

Dundee City Council

Dundee Local Development Plan 2
Environment Report of the Proposed Plan
January 2018



-SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT – COVER NOTE

PART 1

To:

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or

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PART 2

An Environmental Report is attached for:

Dundee Local Development Plan, Proposed Plan

The Responsible Authority is:

Dundee City Council

PART 3

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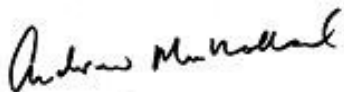
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PART 4

Signature

Date



2017

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.

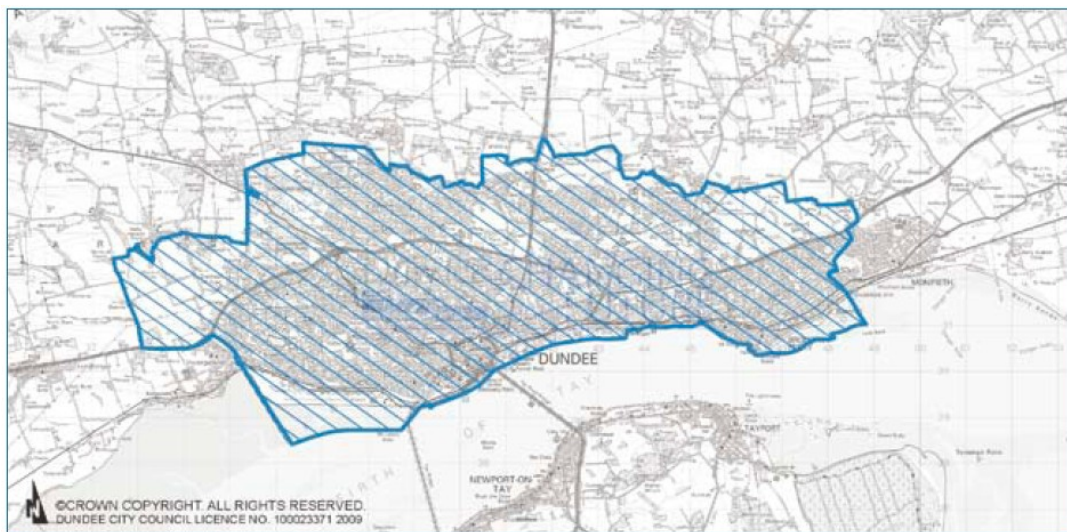
The purpose of this Environmental Report is to:

- 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.

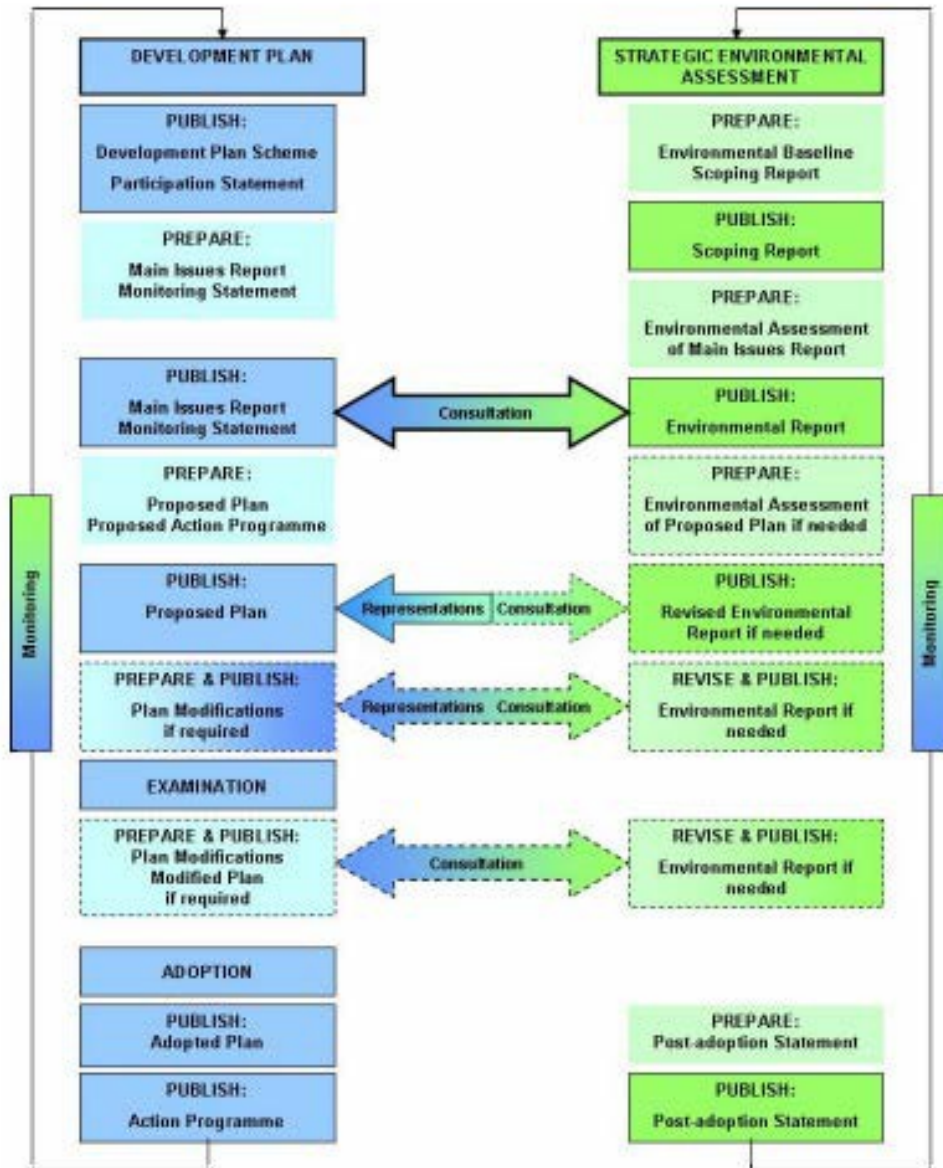
The key facts relating to Dundee City Council Proposed Local Development Plan are set out in Table 2 in the report.

- **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.** 2018 to 2028.
- **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.

Screening Report found to be unnecessary and Scoping Report drafted and sent to Gateway – June 2015.

Scottish Government responds to Scoping Report with Key Agency comments – July 2015.

Consultation period of 7 weeks from 11th January 2016 to 29th February 2016 for Environment Report (ER) in support of the MIR.

Comments given consideration and draft Environmental Report prepared in support of Proposed Plan to May 2017.

Consultation period of 6 weeks from 28th August, 2017 to 8th October, 2017 for Proposed Plan and Environment Report (ER).

2. Non-technical summary of the Revised Environmental Report and key stages (incl. consultation timescale and address for comment).

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 Dundee Waterfront and western Gateway villages were either well underway or otherwise advancing prior to initiation of the plan making process. Consequently consideration of the environmental implications of these projects is taken into account for their cumulative impact only when considering proposals contained within LDP2. The implications of in-combinations effects of proposed new site allocations in the Proposed Plan have also been included within the HRA.

2.2 State of the Dundee Environment.

Environmental resources and issues effecting 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. A new Habits and Species Survey will be undertaken to enhance and protect locally important nature conservation sites. 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 economic development opportunities for the City. An appropriate range of sustainable high quality economic development sites and premises, roads and transportation infrastructure and services must be provided to take advantage of emerging opportunities.
- Dundee is enhanced by its coastal location and consequently the water environment is particularly important to Dundee. Water quality as well as the condition and status of our rivers and waterways could potentially be enhanced through new development sensitive to the condition of the water environment. Opportunities drawn from the Scotland River Basin Management Plan² are identified in the Dundee Water Environment and Flood Risk Strategy (DWEFRS) drafted in support of the Local Development Plan.
- Flood risk affects some of the most important areas of the City including the Central Area, Broughty Ferry and the Waterfront. The findings and actions contained within the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basing Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan, published in 2016/17, are enhanced by local development proposals contained in the LDP and assessed in this report.
- 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. A number of

policies which promote carbon reduction and action on climate change are proposed and assessed as part of the LDP/SEA process.

- Dundee is a leading centre for the treatment of waste. The main regional centre for the treatment of waste at DERL is being redeveloped to consolidate this position and further contribute to climate change action through development of heat networks to take further advantage of the by-products of its operations.

Environmental issues related specifically to the SEA Themes include:

Biodiversity.

The quality of information and current knowledge related to the status of local nature conservation designations including the threat from invasive non-native species on nature conservation sites with a potential loss of habitat if unchecked.

Population.

