



Proposed Dundee
Local Development Plan

Environmental Report
October 2013

**Strategic Environmental Assessment.
Environmental Report
for
Proposed Dundee Local Development Plan.**

-SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT – COVER NOTE

PART 1

To:

SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

or

SEA Gateway
Scottish Executive
Area 1 H (Bridge)
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh
EH6 6QQ

PART 2

An Environmental Report is attached for:

Dundee Local Development Plan, Proposed Plan

The Responsible Authority is:

Dundee City Council

PART 3

Contact name

Andrew Mulholland

Job Title

Planning Officer

Contact address

Dundee City Council
Dundee House.
50 North Lindsay Street,
Dundee.
DD1 1LS

Contact tel no

01382 433612

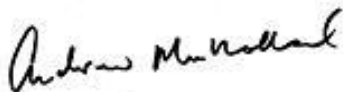
Contact email

andy.mulholland@dundeecity.gov.uk

PART 4

Signature

Date



2013

Revised Environmental Report for the Proposed Dundee Local Development Plan.

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1. Introduction.

1.1 Purpose of this Environmental Report.

Dundee City Council has carried out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as part of the preparation of the Dundee Local Development Plan. SEA is a systematic method for considering the likely environmental effects of certain Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS). SEA aims to:

- integrate environmental factors into PPS preparation and decision-making;
- improve PPS and enhance environmental protection;
- increase public participation in decision making; and
- facilitate openness and transparency of decision-making.

SEA is required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The key SEA stages are:

Screening	determining whether the PPS is likely to have significant environmental effects and whether an SEA is required
Scoping	deciding on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report, and the consultation period for the report – this is done in consultation with Scottish Natural Heritage, The Scottish Ministers (Historic Scotland) and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Environmental Report	publishing an Environmental Report on the PPS and its environmental effects, and consulting on that report
Adoption	providing information on: the adopted PPS; how consultation comments have been taken into account; and methods for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the PPS
Monitoring	monitoring significant environmental effects in such a manner so as to also enable the Responsible Authority to identify any unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and undertake appropriate remedial action.

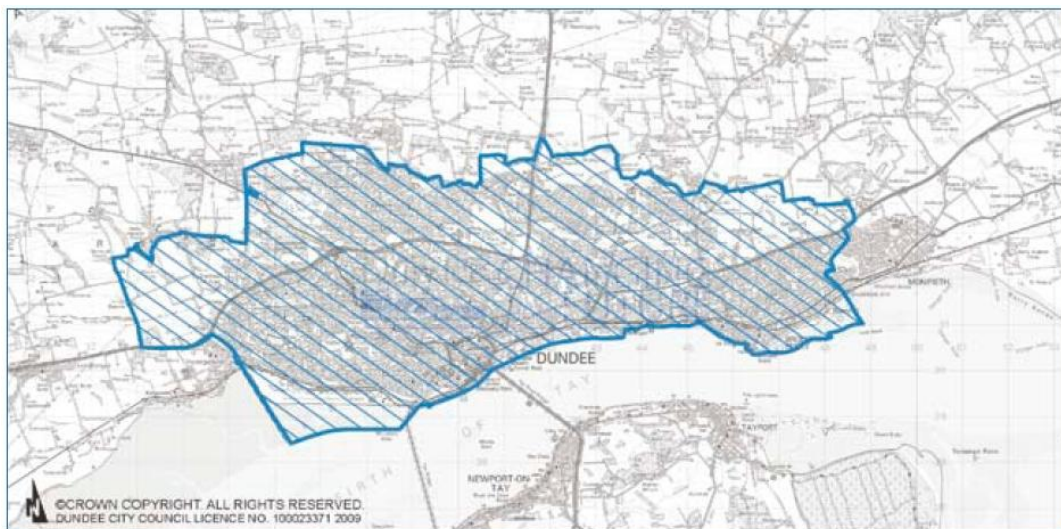
The purpose of this Environmental Report is to:

- provide information on the Dundee City Council Local Development Plan;
- identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of the PPS and its reasonable alternatives;
- provide an early and effective opportunity for the Consultation Authorities and the public to offer views on any aspect of this Environmental Report.

1.2 Key Facts.

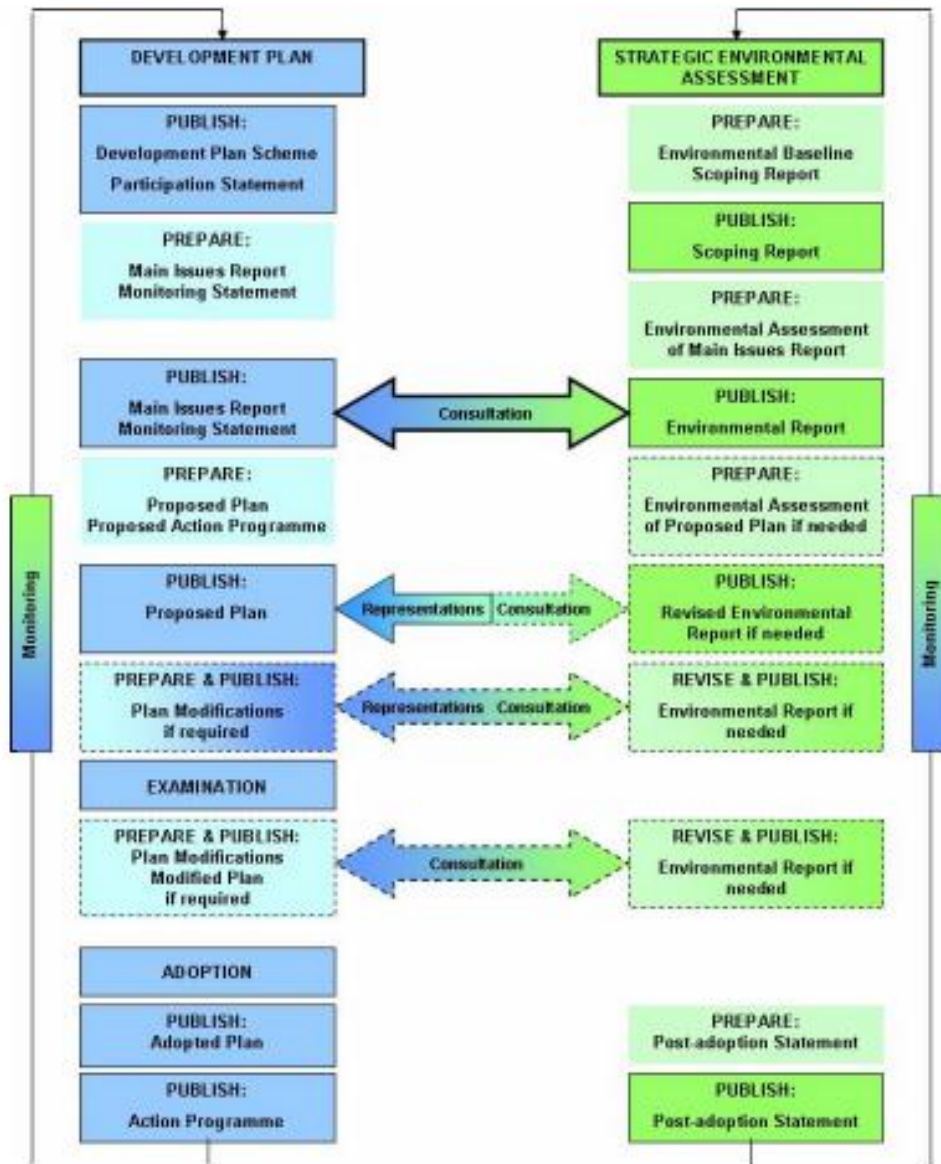
The key facts relating to Dundee City Council Proposed Local Development Plan are set out in Table 2 in the report.

- **Name of Responsible Authority.** Dundee City Council
- **Title of PPS.** Dundee Proposed Local Development Plan.
- **What prompted the PPS** The PPS falls under the scope of Part 2 of the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 5 [3].
- **Subject** Land Use Planning.
- **Period covered by PPS.** 2014 to 2019.
- **Frequency of updates.** Once every five years after adoption
- **Area covered by PPS.**



1.3 Relationship Between the Proposed Plan and SEA Process.

The relationship between development of the Proposed Plan and the Environment Report follows advice given in Planning Advice Note 1/2010 as follows.



1.4 SEA Activities to Date.

Draft Scoping Report prepared to March 2010.
 Internal consultations - April/May 2010.
 Draft Scoping Report sent to Key Agencies for comment – 12 May 2010.
 Electronic responses received May/June and draft amended.
 Meeting with Key Agencies - 7 July 2010.
 Key Agency informal consultation responses - 19 July 2010 to 1 September 2010.
 Scoping Report amended - 14 September 2010.
 Scoping Report sent to Gateway – 20 September 2010.
 Scottish Government response to Scoping Report with Key Agency comments – 25 October 2010.
 Scoping Report amended and finalised 18 November 2010.
 Consultation period of 6 weeks for the Environment Report agreed by Scottish Ministers 31 January 2011.
 Draft Environmental Report prepared to August 2011.
 Meeting with Key Agencies - 7 September 2011.

Draft Environmental Report agreed by City Development Committee - 26th September 2011.
Consultation period 10th October to 2nd December 2011.
Responses analysed Dec - February 2012.
Key Agencies informal consultation April - May 2012
Revised Environmental Report prepared to August/September 2012.
Revised Environmental Report consultation period 5th November to 17 December, 2012.
Responses including Key Agency responses analysed January – March 2013

2. Non-technical summary of the Revised Environmental Report and key stages (incl. consultation timescale and address for comment). (Note. Alterations are made to the Environmental Report at pages 92 – 105)

2.1 Context.

The Environmental Report provides an assessment of the contents of the Proposed Local Development Plan in terms of the likely environmental effects of the Plan. Existing land use areas such as industrial estates, residential areas, retail areas, Dundee Port, parks and public open spaces, conservation areas and leisure parks form the network of land use zones on which the Proposed Plan is based. Development of this network in terms of extension, alteration, new land use zones and strategic development of the network proposed during the various stages of development of the Plan are subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment. A Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) has been undertaken in connection with the Proposed Plan to identify the likelihood of significant effects on European Sites. A number of high profile projects such as development of the V&A proposals, Dundee Biomass, off-shore wind farm development and the Dundee Coastal Flood Study were either well underway or otherwise advancing prior to initiation of the plan making process. Although the environmental implications of these projects are assessed separately by various means and do not form part of this Environmental Assessment, the implications of in-combinations effects of proposed new site allocations in the Proposed Plan have been included within the HRA.

2.2 State of the Dundee Environment.

Environmental resources and issues affecting Dundee include the following:

- Dundee has a rich natural heritage resource including internationally important species and habitats, a network of locally important nature conservation sites and a valued historic environment. New development should seek to protect and enhance the natural and historic assets of the City.
- The natural environment of the east of Scotland offers significant sustainable economic development opportunities for the City. An appropriate range of high quality economic development sites and premises, roads and transportation infrastructure and services must be provided to take advantage of emerging opportunities.
- Flood risk affects some of the most important areas of the City including the Central Area, Broughty Ferry and the Waterfront. Appropriate measures, infrastructure and facilities should be developed and encouraged where necessary to mitigate or remove the threat from flooding.
- The environment is under pressure from increasing traffic volumes and transportation issues including air quality issues. Action must be taken to promote sustainable access and travel and support air quality improvement initiatives.
- Action must be taken to reduce the City's carbon and energy consumption and promote sustainable development for all forms of development.

- Dundee is a leading centre for the treatment of waste. This can be further enhanced through measures designed to achieve zero waste in the construction and use of sites and premises.

Environmental issues related specifically to the SEA Themes include:

Biodiversity.

The threat from invasive non-native species on nature conservation sites with a potential loss of habitat if unchecked.

Population.

The possibility of further population decline particularly in the working age population unless there is continued improvement in the employment, residential and environmental offer of the City.

Human Health.

Access to and distribution of quality open space is variable across the City and will at best only remain stable unless enhancement of the open space network continues. Air quality issues are worsening particularly in hot spot areas where current and projected levels of pollutants exceed government targets.

Water.

Recent flooding events show a continued need to plan for flood risk, provide adequate infrastructure and control development where necessary.

Climate Factors.

Dundee benefits from significant levels of development annually. Current measures and standards to reduce carbon reduction, promote energy conservation and production and facilitate better design standards do not currently achieve high enough standards in new development.

2.3 Environmental Baseline and Trends.

The main environmental trends identified in **Appendix 2** and summarised at **Table 5 page 28** in the Revised Environmental Report generally show:

- *Biodiversity* indicators are improving overall.
- *Population* factors have stabilised.
- *Human Health* factors are variable with some improving and others getting worse.
- *Soil* and land measures remain constant.
- *Water* variables are generally stable.
- *Air* and *Climate Factors* are variable with some improving and others getting worse.
- The *Material Assets* of the City are improving.
- The *Cultural Heritage* environment is stable or improving.
- *Landscape* factors are generally improving.

2.4 SEA Objectives, Results of the Assessment and Mitigation.

SEA Objectives and variables are developed in the Report resulting in 31 relevant Environmental Indicators set against the 10 Themes identified in italics above. The LDP strategy, Policies and proposed development sites are assessed against each of the SEA Objectives and Indicators and the nature of their impacts on the environment are assessed over time, permanence, cumulative impact, secondary impact, synergy and significance of the impact together with mitigation measures proposed in **Annex 1-6**. These are summarised at **Sections 10**.

The assessment generally found that the vast majority of policies will have a neutral or positive effect on the environment. This result is not surprising given that a key purpose of the Plan is to create a quality environment whether it is for business, residential, commercial, environmental or cultural purposes. Environmental assessment of the Proposed Plan however did result in changes to the wording of

particular policies, for example, **Policy 24** was amended to promote accessibility of new retail development by means other than the car. This formed an element in the development of the Proposed Plan and so became an iterative process.

Many of the policies will contribute to the creation of quality sustainable communities as Dundee plans for growth in the economy and population. The strategic priority is to reuse brownfield land and restrict the release of greenfield sites. The effect of this approach favours the reuse of derelict and contaminated sites, promotion of sustainable modes of transportation, supplying a sound bases for regeneration of priority areas of the City and protecting the surrounding landscape.

Policy requirements effecting development proposals will contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions, collection and treatment of waste, protection from the risk of flooding and contribute to the reduction of poor air quality. Several policies promote protection and enhancement of the natural environment, flora and fauna, habitats, the network of open spaces and the open countryside, riverfront and City-scape.

The proposed Local Development Plan is accompanied by a technical site assessment appraisal used in allocating sites for development during the Plan period. **Annex 7** which accompanies this Environmental Report provides an environmental appraisal of these sites. The environmental site assessment recommends mitigation measures that would allow development of the sites to progress without significantly effecting the environment. This assessment generally found that development of most sites would have either a negligible or a positive impact on the environment. Some sites however require particular measures to be undertaken as part of the development of a site. Findings required measures such as the provision of landscaping to improve habitat connectivity, improvement of access links, protection of existing woodland, provision of a sustainable urban drainage scheme, protection of a listed building on or adjacent to site, assessment of flood risk or site contamination to be undertaken etc.

2.5 Commenting on the Contents and Findings of the Proposed Environmental Report.

The formal consultation period for the Revised Environmental Report will run for 6 weeks from midday **5th November** to midday **17th December, 2012**.

All submissions must be received no later than midday **17th December, 2012**. Requests for extensions to this deadline and late submissions cannot be accepted.

Contact:

Email	localdevplan@dundeecity.gov.uk
By Post	Local Development Plan Dundee City Council City Development Department Dundee House 50 North Lindsay Street Dundee DD1 3LS

Submissions will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested.

In order to keep you informed on the preparation of the proposed Local Development Plan we will provide updates on progress through the Council's website and by email.

To avoid confusion and to ensure your comments get full consideration please do not combine comments on the Proposed Plan with that on the Revised Environmental Report.

3. Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes.

A review of the legislation and other plans, programmes and strategies has been undertaken to identify relevant environmental guidance and objectives at the International, National, Regional and Local strategic levels for a variety of subjects which are included in the Local Development Plan. In doing so the aim is to assist in consideration of the implications for the Proposed Plan.

The full listing of plans, programmes and strategies identified are listed in **Appendix 1**.

Each of the Plans, Programmes and Strategies is brought within the scope of the SEA Theme which best fits. Here the intention is to identify the main environmental resource or resources which they refer to. Change is measured later in the report through establishment of the environmental baseline and trends effecting the environmental Resource Indicators in the second column of **Table 5, Page 28**.

Appendix 1 describes the purpose of each PPS in more detail.

Table 1: Summary of Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies.

