delivery of the

Plan. These indicators and a wider review of the Environmental baseline will also inform the reviewing and updating of targets in the Plan over the 10 year period and the development of the three year delivery plans.

Table 10 – Proposed SEA Monitoring Indicators

SEA Topic	Indicators
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Dioxide Emissions (<i>Figure 12, Appendix 4</i>)
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterbodies in Shetland classified as being in good or high condition (<i>Figure 14, Appendix 4</i>)
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Heat Demand (<i>Table 10, Appendix 4</i>) • Household Waste (<i>Figure 26, Appendix 4</i>)
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSSIs, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites in <i>Unfavourable</i> condition (<i>Table 23, Appendix 4</i>)
Landscape, Seascape and Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings At Risk Register (<i>Figures 46 and 47, Appendix 4</i>) • National Scenic Area Special Qualities (<i>page 68, Appendix 4</i>)
Population & Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population by age (<i>Figure 50, Appendix 4</i>) • Early Mortality (<i>Figure 57, Appendix 4</i>)
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (If available) Percentage of blanket bog showing dominant erosion features (<i>page 28, Appendix 4</i>)

Consultation and Next Steps

The SEA Environmental Report will be submitted to the SEA Gateway and consulted on with the Consultation Authorities for a period of 10 weeks alongside the consultation on Shetland' Partnership Plan.

All documents will be available for inspection in SIC's Community Planning and Development offices in Lerwick and on the SIC website. A newspaper advertisement has been placed with the Shetland Times.

Following consultation on the Environmental Report, SIC will consider any comments received and will amend the SEA work where appropriate.

The final version of Shetland's Partnership Plan will be produced, building on feedback from the consultation. This process will also be subject of environmental assessment.

All Community Planning partners will be asked to sign off the final version of Shetland's Partnership Plan. Once approved a Post-adoption statement will be published. This statement will summarise how the SEA process was taken into account and how environmental considerations more generally have been integrated into Shetland's Partnership Plan. It will also be stated within the Post-adoption Statement if any changes have been made to Shetland's Partnership Plan as a result of the SEA process and following response to the consultation. If changes have been rejected this will also be explained.

It will also be necessary for the Shetland Partnership to monitor significant effects following sign-off of the Plan.

For further information contact:

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