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

Human Health.

Human health is affected by the quality, access to and distribution of appropriate levels of open space. This is variable across the City. Development of the Green Network is proposed in planning advice available on the Dundee City Council website and is supported by a new policy approach in the LDP.

Air quality issues are also a continuing concern particularly in hot spot areas where current 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. The classifications of Dundee's waterways range from poor to good.

Climate Factors.

Dundee benefits from significant levels of development annually. Current measures and standards to reduce carbon emissions, promote energy conservation and production and facilitate better design standards are further developed through policies and proposals contained in the LDP.

2.3 Environmental Baseline and Trends.

The main environmental trends identified in **Appendix 2** and summarised at **Table 5 page 29** in the Revised Environmental Report generally show:

- *Biodiversity* indicators are improving or have stabilised overall.
- *Population* factors are improving.
- *Human Health* factors are improving or stable although vacant and derelict land levels are fluctuating.
- *Soil and land* measures remain constant.
- *Water* variables are generally stable.
- *Air and Climate Factors* are generally stable or improving.
- The *Material Assets* of the City are improving.
- The *Cultural Heritage* environment is generally stable with some improvement.
- *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 32 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 reflects the fact that many of the policies were assessed and alterations made to their wording during the development of the existing Local Development Plan and that a key purpose of the Plan is to create a high quality sustainable environment whether it is for business, residential, commercial, environmental or cultural purposes.

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 continues to be the reuse of brownfield land and restriction of 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 increase 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 forms part of 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 second formal consultation period for the Revised Environmental Report ran for 6 weeks from **28th August, 2017** to midnight **8th October, 2017**.

All submissions were required by midnight **8th October, 2017**.

A few requests for extensions to this deadline and late submissions were accepted.

Contact was by

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

Submissions were not acknowledged unless specifically requested.

In order to keep the public informed on the preparation of the proposed Local Development Plan updates on progress were provided through the Council's website and by email.

To avoid confusion and to ensure comments got full consideration respondents were asked not to 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 are brought within the scope of the SEA Theme that 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 29**. **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 - The Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC - 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 	<p>Wild birds and their habitats. a/a</p> <p>Conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>Wildlife species and their habitats.</p> <p>Conservation of biological and geological biodiversity. 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,</p>

	<p>Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity. - PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage. - PAN 65: Planning and Open Space <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dundee Open Space Strategy 	<p>ecosystems and landscapes.</p> <p>Supplement to above.</p> <p>Promote natural environment.</p> <p>Open space provision.</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 3 (2014) - Scottish Planning Policy, Jun 2014. - 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 - Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy. 2011. - Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005. - PAN 78 Inclusive Design <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Transport Strategy (TACTRAN). - Tayplan Proposed Strategic Development Plan (SDP), 2016-2036 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dundee Local Development Plan 2014- 2018. - 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>Strategic Planning.</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"> - Planning and Waste Management Advice. (Scottish Government July 	<p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p>

	<p>2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scotland's Zero Waste Plan, 2010 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 - Let's Get Scotland Walking – The National Walking Strategy. - Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2013. - A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030. - National Walking Strategy: Lets Get Scotland Walking. 2014 - Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2013 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Improvement Plan - Dundee Open Space Strategy 	<p>Waste</p> <p>Sports development.</p> <p>Promote physical activity. Open space provision</p> <p>Population and human health emphasising sports strategies. Sustainable provision and use of open space Walking strategy.</p> <p>Cycling strategy.</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 (2015) Flood Maps. - 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. 	<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>- Online Advice on Flood Risk. (Scottish Government June 2015)</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>- Tay Area Management Plan (2009-2015).</p> <p>Local</p> <p>- Dundee Coastal Flood Study</p>	<p>Flood risk advice on flood risk management.</p> <p>Protection of the water environment.</p> <p>Flood defence.</p>
Air and Climate Factors	<p>International</p> <p>- The National Emission Ceilings Directive 2001/81/EC (NECD)</p> <p>- <i>Council Directive 2005/0183/EC</i> Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe</p> <p>- The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC</p> <p>National</p> <p>- Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</p> <p>- Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework, 2009</p> <p>- Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate Change Programme</p> <p>- National Renewables Infrastructure Plan, 2009.</p> <p>- draft National Renewables Infrastructure Plan Stage 2, 2010</p> <p>- DTI (2007) Energy white paper: meeting the energy challenge.</p> <p>- Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000).</p> <p>- Planning and Heat Guidance Note 2015.</p> <p>- Cleaner Air for Scotland: The Road to a Healthier Future.</p> <p>Local</p> <p>- Dundee Air Quality Action Plan.</p> <p>- Dundee Environment Strategy</p>	<p>Air pollution from emissions; air quality.</p> <p>Climate change targets.</p> <p>Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate Change Programme Renewables.</p> <p>Renewables.</p> <p>Sustainable energy production. Air quality targets.</p> <p>Reduce energy for heat, diversify sources, increase security of supply. Air Quality Strategy. Improve local air quality. Themes to achieve sustainable environment.</p>
Material Assets	<p>National</p> <p>- Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)</p> <p>- SPP</p> <p>- Creating Places.</p> <p>- Green Infrastructure: Design and placemaking.</p> <p>- Designing Streets.</p>	<p>Sustainable development.</p> <p>Design quality.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>National</p> <p>- Scottish Executive (2001) A Policy Statement for Scotland Designing</p>	<p>Promotes good design.</p>

	<p>Places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 - Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes. - Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement. - Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland: Our Place in Time. 2014. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scottish Planning Policy (SPP-2014) - Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology. - Planning Advice Note 2/2011. - Planning Advice Note 71. 	<p>Listed buildings, conservation area, designed landscapes and gardens.</p> <p>Ancient monuments and archaeological areas.</p> <p>Planning guidance.</p> <p>Managing the historic environment.</p> <p>Protection, conservation, enhancement of historic environment. 10 year vision for Scotland's historic environment and how its cultural, social, environmental and economic value contributes to the nation and its people</p> <p>Planning Guidance.</p>
<p>Landscape</p>	<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Landscape Convention (2000) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Use Strategy for Scotland (2011). - Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. - Scottish Landscape Forum' (2007) Scotland's living landscapes - Land Use Strategy for Scotland - Fitting Landscapes. 	<p>Protect and enhance landscape.</p> <p>The sustainable use of land.</p> <p>Right of access to the countryside.</p> <p>Caring for landscapes.</p>

4. Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA).

HRA has been undertaken and is available as a separate document.

5. TAYplan.

TAYplan Strategic Development Plan (SDP), 2016-2036, 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 new Dundee Local Development Proposed Plan.

TAYplan Proposed SDP is accompanied by an Action Programme which sets out expectations regarding how the requirements of the Plan 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 Draft 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 for LDPs to implement mitigation detailed in the TAYplan ER").	Tayplan actions	Tayplan Actions completed at LDP Proposed Plan 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 Proposed Plan.	
1b	Further assessment may be required for cumulative effects of development on disturbance of birds, coastal development, coastal flooding and erosion of landscape quality.	HRA undertaken, coastal flooding scheme in progress, erosion of landscape assessed.	Cumulative impacts 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.	Green Networks planning guidance complete and built into site assessment process.	New green networks policy assessed in Environmental Report.
3	Set out a landscape framework for development capacity and ways to maintain and enhance townscapes urban fringes and rural character.	No capacity for development other than those sites proposed in the Plan.	Landscape capacity considered in site assessment process.
4	Ensure compliance with	Done. Ensuring compliance with statutory	

	statutory duties of the historic environment.	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 Proposed Plan stage.	Tayplan Actions integrated into the LDP Env. Rep.
	Undertake HRA as part of LDP for Dundee.	Done	

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 Local Nature Conservation Designations. -Network of Green Access Corridors
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Population at 2015 was 148,210 (National Records of Scotland Mid-Year Estimates). -Projected population to 2039 is 156,887 -Projected population change from 2014 to 2039 is 5.9% % of population aged over 60 is 22.5% % of population <16 is 17% (Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics data) -Number of households is 69,534. -Gender composition at 2015 Female 52% (76,783) - Male 48% (71,427) -Average Life Expectancy (2013-2015) is 75.1 (males) and 80.1 (females).
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Air Quality Management Area declared for Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter. -Adopted Core Path network -Developed cycleway network -Public Open Space: see 'Biodiversity'. -Attainment of Blue Flag status at Broughty Ferry beach -204 ha of Vacant and Derelict Land -Dundee Energy Recycling Limited energy from waste plant in operation.
Soil and Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -6,515 Hectares (approx. 24 square miles) of land within the administrative boundary. -Population density range of land use equates to average of 2,477 persons per square kilometre.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -16.5km of coastline

	<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
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 (2014): 5.1 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 prepared.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>-Coastline characterised by low lying and reclaimed land areas</p> <p>-Flood risk from severe rainfall events and coastal flooding.</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 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>
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 Environment 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

SEA Theme	Environmental Baseline Summary	
	Issue	Predicted development in the Absence of the Plan
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	<p>Description of the Environment: Dundee 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. The City and river benefit from several species of mammal which have European protected species status including: otter, bat, dolphin and porpoise. Nationally protected species including red squirrel, swift, salmon, brown hare, peregrine falcon and sand martins are also present in the City and its environs. 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 27 woodland sites with the Camperdown Elm being first cultivated in that estate.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impact of individual and cumulative development pressure along the coastline and Tay Estuary on biodiversity, e.g. from pollution and vibration, with possible indirect effects on species which migrate through the estuary into the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC. • spread of invasive non-native species along water courses • effect of other development pressures on habitats and species including international, national and local 	<p>Consequence:</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 ; impact of development affecting the Tay. • spread goes unchecked and destroys native species. • potential loss of biodiversity networks, wildlife corridors and species.