SEA Theme.	PPS	Resource Addressed by PPS :
Biodiversity - Flora and Fauna	<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC - <u>The Wild Birds Directive 79/409/EEC</u> - European Biodiversity Framework <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) - The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 - UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) - The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) - The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007 - Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland - PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage. - PAN 65: Planning and Open Space <p>Regional</p>	<p>Wild birds and their habitats.</p> <p>a/a</p> <p>Conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>Wildlife species and their habitats.</p> <p>Conservation of biological and geological biodiversity.</p> <p>Conserve biodiversity.</p> <p>Protection of European sites for wild birds and biodiversity habitats.</p> <p>Frames species protection regime esp. for European species.</p> <p>Enhance biodiversity, ecosystems and landscapes.</p> <p>Promote natural environment.</p> <p>Open space provision.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan. <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dundee Open Space Strategy 	<p>Conserve local biodiversity.</p> <p>Sustainable provision and use of open space</p>
Population	<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Framework on sustainable development 2001 <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Planning Framework for Scotland 2 (2009) - Scottish Planning Policy, Feb 2010 - Scotland's Transport Future: The Transport White Paper (2004) - PAN 75 Transport and Planning - PAN 76 New Residential Streets. - PAN 77 Designing safer places - Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy - Scottish Executive (2006) People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement. - Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005. - PAN 78 Inclusive Design <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Transport Strategy (TACTRAN) - Dundee & Angus Structure Plan October 2002 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dundee Local Plan Review 2005. - Local Transport Strategy. - Dundee Core Paths Plan. - The Single Outcome Agreement 	<p>Quality of life.</p> <p>National infrastructure.</p> <p>Planning policy</p> <p>Sustainable transport.</p> <p>Transport provision in development.</p> <p>Street design.</p> <p>Community safety.</p> <p>Sustainable communities</p> <p>Community regeneration objectives.</p> <p>Equal opportunity.</p> <p>Design equality.</p> <p>Transport network.</p> <p>Regional planning policy.</p> <p>Local planning policy.</p> <p>Sustainable transport.</p> <p>Promote local access.</p> <p>Priorities for action across a range of themes.</p>
Human Health	<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC - The Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC - EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAN 63 Waste Management Planning. - Scotland's Zero Waste Plan PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage. - Scottish Executive (2007) <i>Reaching Higher – Building on the Success of Sport 21</i> - Physical Activity Strategy - PAN 65: Planning and Open Space <p>Regional</p>	<p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>Sports development.</p> <p>Promote physical activity.</p> <p>Open space provision</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zero Waste Plan. <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Improvement Plan - Dundee Open Space Strategy 	<p>Waste</p> <p>Population and human health emphasising sports strategies. Sustainable provision and use of open space</p>
Soil and Land	<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed Soil Framework Directive. <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scottish Soil Framework 2009 	<p>Contamination.</p> <p>Soil protection.</p>
Water	<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water framework Directive 2000/60/EC - The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 (FRM Act) - Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005. - Scotland River Basin Management Plan. www.sepa.org.uk/water/riverbasinplanning.aspx - SEPA (2006) Indicative Flood Map. - Scottish Water Resource Plan 2006 - Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan 2009 - SEPA (2003) Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland: Environmental Policy - Scottish Executive Marine & Coastal Strategy (2005) - SPP - PAN 61 Planning & sustainable urban drainage. - PAN 69. Planning and Building Standards on Flooding. <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tay Area Management Plan (2009-2015). <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dundee Coastal Flood Study 	<p>Sustainable use of surface, coastal and ground water.</p> <p>Flooding and pollution.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>Protection of the water environment.</p> <p>Identifies water bodies at risk and measures for improvement.</p> <p>Protection of areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Groundwater quality and pollution.</p> <p>Coastal protection and biodiversity. Policy guidance on flooding Implementing SUDS</p> <p>Flood risk advice on development standards</p> <p>Protection of the water environment.</p> <p>Flood defence.</p>
Air and Climate Factors	<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Emission Ceilings Directive 2001/81/EC (NECD) - Council Directive 2005/0183/EC Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe - The Sixth Environmental Action 	<p>Air pollution from emissions; air quality.</p>

	<p>Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC</p> <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 - Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework, 2009 - Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate Change Programme - National Renewables Infrastructure Plan, 2009. - draft National Renewables Infrastructure Plan Stage 2, 2010 - DTI (2007) Energy white paper: meeting the energy challenge. - Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000). <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dundee Air Quality Action Plan. - Dundee Environment Strategy 	<p>Climate change targets.</p> <p>Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate Change Programme Renewables.</p> <p>Renewables.</p> <p>Sustainable energy production.</p> <p>Air quality targets.</p> <p>Improve local air quality. Themes to achieve sustainable environment.</p>
Material Assets	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002) - SPP 	<p>Sustainable development.</p> <p>Design quality.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scottish Executive (2001) A Policy Statement for Scotland Designing Places. - The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 - Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas - Appendix only. Managing Change in the Historic Environment (Hist. Scot.) replaces above and is out to consultation. - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 - Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) - SHEP No 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (2006) - SHEP No 3. Gardens and Designed Landscape. - SPP - Scottish Historic Environment Policies (SHEP) No 1 The Historic 	<p>Promotes good design.</p> <p>Listed buildings, conservation area, designed landscapes and gardens.</p> <p>Planning guidance.</p> <p>Ancient monuments and archaeological area. Historic environment.</p> <p>Identification of ancient monuments.</p> <p>Identification of gardens and designed landscapes.</p> <p>Archaeology and Sustainable management of the historic environment..</p> <p>Managing the historic environment.</p>

	Environment.	
Landscape	International - European Landscape Convention (2000) National - Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. - Scottish Landscape Forum' (2007) Scotland's living landscapes	Protect and enhance landscape. Right of access to the countryside. Caring for landscapes.

4. Habitats Regulations Appraisal.

Has been undertaken and is available as a separate document.

5. TAYplan.

Tayplan Strategic Development Plan (SDP), 2012-2032, sets out the vision, future growth requirements and other policy considerations for the Tayplan area. The Plan has been subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and considered against a series of SEA Objectives. While the SEA assesses high-level and significant environmental effects of broad strategic initiatives expressed in Tayplan, it does not address detailed issues associated with site or location-specific development. It does however cover key strategic initiatives and development proposals which are to be taken forward in the Dundee Local Development Proposed Plan.

Tayplan is accompanied by an Action Programme which sets out expectations regarding how these initiatives will be included within the LDP. The Action Programme also covers requirements arising from Tayplan Strategic Environmental Assessment which again have to be taken forward through the LDP and are addressed in this Revised Environmental Report.

Actions drawn from Tayplan Action Programme arising from the Tayplan SEA as far as they relate to Dundee are considered in **Table 2** below.

Table 2 TAYplan Action Programme.

Tayplan (SDP)		Dundee Local Development Plan (LDP)	
Action Programme Reference ("Actions arising from the SEA")	Tayplan actions	Tayplan Actions completed at LDP Main Issues Report stage.	Tayplan Actions integrated into the LDP Env. Rep.
1a	LDP site assessments should consider quality of agricultural land, its use, other factors eg drainage, biodiversity	Done. Considered as part of the site assessment process for the LDP.	
1b	'Further effects' should be considered including: cumulative effects of development impact on international nature conservation designations, and; coastal flooding.	Partially complete. Flood risk included in site assessments.	HRA to considers cumulative impact of development on nature conservation designations. Requirement for Flood Risk Assessment built into LDP policy approach and assessed in this Environmental Report.
2	Greenfield development proposals should enhance ecological networks such as wildlife corridors and green networks.	Partially complete. Integrated into site assessment process, masterplans and briefs.	Included within environmental chapter of the Proposed Plan.
3	Consider landscape capacity of development proposals and impact on townscape/urban fringes.	Partially complete. Integrated into site assessment process	Included within environmental chapter of the Proposed Plan.
4	Ensure compliance with statutory duties of the historic environment.	Done. Ensuring compliance with statutory duties of the historic environment is normal working practise. No policies or proposals of the Proposed Plan contravene these.	

Actions arising from the HRA	Tayplan actions	Tayplan Actions completed at LDP Main Issues Report stage.	Tayplan Actions integrated into the LDP Env. Rep.
	Undertake HRA as part of LDP for Dundee Centre and Port, Linlathen and Western Gateway		Assessed as part of the HRA.

6. State of the Dundee Environment.

This section summarises relevant aspects of the current local environment (Key Facts) and existing environmental problems (Environmental Characteristics) in the Dundee Local Development Plan area in relation to the core themes of biodiversity, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape.

6.1 The Current Environment. Key Facts

Relevant key facts for the core themes are given in **Table 3**.

Table 3 Key Environmental Facts.

SEA Theme	Key Facts
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -4.3% of Dundee is covered by woodland. -28% of urban area (1400ha) is designated Open Space including 2 Country Parks. -1 SAC site (Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Special Area of Conservation). -1 SPA site (Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Special Protection Area). -2 SSSI's: Monifieth Bay (at Broughty Ferry) and Inner Tay Estuary (west of the rail bridge) -1 Ramsar site: Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary -3 Local Nature Reserves: Trottick Mill Ponds, Broughty Ferry and Inner Tay Estuary -35 Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation -28 Community Wildlife Sites -Network of Green Access Corridors
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Population at 2009 was 143,390 (General Register Office for Scotland 2009 Mid Year Estimates). -Projected population to 2033 is 135,229 -Projected population decline from 2008 to 2033 is -5.7% % of population aged over 60 is 24% % of population of working age is 63% (Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics data) % of population <16 is 17% (Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics data) -Population density is 2,276 people per sq km i.e. the second most densely populated authority in Scotland (after Glasgow). -Number of households is 69,228. -Gender composition at 2009 Female 53% (75,352) - Male 47% (68,038) -Average Life Expectancy (2007-2009) is 73.7 (males) and 79.4 (females).
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Air Quality Management Area declared for Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter. -Adopted Core Path network -Adopted Play Strategy -Adopted Sports Pitches and Playing Fields Strategy -Developed cycleway network -Public Open Space: see 'Biodiversity'. -Attainment of Blue Flag status at Broughty Ferry beach

	<p>-198 ha of Vacant and Derelict Land (1.83% of area in 2011)</p> <p>-Dundee Energy Recycling Limited energy from waste plant in operation.</p>
Soil and Land	<p>-6,515 Hectares (approx. 24 square miles) of land within the administrative boundary.</p> <p>-Population density range of land use equates to average of 2,276 persons per square kilometre.</p>
Water	<p>-16.5km of coastline</p> <p>-The main watercourses are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Tay; • Dighty Water and its tributaries, the Gelly, Whitfield, Fithie and Murroes Burns; • The Logie Spout/Scourin' Burn; • Lochee Burn; • Dens Burn; • Fowlis Burn; and • Liff Burn <p>- Four flooding events occurred from 2007 to 2009.</p>
Air	<p>-Whole Council Administrative Area declared an Air Quality Management Area in July 2006.</p> <p>-Main pollutants of concern in Dundee are Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic CO₂ emissions per capita (2007): 7.86 tons. • Industrial and commercial CO₂ emissions: 429 tons p.a. • Road transport CO₂ emissions: 218 tons p.a. <p>-Road Transport is the main pollutant Source.</p> <p>-Air Quality Action Plan being prepared.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>-Coastline characterised by low lying and reclaimed land areas</p> <p>-Flood risk from severe rainfall events.</p> <p>-Renewable energy potential utilising Dundee Port.</p>
Material Assets	<p>-Housing development ratio between brownfield and greenfield land 2005-09 was 3:1.</p> <p>-Abundance of historic buildings and conservation areas (including 2 castles) - see 'Cultural Heritage' below.</p> <p>-Generous open space allocation (including Camperdown Estate, Botanical Gardens, other historic parks and Clatto reservoir) - See 'Biodiversity' above.</p> <p>-Transport infrastructure including airport, 2 railway stations, port and 2 bridges.</p> <p>- Ninewells Hospital, Welcome Trust and Technology Park.</p> <p>-Central Waterfront.</p> <p>-Cultural Quarter.</p> <p>-City centre and District centres.</p> <p>-Regeneration of Housing Areas - see 'Population' above.</p> <p>-Education - (Schools and Universities).</p>
Cultural Heritage (inc architectural and archaeological heritage)	<p>-Dundee has 17 Conservation Areas.</p> <p>-There are 893 listed buildings within the Dundee City Council Area. 82 Category A listed; 564 Category B listed and 247 Category C (s) listed.</p> <p>-There are 3 Gardens and Designed Landscapes in the City (Balgay Park, Camperdown Park and Baxter Park).</p> <p>-There are 14 areas designated under the terms of the</p>

	<p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 within the boundaries of the City of Dundee. These are Scheduled Monuments not scheduled ancient monuments.</p> <p>-There are 273 unprotected known archaeological sites.</p> <p>-Approximately 54 Facade Enhancement Grants have been awarded from 2004-05 to 2010. Total grant awarded is approximately £778,064.</p> <p>-Approximately 70 Historic Environment Grants have been approved since April 2005 to March 2010.</p>
Landscape	<p>- Dundee has two significant hills around which the city is formed.</p> <p>- it benefits from over 16km of riverfront</p> <p>- the remaining area generally slopes towards the Tay.</p> <p>- it has a relatively flat and open aspect.</p>

6.2 Environmental Characteristics, Problems and Evolution in the Absence of the Plan.

Environmental problems that affect the PPS were identified through discussions with Historic Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency and Scottish Water and an analysis of the baseline data (Section 6.3). Relevant potential environmental problems are summarised in **Table 4**.

Table 4 Environmental Baseline.

SEA Theme	Environmental Baseline Summary	
	Issue	Predicted development in the Absence of the Plan
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	<p>Description of the Environment:</p> <p>Dundee has a rich natural heritage resource including internationally important birds and species and a network of locally important nature conservation and geo-conservation sites. The City shares a boundary with the River Tay stretching over 16 kilometres of coastline. Activities within Dundee have the potential to impact significantly on habitats and species supported by the Tay. These include: the largest reed beds in Britain; internationally important numbers of over-wintering geese; and nationally important wader species. Within the City and estuarine environments, European Protected Species include the following: otter, bats, dolphin and porpoise. There is a variety of locally important nature conservation areas and flora as well as a developed green space and a wildlife corridor network. Woodland cover accounts for 4.3% of the local authority area spread over 37 woodland sites with the Camperdown Elm being first cultivated in that estate.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential impact of individual and cumulative development pressure along the coastline and Tay Estuary on biodiversity, e.g. from 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential loss of habitat and long term disturbance of internationally important species e.g. impact on birds from increased usage of the Tay as a tourist attraction ;

	<p>pollution and vibration, with possible indirect effects on species which migrate through the estuary into the River Tay SAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spread of invasive non-native species along water courses • effect of other development pressures on habitats and species including international, national and local designated sites and protected species. • existing woodland suffers from an age imbalance in the tree stock. • fragmentation of habitats and networks/wildlife corridors particularly though development pressure 	<p>impact of development affecting the Tay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spread goes unchecked and destroys native species. • potential loss of biodiversity networks, wildlife corridors and species. • the age structure of Dundee's trees may continue to worsen. • decline of biodiversity and associated habitats.
Population	<p>Description of the Environment: The population of Dundee is expected to rise slightly in the short term thereafter declining by 5.7% to 2033 (GROS Projections 2009). This compares with a projected decline of 9% in the 25 year period covered by the 2006 based projections. Dundee now has the lowest predicted level of out migration in two decades. Over recent years the population figure has been stable with only minor changes. The number of children (0-15) is expected to decrease by 7.8%, the number of working age decreases by 8.6% and the number of pensionable age persons is expected to increase by 7.6%. Dundee is expected to see the smallest increase in those of pensionable age of all council areas.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population decline. • Working age population decline. • Increasing number of pensionable persons. 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing population could result in falling demand for schools and other facilities. • The available workforce will reduce and the ability to service and attract new businesses to the City could be undermined. • Increasing pressure on resources and services throughout the City.
Human Health	<p>Description of the Environment: Although air quality is generally good in Dundee, a number of hot spots have been identified in the administrative area associated with Nitrogen Dioxide exceedence. Particulate matter PM10</p>	

	<p>levels are also high and resulted an amendment to the Air Quality Management Area declaration. These are mainly as a result of traffic levels and affect the adjacent residential populations.</p> <p>The city benefits from a high level of Open Space. Gross figures for the supply of Playing Fields and Sports Pitches meet demand and play infrastructure has recently undergone a programme of refurbishment. Quality of provision and distribution is however a continuing concern. A developed network of core paths which extends throughout the Council administrative area is being further enhanced through additional paths and an expanding system of dedicated cycle ways.</p> <p>The surface area of vacant and derelict land although falling reasonably steadily since 1998 stood at 198ha or 1.83% of the area in 2011.</p> <p>There are no significant infrastructural waste disposal or management issues in the administrative area. Action on waste largely centres on education, reuse/recycling and improving efficiency. Recent data on the management and treatment of waste (2011 household figures) reveal that 11.6% was sent to landfill, 56% recovered via DERL and 32.4% recycled or composted.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuing impact on health due to air quality exceedence • quality, accessibility and distribution of open space, play areas, sports pitches and playing fields. • High levels of vacant and derelict land. • Development fails to make suitable provision to accommodate separate collection of recyclates in new residential and commercial developments. 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there will be no coordination between the twin aims of improving air quality and promoting the economy through development. • distribution and access to open space provision, sports pitches, playing fields and play areas will not be properly grounded on demand, community aspirations and desires and will not achieve quality improvement. • levels of vacant and derelict land will remain unacceptably high or increase. • Dundee fails to meet the Scottish Government's waste management targets.
Soil and Land	<p>Description of the Environment:</p> <p>Dundee City Council has a long sustained history of achieving significant amounts of development on previously developed (brownfield) land. Brownfield land is generally more sustainable but does raise issues such as a need for contaminated land treatment in some cases. Dundee's administrative boundaries are such that there exists relatively little quantities of Greenfield</p>	

	land and development of such land must therefore be strictly controlled. As the quantity of land being developed increases this can give rise to other effects such as additional flood risk and pollution through increased transportation requirements.	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of run off from newly developed hard surfaces and compacted land • Urban sprawl could occupy agricultural land and increase travel needs. • Contamination/loss of soil from previous, current and future development. 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development will increase severity of flood damage downstream. • Unrestricted development could impact on biodiversity and agricultural production, whilst reduce quality of life for existing city residents by the effects of increased car commuting and other transport. • The conversion of industrial areas to housing could expose new residents to contaminated land or render development sites unusable. Potential irreversible loss of soil or geodiversity form development.
Water	<p>Description of the Environment: Six water courses run through Dundee some of which are subject to localised flooding. The Flood Plain mainly affects residential and other property at Broughty Ferry, along the River Dighty and at the Central Waterfront. New wastewater treatment plant is in place at Hatton and water quality improvements in the Tay means Brought Ferry beach regularly achieves blue flag status. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems are now a standard feature of new development. There are no major strategic issues with regard to water infrastructure available now or in the foreseeable future. Measures are in place to deal with ground and river water testing and pollution when it arises.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased threat of flooding from rising coastal and fluvial water levels. • development in floodplains 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more frequent and severe consequences if flooding risk goes unchecked. • persons and property at risk of flooding
Air	<p>Description of the environment: The entire Dundee City Council administrative area was designated as an Air Quality Management Area in July 2006 and redefined in October 2010. The area was designated in relation to breaches and likely breaches of the Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean Particulate Matter air quality objective in the vicinity of</p>	

	several main junctions within the City.	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrogen Dioxide breaches at several junctions/areas within the City • Particulate Matter (PM10) breaches at several junctions/areas within the City 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential negative impact on human health and the limitation of residential development in certain areas of the City. • Potential negative impact on human health and the limitation of residential development in certain areas of the City.
Climatic Factors	<p>Description of the Environment:</p> <p>Dundee's waterfront location exposes it to potential effects of sea level rise, whilst low lying land, particularly reclaimed land areas, gives exposure to flood risk caused by more severe rainfall events.</p> <p>An increasing emphasis on renewable energies could give rise to a range of issues including resource use, transportation, visual impact, air quality and building design.</p> <p>Increasing road traffic brings with it rises in greenhouse gas emissions</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased energy consumption from new developments • Lack of renewable energy and resource efficiency of new developments • Continuing car dependence with associated emissions • Sea level rises • More severe rainfall events 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New buildings will not be adapted to future climatic effects and demands and be expensive in terms of both environmental effect and occupancy. • The opportunity to reduce the impact of development on the environment will be lost, Running costs will be high • Noise and pollution will continue to affect the local environment, Affecting residents health and encouraging population out-migration for better living conditions • Coastal areas are increasingly exposed to flooding with property damage and direct risks to population. • Risk of exceeding current capacity to deal with rainwater (particularly during high tide periods, leading to increased occurrences and duration of localised flooding events.

