

**SEA SCREENING REPORT (COVER NOTE )**

**PART 1**

**To:** [SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)  
or  
SEA Gateway  
Scottish Government  
Area 2-H (South)  
Victoria Quay  
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

**PART 2**

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

Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2

The Responsible Authority is:

Dundee City Council

**COMPLETE PART 3 or 4 or 5**

**PART 3**

Screening is required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. Our view is that:

- an SEA is required** because the PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and is likely to have significant environmental effects **or**
- an SEA is required** because the PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and is likely to have significant environmental effects **or**
- an SEA is not required** because the PPS is unlikely to have significant environmental effects

**PART 4**

- The PPS does not require an SEA under the Act. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, because this SEA is voluntary, the statutory 28 day timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

**PART 5**

- None of the above apply. We have prepared this screening report because:  
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.....

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**PART 6**

**Contact name**

Gopal Narayanan

**Job Title**

Senior Engineer

**Contact address**

City Engineer's Division  
City Development Department  
Tayside House  
Floor 14  
28 Crichton Street  
DD1 3RB

**Contact Tel no**

01382 433642

**Contact email**

Gopal.Narayanan@dundeecity.gov.uk

**PART 7**

**Signature**  
(electronic  
signature  
is acceptable)

G.Narayanan

**Date**

20th November 2009

## SEA SCREENING REPORT - KEY FACTS

<b>Responsible Authority</b>	Dundee City Council
<b>Title of PPS</b>	Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2
<b>Purpose of PPS</b>	To provide a framework of guidance allowing development of a programme of localised coastal flood and erosion defence schemes, protecting Dundee's coastal frontage.
<b>What prompted the PPS</b> (e.g. a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)	Dundee City Council (DCC) is responsible for 16.5km of coastal frontage and seeks to exercise its discretionary powers to implement a flood alleviation scheme for non-agricultural land under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.  The PPS will also address erosion of Dundee's coastal frontage.
<b>Subject</b> (e.g. transport)	Coastal flood alleviation and defence against coastal erosion.
<b>Period covered by PPS</b>	10 years
<b>Frequency of updates</b>	5 years
<b>Area covered by PPS</b> (e.g. geographical area – it is good practice to attach a map)	The section of coastal frontage in Dundee covered by the PPS extends from Invergowrie Bay in the west to the Dighty Burn in the east. See attached sketches (MMD-260186-EN-SK-000-XX-0001 to 0003).
<b>Summary of nature/ content of PPS</b>	The PPS is a flood alleviation programme that sets the context within which local flood alleviation and coastal erosion defence schemes are developed for different locations along Dundee's coastal frontage. The nature of the mitigation measures implemented in each area may differ based on local features and constraints.
<b>Are there any proposed PPS objectives?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Copy of objectives attached</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Date</b>	20th November 2009

## SEA SCREENING REPORT

Our opinions regarding the likely significance of effects on the environment of the *Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2* is set out in Table 1.

**TABLE 1 – LIKELY SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

TITLE OF PPS		
Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2		
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY		
Dundee City Council		
Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment (1(a), 1(b) etc. refer to paragraphs in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005)	Likely to have significant environmental effects?  YES/NO	Summary of significant environmental effects (negative and positive)
1(a) the degree to which the PPS sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	Yes	The PPS will set the framework for construction of flood and coastal erosion defences and future development along Dundee City coastal frontage.
1(b) the degree to which the PPS influences other PPS including those in a hierarchy	Yes	The PPS will set the framework for local flood and erosion defences and could influence local plans for development within the floodplain. Any future plans/policies dealing with coastal flooding and erosion in Dundee have potential for impact (positive and negative) on habitats and species.
1(c) the relevance of the PPS for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	Yes	The PPS seeks to reduce the risk of flooding to people and developments. There is potential for both positive and negative environmental effects on coastal habitats and species associated with the PPS. The PPS seeks to enable continued use and sustainable development of the Dundee frontage area.