	<p>designated sites and protected species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fragmentation of habitats and networks/wildlife corridors particularly though development pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decline of biodiversity and associated habitats.
Population	<p>Description of the Environment: The population of Dundee is expected to rise steadily to rise to 156,887 by 2039 (NRS Mid Year Populations Estimates) with a projected population change from 2014 to 2039 of 5.9%</p> <p>This continues a steady trend upwards since 2008. Almost 25% of the population are aged 16 to 29, greater than the Scotland average of 18%, and 22.5% are aged 60 and over compared to 24% for Scotland.</p> <p>On average in the period 2013-2015 there was a net inflow of 168 people into Dundee City per year, meaning that more people entered Dundee City (6,979 per year) than left (6,380 per year). The 16 to 29 year old age group accounted for the largest group of in-migrants into Dundee City. The largest group of out-migrants was also the 16 to 29 year olds.</p> <p>Projections, the number of births in Dundee City is predicted to increase by 11.4% during the period 2012-2013 to 2036-2037. National Records of Scotland predict that the number of the births in the City will increase from 1,709 births in 2012-2013 to 1,903 in 2036-2037.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population increase. • Increasing number of pensionable persons. 	<p>Consequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing population could result in increasing demand for schools, other facilities and development in the open countryside. • Increasing pressure on resources and services throughout the City.
Human Health	<p>Description of the Environment: The Air Quality Progress Report for 2016 presented the monitoring results for 2015 included the results for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO²) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). The results identify a new exceedance area for Nitrogen Dioxide located on the inner ring road at West Marketgait.</p> <p>Exceedances of NO₂ were predicted at the following locations, within the AQMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dock Street; • Lochee Road; • Logie Street; • Seagate; • Victoria Road; and • West Marketgait (new). 	

	<p>An analysis of trends in NO₂ indicates that the majority of sites show an improving trend with the greatest improvements taking place in Meadowside and Union Street where action plan measures have been successful in reducing concentrations. A small increasing trend is evident close to the trunk road network (in Dock Street & Forfar Road), on or near the north-west arterial route (Logie Street & Rankine Street) and on the main bus corridor (Nethergate, Whitehall Crescent, Whitehall Street and Seagate).</p> <p>Various exceedances of PM₁₀ were recorded or predicted at the following locations, within the AQMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albert Street; • Lochee Road; and • Stannergate. • Myrekirk <p>A decreasing trend is evident at all current monitoring locations apart from Lochee Road. The largest decrease has been in Meadowside where action plan measures have contributed to the decrease in concentrations. The largest increasing trend was at Lochee Road. Data for 2016 is currently being analysed.</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 benefitted from 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 currently stands at 211ha or 3.35% of the area.</p> <p>Recent data on the management and treatment of waste (2014/15) shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7% sent to landfill - 61% incinerated at DERL - 32% recycled or composted. 	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuing impact on health due to air quality exceedance • quality, accessibility and distribution of open space, play areas, sports pitches and playing fields. 	<p>Consequence:</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,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>community aspirations and desires and will not achieve quality improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 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 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 e.g. increased transportation requirements.</p>	
	<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>Consequence:</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 reducing the 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 as a result of 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 effects residential and other property at Broughty Ferry, along the River Dighty and at the Central Waterfront. The Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Flood Risk Strategy and Action Plan were produced together with a Dundee Flood Risk Strategy. These consider the condition of the water environment, River Flooding, Coastal Flooding, Surface Water Flooding, Sever Flooding,</p>	

	<p>Groundwater Flooding and the potential for other flooding to take place. The second Scotland River Basin Management Plan classifies the condition of the waterways as follows: Dighty Water (lower) – Moderate; Dighty Water– Poor; Murows Burn (lower section) – Moderate; Fithie Burn - poor; Invergowrie Burn; Moderate; Lower Tay Estuary; Good; Upper Tay Estuary; High</p> <p>The objectives and actions arising from these plans have been considered with regard to the Dundee LDP principally through “The Water Environment and Dundee Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.” This assessment considers in detail the impact of proposed development sites promoted by the LDP while the Strategic Environmental Assessment considers land use strategy and policy.</p> <p>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 known at the present time however the Flood Risk Action Plan may identify actions required. 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>Consequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more frequent and severe consequences if flooding risk goes unchecked. • persons and property at risk on and off site through 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. The area was designated in relation to breaches and likely breaches of the Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean air quality objective in the vicinity of several main junctions within the City. This was later expanded to include Particulate Matter (PM¹⁰).</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrogen Dioxide breaches at several junctions/areas within the City. • Increase in Particles (PM10) at several junctions/areas within the City. Now included in the AQMA. 	<p>Consequence:</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. • Increasing levels result in further expansion of the AQMA designation with accompanying impacts on human health.

Climatic Factors	<p>Description of the Environment: 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. Effects partly mitigated through Dundee Coastal Study. An increasing emphasis on renewable energies gives rise to a range of issues including resource use, transportation, visual impact, air quality and building design. New and existing developments generate a substantial amount of heat. Dundee City Council has undertaken a wide number of individual schemes to capture and reuse generated heat in particular developments. Dundee City and Angus councils are to develop a new facility for the reception and recovery of Residual Municipal Waste. To be located in Dundee. Also investigating the potential for heat offtake from the facility. Increasing road traffic brings with it rises in greenhouse gas emissions. Quality of life in areas of the City is affected by high levels of road traffic generated noise.</p>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased energy consumption from new developments. • Substantial amounts of generated heat in new and existing developments are lost to the atmosphere. • Lack of renewable energy technologies and poor resource efficiency in new developments. • Continuing car dependence with associated emissions. • Sea level rises. • More severe rainfall events. 	<p>Consequence:</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 environmental impacts, retrofitting costs and occupancy. • Heat loss requires increased energy use and results in higher levels of carbon emissions. • 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 have a negative impact on the local environment, affect residents’ health and encourage population out-migration. • 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.
Material Assets	<p>Description of the Environment: Collectively the City’s housing stock represents one of the largest material assets in the City. Wide ranging improvements to the stock have been carried out over recent years. This progress needs to be built upon with further enhancement of housing provision, primarily of family type properties, in order to provide a range of housing choice within the City.</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 Development Plans strategy, policies and proposals for major land uses, development within the City has prioritised established areas with existing infrastructure and good accessibility for development. Enhancing and promoting bus transport has encouraged significant investment in 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. Dundee Rail Station will be significantly enhanced through modernisation and development.</p> <p>The City's network of existing open space has been protected, developed and enhanced by targeted improvements. Four nationally recognised awards under “Green Flag” have been awarded and a fifth application is under consideration. Sports and Physical Activity Strategy being updated and expanded to include strong themes under Play, Active Living, Dance and Sport. The ‘Playing Fields and Sports Pitches Strategy’ is also being updated.</p> <p>Investment is ongoing in various areas including: transport infrastructure, central waterfront, city centre and district centres, regeneration areas and education.</p> <p>New bid for funding being prepared through the Strategic Forest Plan 2015-2020 and priority action Projects being progressed through Woodlands In and Around Towns.</p> <p>In addition, the Vacant and Derelict Land treatment programme has 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 and opportunities for travel by 	<p>Consequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unchecked development could result in a lack of appropriate house types in the wrong location. • Without action to promote delivery of development that is accessible by walking,