<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>Description of the Environment:</p> <p>The "Assessing Housing Needs, Demand and Affordability within the Greater Dundee Housing Market Area Report. 2009" recognised that the supply of larger family properties in the City had been enhanced. Although progress has continued, further enhancement is required to improve the residential offer, primarily of family type properties, in order to retain more households and stem the loss of population.</p> <p>The transportation network is a key element in maintaining Dundee's position as an important economic and social centre, not only for its resident population, but also the wider community that Dundee supports. Through the implementation of the Dundee Local Plan Review's strategy, policies and proposals for major land uses, development within the City has been focused to established areas with existing infrastructure and good accessibility. Enhancing and promoting bus transport through SmartBus has been one approach which has seen significant investment into public transport and improved the facilities and services for bus users within the City. This has increased confidence in bus transport as a viable alternative to the private car. Enhancements have also been made to the facilities and routes for cyclists within the City as well as enhancements to the facilities for pedestrians.</p> <p>The City's network of existing open space has been protected, developed and enhanced by targeted improvements. New open space audits are currently being progressed with the aim of further improving the network across the whole of the City and a new version of the city wide Open Space Strategy has been approved. A 'Playing Fields and Sports Pitches Strategy' has been reviewed and updated.</p> <p>Investment is ongoing in various areas including: transport infrastructure, central waterfront, cultural quarter, city centre and district centres, regeneration areas and education.</p> <p>In addition, a draft Urban Woodland Strategy has been prepared and enhancements undertaken to encourage urban woodland and open spaces. The Vacant and Derelict Land treatment programme has also assisted in the improvement of brownfield sites.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure appropriate housing sites in the right location. • Inadequate transport infrastructure. • Potential conflict between development and maintenance of open 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unchecked development could result in a lack of appropriate house types in the wrong location. • Without action the car will remain as the dominant method of transport. • Loss of various types of open space and urban woodland if

	<p>space and urban woodland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dundee City's infrastructure requires investment and improvement. • Lack of quality of place and need for environmental enhancement in some areas. 	<p>development goes unchecked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without the Local Development Plan it would not be possible to control investment in the City. • Impediment of regeneration and retention of population/inward migration.
Cultural Heritage (inc architectural and archaeological heritage)	<p>Description of the Environment: The quality of the historic environment is widely recognised as one of the City's main strengths. A wide range of grants and enhancement schemes have been highly successful in conserving and improving the built heritage of Dundee.</p> <p>Dundee's Design Guide provides comprehensive advice on design matters including siting, orientation and on achieving sustainability through site layout, while a Sustainable Development Guide is actively available for developers and applicants for planning permission covering a wide range of sustainable building measures.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archaeological and architectural heritage is protected through legislation but cultural heritage can be impacted upon through development. • Absence of design policies could affect the quality of the built environment. • Need to manage the potential conflict between modern requirements including sustainability and historic buildings. 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on sites/land adjacent to protected sites can have direct and indirect impacts upon the site or setting if not mitigated and stresses on the historic environment could lead to degradation/loss. • Could lead to the degradation /loss of the historic environment of the City. • Could lead to the degradation or loss of the historic environment of the City.
Landscape	<p>Description of the Environment: Dundee is one of the most constrained Local Authority areas in Scotland due to its tight administrative boundary. It benefits from little of the surrounding countryside particularly to the north and has limited allocation to the east and west. The River Tay to the south comes hard up against the urban area giving the city its riverfront location. Landscape features are contained primarily within the city itself the most significant of which include Dundee Law and Balgay Hill. Other than around these two features, the landform generally slopes north to south with exposed slopes particularly in the eastern and western extremities. Its major parks and cemeteries are also significant landscape features. Major parks and woodland areas are to be found in the north</p>	

	<p>western approach to the city. The linear park and wildlife corridor that follows the line of the Dighty Water provides a continuous green wedge stretching from the northern suburbs towards the Tay at Broughty Ferry. The city's urban fringe is characterised in places by an abrupt transition from an urban to a rural setting (e.g. Whitfield Housing Estate, Wester Gourdie Industrial Estate). However, in other areas, natural features (e.g. the Dighty Corridor) help to soften the transition.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constrained city boundary gives little scope in resolving landscape and development conflict. • Increased pressure from new development which may be pushed towards the exposed eastern and western extremities. • Major developments on the southern boundary can have a disproportionate effect due to Dundee's river front location. • Proliferation of wind turbine developments across the city. 	<p>Predicted development in the absence of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development requirements may fail to take the landscape setting into account adequately. • Negative impact on the city's rural landscape setting and adverse effect on the landscape resource. Possible erosion of urban/rural 'buffers'. • Potential for significant impact on the city's riverfront setting. Also potential to obscure/interrupt views across the estuary. • The cumulative impact of these developments could be such as to detract from the attraction of the city's key landscape features

6.3 Environmental Baseline and Trends in relation to the SEA Themes.

Table 1 relates other Plans, Programmes and Strategies (P.P.S) to the SEA Themes and identifies the environmental resources addressed by each P.P.S. **Table 4** establishes the Environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected by the Plan and the impact on environmental resources if no plan is in place. The relevant environmental resources potentially affected by the Proposed Plan are reflected in **Table 5** and a summary of the current position is provided showing whether the health of the environmental resource is improving or otherwise. Greater detail can be found in **Appendix 2** which identifies the specific data sets and detailed analyses including trends, targets and current status.

Table 5 Baseline Summary.

SEA Theme	Relevant Environmental Resource Indicators under each Theme	Status and Direction of Change (Improving / Worsening)
Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National and International important nature conservation sites. - Open space - Native trees, woodland and hedges - Spread of non-native invasive species. <p><i>Key habitats</i> (including fragmentation or enhanced connectivity of):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local Nature Reserves (LNR) incl. coastal sand dunes. -Sites of Importance for Nature 	<p>The Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary is a Special Area of Conservation. It is also a Special Protection Area, RAMSAR site and Site of Special Scientific Interest at two locations - west of the Tay Railway Bridge and east of Broughty Castle. The environmental impact of the Plan will be subject to a Habitats Regulation Appraisal to be carried out at leading up to development of the Proposed Plan.</p> <p>Improving. Area open space assessment and improvement plans progressing well. Strategies for Open Space, Access, Play and Youth Development, Cycle Network and other open space use-types developed and in process of implementation.</p> <p>Improving. Tree and Urban Forestry Policy and programme of tree planting projects now in place.</p> <p>Worsening. Programme of projects to tackle problem in place.</p> <p>Stable. No significant loss of habitat assets since adoption of Local Plan 2005. All sites' status as key assets for nature conservation remains in place.</p>

	<p>Conservation (SINC) -Community Wildlife Sites (CWS).</p>	
Population	<p>- Population Totals.</p> <p>- Age Structure</p> <p>- Life Expectancy</p> <p>- Deprivation.</p>	<p>Stable. Annual losses in population until 2006 were stabilised and gradual annual increase recorded since 2007.</p> <p>Stable. The percentage population of working age has remained constant since 2005 but is projected to fall.</p> <p>Improving. Trend is for longer life expectancy.</p> <p>Worsening. Slight increases in population living within worst 15% Data Zones in Scotland since 2004. Data has to be seen in context of comprehensive, widespread and successful regeneration initiatives with improving deprivation indicators across a large number of issues.</p>
Human Health	<p>- Air Quality indicators.</p> <p>- Quality and quantity of green space.</p> <p>- Development of core path network and cycleways.</p> <p>- Levels of Vacant and Derelict Land.</p> <p>-Municipal Solid Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arisings • Landfilled • Household recovered. • Recycled/Composted 	<p>- see Air Quality below.</p> <p>Improving. Accessibility and safety of open spaces improving. All play equipment upgraded, removed or made safe across the City. Safety features built-in to Green Flag assessment criteria for open spaces. Increasing number of open spaces being subjected to Green Flag assessment.</p> <p>Stable. Core Paths Plan recently adopted. Green Circular cycleway network has expanded and improved through programmed and opportunistic development projects.</p> <p>Worsening. The majority of recently recorded additional vacant and derelict land increases largely arose from housing demolitions and the school development programme.</p> <p>Improving. Recycling and composting targets were achieved in 2010 however changes to reporting methodology resulted in revised baseline for household figures in 2011 and lower recycling figures for 2012. Figures for landfill and other recovery have increased accordingly. Forecasts indicate improving figures.</p>
Soil and Land	<p>- Brownfield and greenfield land developed for housing in the Plan area.</p> <p>-Surface area of vacant and derelict land.</p> <p>-Contamination.</p>	<p>Stable. Ratio of greenfield to brownfield housing completions has remained largely constant since 2005.</p> <p>- see Human Health above.</p> <p>Stable. Existing Local Plan policy has been successful in ensuring treatment of</p>

		contaminated sites whenever they have come to light. One registered contaminated site in Plan area.
Water	<p>Water bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface waters and sewers (rivers, flood plains, run-off etc). - Coastal (flood defence). - Water infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes. - Quality of the water environment. 	<p>Stable. No key trends however specific areas of the City are identified as at risk of flooding. Programme of maintenance, alleviation, assessment and improvement is regularly carried out.</p> <p>Improving. Coastal flood defence scheme proposals progressing well.</p> <p>Stable. No strategic water infrastructure issues. New storm water retention tank installed at Waterfront area. A second tank was installed at Trades Lane area. All planning applications vetted for SUDS requirements and flood impact assessment requirements.</p> <p>Stable. Inspections and investigations into the quality of the water environment regularly carried out.</p>
Air and Climate Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Air quality Management Areas. - Number of Hotspots - Road traffic CO emissions. - Mode of travel to work/school - Sustainable environment. - Energy. 	<p>Worsening. Terms of AQMA varied in 2010 to include Particulate Matter (PM10).</p> <p>Worsening. Increasing number of 'hotspot' areas exceeding or likely to exceed Air Quality targets.</p> <p>Improving. Traffic growth rate restriction targets met since 1996 with the exception of 2004 target.</p> <p>see transport section.</p> <p>Stable. CO2 emissions per capita stable since 2007.</p> <p>Improving. Percentage of Council housing achieving National Home Energy Rating of 5 or over improving and on course to achieve total coverage for this rating by 2015.</p>
Material Assets	<p>Material Assets the Plan could affect include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of greenfield and brownfield land developed for housing. - City centre and Central Waterfront assets - Community infrastructure. - Education infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see Soil and Land. Improving. Assets associated with land, buildings and transport infrastructure significantly improving mainly due to Waterfront programme of improvements. Improving. The long history of regeneration area improvements has brought substantial and long lasting improvements to the physical infrastructure of community areas. Improving. A programme of school replacements and improvements has

		resulted in significant investment in the school estate.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed Buildings. - Conservation Areas. - Scheduled Monuments - Archaeological sites - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. 	<p>Stable. Although a significant number and range of development proposals has given many listed buildings a new lease of life the number of listed buildings at risk remains some concern.</p> <p>Improving. A steady rolling programme of Conservation Area reviews seeking to protect and improve the integrity of conservation areas has been successfully applied on an annual basis.</p> <p>Stable. No development proposals have been received since adoption of the current Local Plan.</p> <p>Stable. Very few development proposals have been received since adoption of the current Local Plan.</p> <p>Improving. Dundee has three Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Balgay Park, Baxter Park and Camperdown House. The last two have benefited from significant improvement works during the Plan period.</p>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development proposals towards the western extremity. - Development proposals affecting the riverfront location. - Demolitions affecting river landscape. - Area of land covered by Open Countryside designation. - Local Geodiversity Sites 	<p>Stable. Development progressing in line with landscape assessment carried out for the Western Villages masterplan.</p> <p>Improving. Significant proposals to enhance Dundee Waterfront being implemented. Award winning design for V&A progressing to planning application stage. Proposed Biomass Plant which raises landscape concerns is currently with the Scottish Government for decision.</p> <p>Improving. Demolition proposals affecting Tayside House and Leisure Centre proposed. Demolition of Maxwelltown multi's recently completed.</p> <p>Stable. 1231 Ha of Open Space in 2012.</p> <p>Stable. No development has taken place which has significantly affected the local geodiversity sites at Dundee Law and Stannergate Shore, however, some effect at Stannergate due to repairs to the cycle path</p>

7. Scope of the Environmental Report.

In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Dundee City Council scoped-in all of the Themes required to be considered by the Act in the Strategic Environmental Assessment in order to establish whether the Proposed Local Development Plan could have a significant effect on them.

8. SEA Objectives.

The following SEA Objectives applied to the Proposed Local Development Plan given in **Table 6** below relate directly to the objectives in Tayplan Strategic Environmental Assessment. Some of these are unchanged from Tayplan SEA while others offer an interpretation of objectives in order to reflect local circumstances in Dundee.

SEA Resource Indicators in **Table 6** are assessed through the Resource Indicators in the second column of **Table 5**.

Table 6 SEA Objectives and Indicators.

Topic	SEA Objective	SEA Resource Indicators
Biodiversity	1. To conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. Nationally and internationally important habitat and species resource. b. Locally important habitat, species, open space and woodland resource.
Population	2. To improve the quality of life for communities in Dundee.	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. Impact on Population demographics. b. Impact on communities.
Human Health	3. To maximise the health and well-being of the population through improved environmental quality and access.	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. air quality b. open space and access (core paths, cycleway provision) c. Vacant and Derelict Land. d. Preventing, reducing, treating, recycling and diverting waste from landfill
Soil and Land	4. Protect soil quality, greenfield/prime agricultural land and reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land in the plan area.	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. Ratio of brownfield to greenfield/prime agricultural land developed. b. Impact on soil quality and contaminated land.
Water	5. To avoid flood risk and conserve natural water systems and the quality of the water environment.	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. Flood risk, prevention, enhancement. b. control of development within areas at risk of flooding and flood plains. c. Promotion of Sustainable Urban Drainage. d. water quality and contamination.

Air Quality	6. To protect and enhance air quality	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. - Impact on air quality legislative limits in AQMA. b. - Mode of travel to work/school
Climatic Factors	7. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure climate change adaptation	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. Energy efficiency and renewable energy b. Sustainable development and construction. c. Promoting sustainable transport
Material Assets	8. To protect and promote the material assets of Dundee City.	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. Residential development on greenfield/brownfield land. b. City centre infrastructure c. Housing stock/regeneration d. Education
Cultural Heritage	9. To protect and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. listed buildings, b. conservation areas c. scheduled monuments d. sites of archaeological interest e. gardens and designed landscape.
Landscape	10. To protect and promote the character, diversity and special qualities of the Dundee Area's landscape	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. Open countryside landscape b. Riverfront landscape. c. City landscape.

9. How the Draft Environmental Report influenced the Proposed Plan.

The Main Issues Report (MIR) identified the main planning issues and possible options for addressing those issues in the Proposed Local Development Plan. It proposed preferred options based on initial consultations which were previously carried out and supported by the results of monitoring and research exercises. The Preferred Options and Alternatives were developed from an initial consultation exercise which sought the views of developers, landowners' members of the public and key public agencies. A monitoring exercise was carried out to assess the impact of current Local Plan policies and a series of workshops and meetings took place within the Planning Authority to identify further planning issues.

The Report gave a full background to development of the MIR and explanation of how the preferred options and alternatives were arrived at. These were assessed in the Draft Environmental Report of the Main Issues Report for their potential impact on the environment and measured against the SEA Objectives and SEA Resource Indicators repeated in **Table 6** of this Report. The results of the assessment produced recommendations under each of the MIR Chapter headings. Consultation with the Key Partners (SNH, SEPA, Historic Scotland) resulted in further impacts being identified. These are addressed in the Proposed Local Development plan by the following means.

Table 7 Draft Environmental Report Actions.

Recommendations proposed by the Draft Environmental Report and	Impact on Proposed Plan
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Consultation Exercise.	
<i>Economy and Employment Land</i>	
Promote development principles contained in the Sustainable Development Guide for Construction in all new development in employment areas.	Planning aspects of Sustainable Development Guide for Construction converted into policy in the Proposed Plan.
Need for project-level Environmental Impact Assessment, Air Quality Impact Assessment, Flood Impact Assessment, Sustainable Urban Drainage and Design & Access Statements where appropriate.	Various environmental assessments required through energy generation, design, natural heritage designations, green space, woodland, waste management, flood risk, air quality and contaminated land policies.
Potential to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy in new development including energy efficient infrastructure.	Promoted through carbon reduction, renewable energy, design and waste management sections of the Environment Chapter.
Promote Zero Waste through the construction process and operation of employment uses, including the development of site Waste Management Plans. Site design and layout for new development could identify facilities to collect, sort, reuse, recycle and process waste.	Promoted through Policies 39 and 40 . Waste Management Requirements for New Development.
Sustainable travel should be considered for new developments in the Principal and General Economic Development Areas. The need for Traffic Impact Assessments, Sustainable Travel Plans and promotion of opportunities to improve accessibility by foot, cycle and public transport could be identified through masterplans and site briefs.	Plan promotes sustainable travel in all development proposals to ensure they are designed to be well served by all modes of transport. In particular the sustainable modes of walking, cycling and public transport.
Potential impact on listed buildings and conservation areas can be mitigated and enhanced by ensuring that appropriate measures are included in Masterplans, Design Briefs and other design statements.	All new development will require to comply with existing Government guidance and Local Development Plan policy when proposing a development which may impact on the historic environment.
Opportunities for environmental enhancement and quality place making could be promoted in new development.	Quality of place is a key principal throughout the LDP.
Address potential negative effects of employment land allocations on biodiversity.	No new allocations of employment land proposed, HRA of proposed Local Development Plan addresses potential impact of developing existing employment sites for off shore renewable related development on biodiversity.
<i>Housing</i>	
Promote the principles of the Sustainable Development and Construction Guide.	Planning aspects of Sustainable Development Guide for Construction converted into policy in the Proposed Plan.