<p><b>Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment</b> (1(d) etc. refer to paragraphs in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005)</p>	<p><b>Likely to have significant environmental effects?</b>  <b>YES/NO</b></p>	<p><b>Summary of significant environmental effects (negative and positive)</b></p>
<p>1(d) environmental problems relevant to the PPS</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Problems relevant to this PPS include threat of global warming with associated sea-level rise and increased risk of flooding and coastal erosion affecting developed areas. There is also risk of negative environmental impact on the designated features of the Natura 2000 sites bordering the coastal frontage.</p>
<p>1(e) the relevance of the PPS for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (for example, PPS linked to waste management or water protection)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The PPS seeks to protect local infrastructure from flooding and the frontage location from coastal erosion, which could mobilise and release contaminants from previously filled land into waterways. Relevant Directives include the Water Framework Directive, the Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks, and the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p>
<p>2 (a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The PPS sets the context for a number of separate, localised flood alleviation schemes along the coastal frontage. These are likely to take the form of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• flood wall replacement</li> <li>• maintenance of existing flood wall</li> <li>• new sea wall</li> <li>• land raising behind the sea wall with embankments or bunds, or</li> <li>• beach renourishment or management, with possible construction of groynes.</li> </ul> <p>Some of these schemes could have negative impact on environmental features of European importance, if the proper mitigation measures are not in place. The PPS will have a long-term positive effect on flood prevention and integration of coastal management. Probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of environmental effects will be considered as local schemes are developed.</p>
<p>2 (b) the cumulative nature of the effects</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The combined effects of flood alleviation schemes and coastal erosion defences along the frontage could be cumulative, since the PPS covers the entire coastline of Dundee.</p>

<b>Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment</b> (2(e), 2(f) etc. refer to paragraphs in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005)	<b>Likely to have significant environmental effects?</b>  <b>YES/NO</b>	<b>Summary of significant environmental effects (negative and positive)</b>
2 (c) transboundary nature of the effects (i.e. environmental effects on other EU Member States)	No	There are no transboundary environmental effects associated with the PPS.
2 (d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents)	Yes	Design of a flood alleviation scheme to protect residential, industrial and amenity areas within the floodplain and construction activities to implement the scheme (potentially involving exposure of areas of contaminated land) could pose risk to human health or the environment.
2 (e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	Yes	The spatial extent of the coastal study is extensive – covering the whole of the coastal frontage of Dundee, a distance of 16.5km.
2 (f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to- (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;  (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or  (iii) intensive land-use.	Yes	The area covered by the PPS involves potential for impact on several designated areas, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firth of Tay &amp; Eden Estuary SAC</li> <li>• Firth of Tay &amp; Eden Estuary SPA</li> <li>• Firth of Tay &amp; Eden Estuary Ramsar Site</li> <li>• Inner Tay Estuary LNR</li> <li>• Dighty Burn (SINC) for fisheries</li> <li>• Broughty Ferry Beach LNR and Blue Flag Beach</li> <li>• Firth of Tay Important Bird Area</li> <li>• Inner Tay Estuary SSSI</li> <li>• Monifieth Bay SSSI</li> </ul>
2 (g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.	Yes	Possible effects to Cultural Heritage other than the features listed in 2(f) include the ships Discovery and Frigate Unicorn and Broughty Castle.

## SEA SCREENING REPORT

**A summary of our considerations of the significant environmental effects of *Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2* is given below.**

**TABLE 2 – SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS**

Implementation of the PPS could have both positive and negative environmental effects, with cumulative effects from the separate schemes along the extent of the frontage.

The PPS is relevant to the implementation of several EU Directives (Water Framework, Birds and Habitats, Assessment and Management of Flood Risks).

Environmental benefits are likely to arise from removal of risk of coastal flooding in developed areas within the floodplain and protection of the coastline against erosion with associated avoidance of exposure of contaminated land.

Negative environmental impacts could arise during the construction phase, with potential for impact on natural sedimentation and hydrology processes within environmentally sensitive areas, and potential for exposure of airborne contaminants through construction activities.

The PPS is likely to have negative effects on the environment although it is possible that these effects could be mitigated for or avoided through consultation and appropriate scheme design. Development associated with flood alleviation and coastal defences against erosion will be within previously developed areas.

Screening opinion is therefore sought through the Scottish Government SEA Gateway to determine whether or not an SEA is required.