	<p>more sustainable modes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflict between development and maintenance of open space and urban woodland. • Dundee City's infrastructure requires investment and improvement. • Lack of quality of place and need for environmental enhancement in some areas. 	<p>cycling and public transport, the car will remain as the dominant method of transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of various types of open space and urban woodland if development goes unchecked. • Without the Local Development Plan it would not be possible to control investment in the City. • Impediment of regeneration initiatives and retention of population/inward migration. 		
<p>Cultural Heritage (inc architectural and archaeological heritage)</p>	<p>Description of the Environment: The quality of the local environment is widely recognised as one of the City of Dundee's main strengths. A wide range of listed buildings and conservation areas have been designated in the City which also benefits from important archaeological and geodiversity sites and designed gardens. These can be affected by inappropriate, poorly designed or poorly located development.</p> <p>Dundee's Design Guide provides comprehensive advice on design matters including siting, orientation and on achieving sustainability through site layout.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 1173 1323 1783"> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 1173 863 1783"> <p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archaeological, historic and architectural heritage continues to evolve without appropriate local policy and regulation. • 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. </td> <td data-bbox="863 1173 1323 1783"> <p>Consequence:</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. • Lack of guidance for developers on appropriate and inappropriate design standards. • Could lead to the degradation /loss of the historic environment of the City. </td> </tr> </table>		<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archaeological, historic and architectural heritage continues to evolve without appropriate local policy and regulation. • 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>Consequence:</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. • Lack of guidance for developers on appropriate and inappropriate design standards. • Could lead to the degradation /loss of the historic environment of the City.
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<p>Landscape</p>	<p>Description of the Environment: Although Dundee is one of the most constrained Local Authority areas in Scotland due to its tight administrative boundary it's setting in the wider landscape has been described as 'ludicrously ideal' and is one of its most important assets. The City encompasses little of the surrounding countryside however, particularly to the north, and contains limited landscape to the</p>			

	<p>east and west. Growth of the City leads from the River Tay in the south giving 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 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. 	<p>Consequence:</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.

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	<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 invasive species.</p> <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. 	<p>Stable. 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 is subject to Habitats Regulation Appraisal developed as part of the Proposed Plan.</p> <p>Improving. Strategies for Open Space, Outdoor Access Strategy and Play Framework, the cycle network and other open space use-types developed and in process of implementation or update. Major open space developed at Slessor Gardens as part of the Waterfront proposals and further development progressing in this location in the future.</p> <p>Improving. Tree and Urban Forestry Policy replaced by Strategic Forest Plan and programme of tree planting projects continuing through Woodlands In and Around Towns. New bid for funding being prepared.</p> <p>Stable. Acton to tackle problem ongoing. Hogweed action strategy updated annually.</p> <p>Stable. No significant loss of habitat assets since adoption of Local Development Plan. All sites' status as key assets for nature conservation</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Nature Conservation Designations (LINC). 	<p>remains in place. Biodiversity Duty under production covering Dundee Local Authority area.</p>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population Totals. - Age Structure. - Life Expectancy. - Deprivation. 	<p>Improving. Annual losses in population until 2006 were stabilised and gradual annual increases recorded since 2008. Population total in 2015 mid-year estimates is 148,210.</p> <p>Improving. The percentage population of age 60 and over is 22.5% in Dundee compared to 24.2% in Scotland.</p> <p>Improving. Trend is for longer life expectancy.</p> <p>Stable. Percentage of population living in 15% worst data zones has remained almost the same since 2012.</p>
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air Quality indicators. - Quality and quantity of green space. - Sports and Physical Activity. - Development of core path network and cycleways. - Levels of Vacant and Derelict Land. - Municipal and Household Waste: 	<p>- see Air Quality below.</p> <p>Stable/ satisfactory. Accessibility and safety of open spaces improving. Safety features built-in to Green Flag assessment criteria for open spaces. Increasing number of open spaces being subjected to Green Flag assessment. Four nationally recognised awards and a fifth under consideration. Ongoing local assessments using same criteria being progressed.</p> <p>Stable. Sports and Physical Activity Strategy being updated and expanded to include strong themes under Play, Active Living, Dance and Sport.</p> <p>Improving. New Core Paths Plan currently under production. Green Circular cycleway network has expanded and improved. Cycle Strategy adopted 2016. Dundee Cycle Map developed and published 2017.</p> <p>Improving. The majority of vacant and derelict land variations arose from housing demolitions and the school development programme.</p> <p>Improving. Recycling and composting levels have risen slightly in recent years. Landfill figures remain very low, owing to the use of Dundee's EfW plant for the majority of disposal requirements.</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. Very high ratio of brownfield to greenfield housing completions has reduced from 95% to 80% over the last 4 years.</p> <p>- see Human Health above.</p> <p>Stable. Existing Local Plan policy has been successful in ensuring treatment of contaminated sites whenever they have come to light. One registered contaminated site in Plan area.</p>

Water	<p>Water Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SUDS). - Water quality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface waters and sewers (rivers, flood plains, run-off etc.). - Coastal (flood defence). 	<p>Stable. Dundee has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the River Tay and 6 watercourses. - 16.5km of coastline. <p>Status of water bodies ranges from poor to good. Strategic water infrastructure issues identified in Scotland River Basin Management Plan 2. Sustainable drainage systems installed as appropriate</p> <p>Improving. No key trends however specific areas of the City are identified as at risk of flooding. Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Flood Risk Strategy and Management Plan developed and supplemented by Dundee Water Environment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Continuing programme of improvements identified. Coastal flood defence scheme proposals being implemented.</p>
Air and Climate Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Air quality Management Areas. - Number of Hotspots. - Road traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mode of travel to work/school - Energy and Heat. 	<p>Stable. Terms of AQMA varied in 2010 to include Particulate Matter (PM10). No new declarations since.</p> <p>Stable. No new 'hotspot' areas.</p> <p>Stable. Combined peak traffic flows' for the City Centre show a steady reduction year by year since 2004 and is back to approximately 1996 levels. Stabilised at 2013.</p> <p>see transport section.</p> <p>Improving. Entire Council housing stock achieved National Home Energy Rating of 5 or over in 2015. A number of individual schemes to generate, capture and reuse heat have been implemented in the City including the award winning Dallfield regeneration project and Olympia leisure facility. The City Council is at present compiling a heat map and the potential for developing heat networks.</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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see Soil and Land. <p>Improving. Assets associated with land, buildings and transport infrastructure significantly improving mainly due to Waterfront programme of improvement and development.</p> <p>Improving. The long history of regeneration area improvements has brought</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education infrastructure. 	<p>substantial and long lasting improvements to the physical infrastructure of community areas.</p> <p>Improving. A programme of school replacements and improvements is ongoing and has resulted in significant investment in the school estate.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed Buildings. - Conservation Areas. - Scheduled Monuments. - Archaeological sites. - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. - Local Geodiversity Sites. 	<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 of 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 and is nearing completion.</p> <p>Improving. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable. 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>Stable. No development has taken place which has negatively affected the local geodiversity sites at Dundee Law and Stannergate Shore.</p>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development proposals towards the western extremity. - Development proposals affecting the riverfront location. - Area of land covered by Open Countryside designation. 	<p>Stable. Development progressing.</p> <p>Improving. Waterfront proposals being implemented. V&A and rail station hotel under development.</p> <p>Stable. 812ha.</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 ecological quality of the water environment.	Effect of Plan on indicators for: a. Flood risk prevention and enhancement. b. control of development within areas at risk of flooding and flood plains. c. Promotion of Sustainable Urban Drainage. d. Ecological quality of the water

		environment 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 d. Potential contribution to development of heat networks.
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 Environmental Report of the MIR has influenced the Proposed Plan.