Opportunities to integrate transport and land use through site selection in the Proposed Plan thereby reducing the need to travel, improving accessibility by foot, cycle and public transport at design stage and reducing any potential impact on air quality hot spot areas.	Transportation and access infrastructure as well as expected impact on air quality hot spots assessed through Development Site Information assessments.
Promote energy efficiency and renewable energy measures.	Promoted through carbon reduction, renewable energy, design and waste management sections of the Environment Chapter.
Move towards a zero waste built environment as advocated by Scottish Government.	Promoted through Policy 39 and 40 .
Consider the impact of flood risk in Design Guidelines and Sustainable Urban Drainage schemes.	Flood risk management for residential development integrated into Policy 41 and 42 . To be integrated into Design Guide.
Opportunities to encourage reuse of greywater/rainwater, permeable surfaces and green space through guidelines.	To be integrated into Design Guide, masterplans and briefs.
Ensuring local nature conservation and enhancement measures are included in design guidelines.	To be integrated into Design Guide, masterplans and briefs.
Opportunities to enhance the multiple role of green infrastructure via masterplans, site briefs, design & access statements.	To be integrated into Design Guide, masterplans and briefs.
Ensure that site selection takes account of the historic environment in the site assessment process.	Historic environment status integrated into Development Site Information assessments.
Ensure sufficient flexibility and guidance on the redevelopment of listed buildings and higher design standards in conservation areas through masterplans and site briefs.	To be considered in development of Design Guide, masterplans and briefs.
Ensuring that the Proposed Plan takes account of the impact of development on the riverfront and city landscape.	Impact of development on riverfront/ cityscape to be assessed through Policy 7 'High Quality Design' and supporting policies in the LDP.
Consider integrating air quality improvement measures and facilities into new development.	Measures which should lead to improved air quality impacts in new development are encompassed by sections on Carbon Reduction, Renewable Energy, Design and Policy 44 'Air Quality.'
Potential negative impact on landscape of continuing with greenfield land release to the west of the City and limited greenfield release elsewhere.	Impact of greenfield land release to be controlled through Policy 7 'High Quality Design' and supporting policies in the LDP - principally Policies 9, 19, 35, 37, 38, 41 and 43 .
Retail.	
Promote Sustainable Travel initiatives and enhance sustainable travel	Elements of sustainable transport contained in Environmental Chapter

infrastructure encouraging cycling, walking and use of public transport in new development.	Policy 7 'High Quality Design' and Policy 44 'Air Quality.' Plan promotes that all development proposals should be designed to be well served by all modes of transport. In particular the sustainable modes of walking, cycling and public transport. Policies 24 & 27 require that the site is accessible by modes of transport other than the car.
Integrate waste management facilities into new development including District Centre improvement plans.	Waste management captured in Policy 40 'Waste Management Requirements for New Development.'
Promote energy efficiency & renewable energy through design and construction in new developments.	Addressed mainly through sustainability policies on Carbon Reduction and Renewable Energy in Proposed Local Development Plan.
Design principles for new development should be included in exiting and proposed Design Guides.	To be integrated into new Design Guide.
Design guides could promote measures to ensure retail development is sympathetic to the historic environment.	All new development (retail or otherwise) will require to comply with existing Government guidance and Local Development Plan policy when proposing a development which may impact on the historic environment.

10 The Strategy, Policies and Proposals of the Proposed Plan.

10.1 The Strategy

In the preparation of the Proposed Dundee Local Development Plan the TAYplan vision and principals, have been developed into a land use planning strategy to guide the future development of the City up to 2024. This is expressed in the Local Development Plan as the Spatial Strategy for the City. The LDP proposes delivery of the Spatial Strategy through the various sections of the Plan. These are analysed in **Section 10.2** of this Report.

Each of the headings in **Section 10.2** summarises the environmental impact of the LDP in relation to sustainable economic growth, housing and communities, town centres and shopping, the natural and built environment and leisure and culture. This assessment was carried out with reference to the SEA Objectives and Indicators, taking into account the results of the Site Assessment process.

This section of the Environmental Report provides a cross cutting look across each of the main land use chapters in the LDP and considers the overall impact of the Plan for each of the SEA Objectives.

Biodiversity.

The Natural and Built Environment chapter of the LDP contains the main land use planning policies designed to protect and promote biodiversity. Specific policies protect habitats and species of local, national and international

importance and an Appropriate Assessment of the Plan is being carried out. Almost all policies in the LDP are assessed as having either a neutral or positive effect on biodiversity and many of the policy areas encourage or require development of the infrastructure which supports biodiversity, such as enhancement of green infrastructure, promotion of the open space network or enhancement of green access routes.

Where policies could affect biodiversity, specific requirements are included to ensure that proper assessment is made of the environmental consequences of development.

Population.

All sections of the LDP have the potential to impact significantly on population demographics, communities and the quality of life enjoyed by residents and visitors to the City. These impacts are summarised in **Section 10.2**. No policies were found to have a negative impact on population.

Human Health.

Many of the policies of the Plan have the potential to improve the impact of the environment on human health. These range from tackling vacant and derelict land, improving the collection, handling and treatment of waste, development of open space infrastructure, promotion of cycling infrastructure, protection of sports grounds and playing fields and improvement of the quality of residential, business and cultural environments.

It is unavoidable that many of the policies have the potential to impact negatively on air quality as a consequence of development. The Plan seeks to mitigate or remove this potential through requirements in relation to air quality and Supplementary Planning Guidance is currently being developed to guide developers in this process.

Soil and Land.

The policies of the Plan continue to promote brownfield land development and restrict the development of greenfield or open countryside development. Soil quality should be unaffected other than a limited development of greenfield sites and requirements are made for the appropriate treatment of contaminated sites.

Water.

Flood risk, water quality and contamination, control of development and promotion of SUDS are all considered in the LDP policies. Requirements are made to guide development in areas with a risk of flooding in line with Scottish Planning Policy and all appropriate development is expected to include sustainable drainage infrastructure. Almost all flood plains found in Dundee are protected from development through the open space land use designations. Exceptions to these requirements must meet strict criteria laid down in policy.

Air Quality and Climate Factors.

The impact on air quality and air quality thresholds is referred to under Human Health above. Dundee City Council has a developed Air Quality Action Plan designed to tackle air quality issues. The Local Development Plan seeks to promote the Action Plan through development of Supplementary Planning Guidance to assist in the control of development where ever an impact of areas of known poor air quality exists. While the policies of the Plan

cannot tackle this issue on its own it is seen as an important element in the corporate approach to addressing levels of air pollution.

A range of policies designed to positively impact on climate change factors are included in the Plan. These include promotion of sustainable energy infrastructure, tackling flooding issues, waste infrastructure in new development, new requirements for development with a potential air quality impact, promotion of sustainable transport, development and construction. No policies were found to have a negative effect on climate change factors.

Material Assets.

Policies which should build upon the material assets of the City include protection and development of the historic environment, regeneration of the City's most deprived areas, development of the City Centre and Waterfront infrastructure, extending the Core Paths, tackling vacant, derelict and contaminated land, developing the school infrastructure and others. No policies were assessed with a potentially negative impact on the material assets of the City.

Cultural Heritage.

Local Development Plan policy seeks to protect and promote Dundee's distinctive cultural heritage. The approach promoted by the Plan seeks to find positive new uses for the cultural assets rather than a blanket approach to restricting development in order to help secure their relevance to a modern city. Policies will assist in the retention and creation of quality places without compromising the integrity of cultural assets.

Landscape.

The quality of the landscape, cityscape and riverscape are all important features which the policies of the Plan wish to retain and enhance. The open countryside is protected and requirements laid down for any development which does occur there, design requirements are developed or being developed which promote appropriate development within the urban area and the riverscape is being substantially enhance through the waterfront development and removal of some of the poorest quality buildings. No negative effects were recorded affecting the diversity and quality of these features.

10.2 Local Development Plan Policies.

This section summarises the policy assessments found in Annexes 1 to 6. The 'J – Mitigation/Reason' columns in each of the annexes have resulted in changes to the policy wording of the Plan policies where this has been found to be necessary.

10.2.1 Sustainable Economic Growth

The majority of the Sustainable Economic Growth policies (**Policies 1-6**) assessed in **Annex 1** have a neutral impact on the locally important environment, will contribute towards the creation of quality sustainable communities and could have no conceivable effect on a European site. **Policy 1** includes a principal economic area (Riverside Business Park) near to a European site. In accordance with proposed Local Development Plan policy, development will only be permitted where a Habitats Regulation Appraisal has demonstrated that it will not adversely affect the conservation

interest of the designation as required by **Policy 33**. This site has been appraised under HRA for the LDP.

In terms of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) objective 2, the Local Development Plan seeks to encourage the creation of successful places and create a supportive business environment where businesses choose to invest and create jobs. The Sustainable Economic Growth policies will have a positive effect over time as collectively with other proposed Local Development Plan policies, they will contribute towards the quality of life in Dundee by ensuring the City remains vibrant and attractive where people choose to live, work, study and visit.

In relation to SEA objective 3 (a) the City of Dundee has been declared an Air Quality Management Area and there is an Air Quality Action Plan in place. Local Development Plan **Policy 44**, 'Air Quality,' states that an air quality impact assessment may be required for development proposals and appropriate mitigation measures put in place to the satisfaction of the Council where there is the potential to significantly increase levels of air pollution in specific areas. Supplementary Planning Guidance is to be prepared to provide further guidance.

The hierarchy of economic development land safeguarded by the LDP has the following benefits. Specialist Economic Development Areas provide a prestigious location in high quality landscaped settings, generally located adjacent to main routes. Principal Economic Development Areas are proven to be highly suitable to both the transport network and workforce accessibility. General Economic Development Areas form an important part of the economic development land supply in sustainable locations in the City. Ancillary uses within Economic Development Areas support business and enhance the attraction and sustainability of these areas for business and employees. This policy states that access must be suitable for pedestrian, cycle and vehicle access.

The proposed Local Development Plan policy on Accessibility states that development proposals that involve travel generation should be designed to be well served by all modes of transport. Green Travel Plans will be required for certain developments.

Policies 1-3 will have a positive effect on SEA objective 3 (b) over time as the Local Development Plan policies promote accessibility to core paths and the provision of walking and cycling access to all commercial and employment developments. As stated previously Green Travel Plans will be required for certain developments. These policies also offer protection to open space and recognise that new development offers an opportunity to extend and enhance the provision of green networks in the City.

Economic Development policies will impact positively on the level of vacant and derelict land which will contribute to improving the environmental quality for communities. The proposed Local Development Plan safeguards allocated economic growth sites from alternative forms of development as they provide the potential for inward investment as the proposed Local Development Plan continues to support sustainable economic growth and create a place where businesses choose to invest and create jobs.

There will be a neutral effect on SEA objective 3 (d) as **Policies 39** and **40** of the proposed Local Development Plan requires that development proposals demonstrate that they adequately address the Council's waste strategy and for certain developments a waste management plan must be submitted.

In relation to SEA objective 4 (a & b) these policies will not lead to the release of greenfield sites for development. Also there will be no effect on soil quality or geodiversity.

Dundee City Council is working in partnership to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Plan. The aim will be to determine a pre-emptive approach to flooding. A Flood Risk Assessment will be required for any development in a flood risk area. As a result **Policies 1-4** will have a neutral impact on SEA objective 5 (a-d).

In terms of SEA objective 6 (b) and 7 (c) the proposed Local Development Plan policies promote accessibility to core paths and walking and cycling infrastructure. Green Travel Plans will be required for certain developments. The Council is working with transport partners to continue to improve the accessibility of more sustainable modes of transport in and around the City. A number of transport improvements are planned in the City including a park and ride facility and provision of infrastructure to install charging points for electric vehicles.

The policies will have a positive effect over time on SEA objective 7 (a) as the proposed Local Development Plan offers an opportunity to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Sustainable development is at the heart of the Local Development Plan. These policies provide the opportunity to promote sustainable development and construction which will have a positive effect on SEA objective 7 (b).

In terms of SEA objective 8 (d) residential and general economic development uses at Blackness are complementary and no negative impact is expected.

In relation to SEA objective 9 (a & b) preserving and enhancing the Historic Environment is an important factor in forming the heritage and distinctive identity of the City and its places and has an integral role in supporting the growth of Dundee's tourism and leisure sector. Any redevelopment will take account of the historic environment. Historic Environment **Policies 48-51** require that development proposals affecting the Historic Environment will comply with Government Guidance and the Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance. As a result **Policies 1-6** will have a neutral effect.

Dundee has a rich history with the City Centre designated as having archaeological potential. Proposed Local Development Plan policies offer protection where any proposal could affect a site of known archaeological importance or potential. The policy on archaeological sites offers protection where any proposal could affect a site of known archaeological importance or potential. **Policies 1-6** will have a neutral effect on SEA objective 9 (d).

Dundee has a rich history and the built environment provides a valuable insight into the evolution of the City's society and culture. The proposed Local Development Plan recognises that the heritage and distinctive identity of the

City and its places makes a positive contribution to the current and future appeal of Dundee. Development will be expected to comply with policies on the built heritage and historic environment. As a result **Policies 1-6** will have a neutral effect on SEA objective 10 (b and c).

Policy 5 'Tourism and Leisure Developments', contributes towards promoting Dundee as a regional centre by supporting tourist and leisure developments that strengthen the appeal and attraction of Dundee thereby having a positive impact on the City's population demographics.

Policies 5 and 6 will both have a positive impact on SEA Resource indicator 3c. This is as a result of both Policies encouraging the relevant development proposals to locate firstly within the City Centre and thereafter in the District Centres and designated Leisure Parks. These policies also support the reuse of Vacant and Derelict land and so strengthen the appeal of the City Centre through improved environmental quality and access. They will also make a positive contribution to the material assets of the City.

10.2.2 Promoting High Quality Design.

Policy 7 assessed in **Annex 6** will have no significant impact on any Nationally and internationally important habitat or species. The policy contributes towards making Dundee an attractive, competitive, vibrant and sustainable City, where more people will choose to live, work, study and visit.

10.2.3 Quality Housing and Sustainable Communities

The majority of the Quality Housing and Sustainable Communities policies (**Policies 8 - 19**) assessed in **Annex 2** have a neutral impact on the locally important environment, will contribute towards the creation of quality sustainable communities and could have no conceivable effect on a European site.

They will have a positive effect on Resource Indicator 2 (a & b) as the Local Development Plan seeks to encourage the creation of successful places and achieve a better residential environment as it plans for growth in the economy and population. In addition, the cumulative or synergistic effect of these policies and other Local Development Plan policies will have a positive effect on population demographics.

In terms of Resource Indicator 3 (a) **Policy 8** could have a negative effect as the City of Dundee has been declared an Air Quality Management Area. An Air Quality Action Plan has been developed by the City Council to address air quality issues generally within the City. Supplementary Planning Guidance is being developed for the Proposed Local Development Plan to provide the planning response to air quality issues.

Some sites may have an impact on air quality hot spot areas within Dundee, mainly on arterial routes. Plan policies on air quality and accessibility of new developments should help to minimise air quality issues over time. And the Council is working with transport partners to improve accessibility of more sustainable modes of transport in and around the City.

Policies 8-19 will have a neutral effect on Resource Indicator 3 (b) as priority is given to brownfield development over greenfield. Greenfield sites at the

Western Gateway are subject to a masterplan which provides for open space and links to core paths or cycleways.

Policy 8 will have a positive effect in terms of Resource Indicator 3 (c) as the majority of sites being released for housing are brownfield vacant or derelict sites. Out of all the sites being released for housing 30 of the sites are either partly or fully designated vacant or derelict land.

As previously identified, the overall ratio of brownfield to greenfield allocations favours brownfield in Local Development Plan proposals creating a positive effect in relation to Resource Indicator 4 (a).

Policy 8 will have a positive effect on resource Indicator 5 (b) as some brownfield sites are also contaminated land.

The Quality Housing and Sustainable Communities policies will have a neutral effect on Resource Indicator 5 (a) and (b) Flood Risk Management Plans are programmed for completion in 2016 and Supplementary Planning Guidance may be developed giving further guidance to developers once finalised. A Flood Risk Assessment must be submitted with development proposals in identified 'at risk' areas (**Policy 41**). Collectively with proposed Local Development Plan policies there should be no effect to water systems and water quality.

In terms of Resource Indicator 5 (c) and (d) all appropriate development proposals must be accompanied by a Sustainable Drainage scheme at the time of submitting a planning application. Consequently, the majority of Quality Housing and Sustainable Communities policies will have a neutral effect.

In relation to Resource Indicator 6 (b) the Council is working with transport partners to improve the accessibility of more sustainable modes of transport in and around the City. There is a policy within the proposed Local Development Plan that all new development proposals that involve travel generation should be designed to be well served by all modes of transport particularly sustainable modes. In addition, the wording of **Policy 24** was adjusted to promote development on sites which are readily accessible by modes of transport other than private car.

Policies 8, 13, 14 16 and 18 will all have a positive effect over time in terms of Resource Indicator 7 (a). Through **Policy 29** in the Sustainable Environment chapter of the proposed Local Development Plan, developers are encouraged to apply carbon reduction standards for energy performance through the installation of low and zero carbon generating technology in order to meet obligations under Climate Change Act. Promoting the development of well designed, energy efficient, good quality housing in sustainable locations is a key objective of the proposed Local Development Plan.

Policy 9 will have a positive effect on Resource Indicator 7 (b) as the policy promotes well designed, energy efficient, good quality housing in sustainable locations. Collectively with other Local Development Plan policies there is an opportunity to promote sustainable development and construction. Sustainable development is at the heart of the Dundee Local Development Plan.

Policy 8 will have a positive impact over the long term in terms of Resource Indicator 8 (c) as many of the housing sites are within regeneration areas. Promoting the development of well designed, energy efficient, good quality housing in sustainable locations is a key objective of the proposed Local Development Plan.

In relation to Resource Indicator 9 (a) & (b), **Policy 9** will have a positive effect as all new housing should conform to the guidance on the Design of New Housing set out in the appendix. Collectively the aim of the Local Development Plan policies is to create places that build on the distinct character and identity of the different parts of the City.