The Main Issues Report (MIR) identified the main planning issues and possible options for addressing those issues in the lead up to 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 and Historic Environment 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 Environmental Report (MIR Stage).	Impact on development of the Proposed Plan
<i>Economy and Employment Land</i>	
It was recognised that retaining the existing employment land allocations within the Principal, Specialist and General categories would safeguard future provision for employment uses and should be continued.	There were no implications for this approach arising from the environmental assessment.
The potential benefits of pursuing a more flexible policy approach in Blackness were supported	There were no implications for this approach arising from the environmental assessment.
<i>Housing</i>	
<p>The MIR supported continuing with the current brownfield led approach and allocating the greenfield land at Linlathen and Baldragon for release in 2020. In the second five year period of the Plan a managed release of greenfield land to the east and west of the City was supported.</p> <p>It was recognised that this approach requires mitigation measures in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals developed in the east and as a result of the Preferred Option could impact on internationally important nature conservation sites. • The above proposals could also impact on Local Nature Conservation Designations. • Proposals, particularly on brownfield sites should consider Air Quality Supplementary Guidance where appropriate. • Proposals should seek reuse of soil in relation to land developed in the open countryside. • Proposals should ensure that development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and should require flood risk assessment for sites in the open countryside. • All sites identified for development through the Preferred Option should consider potential impact on the water environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These proposals are considered under the HRA. • The database of development site assessments will include reference to the need to protect or enhance natural features important to habitat. • The database of development site assessments should indicate sites requiring consideration of potential air quality issues. • The Proposed Plan includes a presumption against development in the open countryside. • This requirement will be enshrined in Local Development Plan policy. • All sites are assessed for potential impact on the Water Environment through the Dundee Water Environment and Flood Risk Assessment undertaken in support of the Proposed Plan.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development should be promoted in any policies proposals or allocations arising from the Preferred Option. • Potential impact on archaeological sites in the open countryside should be assessed and mitigation proposed on a site by site basis where appropriate. • Measures should be included to reduce the visual impact of development on the open countryside landscape through requirement for a Landscape Assessment as part of any proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing policy in the Proposed Plan supports sustainable development. • The database of development site assessments should indicate sites that should assess archaeological interest. • The visual impact of development on the open countryside will be considered and a Landscape Assessment required on a site by site basis.
Retail.	
<p>In adopting a sequential town centre first approach to assess proposals for uses which generate significant footfall, the ER at MIR stage recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Proposals developed as a result of the Preferred Option which could impact on the River Tay should be considered under Habitats Regulations Appraisal. • Air Quality. Increased visitors to City Centre. Mitigation: promote sustainable travel and infrastructure in the City Centre. Ensure impact on air quality is fully assessed as appropriate and in adherence to Air Quality Supplementary Guidance which should be carried over into the new LDP. • Flood Risk. Mitigation: Ensure Policies and Proposals arising from the Preferred Option are suitably adapted to climate change, do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and adhere to Scottish Planning Policy requirements for the appropriate levels of flood risk probability. • Any future policy or proposal in the new LDP arising from this Preferred Option should require measures to protect the quality of the River Tay from the impact of development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Proposals considered as part of the HRA. • AQ LDP Policy and Supplementary Guidance carried over into new plan. Sustainable transport policies also carried over. • Multiple measures adopted in development of the City Centre and District Centre proposals which fully recognise and are adapted to Flood Risk. • Policy 7 on the location or development of Tourism and Leisure Developments includes: <i>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.</i>

<i>Environment</i>	
<p>The ER recommends that the Proposed Plan ensures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the promotion of ecological approaches to Sustainable Drainage Systems. • and that green infrastructure is designed into development at the outset with the aim of improving connectivity and multi-functionality. • emissions arising from heat production do not result in exceeding legislative air quality limits elsewhere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological approach promoted in existing policy and will be carried over into new Plan. • New Green Networks policy developed for new Plan. • Will be controlled by Air Quality policy.

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 2028. 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 design quality, sustainable economic growth, housing and communities, town centres and shopping, the natural and built environment and infrastructure. 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 overview of 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 a Habitats Regulations Appraisal of the Plan has been 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. Specific policies continue to require explicit protection of Natura sites as a result of recommendations from the previous Plan's Environmental Report.

Where policies could affect biodiversity, special 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 some 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. Supplementary Guidance developed under the existing LDP has been reviewed to update guidance for proposed developments with potential air quality issues.

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, the water environment, control of development and promotion of SUDS are all considered in the LDP policies. Requirements are made to guide development in areas at 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. Proposed development sites have been appraised for their potential contribution to improving the water environment and reducing flood risk. This appraisal is supported and informed by development site assessments and the Dundee Water Environment and Flood Risk Assessment. The latter was developed to provide local interpretation of the requirements of the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Scotland River Basin Management Plan. Information is supplemented by local knowledge of the water environment and proposed development sites are assessed for their potential contribution to achieving the objectives of the relevant plans. The Assessment recommends that Policy 42 Sustainable Drainage Systems is altered to require a minimum of 600mm from flooding below floor level.

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 promotion of Supplementary Guidance to assist in the control of development where ever a negative

impact on 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 heat networks, 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 promote appropriate development within the urban area and the riverscape is being substantially enhanced 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. Entries under column 'K' – Mitigation/Reason' have resulted in changes to the policy wording of the Plan policies where this has been found to be necessary.

10.2.1 City of Design

Policies 1 and 2 will have no significantly negative impacts on any of the SEA Themes. The environmental implications of the policies will however impact positively on many of the environmental objectives and indicators. These include potential benefits to local nature conservation sites and open spaces, reducing vacant land, sustainable development, climate change indicators and regeneration. The policies contribute towards making Dundee an attractive, competitive, vibrant and sustainable City, where more people will choose to live, work, study and visit.

10.2.2 Sustainable Economic Growth

The majority of the Sustainable Economic Growth policies (**Policies 3-8**) 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 3** includes a Principal Economic Development 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 32**.

Protection of the conservation interests came about as a result of the SEA and HRA that was carried out as part of the existing LDP and has been appraised under HRA for the proposed 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 40**, '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 Guidance prepared under the existing LDP has been reviewed and it is proposed that this will be carried over into the new plan..

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 3-5 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. **Proposal 1** will impact positively on vacant and derelict land as it supports the reuse and redevelopment of vacant sites and buildings within the Blackness study area.

Policies 7 and **8** 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.

There will be a neutral effect on SEA objective 3 (d) as **Policies 43** and **44** 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 has produced a strategic water environment and flood risk assessment and is working in partnership with other Local Authorities and Agencies to implement supporting strategies and management plans such as the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Management Strategy and Plan and Scotland River Basin Management Plan. A Flood Risk Assessment will be required for any development in a flood risk area. As a result **Policies 3-6** 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).

Heat networks are supported through **Policy 46** and it is expected that developments within the economic development areas should either connect to existing heat networks or create new networks. This will have a positive impact on SEA objective 7 (d).

In terms of SEA objective 8 the proposals will directly improve the City Centre infrastructure by tackling areas of decline within an historically important area of the City which will contribute to its regeneration.

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 49-52** require that development proposals affecting the Historic Environment will comply with Government Guidance and the Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance. As a result **Polices 3-8** will have a neutral effect. **Proposal 1** could have a positive effect as the proposed framework will encourage the reuse of listed buildings and other buildings within the conservation area.

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. **Polices 3-8** will have a neutral effect on SEA objective 9 (d).

The built environment provides a valuable insight into the evolution of the City's society and culture. It is recognised 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 **Polices 3-8** will have a neutral effect on SEA objective 10 (b and c).

Policy 7 '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.

10.2.3 Quality Housing and Sustainable Communities

The majority of the Quality Housing and Sustainable Communities policies (**Policies 9 - 20**) 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. Some sites contain tree cover and/or open space designations. In these cases appropriate assessments or mitigation measures will be required.

Housing policies 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 9** 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 Guidance was developed for the current Plan and has been updated for the new 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 9-20 will have a positive effect on Resource Indicator 3 (b). New development sites are expected to enhance the green network where appropriate. Masterplans, site planning briefs and development frameworks will also seek to integrate green networks. For example, greenfield sites at the Western Gateway are subject to a masterplan which provides for open space and links to core paths and cycleways.

Policy 9 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). Some loss of soil will occur however this is kept to a minimum through the emphasis on brownfield development.

Policy 9 will have a positive effect on resource Indicator 4 (b) as some brownfield sites are also contaminated land.

The Quality Housing and Sustainable Communities policies may have a negative effect on the water environment and flood risk objectives. The actions and proposals contained within the Tay Estuary Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan together with the Scotland River Basin Management Plan have been enhanced and expanded in the Dundee Water Environment and Flood Risk Assessment which supports the LDP. These contain proposals to improve the quality of the water environment and respond to flood risk. Sites proposed in the LDP have been assessed for their potential contribution to both and enhancement/mitigation measures proposed in the Assessment and Annex 7. A Flood Risk Assessment must be submitted with specific development proposals in identified 'at risk' areas identified in the pLDP and other areas as appropriate (**Policy 36**).

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.

Policies 3, 9, 14, 15, 17 and 19 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 10 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 9 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 10** 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 9-20 will have a positive impact on Resource Indicator 10 (b) in terms of the riverfront landscape. **Policies 9 and 10, 13-15, and 19 and 20** 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.

Appendix 7 assesses all development sites proposed in the pLDP for their potential impact on the environmental objectives and indicators. Where appropriate various measures are proposed which will avoid, reduce, mitigate or adapt to the consequences of development to produce the best environmental outcome. The Appendix is a material consideration which will

be taken into account in the development planning process following adoption of the new Local Development Plan.

10.2.4 Town Centres First

The majority of the town centres and shopping policies (**Policies 21-27**) 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 **Policies 21-27** contribute towards making Dundee an attractive, competitive, vibrant and sustainable City.

Policies 21-22 ((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 the potential relocation of Invergowrie rail station into Dundee offering greater choice and accessibility to sustainable transport modes.

Over time, **Policies 22 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.

In terms of shopping and business locations (**Policies 22- 27**), 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 (**Policy 23**) 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 44** 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 no effect. Historical events of flooding have been recorded with the Scouring Burn watercourse that runs through the City Centre. As indicated above the City Council is working actively to improve the water environment and address flood risk. One of the aims is to determine a pre-emptive approach to flooding. Physical flood protection measures have also been constructed with a storm water tank forming part of the central waterfront infrastructure work and a flood defence wall under construction along the waterfront from Broughty Ferry to the Airport. 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 22 (c), Policy 25, and Policies 26-27** 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 21 and 22, 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 and business 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 49-52** in the Dundee Local Development Plan state that development proposals will be required to comply with government guidance and supplementary planning guidance.

Policy 22 (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.

Policy 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 28 - 53**) assessed in **Annex 4** have a neutral or positive environmental effect in relation to nationally and internationally important habitat and species designations. **Policies 32 and 34** seek to protect such sites and species found in them. **Policy 37** further seeks to protect against unwelcome discharge into waterways connecting with the River Tay and **Policy 38** seeks to improve the water environment. Potential negative effects could include development of, or next to major hazard sites, waste management installation and energy generating facilities such as biomass plants. Protection from the effects of such development will be controlled through **Policies 42, 43 and 45**.

Locally important habitats, species, open space and woodland are specifically protected through **Policies 33, 28 and 35**. Although development of or next to Major Hazard Sites could have a negative impact this will be controlled through **Policy 42**.

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 access to open space and the green network, 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 the green network and green network 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 36, 37 and 38**. 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 45** Energy Generating Facilities which may include biomass referred to earlier. **Policy 29** Outdoor Access and the Dundee Green Network has been included in the pLDP to contribute to green access routes and sustainable transport.

Most policies have positive implications on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change adaptation. These range from developing greenspace and woodland, managing flood risk and drainage systems, air quality, waste management installation, energy generating installations, delivering heat networks as well as low and zero carbon technology and wind turbines. A new **Policy 46** Delivering of Heat Networks has been included to encourage the development of and/or future proofing for a heat network system within the City. 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 49-53 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 Transport and Digital Connectivity.

The policies contained in the Sustainable Transport and Digital Connectivity chapter (policies 54 to 58) are expected to have a neutral or positive impact on the environment and are in line with the Regional (RTS) and Local (LTS) Transport Strategies. It maintains the key objectives set out in the LTS:

- Reducing the need to travel
- Promoting alternative modes of travel
- Restraining the use of the private car.

The policies promote: active travel; sustainable accessibility for new developments and the protection of existing active travel infrastructure; good public transport access; multi-modal transport options; and seeks to avoid measures which could impact negatively on the operation of the transportation network.

A policy for Dundee airport seeks to ensure the safety of that facility whilst a policy on digital connectivity seeks to avoid negative visual effects whilst promoting the benefits of such activities

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. At the MIR Stage of LDP 2 the list of development sites appearing in the current LDP (2014) was updated with new sites added and others dropped. This was circulated to the Key Partners for their consideration and comment. Information gathered was fed into the new Environmental Assessment which accompanies this SEA at Appendix 7. Although most of the sites are the same as previously identified many of these have undergone boundary changes and/or changes to their environmental characteristics. Although no new deletions have occurred as part of this process mitigation measures have been updated to reflect the new environment.

The Dundee Water Environment and Flood Risk Assessment was developed to assist in the Environmental Assessment process drawing heavily on site comments received from SEPA. This is an important part of the update which relates the proposed development sites of LDP 2 to new strategic approaches which have been developed since adoption of the current LDP. These are the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basing Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Management Plan that has been compiled for its implementation together with the second Scotland River Basin Management Plan.

Site Assessments helped to ensure that decisions on individual sites and potential mitigation measures were not taken in isolation but were considered in relation to their impact on a range of environmental, cumulative and strategic effects.

Detailed assessments address revised questions previously set by key agencies with regard to 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. Sites requiring Flood Risk Assessment as recommended by SEPA are identified in the list of sites in the LDP2.

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	Impact of Plan on Direction of Change.
Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	<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 invasive species.</p> <p><i>Key habitats</i> (including fragmentation or enhanced connectivity of):</p> <p>-Local Nature Reserves (LNR) incl. coastal sand dunes.</p> <p>- Local Nature Conservation Designations (LINC)</p>	<p>Stable.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Stable</p> <p>Stable</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No direct change through policy. Influence through Development Management.</p> <p>Positive.</p>
Population	<p>- Population Totals.</p> <p>- Age Structure</p> <p>- Life Expectancy</p> <p>- Deprivation</p>	<p>Stable.</p> <p>Stable.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Stable.</p>	<p>Positive policy influence.</p> <p>Positive policy influence.</p> <p>Positive policy influence.</p> <p>Positive.</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.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Fluctuating.</p> <p>Improving.</p>	<p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p>
Soil and	- Brownfield and greenfield land developed for housing	Stable.	Positive.

Land	<p>in the Plan area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Surface area of vacant and derelict land. -Contamination. 	<p>- see Human Health above.</p> <p>Stable.</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>Stable.</p> <p>Stable.</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. - Education infrastructure. 	<p>- see Soil and Land.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p>	<p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p>

Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed Buildings. - Conservation Areas. - Scheduled Monuments - Archaeological sites - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. 	<p>Stable.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Stable.</p> <p>Stable.</p> <p>Improving.</p>	<p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</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.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Stable.</p> <p>Stable.</p>	<p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>Positive.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p>

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.

Activity	Date
Scoping Report submitted to Gateway	Jun.2015
Publish Draft Environmental Report based on MIR	Jan 2016
Consultation Period	Jan/Feb 2016 - 7 weeks
Publish Environmental Report based on Proposed Plan	May 2017
Consultation Period	Aug/Oct 2017 - 6 weeks
Submit Environmental Report and Advertise	Jan 2018
Publish Adoption Statement	2018

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Protects a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species</i> <i>Gives basis to classify Special Areas of Conservation and to establish a system of protection for European Protected Species”</i></p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora</p> <p>Strategies should ensure the protection of all habitats and species.</p>
- The Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	<p>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 <i>Gives basis to classify Special Protection Areas to protect rare and vulnerable birds</i></p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should not hinder protection, management and control of species of naturally occurring wild birds</p>
Water framework Directive 2000/60/EC	<p>Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments;</p>	<p>Water</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should consider sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and</p>

	Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	droughts
The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC	This Directive has the objective of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and • preventing further such pollution. 	The spatial strategy should not 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 	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

	<p>for waste disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without processes or methods which could harm the environment. • 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. 	<p>the natural and built environment including designated areas, open countryside and the coast.</p>
<p>EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Council Directive 2005/0183/EC Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Council Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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 exceptional quality. It further promotes the cultural significance and social value of all landscapes and not just sites of 'heritage' value. • 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>. 	Consider how the Plan can maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity and landscapes.
European Biodiversity Framework	Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity Emphasises education, training and awareness, research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora The Local Development Plan should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
European Framework on sustainable development 2001	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	All Issues The Local Development Plan should support social progress and respect the local environment
The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	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	Air & Climatic factors The Local Development Plan should ensure sustainable use of natural resources, and the urban environment

National Level PPS

National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (2014)	<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	Promote objectives (and policies) that promote efficient resource use, energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel by

	planning, alternative service delivery and sustainable transport systems).	private car.
Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate Change Programme	It reaffirms local government responsibilities set out in Energy White Paper and implements the Kyoto Protocol, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Include policies that: <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.	Air & Climatic factors
Cleaner Air for Scotland.	Air Quality Strategy to improve local air quality.	The Local Development Plan should improve local air quality
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.	All Issues The Local Development Plan should promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed species from disturbance “reckless” killing, injuring or taking of animals, or sale.	Biodiversity The Local Development Plan should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction
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	Biodiversity, flora & fauna The Local Development Plan

	conservation of biodiversity.	should promote and protect biodiversity
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.	Biodiversity, flora & fauna The Local Development Plan 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 (2015) Flood Maps.	Provides map bases information on all sources of flooding within local authority areas.	The Plan should consider areas at high risk of flooding from all sources and the possible constraints it may have on the spatial strategy when identifying sites 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. 	The plan should not adversely affect habitats and species protected under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives.