Policies 8-19 will have a positive impact on Resource Indicator 10 (b) in terms of the riverfront landscape. **Polices 8 and 9, 12-14, and 18 and 19** will also have a positive impact on Resource Indicator 10 (c) in relation to the Cityscape. Collectively the aim of the Local Development Plan policies is to create places that build on the distinct character and identity of the different parts of the City. The Local Development Plan seeks to encourage the creation of successful places and achieve quality residential environments as it plans for growth in economy and population.

10.2.4 Town Centres and Shopping

The majority of the Town Centres and Shopping policies (**Policies 20-28**) in **Annex 3** will have a neutral impact on the locally important environment, will contribute towards the creation of quality sustainable communities and could have no conceivable effect on a European site.

In terms of having a positive effect the majority of policies (**Policies 20-22 & 24-28**) contribute towards making Dundee an attractive, competitive, vibrant and sustainable City.

Policy 20 ((a) - (c)) contributes towards the aim of maximising the health and well-being of the population through improved environmental quality and access and the delivery of Dundee City Centre as a major regional shopping centre. Improving the visitor experience in Dundee is expected to lead to an increase in visitor numbers. This could impact on the air quality of the City if left unchecked. As indicated earlier an Air Quality Action Plan has been developed by the City Council to address air quality issues generally within the City.

In relation to SEA Objective 3, Resource Indicators a & b (see **Section 8 Table 6**) the Council is working with transport partners to improve the accessibility of more sustainable modes of transport in and around the City. A number of transport improvements are planned including a park and ride and redevelopment of the City's train station offering greater choice and accessibility to sustainable transport modes.

Over time, **Policies 20 (c) and 26** in combination with other policies in the Local Development Plan have the potential to have a positive effect in terms of promoting sustainable transport within the City. The City Centre is well connected to transport networks including public transport and the Council is working with transport partners to improve access by more sustainable modes of transport as part of the waterfront redevelopment. Also **policy 26** allows for retail development on sites that are readily accessible by modes of

transport other than the car. In addition, **Policy 25** will have a positive effect over time as the site is within walking distance of the City Centre.

It was noted in the Policy Assessment process that no allowance is made in **Policy 26** to ensure 'sites are readily accessible by modes of transport other than the car.' **Policy 26** was subsequently changed to ensure that this is the case.

In terms of shopping locations (**Policies 20- 28**), district centres perform a valuable function for communities across the City and are connected to existing travel networks including public transport and are accessible by sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling. The Stack and the commercial centres are connected to existing travel networks including public transport. Locations for new shopping proposals will only be acceptable if the site is on existing travel networks and readily accessible by sustainable modes of transport.

In terms of the effect of the Town Centres and Shopping policies on open space there is no known likely significant effect at this time as some of the policies are too general or vague and it is not known where, when or how the proposal may be implemented or where effects may occur or which sites may be effected. Policies exist in the Local Development Plan to protect open space and access and promote opportunities within new development.

The Town Centres and Shopping policies will not have a detrimental impact on vacant or derelict land instead in some instances (**Policies 21-22**) there will be a positive effect as the policy will contribute to improving the environmental quality for communities.

It is anticipated that as a result of the Town Centres and Shopping policies there will be no impact in terms of waste. **Policy 40** in the Local Development Plan requires development proposals to demonstrate that they adequately address the Council's waste strategy and for certain developments a waste management plan has to be submitted.

The Town Centres and Shopping policies will not lead to the release of greenfield sites for development. Consequently, there will be a neutral impact on resource indicator 4 (a & b).

In terms of resource indicator 5 (a, b, c, d) the Town Centres and Shopping policies will have a neutral effect. Historical events of flooding have been recorded with the Scouring Burn watercourse that runs through the City Centre. The Council is working in partnership to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Plan. The aim will be to determine a pre-emptive approach to flooding. A storm water tank has been constructed as part of the central waterfront infrastructure work. Within Broughty Ferry District Centre flooding events have also been recorded. In a flood risk area a Flood Risk Assessment will be required for any development.

The Town Centres and Shopping policies will have no effect on the mode of travel to work or school.

In relation to air quality (see paragraph above) there is no known likely significant effect at this time as the policies are too general or vague and it is

not known where, when or how the proposal may be implemented or where effects may occur or which sites may be affected.

In terms of reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and ensuring climate change adaptation it is anticipated that there will be a positive effect over time with an opportunity to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy. In terms of **Policy 20 (c), Policy 22, Policy 24, Policy 25, and Policies 26-28** there is the opportunity to promote sustainable development and construction which will have a positive effect. Sustainable development is at the heart of the Dundee Local Development Plan.

Policies 20, 24 and 27 will have a positive impact on the City Centre infrastructure (Resource Indicator 8b) as these policies contribute towards the delivery of Dundee City Centre as the region's major retail centre and are important for maintaining the City's strength and competitiveness. And these policies direct new development to the City Centre and district centres in the first instance.

In terms of Resource Indicator 9(a - d) the majority of the policies will have a neutral effect as any redevelopment will take account of the historic environment and **policies 48-51** in the Dundee Local Development Plan state that development proposals will be required to comply with government guidance and supplementary planning guidance. Proposal 1 will have a positive effect on the historic environment overtime as an agreed masterplan will define the development framework for the overall site.

Policy 20 (c) will have a positive effect over time in terms of Resource Indicator 10 (b) as the Waterfront has a masterplan in place with the opportunity to promote high quality development.

Policies **20-22**, will have a positive effect on the cityscape (Resource Indicator 10 (c)) as there is the opportunity to promote good quality development.

10.2.5 Sustainable Natural and Built Environment.

The majority of Natural and Built Environment policies (**Policies 29 - 52**) assessed in **Annex 4** have a neutral or positive effect of nationally and internationally important habitat and species designations. These are directly addressed through **Policies 33 and 35** which seek to protect such sites and species found in them. **Policy 39** further seeks to protect against unwelcome discharge into waterways connecting with the River Tay. Potential negative effects could include development of Biomass plant, major waste management facilities or hazard sites. Protection from the effects of such development will be controlled through **Policies 30, 34, 40 and 46**.

Locally important habitats, species, open space and woodland are specifically protected through **Policies 33, 34, 34 and 35**. Although development of or next to Major Hazard Sites could have a negative impact this will be controlled through **Policy 46**.

No negative impact is expected from any of the policies in relation to potential impact on the quality of life for communities in Dundee. Many of the policies will have a direct positive impact in terms of lowering carbon consumption, improving air quality, developing and enhancing open space, reducing flood risk and other benefits.

Maximising the health and wellbeing of the population is assessed through measures involving air quality, open space access, vacant and derelict land and tackling waste. Each of these areas are directly addressed in these policies and policies on the spatial strategy and housing. No negative effects are expected arising from policies in the Natural and Environment chapter.

The impact of policies related to the protection of soil quality and greenfield land and reducing brownfield, derelict and contaminated land have been positive or neutral in effect. Policies with a positive effect on the environment relate to open space and open space maintenance, trees and urban woodland, design and land contamination.

Defending against flood risk, conserving natural water systems and water quality is positively promoted through **policies 41, 42 and 43**. These seek to control and enhance measures related to flood risk and prevention, control of development and promotion of SUDS. No negative effects were recorded for any of the environmental policies on these resources.

No policies in the environmental chapter have potentially significant negative implications for air quality other than **Policy 30** 'Biomass' referred to earlier. Within **Policy 36** open space designations in the LDP have been expanded to include new additional green infrastructure designed to contribute to green access routes and sustainable transport. New policy has been developed which sets out requirements affecting development where air quality might be a consideration and an SPG to guide developers on its implications.

Most policies have positive implications on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change adaptation. These range from sustainable heat and power generation, developing greenspace and woodland, managing waste including construction waste, flood risk, air pollution and contaminated land. No policies generated negative impacts on reducing emissions or adapting to climate change.

Almost all policies recorded a positive impact on material assets across the broad range of environmental policy. The policies variously promote sustainable development of greenfield and brownfield land, developing the City Centre infrastructure and contributing to regeneration and educational facilities.

Most policies are either inapplicable to Dundee's landscape or exert a positive influence.

Policy 48-51 make a positive contribution to the appeal of the City region by supporting the reuse of existing buildings and preserving the distinctive character and appeal of the City. Collectively with other Local Development Plan policies this will have a positive impact on the City's population demographics, material assets and city centre infrastructure as well as cultural heritage. They promote proposals for high quality developments to locate firstly in the City Centre and so will significantly support the Riverfront masterplan and positively contribute to the character of Dundee's Cityscape.

10.2.6 Sustainable and Accessible Transport.

All policies in the Sustainable and Accessible Travel Chapter (**Policies 53 - 65**) have a neutral or positive impact on the environment in **Annex 5** and are in line with the Regional (RTS) and Local (LTS) Transport Strategies. The LTS in keeping with the RTS has three key objectives:

1. Reducing the need to travel
2. promoting alternative modes of travel
3. Restraining the use of the private car

The policies promote active travel, sustainable accessibility for new developments and exerts control over parking arrangements which are all designed to minimise impacts on the environment.

An additional policy relating to Dundee Airport is included but this exists for safety purposes only and is expected to have no environmental effects.

11. How Strategic Environmental Assessment has influenced the Site Assessment and Allocation Process.

SEA has assisted in identifying the most appropriate locations for development in terms of potential impacts on the environment through providing detailed consideration of the effect on the SEA Objectives and Resource Indicators. The assessments and their results helped to ensure that decisions on individual sites were not taken in isolation but considered their impact on a range of environmental and cumulative effects. The process whereby SEA has influenced site allocation and consequently the Proposed LDP is described below.

The Main Issues Report Site Information document gave an initial assessment of the environmental impact of potential site allocations. This was further refined in the Draft Environmental Report accompanying the MIR taking comments received from Historic Scotland, SNH, SEPA, Scottish Water and Transport Scotland into account resulting in the deletion of sites found to have a significant negative impact on the environment. The list of proposed sites has been expanded in the Proposed Local Development Plan through the inclusion of sites brought forward from other databases such as the Housing Land Audit. Further discussions were held with the key agencies above. All sites now included in the Proposed Local Development Plan Development Site Assessment document which accompanies the Proposed Plan have been assessed for their suitability for various types of development and their environmental impact. A more detailed assessment on potential environmental impacts was carried out as part of this Revised Environmental Report. The detailed assessment addressed questions which key agencies set for proposed development sites. These are given in **Appendix 3**. Questions are grouped under the SEA Objectives and Resource Indicators and each question is given a unique reference number. All sites proposed for development were assessed against each of the questions. The assessment is attached in **Annex 7**.

The Site Assessment databases will be retained by the Planning Authority following adoption of the Local Development Plan. Information gathered will be used in the consideration of any future planning applications, development of masterplans or site briefs.

12 Effect of the Proposed Local Development Plan on the Environmental Trends.

The baseline summary of the current position with regards to environmental trends effecting the environmental resources of the City was given in **Table 5**. This is compared with the likely influence of the Proposed Local Development Plan on the direction of change in **Table 8**, taking account of the strategy, policy and site assessments in the preceding chapters. The influence of the LDP on environmental trends is positive in the majority of cases. 'No change' is recorded when the general environmental trend is not expected to be significantly affected by the Plan, for example, measures to treat contaminated sites arise when the sites become known as a result of redevelopment proposals coming forward. Other environmental trends cannot be cured by planning policy alone as the factors which are driving the changes go beyond the scope of planning regulations, such as the number of Air Quality Management Areas. Even so, a wide range of policies are included in the Proposed LDP which should exert a positive influence on these issues.

Table 8 Impact of the Proposed LDP on Environmental Trends.

SEA Theme	Environmental Resource Indicators under Each Theme	Direction of Change at start of Plan	Impact of Plan on Direction of Change.
Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	<p>-National and International important nature conservation sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open space - Native trees, woodland and hedges - Spread of non-native invasive species. <p><i>Key habitats</i> (including fragmentation or enhanced connectivity of):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local Nature Reserves (LNR) incl. coastal sand dunes. -Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) -Community Wildlife Sites (CWS). 	<p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving. Improving. Worsening.</p> <p>Stable</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>Positive. No change. No direct change through policy. Influence through Development Management. Positive.</p>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population Totals. - Age Structure - Life Expectancy - Deprivation 	<p>Stable. Stable. Improving. Worsening.</p>	<p>Positive policy influence. Positive policy influence. Positive policy influence. Positive.</p>
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air Quality indicators. - Quality and quantity of green space. - Development of core path network and cycleways. - Levels of Vacant and Derelict Land. -Municipal Solid Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arisings • Landfilled • Household recovered. • Recycled/Composted 	<p>- see Air Quality below.</p> <p>Improving. Stable. Worsening. Improving.</p>	<p>Positive. Positive. Positive. Positive.</p>

Soil and Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brownfield and greenfield land developed for housing in the Plan area. -Surface area of vacant and derelict land. -Contamination. 	<p>Stable.</p> <p>- see Human Health above.</p> <p>Stable.</p>	<p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p>
Water	<p>Water bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface waters and sewers (rivers, flood plains, run-off etc). - Coastal (flood defence). - Water infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes. - Quality of the water environment. 	<p>Stable.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Stable.</p> <p>Stable.</p>	<p>Positive.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p>
Air and Climate Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Air quality Management Areas. - Number of Hotspots - Road traffic CO emissions. - Mode of travel to work/school - Sustainable environment. - Energy. 	<p>Worsening.</p> <p>Worsening.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>see transport section.</p> <p>Stable.</p> <p>Improving.</p>	<p>Supporting role of policy in addressing air quality issues through the Air Quality Action Plan.</p> <p>Supporting role of policy in addressing air quality issues through the Air Quality Action Plan.</p> <p>Positive and negative policy influences.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p>
Material Assets	<p>Material Assets the Plan could affect include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of greenfield and brownfield land developed for housing. -City centre and Central Waterfront assets - Community infrastructure. 	<p>- see Soil and Land.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p>	<p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p>

	- Education infrastructure.	Improving.	Positive.
Cultural Heritage	- Listed Buildings. - Conservation Areas. - Scheduled Monuments - Archaeological sites - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.	Stable. Improving. Stable. Stable. Improving.	Positive. Positive. No change. No change. No change.
Landscape	- Development proposals towards the western extremity. - Development proposals affecting the riverfront location. - Demolitions affecting river landscape. - Area of land covered by Open Countryside designation. - Local Geodiversity Sites	Stable. Improving. Improving. Stable. Stable.	Positive. Positive. Positive. No change. No change.

13. Monitoring.

Table 9. Monitoring.

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data Source
Biodiversity		
	Planning applications effecting national and international designated sites.	Planning applications
	Development effecting locally important nature conservation areas	Planning applications
	Loss of open space	Planning applications
Population		
	Change in demographic profile of the City	National statistics.
	Change in deprivation	National statistics
Human Health		
	Increase/decrease in hot spot areas for air quality	
	Play and youth areas.	Dundee City Council Environment Department.
	Loss or increase in Core Paths Network	Dundee City Council Environment Department
	Vacant and derelict land brought back into use	VDL Return.
Soil and Land		
	Ration of brownfield to greenfield development	Planning monitoring.
	Contaminated land brought back into use.	Planning monitoring.
Water		
	Development in high risk areas	Planning application monitoring.
	Development in medium risk areas	Planning application monitoring.
	Flood events	SEPA/City Council Engineers
Air and Climate Factors		
	No. of Air Quality Management Areas	DCC Environment Department
	Council House National Home Energy Rating.	DCC Housing Dept.
Material Assets		
	Monitoring of Central Waterfront development	DCC Planning
	Programme of school replacement monitoring	DCC Education Dept.
	Completed Regeneration schemes	DCC Planning
Cultural Heritage		

	Development effecting listed buildings and conservation areas	Planning application monitoring
		Number of planning applications granted where there were significant effects predicted on historic assets.
	Development effecting Scheduled Monuments, Archaeological Sites, Historic Gardens, Geodiversity Sites	Planning application monitoring.
Landscape		
	Development effecting the open countryside	Planning application monitoring
	Development effecting riverscape	Planning application monitoring

14. Key Dates.

Table 10. Key Dates.

Activity	Date
Scoping Report submitted to Gateway	Nov. 2010
Publish Draft Environmental Report based on MIR	September 2011
Consultation Period	Oct/Nov 2011 - 6 weeks
Publish Environmental Report based on Proposed Plan	September 2012
Consultation Period	October/December 2012 - 6 weeks
Submit Environmental Report and Advertise	Aug 2013
Publish Adoption Statement	Oct 2014

15. Appendixes.

15.1 Appendix 1. Table 11

Other Plans Programmes and Strategies (PPS) taken into account in the Environmental Report.

International Level PPS

Name of PPS	Requirements of PPS	
European Framework on sustainable development 2001		
The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	Protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the EC Gives basis to classify Special Protection Areas to protect rare and vulnerable birds Gives basis to classify Special Areas of Conservation and European Protected Species.	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Strategies should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
The Wild Birds Directive 79/409/EEC	Provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds; Seeks to preserve habitats for naturally occurring, rare and migratory species	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora The Local Development Plan should not hinder protection, management and control of species of naturally occurring wild birds
Water framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	Water The Local Development Plan should consider sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts
The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC	This Directive has the objective of:	The spatial strategy should not

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and • preventing further such pollution. 	increase water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from point source pollution sources.
The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	The Landfill Directive has derived a waste hierarchy, which starts at waste minimisation and increasing the levels of recycling and recovery, and facilitates a move towards sustainable waste management. It also sets out demanding targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal landfilled up to 2020,	The Plan should reflect the needs of the Landfill Directive, including the infrastructure required to meet the municipal biodegradable waste targets to 2020.
Proposed Soil Framework Directive	Proposed in the Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (COM(2006)231), the Directive will establish a European framework for the protection of the soil with the aim of maintaining the capacity of the soil to fulfil ecological, economic, social and cultural functions. Member States will be obligated to take measures to reduce seven large-scale threats to European soils: pollution, erosion, loss of organic matter, compaction, salinization, sealing and earthquakes.	The plan should not increase the likelihood of soil pollution or erosion from new developments.
The National Emission Ceilings Directive 2001/81/EC (NECD)	Sets ceilings for each Member State for emissions of ammonia, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are primarily responsible for acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone. The ceilings must be met by 2010, and requires each State to draw up national programmes to demonstrate how they are going to meet the national emissions ceilings.	Although the Plan is not the tool to implement this Directive, it should reflect the purpose of the Directive and propose sites for development and strategic objectives that will improve air quality in the city.
The Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC	Is implemented by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the planning system to provide policies and sites for waste disposal. • Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health 	The Plan should identify suitable locations for large-scale waste management facilities to meet the Directive (and Landfill Directive and Area Waste Plan) whilst safeguarding the natural and built environment including designated areas, open countryside and the coast.