	The Habitats Regulations only apply as far as the limit of territorial waters (12 nautical miles from baseline).	
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007	<p>The amended Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplifies the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • 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 	An appropriate assessment will be required where the plan is 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.
Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy. 2011.	<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.
The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's	Is a 25 year strategy, which sets out a vision for the future	The Plan's strategy needs to:

Biodiversity.	<p>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; • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity; • to assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and • 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 Use Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government 2011).	Sets out the Scottish Government agenda for sustainable land use.	Landscape

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.
Zero Waste Plan, 2010	To provide a framework within which Scotland can reduce the amount of waste, which it produces, and to facilitate a move to sustainable waste management.	The Plan should contribute to implementing the strategy, and include policies that promote waste minimisation and reduce the amount of municipal waste going to landfill.
Planning and Heat Guidance Note 2015.	Promotes reduction of energy required in the production of heat, diversification of sources and increasing security of supply.	Air Quality and Climate Factors.
Scottish Executive (2007) Reaching Higher – Building on the Success of Sport 21	<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. 	The Plan should contribute to implementing the strategy.
Scottish Planning Policy, Jun 2014.	<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. 	<p>All Issues</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should pursue sustainable economic development, regeneration and social justice</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constraints and requirements imposed should be necessary and proportionate. • Clear focus on quality 	
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.
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. 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.	Population and Human health The Local Development Plan 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	Cultural heritage, Landscape The Local Development Plan

	environment. Encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues	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
Planning and Waste Management Advice. Scottish Government July 2015	Seeks to ensure the provision of a 'circular economy' to achieve the Zero Waste Plan objectives; providing advice in relation to the consideration of waste during the Development Plan and Development Management processes; and providing links to various sources of waste information i.e. licensed waste infrastructure/waste capacity etc.	Soil, water, air The Local Development Plan should promote integrated waste management and consider all forms of waste from all types of development, as well as waste management infrastructure.
PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	Raise the profile of open space as a planning issue Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces	Landscape, human health The Local Development Plan should promote conservation and environment protection
PAN 75 Transport and Planning	Provides good practice guidance which planning authorities, developers and others should carry out in their policy development, proposal assessment and project delivery. Creates greater awareness of how linkages between	Air, Climatic factors, material asset, biodiversity The Local Development Plan

	<p>planning and transport can be managed. Highlights the roles of different bodies and professions in the process and points to other sources of information.</p>	<p>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. 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 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.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage, Population & human health</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should safeguard safe and high standard design of streets</p>
PAN 78 Inclusive Design	<p>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.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote high standard of design</p>

Regional Level PPS

Tayplan	Regional Planning Policy	
Regional Transport Strategy	<p>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.</p>	
Tay Area Management Plan (2009-2015)	<p>Sets out methods by which SEPA is seeking to protect high quality waters and where necessary implement</p>	

	improvements. Key issues for the River Tay include nutrient enrichment and high levels of nitrates in groundwater, changes to river flow and water levels	
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Local Level PPS

Dundee Local Development Plan 2014- 2018.	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 are developed in consultation with local communities, user groups, land managers and other stakeholders. Drafts are expected in 2008. Their aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connecting residential areas, green-spaces, amenities, other attractions and the wider countryside; 	The plan should support the aims of the Core Paths Plans. The core paths plan has already been subject to strategic environmental assessment and will form supplementary guidance for the Local Development Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 being well integrated in policy and usage terms, encouraging access opportunities for all. 	
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 City, and which help to deliver environmental benefits, economic prosperity, a sustainable future and best value for all citizens and communities in Dundee.	The Dundee Local Development Plan should clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the vision.
Strategic Forest Plan. Dundee City Woodlands 2015-2025	The Plan sets out a strategy for woodlands in Dundee giving survey data, analysis and management proposals.	The Dundee Local Development Plan should seek to protect and enhance Dundee's woodlands
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 invasive species.</p>	<p>- To be assessed in a Habitats Regulations Appraisal.</p> <p>1400 ha of open space:</p> <p>- Open Space audits.</p> <p>- Projects delivered through Woods In and Around Towns programme.</p> <p>- extent of spread.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>- Four management plans produced for the Green Flag award and a fifth under production.</p> <p>- local area audits ongoing</p> <p>- 123 Tree Preservation Orders in place.</p> <p>- 3 non native plant species. Hogweed spreading particularly on R. Dighty and adjacent to rail lines. Japanese Knotweed at the Miley and Templeton Woods.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Complete local audits - target is total coverage of urban area.</p> <p>Maintain and extend as appropriate.</p> <p>Prevent spread and treat areas affected.</p>	<p>Stable. To be assessed in HRA.</p> <p>Improving. Progressing well through the Open Space Strategy.</p> <p>Improving. WIAT grants dependent of government support.</p> <p>Stable. TPO's actively supported through planning process.</p> <p>Worsening.</p> <p>Growing problem.</p>	<p>-Tayside Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Reports;</p> <p>-Local Authority: Planning Application records;</p> <p>-Dundee Environment Strategy</p> <p>-Dundee Single Outcome Agreement.</p> <p>-Dundee Habitats and Species Survey</p> <p>-Dundee Open Space Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>-Forth and Tay East Coast Windfarm Study.</p> <p>-Tree Preservation Orders;</p> <p>-Trees and Woods</p>

<p><i>Key habitats:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Nature Reserves (LNR) incl. coastal sand dunes. - Local Nature Conservation Designations (LINC) 	<p>Most recent data source - Dundee Habitats and Species Survey 2000 and R. Dighty Habitats and Species Survey 2000.</p>	<p>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>Protect, maintain and where possible improve local nature conservation sites. Produce update for Habitats and Species Survey</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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	authority in March 2016.	Dundee City was 63.5% and 63,400 people in employment, with 55,900 employees and 7,300 people self-employed. The employment rate for Scotland during the same period was 72.9%, 9.4% higher than the Dundee City rate.			
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Human Health - Air Quality indicators. - Quality and quantity of greenspace.	see Air Quality below. 1400 ha of open space: - safety measures related to open spaces.	- - maintenance and safety of play areas reviewed and unsafe equipment/ areas removed.	- - reduce the incidence of vandalism in open spaces and maintain and improve safety of play areas.	see Air Quality . Stable/satisfactory but wish to improve.	-Air Quality monitoring and Action Plan databases. -Greenspace inventories. -Surface area of vacant and derelict
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<p>- Development of core path network and cycleways.</p> <p>- Levels of Vacant and Derelict Land.</p> <p>-Municipal Solid Waste</p>	<p>- accessibility of open spaces.</p> <p>Adopted Core Path network. Green Circular cycleway.</p> <p>Land and sites.</p> <p>Arisings. Energy from Waste. Recycled/ Composted</p>	<p>- Green Flag criteria adopted including safety criteria in open space assessments.</p> <p>- Green Flag criteria include accessibility criterion. 4 Parks achieved Green Flag and another under bid process.</p> <p>Plan for maintenance and improvement of Core Paths adopted. Green Circular network expanded.</p> <p>Fluctuating from 219ha spread across 250 sites in 2007 to 204ha spread across 195 sites in 2016.</p> <p>98,268 tonnes</p> <p>45.9%</p>	<p>- continue to apply Green Flag safety criteria.</p> <p>- improve accessibility of open space areas.</p> <p>- Further GF submission made.</p> <p>Continue to develop both Core Paths approach and cycleway development.</p> <p>The majority of vacant and derelict land variations arose from housing demolitions and the school development programme.</p> <p>Recycling and composting: 60% by 2020, 70% by 2025. Landfilled: 5% by 2025</p>	<p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving. Strategy in place to promote further development.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving. Very high levels of Energy generation, recycling and composting with low landfill requirements.</p>	<p>land.</p> <p>- Core Path Network and cycleway development reports.</p> <p>-SEPA Landfill Allowance Scheme annual data.</p> <p>- Dundee City Council Waste Management Department data</p> <p>- Tayside Area Waste Plan.</p> <p>- SEPA Waste Data Digest.</p>
<p>Soil and Land</p> <p>- Brownfield and greenfield land</p>	<p>- Brownfield and greenfield housing</p>	<p>- Very high ratio of brownfield to greenfield</p>	<p>Optimise the ratio of brownfield to greenfield</p>	<p>Stable.</p>	<p>-Geographical Information Systems</p>