	<p>and without processes or methods which could harm the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with local authorities and between planning authorities and SEPA. • Provide the right infrastructure for the new thematic strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste. 	
EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	The revised EU Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (Directive 2008/98/EC) establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste in the European Union. The revised WFD lays down a number of requirements in relation to waste management and planning. These include the requirement that Member States take appropriate measures to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and of installations for the recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from private households. The revised WFD also requires Member States to produce a National Waste Management Plan or Plans.	The plan has a role in implementing key aspects of the Directive. This includes the provision of guidance and direction on the siting of new waste management infrastructure.
<i>Council Directive 2005/0183/EC</i> Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	Defines and establishes objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole	Although the Plan is not the tool to implement this Directive, it should reflect the purpose of the Directive and propose sites for development and strategic objectives that will improve air quality in the city
Council Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment	Tackles the increasing waste stream of electrical and electronic equipment and complements European Union measures on landfill and incineration of waste. It promotes the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment.	Although the Plan is not the tool to implement this Directive it should reflect the needs of the Directive by ensuring there is adequate infrastructure to recycle and dispose of electronic equipment.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages sustainable management, protection, and enhancement of all landscapes and not solely just areas of 	Consider how the Plan can maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure

	<p>exceptional quality. It further promotes the cultural significance and social value of all landscapes and not just sites of 'heritage' value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights the need to integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies that may have direct or indirect impact on the landscape. • The convention also draws attention to schemes such as the Pan- European Ecological Network (PEEN), which aims to secure the links between the flora and fauna habitats of Europe, thereby compensating for the fragmentation of landscapes. • Is promoted via Scottish Landscape Forum's <i>Scotland's living landscapes – places for people</i>. 	biodiversity and landscapes.
European Biodiversity Framework	<p>Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity Emphasises education, training and awareness, research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora The Local Development Plan should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</p>
European Framework on sustainable development 2001	<p>Promote quality of life, coherent and costs effective policy-making; technological innovation; stronger involvement of civil society; and business in policy formulation Strategies for sustainable economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment</p>	<p>All Issues The Local Development Plan should support social progress and respect the local environment</p>
The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	<p>Promotes Clean Air for Europe (CAFÉ); Supports sustainable use of pesticides, conservation of the maritime environment Favours soil protection, waste prevention and recycling as well as sustainable use of natural resources, and the urban environment</p>	<p>Air & Climatic factors The Local Development Plan should ensure sustainable use of natural resources, and the urban environment</p>

National Level PPS

National Planning Framework for Scotland 2 (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes sustainable economic growth, improved competitiveness and connectivity • Promotes climate change targets and protecting and enhancing the quality of natural and built environments • Promotes development of the knowledge economy • Promotes safer, stronger and healthier communities. 	<p>The Plan should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the concepts of sustainable development, community regeneration, transportation infrastructure, and other environmental issues; & • ensuring land required to meet the city region's needs (e.g. infrastructure and affordable housing) is delivered.
DTI (2007) Energy white paper: meeting the energy challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020. • Maintain the reliability of energy supplies. • Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond. • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	The Plan should contribute to meeting the requirements of the White Paper.
Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy	It highlights the need to build a sustainable future taking account of public well-being (e.g. quality of life, food, economic opportunities), travel, natural resources and waste.	Consider objectives (and policies) that will lead to sustainable communities.
Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)	Requires all new developments to be sustainable, and it sets out the priorities for Scotland, which focus on resource use, energy use (e.g. fossil fuels, energy efficiency and renewable energy), and transportation (e.g. encouraging better land use planning, alternative service delivery and sustainable transport systems).	Promote objectives (and policies) that promote efficient resource use, energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel by private car.
Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate	It reaffirms local government responsibilities set out in	Include policies that:

Change Programme	Energy White Paper and implements the Koyoto Protocol, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution; and • encourage sustainable development and land use.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000)	Seeks to “render polluting emissions harmless”. Sets objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.	<p>Air & Climatic factors</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should improve local air quality</p>
Scotland’s Transport Future: The Transport White Paper (2004)	Supports building, enhancing, managing and maintaining of transport services infrastructure and networks Promote social inclusion; protect our environment and improve health Improve safety of journeys Improve integration by making journey planning and ticketing easier and working to ensure smooth connection between different forms of transport.	<p>All Issues</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale.	<p>Biodiversity</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction</p>
The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Sets out a series of measures, which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland. Places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.	<p>Biodiversity, flora & fauna</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote and protect biodiversity</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	Seeks to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.	<p>Biodiversity, flora & fauna</p> <p>The Local Development Plan</p>

		should promote biodiversity
Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements the obligations of section 20 of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act), and the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). • Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment. 	The plan should not promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment, and lead to the authorities failing to ensure water bodies achieve good ecological status, as required in the Water Framework Directive by 2015.
SEPA (2006) Indicative Flood Map	Provides an estimate at the national scale of areas at risk from river and coastal flooding (areas with a 0.5% (1 in 200) or greater probability of being flooded in any given year) and is to be used as a strategic flood management tool.	The Plan should consider areas at high risk of flooding from rivers and/or the sea and the possible constraints it may have on the spatial strategy when identifying settlements for development.
SEPA (2003) Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland: Environmental Policy	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution, and to maintain the groundwater resource by influencing the design of abstractions and developments, which could affect groundwater quantity.	The spatial strategy should not adversely affect ground water supplies, principally from water abstraction and point source pollution.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)	<p>These Regulations implement the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives. The Regulations provide for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designation and protection of 'European sites' (e.g. SACs); • protection of 'European protected species' from deliberate harm; and • adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites. <p>The Habitats Regulations only apply as far as the limit of territorial waters (12 nautical miles from baseline).</p>	The plan should not adversely affect habitats and species protected under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland)	<p>The amended Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplifies the species protection regime to better reflect the 	An appropriate assessment will be required where the plan is

Regulations 2007	<p>Habitats Directive;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); • toughens the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK • ensures that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit 	likely to have a significant effect on a European site.
Scottish Executive (2001) A Policy Statement for Scotland Designing Places	<p>Development plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out the council's distinctive vision for how its area will develop. It should summarise its appraisals of the most important features of the area's character and identity. • have effective design policies, and urban design frameworks, development briefs and master plans to provide planning and design guidance; and • explain how the plan's priorities are distinctly different from those of other places, and not just say that the council is committed to good design, or that development should respect its context. 	The plan should set out concisely the local authorities priorities in relation to design, leaving the detail to be provided in guidance documents.
Scottish Executive (2006) People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the policy statement is to complement existing strategies and help ensure that the need to regenerate and renew communities across the country is tackled proactively in an integrated way. • It sets a forward-looking strategic framework and priorities for regeneration in Scotland. • It proposes a series of meetings and events to discuss the Scottish Executive's approach to regeneration. 	The plan needs to ensure it takes account of changing regeneration opportunities.
Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland	<p>Is a 25 year strategy, which sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look at the bigger picture: reconnecting and extending habitats and reducing barriers; 	<p>The Plan's strategy needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity; • to assist in reversing the decline of important species

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • think in terms of landscapes and ecosystems (not just in terms of species and habitats), which it says can be better delivered through strategic planning; and • encourage more engagement with people in biodiversity conservation. 	<p>and habitats; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to maximise habitat linkage in both urban and rural areas and minimise further fragmentation.
Scottish Executive Marine & Coastal Strategy (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance and conserve the overall quality of the coasts and seas, their natural processes and their biodiversity. • To integrate environment and biodiversity considerations into the management of marine activities. • To promote wider public awareness, on the value of the marine and coastal environments and the pressures on them. • To identify means of working with natural processes to protect against coastal flooding and to maintain inter-tidal and coastal habitats of importance for biodiversity. 	Promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	The Plan should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas.	The Plan should ensure that scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas are not adversely affected by new development.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Legislation provides for reasonable rights of access to countryside.	The Plan should protect and keep open and free from obstruction or encroachment any route, waterway or other means by which access rights may reasonably be exercised.
National Waste Strategy	To provide a framework within which Scotland can reduce	The Plan should contribute to

	<p>the amount of waste, which it produces, and to facilitate a move to sustainable waste management.</p> <p>The National Waste Plan is the key to implementing the National Waste Strategy. This plan brings together Area Waste Plans for the different Waste Strategy Areas across Scotland.</p>	<p>implementing the strategy, and include policies that promote waste minimisation and reduce the amount of municipal waste going to landfill.</p>
<p>Scottish Executive (2007) <i>Reaching Higher – Building on the Success of Sport 21</i></p>	<p>Is the national strategy for sport in Scotland and sets out the long-term aims and objectives for sport until 2020 and plans for its delivery and evaluation.</p> <p>It has been produced following a scheduled review of Sport 21: 2003-2007. The strategy maintains a vision of Scotland as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a country achieving and sustaining world class performances in sport; • a country where sport is more widely available to all; and • a country where sporting talent is recognised and nurtured. 	<p>The Plan should contribute to implementing the strategy.</p>
<p>Scottish Planning Policy, Feb 2010</p>	<p>Replaces all previous SPP's</p> <p>Sets out the purpose and core principles of planning, with advice for various areas of the planning system.</p> <p>Core principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system should be plan led by up to date development plans. • Constraints and requirements imposed should be necessary and proportionate. • Clear focus on quality 	<p>All Issues</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should pursue sustainable economic development, regeneration and social justice</p>
<p>NPPG 5: Archaeology and Planning</p>	<p>To ensure that archaeological remains are preserved in situ and within an appropriate setting, while recognising that not all archaeological remains are equally important.</p>	<p>The Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the NPPG and protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic</p>

		environment.
NPPG13: Coastal Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between the developed, undeveloped and isolated coast. • To protect the coastal environment. • Indicate priority locations for investment in enhancement and regeneration. • Set out the criteria new development will have to have regard to in terms of the risk from flooding and erosion, and areas of natural and cultural importance. 	The Local Development Plan should avoid damage to coastal areas, and manage uses that require coastal locations in an environmentally sensitive manner.
NPPG: 14 Natural Heritage	<p>Aims to secure the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage and seeks to protect species or habitats; designated sites; the wider natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas; landscape heritage while safeguarding areas which have value for the enjoyment of the natural heritage</p> <p>Includes all National Scenic Areas, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves and National Parks as natural heritage designations of national importance</p> <p>Seeks protection for species and habitats identified as priorities in Local Biodiversity Action Plans consistent with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>It also seeks to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should protect species or habitats and safeguard and enhance the wider natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas</p>
NPPG18: Planning and the Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate the main elements of the historic environment of relevance for strategic planning purposes. • Set out general policies for their protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. • Identify priority locations where an integrated approach to the protection, conservation and positive management of the historic environment should be pursued 	The Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the NPPG (e.g. encouraging the preservation and continued use of the built heritage).

NPPG19: Radio Telecommunications		
SPP 20 Role of Architecture and Design Scotland.	<p>Seeks to encourage working with local authorities, the development industry and others to achieve improvements in the design and quality of all development, wherever it takes place.</p> <p>Ensures that any form of development has the potential to become the conservation areas and listed buildings of the future, and valued by the communities that use them.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote good design</p>
Scottish Landscape Forum' (2007) Scotland's living landscapes	The Scottish Landscape Forum has published a report entitled <i>Scotland's Living Landscapes – places for people</i> . It considers how to promote good management of all landscapes, to secure benefits for all. It provides seven key recommendations to the Scottish Government and other public bodies as first steps to delivering better care for Scottish landscapes. This includes preparing a European Landscape Convention action plan.	Consider how the Plan can maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity and landscapes.
Scottish Historic Environment Policies (SHEP) No 1 The Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the overarching policy statement for the historic environment. • It provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. • They are intended to sit alongside and complement the Scottish Planning Policy series and other relevant Ministerial policy documents. 	The Plan should take account of the vision statements in the SHEP by managing the historic environment in a sustainable way.
SHEP No 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out Scottish Ministers' policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments. 	The Plan should take account of the archaeological issues in the SHEP (e.g. by considering strategies that protect and enhance the archaeological remains and ensure that they are

		not needlessly damaged or destroyed).
SHEP No 3. Gardens and Designed Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out Scottish Ministers' policies for gardens and designed landscapes in respect of their identification and protection, the management of change, and how Historic Scotland will implement these policies. 	The Plan should take account of the archaeological issues in the SHEP (e.g. by considering strategies have careful regard to the specific qualities, character and integrity of gardens and designed landscapes.
Passed to the Future (Historic Scotland Policy)	<p>Sets out for the Scottish Executive's policy for sustainable management of Scotland's historic environment through four broad principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising the value of historic features, which can make a positive contribution to modern society and quality of life. • Good stewardship of the historic environment, having regard to its capacity for change. • Assessing impact to the historic environment, otherwise follow the precautionary principle. • Working together to ensure that the management of the historic environment is considered at the same time as other needs. 	Ensure that the management of the historic environment is considered at the strategic level.
Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	The Memorandum provides a comprehensive guide to the 1997 planning legislation and offers clear guidance for applicants and planning officers to determine whether they are following the principles of listing and its policies and achieving what is best for the site.	The Plan should ensure that its objectives take account of the principles of listing and the policies to protect the historic environment in the Memorandum.
Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people.	Population and Human health The Local Development Plan

	Aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face and gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land or property.	should build the needs of disabled persons into its strategic actions
Physical Activity Strategy	Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland. Sets targets to achieve 50 percent of adults aged over 16 and 80 percent of all children aged 16 and under who meet the minimum recommended levels of physical activity by 2022 through building healthy public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community action, developing personal skills and directing health services at the people who need them most.	Population and Human health The Local Development Plan should promote physical activities
PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment. Encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues	Cultural heritage, Landscape The Local Development Plan should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.
PAN 61 Planning & sustainable urban drainage	Describes how the planning system has a central co-ordinating role in getting SUDS accepted as a normal part of the development process. In implementing SUDS on the ground, planners are central in the development control process, from pre-application discussions through to decisions, in bringing together the parties and guiding them to solutions which can make a significant contribution to sustainable development	Water & Soil The Local Development Plan should consider the role of sustainable urban drainage
PAN 63 Waste Management Planning	Ensures that development plans reflect the land use requirements for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities	Soil, water, air

	<p>Enables planning authorities to implement the emerging and future Area Waste Plans</p> <p>Provides a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities</p> <p>Provides developers seeking planning permission for waste management facilities with advice on the issues taken into consideration when determining applications.</p>	<p>The Local Development Plan should promote integrated waste management</p>
PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	<p>Raise the profile of open space as a planning issue</p> <p>Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces</p> <p>Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces</p>	<p>Landscape, human health</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote conservation and environment protection</p>
PAN 75 Transport and Planning	<p>Provides good practice guidance which planning authorities, developers and others should carry out in their policy development, proposal assessment and project delivery.</p> <p>Creates greater awareness of how linkages between planning and transport can be managed.</p> <p>Highlights the roles of different bodies and professions in the process and points to other sources of information.</p>	<p>Air, Climatic factors, material asset, biodiversity</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote the use of existing transportation networks and develop new cycling and walking alternatives.</p>
PAN 76 New Residential Streets.	<p>Aims at creating attractive, safe residential environments, which reflect the needs of people, rather than cars.</p> <p>Requires that street design should reflect local character, be appropriate to the built form and linked to surrounding areas by direct pedestrian, cycle and car routes; that the character of the street should be determined by space requirements of people and vehicles, street furniture should fit with its surroundings and streets should use high quality materials, be well maintained and may employ signage to reinforce its sense of place; and that streets should provide easy</p>	<p>Cultural heritage, Population & human health</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should safeguard safe and high standard design of streets</p>

	movement within and beyond the site, street design itself should be used to limit traffic speed and home zones, prioritising pedestrian and cycle needs over car users, should be considered for residential streets.	
PAN 77 Designing safer places	Highlights the positive role that planning can play in helping to create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behaviour. Aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters such behaviour as poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs.	Cultural heritage, Population & human health The Local Development Plan should safeguard safety
PAN 78 Inclusive Design	Seeks to deliver high standards of design in development and redevelopment projects; and widens the user group that an environment is designed for. Makes is a legal requirement to consider the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.	Cultural heritage The Local Development Plan should promote high standard of design

Regional Level PPS

Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan	Has to aims – to coordinate existing actions, initiate and coordinate new actions; and to conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity, taking into account both local and national priorities.	Biodiversity, fauna & flora The Local Development Plan should promote and protect biodiversity.
Regional Transport Strategy	Sets the long-term framework to improve the transport network in the Dundee City area. The RTS covers a period of between 10-15 years from 2007.	
Dundee & Angus Structure Plan October 2002	Promotes sustainable development and growth throughout Dundee and Angus. Sets the long term framework for land use and development	

	Seeks to maintain the structure plan area as a dynamic and prosperous part of east Scotland, enhance Dundee's role as a strong regional centre.	
Tay Area Management Plan (2009-2015)	Sets out methods by which SEPA is seeking to protect high quality waters and where necessary implement improvements. Key issues for the River Tay include nutrient enrichment and high levels of nitrates in groundwater, changes to river flow and water levels	

Local Level PPS

Dundee Local Plan Review 2005	Sets the context, direction and targets for land use in the City Seeks to set the context within which green spaces will be optimised in the City	The Local Development Plan should support accessibility, health, safety, and the environment and support the conservation of green spaces
Health Improvement Plan	Sets out aims and objectives concerning population & human health. Includes the direction for developing sports strategies that support health and well-being	
Local Transport Strategy	The Local Development Plan should support sustainability, environment protection, accessibility and safety and reduce social exclusion.	
Dundee Air Quality Action Plan	An authority-wide Air Quality Management Area was declared for the Dundee City Council area due to breaching the annual NO2 objective at key locations across the City. A further declaration for breaching the PM10 objective is also forthcoming. Consideration to mitigating breaches and improving air quality is set out in the Air Quality Action Plan.	The Local Development Plan should incorporate the Air Quality Strategy into Supplementary Planning Guidance.
Dundee Core Paths Plan	Core Paths Plans are required under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 for each council area <i>sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area</i> . They set out the core paths network. The Plans	The plan should support the aims of the Core Paths Plans. The core paths plan has already