<p>developed for housing in the Plan area</p> <p>-Surface area of vacant and derelict land</p> <p>-Contamination.</p>	<p>completions.</p> <p>- see Human Health above</p> <p>- Registered sites and identification of sites through the planning process.</p>	<p>housing completions has reduced from 95% to 80% over the last 4 years.-</p> <p>- 1 registered site in Dundee.</p>	<p>completions over the plan period.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Continue rigorous application of policy in the treatment of contamination.</p>	<p>- see Human Health above</p> <p>Stable. Policy successful in ensuring treatment of contaminated sites.</p>	<p>-Vacant and Derelict Land Survey.</p> <p>-DCC EHTS. Contaminated land surveys</p> <p>-Employment Land Survey</p> <p>-Housing Land Audit</p> <p>-Annual House Site Monitor.</p> <p>-Annual Housing Market Analysis.</p> <p>-Macaulay Institute</p>
<p>Water</p> <p>Water Environment:</p> <p>- Water infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SUDS).</p>	<p>Dundee has:</p> <p>- the River Tay and 6 watercourses.</p> <p>- 16.5km of coastline.</p>	<p>Status of water bodies ranges from poor to good.</p> <p>- Strategic water infrastructure issues identified in Scotland River Basin Management Plan 2. –</p> <p>- Sustainable drainage systems installed as appropriate through the planning application process.</p>	<p>- Improve status of water bodies.</p> <p>- Upgrade Invergowrie pumping station if seeking additional development beyond that proposed at the villages west of the city.</p> <p>- Upgrade Boroughmuir and Grange Road pumping stations in the east of the City if more than the two proposed villages is considered.</p>	<p>Stable.</p>	<p>-River Basin Management Plans</p> <p>- Indicative Flood Map</p> <p>-State of the Dundee Environment.</p> <p>-Habitats and Species Survey.</p> <p>-Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>-Dundee Coastal Study and SEA</p> <p>-Biennial Flood Prevention Reports</p> <p>-Tay Estuary Management Plan.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - surface waters and sewers (rivers, flood plains, run-off etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing and required infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A number of flooding events have occurred in the City since December 2007. There is a history of flood events in the City Centre and elsewhere over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control development in the flood plain; maintain and enhance flood infrastructure and mitigation. - Complete the Waterfront flood defence scheme. - Complete the coastal flood defence scheme. 	<p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEPA, - Scottish Water, - SNH, - Tay Estuary Forum.
<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 increased over time. This trend is likely to continue if unchecked. - Air Quality monitoring data shows increasing pollution at hot spot areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid further variance of AQMA. - Ultimately seek removal of need for AQMA. <p>To reduce all areas of exceedence to comply with Government targets.</p>	<p>Stable.</p> <p>Stable.</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 carbon emissions data -total carbon emissions per Annum (per capita) -data from Dundee Environment Strategy -Department of

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road Transport CO2 emissions - Mode of travel to work/school - Sustainable environment. - Energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic accessing the City Centre via the main routes into the City. Traffic data - per capita CO2 emissions. - Council housing National Home Energy Rating (NHER). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rate of traffic growth since 1996 has generally remained within target levels with an exception in 2004. - Tonnes: 2008 – 7.1 2009 – 6.4 2010 – 6.6 2011 – 5.9 2012 – 6.2 2013 – 5.9 2014 – 5.1 - NHER of 5 for all Council Housing achieved by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic not to increase in the City Centre by 25% by 2021 during the AM and PM peak periods compared to 1996 level. - Ultimate goal is zero carbon. - Aim of Energy Efficiency Standard of 95% for Social Housing by 2019/20. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable. Unknown at this time. Improving. Improving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy and Climate Change. - SEPA - Single Outcome Agreement annual report 2009/10. - Single Outcome Agreement for Dundee 2008-2011 Transportation Division.
<p>Material Assets Material Assets the Plan could affect include:</p>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS, Housing Land Audit; Scottish Vacant and Derelict

<p>-Amount of greenfield and brownfield land developed for housing. -City centre and Central Waterfront assets</p> <p>- community infrastructure</p> <p>-Education Infrastructure (various developments/improvements).</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.</p> <p>- major design quality improvements to the built fabric at several locations</p> <p>- Installation of grid iron road network nearing completion as part of Waterfront.</p> <p>- History of community regeneration area improvements.</p> <p>- Programme of school replacements initiated.</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>- continue with programme through to completion.</p>	<p>- see Soil and Land</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Improving.</p>	<p>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>
<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>- Listed buildings.</p>	<p>- Change of use of listed buildings.</p> <p>- Alterations to listed</p>	<p>- approximately 35 planning applications per year since 2005. GAP in data - quality assessment of the changes which have taken place. - GAP in data - quality</p>	<p>- encourage the reuse of underused and vacant listed buildings.</p> <p>- encourage quality</p>	<p>- Stable.</p> <p>- Stable.</p>	<p>- Data gathered from or on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, FEGs, Public Art, Archaeology, parks etc. - Number of</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation Areas. - Scheduled Monuments. - Archaeological sites - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes - Local Geodiversity Sites 	<p>buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed buildings at risk. - Conservation Area reviews. - Affected by development. - Affected by development. - Affected by development. - sites at Dundee Law and Stannergate shore. 	<p>assessment of the changes which have taken place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 3 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. - Protection work carried out at Stannergate shore in 2002/04 	<p>improvements to listed buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 from inappropriate development. - protect the environment of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes from inappropriate development. - maintain integrity of sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving. - Improving. - Stable. - Stable. - Stable. - Stable. 	<p>Planning Applications for listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and sites of archaeological interest approved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of listed buildings on Buildings at Risk register. - Number of conservation areas with Conservation Area Appraisals. - Number of Facade Enhancement Grant Schemes approved. - Number of Historic Environment Grant Schemes approved. - Historic Scotland; Scottish Natural Heritage.
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<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development proposals towards the western extremity. - Development proposals affecting the riverfront location. - Area of land covered by Open Countryside 	<p>Landscape impact assessments completed.</p> <p>Development proposed for V&A, new railway station and Waterfront.</p> <p>812ha of Open Countryside.</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment was carried out for Western Villages and Western Gateway Strategic Site (economic development area).</p> <p>Waterfront proposals being implemented. V&A and rail station progressing.</p>	<p>Complete development of the villages and Strategic Site.</p> <p>Substantial progression with the Waterfront.</p> <p>-Completion of V&A development.</p>	<p>- Stable.</p> <p>- Improving.</p> <p>- Stable.</p>	<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 GIS
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15.3 Appendix 3. **Table 13. Site Assessments. Key Partners Questions.**

Proposed Plan Environmental Report.

Specific issues to be considered in relation to SEA objectives and indicators.

SEA Objective.	SEA Resource Indicators.	Key Questions.	Partners
1. To conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats	a. Nationally and internationally important habitat and species resource.	1 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Nationally and internationally important habitat and species.	
	b. Locally important habitats, species, open space or woodland resources.	1 b. (i) Will it avoid habitat fragmentation/increase habitat connectivity? (ii) Will it benefit natural heritage in the built environment and open countryside eg improve biodiversity/urban greenspace? (iii) Will it impact on areas of existing native trees, woodlands and hedges?	
2. To improve the quality of life for communities in Dundee.	a. Impact on Population demographics.	2 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Population demographics.	
	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	a. 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,	3 d. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on	

	recycling and diverting waste from landfill.	waste?
4. Protect soil quality, greenfield/prime agricultural land and reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land in the plan area.	a. Ratio of brownfield to greenfield/prime agricultural land developed.	4 a. - Will it involve the release of greenfield sites for development?
	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 ecological quality of the water environment.	a. Flood risk, prevention and 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. Ecological quality of the water environment and contamination.	5 d. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan allocations result in a positive or negative change in status of a water body or significantly affect a designated water body. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations result in pollution (e.g. collection and treatment of waste), diffuse pollution, morphological and physical pressures, 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.
	d. Potential contribution to development of heat networks.	7 d. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations promote heat networks.
8. To protect and promote the material assets of Dundee City.	a. Residential development on greenfield/brownfield land.	8 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Residential development on greenfield/brownfield land.
	b. City centre infrastructure	8 b. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on City centre infrastructure.
	c. Housing stock/regeneration.	8 c. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Housing stock/ regeneration.
	d. Education	8 d. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on Education.

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