	<p>are developed in consultation with local communities, user groups, land managers and other stakeholders. Drafts are expected in 2008. Their aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connecting residential areas, green-spaces, amenities, other attractions and the wider countryside; • forming a basic, safe framework for outdoor recreation and sustainable and active travel; • assisting people to lead healthier lifestyles; • promoting environmental protection and foster the development of a more sustainable city; and <p>being well integrated in policy and usage terms, encouraging access opportunities for all.</p>	<p>been subject to strategic environmental assessment and will form supplementary guidance for the Local Development Plan</p>
Dundee Environment Strategy	<p>The Strategy identifies eight themes to be taken forward by each of the partners involved in the Partnership area. These include expected progress on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change • energy • transport • waste • pollution • natural environment • built environment, and <p>education and environmental responsibility</p>	<p>The Local Development Plan should clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving progress on all relevant themes.</p>
Dundee Coastal Flood Study	<p>The Study sets out a strategy for developing Dundee's flood defences promoting varying solutions for different sections of the coastline.</p>	<p>The Local Development Plan should incorporate the findings of the Study and its accompanying SEA and assess the impact each has on the other.</p>
Dundee Open Space Strategy	<p>The Open Space Strategy sets out the strategic vision of open space in Dundee and is accompanied by a three year rolling Action Plan programme. It sets out a vision whereby</p>	<p>The Dundee Local Development Plan should clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving</p>

	open spaces contribute to a high quality of life throughout the City, and which help to deliver environmental benefits, economic prosperity, a sustainable future and best value for all citizens and communities in Dundee.	the vision.
The Single Outcome Agreement	The Single Outcome Agreement promotes strategic priorities related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Jobs and Employability, -Children and Young People - Inequalities - Physical and Mental Wellbeing. These are backed up by a series of proposed Strategic Outcomes which all partners should be aiming for in Dundee	The Plan should clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the outcomes.
Dundee Environment Strategy	The Strategy identifies eight themes to be taken forward by each of the partners involved in the Partnership area. These include expected progress on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change • energy • transport • waste • pollution • natural environment • built environment, and • education and environmental responsibility 	The Local Development Plan should clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving progress on all relevant themes.
Dundee Coastal Flood Study	The Study sets out a strategy for developing Dundee's flood defences promoting varying solutions for different sections of the coastline.	The Local Development Plan should incorporate the findings of the Study and its accompanying SEA and assess the impact each has on the other.
Dundee Open Space Strategy	The Open Space Strategy sets out the strategic vision of open space in Dundee and is accompanied by a three year rolling Action Plan programme. It sets out a vision whereby open spaces contribute to a high quality of life throughout the	The Dundee Local Development Plan should clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the vision.

	City, and which help to deliver environmental benefits, economic prosperity, a sustainable future and best value for all citizens and communities in Dundee.	
The Single Outcome Agreement	<p>The Single Outcome Agreement promotes strategic priorities related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Jobs and Employability, -Children and Young People - Inequalities - Physical and Mental Wellbeing. <p>These are backed up by a series of proposed Strategic Outcomes which all partners should be aiming for in Dundee</p>	The Plan should clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the outcomes.

15.2 Appendix 2. **Table 12.** Source Data. Environmental Baseline and Trends in relation to the SEA Themes.

SEA Theme and Environmental Resource Indicators	Data/ Key information Gaps.	Key Trends (Past and Future)	Key Targets, Limits and Thresholds	Status	Source
<p>Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna</p> <p>-National and International important nature conservation sites.</p> <p>- Open space</p> <p>- Native trees, woodland and hedges</p> <p>- spread of non-native</p>	<p>- To be assessed in a Habitats Regulations Appraisal.</p> <p>1400 ha of open space: - Number of Open Space audits as of May 2011.</p> <p>- Green flags achieved.</p> <p>- Projects delivered through Woods In and Around Towns programme. - Tree Preservation Orders.</p> <p>- number of species.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>- Greenspace audit complete. - Two local area audits complete. Three audits ongoing. - Four management plans produced for the Green Flag award.</p> <p>Seven projects in current round.</p> <p>- 123 Tree Preservation Orders in place.</p> <p>- 3 non native plant</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Complete local audits - target is total coverage of urban area.</p> <p>- Bring forward a minimum of another three by adoption of the Proposed Plan. Deliver a further two projects through current programme.</p> <p>Maintain and extend as appropriate.</p> <p>Prevent spread and</p>	<p>To be assessed in HRA.</p> <p>Improving. Progressing well through the Open Space Strategy.</p> <p>Improving. Progressing well through the Open Space Strategy. Improving. WIAT grants dependent of government support. Stable. TPO's actively supported through planning process. Worsening.</p>	<p>-Tayside Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Reports; -Local Authority: Planning Application records; -Dundee Environment Strategy -Dundee Single Outcome Agreement. -Dundee Habitats and Species Survey -Dundee Open Space Strategy and Action Plan -Forth and Tay East Coast Windfarm Study. -Tree Preservation Orders; -Trees and Woods</p>

<p>invasive species.</p> <p><i>Key habitats:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Nature Reserves (LNR) incl. coastal sand dunes. -Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) -Community Wildlife Sites (CWS). 	<p>- extent of spread.</p> <p>Most recent data source for all three-Dundee Habitats and Species Survey 2000 and R. Dighty Habitats and Species Survey 2000.</p>	<p>species. Hogweed spreading particularly on R. Dighty and adjacent to rail lines. Japanese Knotweed at the Miley and Templeton Woods. Himalayan Balsam present at the Dighty. Programme of action ongoing.</p> <p>Some loss to development prior to 2005. No significant loss since adoption of the Dundee Local Plan.</p>	<p>treat areas affected.</p> <p>Protect, maintain and where possible improve local nature conservation sites.</p>	<p>Growing problem.</p> <p>Stable. All sites' status as key assets for nature conservation remains in place.</p>	<p>In Greenspace Action Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tree Policy -Monitoring. - SNH - SEPA - RSPB
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<p>Human Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air Quality indicators. - Quality and quantity of greenspace. <p>- Development of core path network and cycleways.</p>	<p>see Air Quality below.</p> <p>1400 ha of open space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety measures related to open spaces. <p>- accessibility of open spaces.</p> <p>- existing play and youth areas.</p> <p>Adopted Core Path network. Green Circular cycleway.</p> <p>Land and sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintenance and safety of play areas reviewed and unsafe equipment/ areas removed. - Green Flag criteria adopted including safety criteria in open space assessments. - Green Flag criteria include accessibility criterion. 3 Parks achieved Green Flag to 2010. <p>- 90 public equipped play and youth areas in 2009.</p> <p>Plan for maintenance and improvement of Core Paths adopted. Green Circular network expanded.</p> <p>Rising from 219ha</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduce the incidence of vandalism in open spaces and maintain and improve safety of play areas. - continue to apply Green Flag safety criteria. <p>- improve accessibility of open space areas.</p> <p>- Further GF submission made in 2011. GF approach to be applied to 12 more parks outwith formal submission for award.</p> <p>- tackle areas of under-provision.</p> <p>Continue to develop both Core Paths approach and cycleway development.</p> <p>The majority of</p>	<p>see Air Quality.</p> <p>Stable/ satisfactory but wish to improve.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Stable. Strategy in place to promote further development.</p> <p>Worsening.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Air Quality monitoring and Action Plan databases. -Greenspace inventories. -Surface area of vacant and derelict land. - Core Path Network and cycleway development reports. -SEPA Landfill Allowance Scheme annual data. - Dundee City Council Waste Management Department data - Tayside Area Waste Plan. - SEPA Waste Data Digest.
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<p>- Levels of Vacant and Derelict Land.</p> <p>-Municipal Solid Waste</p>	<p>Arisings. Landfilled. Energy from Waste. Recycled/ Composted</p>	<p>spread across 9 sites in 2007 to 225ha spread across 19 sites in 2010. Land brought back into use falling over the same period.</p> <p>Recycling and composting: 40% achieved by 2010. Energy from Waste is very high due to DERL waste incineration plant: c 40,000 tonnes per year.</p>	<p>additional vacant and derelict land increase largely arose from housing demolitions and the school development programme. Reverse the trend of rising levels of vacant and derelict land.</p> <p>Recycling and composting: 50% by 2013, 60% by 2020, 70% by 2025. Landfilled: 5% by 2025</p>	<p>Improving. Very high levels of Energy generation, recycling and composting with low landfill requirements.</p>	
<p>Soil and Land</p> <p>- Brownfield and greenfield land developed for housing in the Plan area</p> <p>-Surface area of vacant and derelict land</p> <p>-Contamination.</p>	<p>- Brownfield and greenfield housing completions.</p> <p>- see Human Health above</p> <p>- Registered sites and identification of sites through the planning</p>	<p>From 2005 to 2010 75% of housing completions were on brownfield land.</p> <p>-</p> <p>- 1 registered site in Dundee.</p> <p>- Contamination quoted</p>	<p>Optimise the ratio of brownfield to greenfield completions over the plan period.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Continue rigorous application of policy in the treatment of</p>	<p>Stable.</p> <p>- see Human Health above</p> <p>Stable. Policy successful in ensuring treatment</p>	<p>-Geographical Information Systems</p> <p>-Vacant and Derelict Land Survey.</p> <p>-DCC EHTS. Contaminated land surveys</p> <p>-Employment Land Survey</p>

	process.	in 39 planning applications from 2005 to 2010. 25% were refused planning permission.	contamination.	of contaminated sites.	-Housing Land Audit -Annual House Site Monitor. -Annual Housing Market Analysis. -Macaulay Institute
Water Water bodies: - surface waters and sewers (rivers, flood plains, run-off etc) - Coastal (flood defence). - Water infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SUDS).	- Dundee has the River Tay and 6 watercourses. - 16.5km of coastline. - Existing and required infrastructure.	- Four flooding events have occurred in the City since December 2007. - there are no key trends however a programme of maintenance, alleviation and assessment is regularly carried out. - history of flood events in the City Centre over time. - No strategic water infrastructure issues. New storm water retention tank installed at Waterfront area. A second tank was installed at Trades Lane area.	- Control development in the flood plain; maintain and enhance flood infrastructure and mitigation. - Complete the Waterfront flood defence scheme. - Upgrade Invergowrie pumping station if seeking additional development beyond that proposed at the villages west of the city. - Upgrade Boroughmuir and Grange Road	Stable. Satisfactory. Improving. Improving.	-River Basin Management Plans - Indicative Flood Map -State of the Dundee Environment. -Habitats and Species Survey. -Biodiversity Strategy -Dundee Coastal Study and SEA -Biennial Flood Prevention Reports -Tay Estuary Management Plan. - SEPA, - Scottish Water, - SNH, - Tay Estuary Forum.

<p>- Quality of the water environment.</p>	<p>Reservoirs and hydrological studies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SUDS implemented wherever and whenever required as a matter of course. - Clatto Reservoir inspected annually by Supervising Engineer and 10 yearly by Inspecting Engineer. - flood mapping study complete for Clatto Reservoir and Gorrie Burn. - Dighty hydrological model reviewed and extended to include Fithie Burn. 	<p>pumping stations in the east of the City if more than the two proposed villages is considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue requirement for SUDS. - The next 10-yearly inspection is due in 2013. - Carry out hydrological studies for Fowlis, Liff and Lochee Burns. 	<p>Stable.</p>	
<p>Air and Climate Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Air quality Management Areas (AQMA). - Air Quality Hotspots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One City wide designation as AQMA for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in July 2006. - Number of hotspots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The terms of the AQMA were varied in October 2010 to include Particulate Matter (PM10). - Number of Air Quality 'hot spots' exceeding or likely to exceed Air Quality targets has 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid further variance of AQMA. - Ultimately seek removal of need for AQMA. To reduce all areas of exceedence to comply with Government targets. 	<p>Worsening.</p> <p>Worsening.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Environmental Health and Trading Standards Monitoring records -Met Office Publications data -Dundee Strategic Information database monitoring. -consumption and

<p>- Road Transport CO2 emissions</p>	<p>- Traffic accessing the City Centre via the main routes into the City.</p>	<p>increased over time. This trend is likely to continue if unchecked. - Air Quality monitoring data shows increasing pollution at hot spot areas.</p>	<p>- Traffic not to increase in the City Centre by 25% by 2021 during the AM and PM peak periods compared to 1996 level.</p>	<p>Improving.</p>	<p>carbon emissions data -total carbon emissions per Annum (per capita) -data from Dundee Environment Strategy -Department of Energy and Climate Change. - SEPA - Single Outcome Agreement annual report 2009/10. - Single Outcome Agreement for Dundee 2008-2011</p>
<p>- Mode of travel to work/school</p>	<p>Traffic data</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Unknown at this time.</p>	<p>Transportation Division.</p>
<p>- Sustainable environment.</p>	<p>- per capita CO2 emissions.</p>	<p>- 7.9 annual CO2 emissions per capita 2007 to 2009</p>	<p>- 2010 figure 7.9.</p>	<p>Stable.</p>	
<p>- Energy.</p>	<p>- Council housing National Home Energy Rating (NHER).</p>	<p>- 67% of council housing had achieved a rating of 5 or over in</p>	<p>- Achieve NHER of 5 for all Council Housing by 2015.</p>	<p>Improving.</p>	

		2006/07.			
<p>Material Assets Material Assets the Plan could affect include:</p> <p>-Amount of greenfield and brownfield land developed for housing. -City centre and Central Waterfront assets</p> <p>- community infrastructure</p> <p>-Education</p>	<p>- see Soil and Land</p> <p>- land</p> <p>- buildings</p> <p>- transport infrastructure.</p> <p>- regeneration areas.</p> <p>- school infrastructure</p>	<p>-</p> <p>- Major restructuring of the Central Waterfront area underway. - Redevelopment of Greenmarket sites almost at completion. - major design quality improvements to the built fabric at several locations including West Marketgate, McManus Galleries, both university campus'. - Installation of grid iron road network underway as part of Waterfront.</p> <p>- History of community regeneration area improvements.</p> <p>- Programme of school</p>	<p>-</p> <p>- Complete Central Waterfront project by 2031.</p> <p>- ensure continuation of quality improvements to the built environment.</p> <p>- compete road network improvements and new railway station by 2031</p> <p>- compete regeneration of Stobswell, Hilltown, Mill of Mains, Lochee, Whitfield.</p> <p>- complete programme</p>	<p>- see Soil and Land</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Improving.</p>	<p>GIS, Housing Land Audit; Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land fund; Dundee City Council Building Standards Department; Dundee City Council Partnership and Regeneration Team; Dundee City Council Retail Database; Colliers CRE Dundee City Region Retail Study Dec 2006; TAYplan Retail Framework</p>

Infrastructure (various developments/improvements).		replacements initiated.	within next 5 years.		
Cultural Heritage - Listed buildings. - Conservation Areas. - Scheduled Monuments. - Archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of use of listed buildings. - Alterations to listed buildings. - Listed buildings at risk. - Conservation Area reviews. - Affected by development. - Affected by development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approximately 35 planning applications per year since 2005. GAP in data - quality assessment of the changes which have taken place. - 430 planning applications over 4 years to December 2008. GAP in data - quality assessment of the changes which have taken place. - 65 at risk in June 2011. - new Conservation Area designated for Lochee. Programme of area reviews ongoing. - no development since 2005. - one application refused, one allowed in the plan period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage the reuse of underused and vacant listed buildings. - encourage quality improvements to listed buildings. - reduce the number of buildings at risk. - complete 2 area reviews per year on rolling programme. - protect the environment of Scheduled Monuments from inappropriate development. - protect the environment of Archaeological sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable. - Stable. - Worsening. - Improving. - Stable. - Stable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data gathered from or on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, FEGs, Public Art, Archaeology, parks etc. - Number of Planning Applications for listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and sites of archaeological interest approved. - Percentage of listed buildings on Buildings at Risk register. - Number of conservation areas with Conservation Area Appraisals. - Number of Facade Enhancement

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes - Local Geodiversity Sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected by development. - sites at Dundee Law and Stannergate shore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. <p>Protection work carried out at Stannergate shore in 2002/04</p>	<p>from inappropriate development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect the environment of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes from inappropriate development. - maintain integrity of sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable. - Stable 	<p>Grant Schemes approved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Historic Environment Grant Schemes approved. Historic Scotland; Scottish Natural Heritage.
<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development proposals towards the western extremity. - Development proposals affecting the riverfront location. - Demolitions affecting river landscape. 	<p>Landscape impact assessments completed.</p> <p>Development proposed for V&A, Biomass plant and Waterfront.</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment was carried out for Western Villages and Western Gateway Strategic Site (economic development area). Consultants designing new access arrangements.</p> <p>Waterfront proposals being implemented. V&A progressing to planning application stage. Biomass with Scottish Government for decision.</p> <p>Demolition proposals affecting Tayside</p>	<p>Complete development of the villages and Strategic Site.</p> <p>Substantial progression with the Waterfront.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Completion of V&A development. -Completion or abandoning of Biomass proposals. - Multi's demolished at all locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable Improving. Improving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L.A. Planning register. -Greenspace Inventory. -Open Space Strategy -Local Plan Open Space designations. -Macaulay Institute (Open Countryside). Tayside Landscape Character Assessment. - RCAHMS - Historic Scotland - SNH

<p>- Area of land covered by Open Countryside designation.</p>	<p>850ha of Open Countryside.</p>	<p>House and Leisure Centre proposed. Demolition of Maxwelltown multi's at advanced stage.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Stable</p>	<p>GIS</p>
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15.3 Appendix 3. **Table 13. Site Assessments. Key Partners Questions.**

Proposed Plan Environmental Report.

Specific questions to be asked in relation to SEA objectives and indicators.

SEA Objective.	SEA Resource Indicators.	Key Questions. Partners
<p>1. To conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats</p>	<p>a. Nationally and internationally important habitat and species resource.</p>	<p>1 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Nationally and internationally important habitat and species.</p>
	<p>b. Locally important habitats, species, open space or woodland resources.</p>	<p>1 b. (i) Will it avoid habitat fragmentation? (ii) Will it improve the natural environment where the levels of biodiversity are low? (iii) Will it impact on areas of existing native trees, woodlands and hedges?</p>
<p>2. To improve the quality of life for communities in Dundee.</p>	<p>a. Impact on Population demographics.</p>	<p>2 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Population demographics.</p>

	b. Impact on communities.	2 b. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on communities.
3. To maximise the health and well-being of the population through improved environmental quality and access	e. air quality	3 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on air quality.
	b. open space and access (core paths, cycleway provision)	3 b. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on open space and access.
	c. Vacant and Derelict Land.	3 c. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Vacant and Derelict Land.
	d. Preventing, reducing, treating, recycling and diverting waste from landfill	3 d. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on waste?
4. Protect soil quality, greenfield/prime agricultural land and reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land in	a. Ratio of brownfield to greenfield/prime agricultural land developed.	4 a. - Will it involve the release of greenfield sites for development?

the plan area.	b. Impact on soil quality and contaminated land.	4 b. - Will it protect soil quality and geodiversity?
5. To avoid flood risk and conserve natural water systems and the quality of the water environment.	a. Flood risk, prevention, enhancement.	5 a. (i) Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations result in physical impacts (culverting and engineering of watercourses) or enhancement (culvert removal, soft engineering to banks)? (ii) Will the proposal/allocation create opportunities to promote flood management in the Plan generally e.g. promote flood storage areas, natural methods to catch flooding etc?
	b. control of development within areas at risk of flooding and flood plains.	5 b. (i) Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on areas at risk of flooding? (ii) Will the proposal/ allocation impact on ground water surface water?
	c. Promotion of Sustainable Urban Drainage.	5 c. - Will drainage and waste water treatment infrastructure be affected/ adequately provided?

	d. quality of the water environment and contamination.	5 d. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations result in pollution (collection and treatment of waste), diffuse pollution, abstraction or removal of invasive species?
6. To protect and enhance air quality	a. Impact on air quality legislative limits in AQMA.	6 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on air quality legislative limits in AQMA.
	b. Mode of travel to work/school	6 b. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Mode of travel to work/school.
7. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure climate change adaptation	a. Energy efficiency and renewable energy	7 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Energy efficiency and renewable energy.
	b. Sustainable development and construction.	7 b. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Sustainable development and construction.
	c. Promoting sustainable transport	7 c. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on sustainable transport.

<p>8. To protect and promote the material assets of Dundee City.</p>	<p>e. Residential development on greenfield/brownfield land.</p>	<p>8 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Residential development on greenfield/brownfield land.</p>
	<p>b. City centre infrastructure</p>	<p>8 b. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on City centre infrastructure.</p>
	<p>c. Housing stock/regeneration.</p>	<p>8 c. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Housing stock/ regeneration.</p>
	<p>d. Education</p>	<p>8 d. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Education.</p>
<p>9. To protect and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.</p>	<p>a. listed buildings,</p>	<p>9 a. - Will the allocation (strategy/policy/proposal) affect any listed building and/or its setting?</p>
	<p>b. conservation areas</p>	<p>9 b. - Will the allocation (strategy/policy/proposal) affect a Conservation Area?</p>

	c. scheduled monuments	9 c. - Will the allocation (strategy/policy/proposal) impact on any scheduled monument and/or its setting?
	d. sites of archaeological interest	9 d. - Will the allocation (strategy/policy/proposal) affect any locally important archaeological site?
	e. gardens and designed landscape.	9 e. - Will the allocation (strategy/policy/proposal) affect a Garden and Designed Landscape?
10. To protect and promote the character, diversity and special qualities of the Dundee Area's landscape	a. Open countryside landscape	10 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Open countryside landscape
	b. Riverfront landscape.	10 b. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Riverfront landscape
	c. Cityscape.	10 c. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Cityscape.

INSERT TO THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT.

Alterations to the Environmental Report following changes to the Local Development Plan as a Result of the Scottish Government Reporters Modifications.

Examination Report - Table of Modifications to the Proposed Dundee Local Development Plan and implications for the Environmental Report.

Modification number.	Reference	Issue	Modification	SEA Environmental Report Implications.
5/1	Paragraph 5.31, page 19	2 – Economic Development	After ‘the Waterfront Project’ insert the words: ‘, for which a master plan has been prepared,’ The sentence should read: ‘The Waterfront Project, for which a master plan has been prepared, and the establishment of the V & A at Dundee will significantly boost the tourist and business appeal of the City and bring major benefits to the local economy.’	None
5/2	Policy 1, page 17	2 – Economic Development	In the final sentence of Policy 1, after ‘Port of Dundee’ insert the words: ‘Principle Economic Development Area’. The sentence should read: ‘Any development at the Port of Dundee Principal Economic Development Area should not have an adverse effect, either alone or in combination with other	None

			proposals or projects, on the integrity of any Natura Site.’	
5/3	Paragraph 5.10, page 16	2 – Economic Development	In paragraph 5.10 delete the first sentence and replace with: ‘The Scottish Government's National Renewables Infrastructure Plan Stage 2 Report identifies the Port of Dundee as a potential location for the manufacturing, installation and maintenance of offshore renewable energy devices and supporting infrastructure.’	None
5/4	Policy 5, page 20	3 – Leisure & Visitor Accommodation	In the final sentence of Policy 5 insert the words ‘in the City Centre’ after the words ‘Any development’. The sentence should read: ‘Any development in the City Centre should not have an adverse effect, either alone or in combination with other proposals or projects, on the integrity of any Natura site.’	None
5/5	Policy 6, page 21	3 – Leisure & Visitor Accommodation	In the final sentence of Policy 6 insert the words ‘in the City Centre’ after the words ‘Any development’. The sentence should read: ‘Any development in the City Centre should not have an adverse effect, either alone or in combination with other proposals	None

			or projects, on the integrity of any Natura site.’	
6/1	Policy 7, page 24	4 – High Quality Design	Criterion 2 of Policy 7 to be modified by replacing the word ‘Create’ with the words ‘Contribute to’. The criterion should now read: ‘Contribute to a sense of identity by developing a coherent structure of streets, spaces and buildings that are safely accessible, respecting existing building lines where appropriate.’	None
7/1	Proposals Map	7 - Proposed Housing Sites	1. Site H60: Lochee Primary School: remove the former janitor’s house from within the designated area of the site.	None
7/2	Proposals Map	7 - Proposed Housing Sites	2. Site H65: Charleston Primary School: remove the former janitor’s house from within the designated area of the site.	None
7/3	Appendix 2: Proposed Housing Sites, page 76	9 - Additional Housing Sites	1. Designate land at the eastern end of Strathyre Avenue for 26 houses, as indicated in the plans attached to representation 48.	Site previously allocated as open countryside in the Local Development Plan. The site should now be considered as a development site. Site Assessment previously carried out under the Environmental Report has been amended to address Reporters modifications. See below. Addendum 1 below replaces corresponding entry in Appendix 7 which fell within sites grouped under “Reserve for Open Countryside” and should now be regarded as falling under “Suitable for Residential Use.” No significant impact on the conclusions of the Environmental

				Report.
7/4	Appendix 2: Proposed Housing Sites, page 76	9 - Additional Housing Sites	2. Designate site H68A of the Adopted Local Plan Review for housing, but excluding Drumsturdy Pond. The exact site boundaries to take into account the existing planning permission 06/00892/FUL, as approved under appeal reference P/PPA/180/217, excluding the pond.	New SEA Site Assessment carried out and attached to this report. Addendum 2 below should be considered as an additional entry to Appendix 7 under the heading “Suitable for Residential Use.” The findings of the environmental assessment are not significant and do not impact on the conclusions of the Environmental Report.
7/5	Proposals Map	10 - Design of New Housing	The following modification 1. Additional wording to be added to the key of the proposals map to include Central Broughty Ferry in the descriptor for the red-lined inner city/suburban boundary.	None
7/6	Policy 10, page 28	11 - Other Housing Development	1. In Policy 10 Criteria 3 and 4 delete ‘affect’ and replace with ‘effect’. Criterion 3 should now read ‘does not have a detrimental effect on the neighbouring properties in terms of physical impact, overshadowing and overlooking’; and Criterion 4 should now read ‘does not have a significant adverse effect on the existing level of parking provision.’	None
7/7	Policy 10, page 28	11 - Other Housing Development	2. In Policy 10 add a new final Criterion 5 to read: ‘the development is consistent with all other policies of the Plan.’	None

7/8	Policy 11, page 29	11 - Other Housing Development	3. In Policy 11 Criterion 3 delete 'affect' and replace with 'effect'. The criterion now reads: 'it will not have a detrimental effect on the environmental quality enjoyed by existing residents....'	None
7/9	Policy 11, page 29	11 - Other Housing Development	4. In Policy 11 Criterion 2 delete 'would' and replace with 'will'. The criterion now reads: 'all new dwellings created will have a quality surrounding environment.....'	None
7/10	Policy 11, page 29	11 - Other Housing Development	5. In Policy 11 Criterion 4 delete 'where' at the beginning. The criterion now reads: 'the change of use is consistent with other policies of the Plan.'	None
7/11	Policy 12, page 30	11 - Other Housing Development	6. In Policy 12 Criterion 1 insert 'proposed' between 'the' and 'new'. The criterion now reads: 'the proposed new house/s meet/s the requirements for the design....'	None
7/12	Policy 12, page 30	11 - Other Housing Development	7. In Policy 12 add a new Criterion 5 to read: 'the development will not have a detrimental effect on the neighbouring properties in terms of physical impact, overshadowing or overlooking; and'	None
7/12a	Policy 12, page 30	11 – Other Housing	8. In Policy 12 new final criterion 7 added which reads:	None

		Development	“the development is consistent with all other policies of the Plan.”	
7/13	Preamble 7.28, page 36	12. Facilities in Residential Areas	1. In the first sentence of paragraph 7.28, between ‘open’ and ‘space’ add ‘green and’. The sentence should read: ‘Infrastructure provision, for example, roads, schools, open and green space, street lighting and drainage.....’	None
7/14	Preamble 7.29, page 36	12. Facilities in Residential Areas	2. In paragraph 7.29 add a new final sentence as follows: ‘Supplementary guidance will be prepared to ensure land owners, developers and the local authority have certainty about the likely level of developer contributions and the nature of requirements for sites from the outset.’	None
7/15	Policy 19, page 36	12. Facilities in Residential Areas	3. In Policy 19 add to the policy: ‘Supplementary planning guidance will be prepared to ensure land owners, developers and the local authority have certainty about the likely level of developer contributions and the nature of requirements for sites from the outset. The principles that guide the preparation of the Developer Contributions: Supplementary Guidance are:	None

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fair and proportionate developer contributions for all developments on sites allocated in either the Dundee Local Development Plan or in terms of windfall development; • developer contributions will be sought where a need for new or improved services, facilities or infrastructure has been identified that relates directly to the proposed development; • flexibility in approach to ensure that development can be brought forward in difficult economic circumstances while ensuring that the development has no net detriment; and • facilitate informed decision making by those involved in the development process, allowing potential financial implications to be factored into development appraisals prior to commercial decisions and actions being undertaken.’ 	
8/1	Policy 23, page 44	15 - Goods Range	Modify the Plan by: 1. Insert a new sub-heading	None

		Restrictions	immediately above paragraph 8.23 to read 'Major Food Stores'.	
9/1	Policy 30 preamble.	17 - Alternative Energy	Modify the Plan by: 1. Introduce a paragraph break in Policy 30 before the words 'Development may be acceptable where...'	None
9/2	Paragraph 9.14, page 55 and Policy 36 page 56.	19 - Open Space.	Modify the Plan by: 1. At the end of paragraph 9.14 add a new sentence as follows: 'Large development areas will be covered by master plans or site planning briefs which will develop the open space requirements for that development.'	None
9/3	Paragraph 9.14, page 55 and Policy 36 page 56.	19 - Open Space.	2. Rename Policy 36 as follows: 'Policy 36: Open Space and Green Networks.'	None
9/4	Paragraph 9.14, page 55 and Policy 36 page 56.	19 - Open Space.	3. At the end of Policy 36 add a new paragraph as follows: 'There will be a presumption that new development should contribute to the enhancement and connectivity of open space and habitats, where appropriate, as part of the wider green network.'	None
9/5	Policy 39 and paragraph 9.18 page 58	20. Waste	Modify the Plan by: 1. In the policy title and first sentence, delete 'major'.	None

			The policy now reads: ‘Policy 39: Waste Management Facilities New waste management facilities should be located....’	
9/6	Policy 39 and paragraph 9.18 page 58	20. Waste	2. At the end of paragraph 9.18 add a new sentence as follows: ‘Further advice is available on the council’s website under ‘Planning Advice. Waste Management’.’	None
9/7	Policy 41, page 60	21. Water and Flooding	Modify the Plan by: 1. Amend Policy 41 to include another criterion: ‘Criterion 4 the finalised scheme does not result in a land use which is more vulnerable to flooding.’	Add ‘; and’ to the end of Criterion 3.
9/8	Policy 46, page 63	22. Environmental Protection	Modify the Plan by: 1. In Policy 46 insert the words ‘or the environment’ between ‘people’ and ‘is likely’. The policy now reads: ‘The siting of new or extensions to existing hazard sites or sites which operate under Scottish Environment Protection Agency authorisation will not be permitted in close proximity to residential areas and or areas of public use or interest, where the risk to people or the environment is likely to be significantly increased.’	Impact of modification on Annex 4 alters the environmental assessment of the policy from ‘neutral’ to ‘positive’ for SEA Resource Indicators 1a, 1b, 2b and 3b. The modification does not impact on the conclusions of the Environmental Report.

9/9	New Policy, page 65	26. Other Issues. Gardens and Designed Landscapes.	Modify the Plan by: Include a new preamble as follows, with relevant numbering, in association with other protected sites policies: 1. (New preamble) ‘Gardens and designed landscapes are important features for the City. There are three designed landscapes within the Plan area: Camperdown Park, Baxter Park and Balgay Park, all of which are under the direct control of Dundee City Council’.	None
9/10	New Policy, page 65	26. Other Issues. Gardens and Designed Landscapes.	Modify the Plan by: Include a new policy, as follows, with relevant numbering, in association with other protected sites policies: 2. (New policy) ‘Development affecting gardens and designed landscapes shall protect, preserve and enhance such places and shall not impact adversely upon their character, upon important views to, from and within them, or upon the site or setting of component features which contribute to their value’.	New policy inserted after Policy 51. All subsequent policies in Plan renumbered such that new policy = Policy 52, old policy 52 is now 53 etc up to policy 56 which is now 57. SEA policy assessment relates to the Plan under old policy numbering. Policy assessment carried out for new policy and attached to this report. The findings of the environmental assessment of the policy are not significant and do not impact on the conclusions of the Environmental Report.
9/11	Policy 52, page 66	23. Telecommunic ations	1. Delete Criterion 4 and replace with: ‘an assessment of the cumulative impact of individual proposals where other telecommunications developments are present nearby or are proposed to be	None

			located nearby should describe how the cumulative effects were considered and any negative visual impact minimised.'	
9/12	Policy 52, page 66	23. Telecommunic ations	2. Delete Criteria 3 and 5 and replace with a new Criterion 3 as follows: 'if proposing a new free standing mast or other equipment, it should be demonstrated that the applicant has explored the possibility of erecting apparatus on existing buildings, including sharing masts or other structures. Such evidence, including any reasons for rejection, should accompany any application made to the local planning authority.'	None
10/1	Proposals Map	24 - Transportation	Modify descriptor on the proposals map 'Policy 55: Dundee Airport' be removed and replaced by 'Dundee Airport: Runway Safety Zone'.	None
10/2	Policy 55, page 70	24 - Transportation	Modify the Plan by: At Policy 55, remove the words 'A runway safety zone is identified on the proposals map and will include' and replace with 'Within the runway safety zone identified on the proposals map there will be'.	None

10/3	Policy 55, page 70	24 – Transportation NOTE: this modification has not been included in the reporters recommendations – the need for this is sourced from the reporter’s conclusions	Modify the plan by: Adding a footnote to policy 55 to read “ The presumption against development applies only to that area of the runway safety zone within the Dundee City Council administrative area”	None
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Addendum 1. SEA Site Assessment: Land at Arbroath Road (Strathyre Avenue).

Appendix 7 headings												
Site	1a	1b (i)	1b (ii)	1b (iii)	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b
Land east of Strathyre Avenue	potentially	N	N	Slight wood cover in the east.	Yes collectively	Yes collectively	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Appendix 7 headings												
5a (i)	5a (ii)	5b (i)	5b (ii)	5c	5d	6a	6b	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b
potentially	potentially	potentially	potentially	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Appendix 7 headings										SEPA Flood Risk Screening - comments/ mitigation.		
8c	8d	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10a	10b	10c			
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N			
SNH Comments			Historic Scotland Comments.			Mitigation Measures Proposed and Other Comments						
						Any future layout will be considered in terms of its impact on the Rivers Tay and Dighty. The latter is a wildlife corridor. Local Plan policies will apply.						

Addendum 2.

SEA Site Assessment: Pitkerro Mill

Appendix 7 headings												
Site	1a	1b (i)	1b (ii)	1b (iii)	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b
Pitkerro Mill	N	N	N	potentially	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Appendix 7 headings												
5a (i)	5a (ii)	5b (i)	5b (ii)	5c	5d	6a	6b	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b
potentially	potentially	Y	potentially	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Appendix 7 headings										SEPA Flood Risk Screening - comments/ mitigation.		
8c	8d	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10a	10b	10c			
N	N	potentially	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
SNH Comments			Historic Scotland Comments.				Mitigation Measures Proposed and Other Comments					

Environmental Assessment of New Policy “Development Effecting Gardens and Designed Landscapes.”

		Likely Significant Effects					Mitigation / Reason
SEA Objective	Resource Indicator	Positive Effect	Neutral/No Effect	Negative Effect	Temporary/ Permanent	Over time	Summary of potential impacts including Secondary/ Cumulative/ Synergistic
1	a						Policy will contribute positively to this objective.
1	b						Policy will contribute positively to this objective.
2	a and b						n/a
3	a, b, c, d						Policy will contribute positively to objective 3b..
4	a and b						n/a
5	a, b, c, d						n/a
6	a						n/a
6	b						n/a
7	a and b						n/a
7	c						n/a
8	a						n/a
8	b, c, d						n/a
9	a, b, c, d, e						Policy will contribute positively to objective 9a,b and e.
10	a						n/a
10	b						n/a
10	c						Policy will contribute positively to objective 10c.