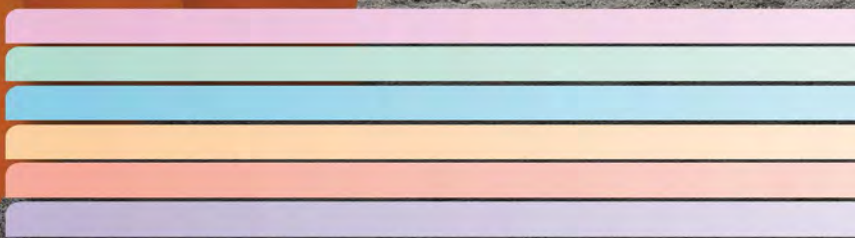


Local Development Plan 2
Environmental Report
Strategic Environmental Assessment



-SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT – COVER NOTE

PART 1

To:

SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

or

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

PART 2

An Environmental Report is attached for:

Dundee Local Development Plan, Draft Main Issues Report.

The Responsible Authority is:

Dundee City Council

PART 3

Contact name

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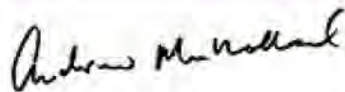
Contact email

andy.mulholland@dundeecity.gov.uk

PART 4

Signature

Date



DATE

Draft Environmental Report of the Dundee Main Issues Report.

CONTENTS		Page
1.	Introduction.	4
1.1	Purpose of this Environmental Report.	4
1.2	Key Facts.	5
1.3	Relationship Between the Proposed Plan and SEA Process...	5 - 6
1.4	SEA Activities to Date.	6
2.	Non-technical Summary of the Environmental Report and Key Stages (incl. consultation timescales and address for comments)	7
2.1	Context.	7
2.2	State of the Dundee Environment.	7 - 8
2.3	Environmental Baseline and Trends.	8
2.4	SEA Objectives, Results of the Assessment and Mitigation.	8 - 9
2.5	Commenting on the contents and findings of the Draft Environmental Report	9
3.	Relationship with Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies.	
4	Appropriate Assessment.	9 - 14
5	TAYplan.	14
6.	State of the Dundee Environment.	14-15
6.1	The Current Environment. Key Facts	15
6.2	Environmental Characteristics, Problems and Evolution in the Absence of the Plan.	16 - 17 17 - 25
6.3	Environmental Baseline and Trends In Relation to the S.E.A. Themes.	
7.	Scope of the Environmental Report.	26 - 29
8.	SEA Objectives.	
9.	The Main Issues, Preferred Options and Alternatives of the MIR.	30
10.	Significant Impacts of the Preferred Options and Alternatives on the SEA Themes.	30 - 31 31 - 36
10.1	Interpretation of the Significant Impacts of the Preferred Options and Alternatives on the SEA Themes.	36 - 37
10.2	Economy and Employment Land.	38
10.3	Housing.	
10.4	Retail	38-39
10.5	Environment.	39-40
11	Mitigation and Enhancement of Significant Environmental Effects.	40
11.1	Economy and Employment Land	40
11.2	Housing	40-41
11.3	Retail.	41
11.4	Environment	41-42
11.6	Mitigation Summary	42-43
12.	How the SEA has influenced the Preferred Options of the Main Issues Report.	43-44
13.	Monitoring.	44-46
14.	Key Dates.	46
15.	Appendixes.	
15.1	Appendix 1. Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies.	46
15.2	Appendix 2. Environmental Baseline and Trends in relation to the SEA Themes.	46 47
15.3	Appendix 3. Assessment of Main Issues Preferred Options.	47-65
15.4	Appendix 4. Site Assessments. Key Partners Questions.	66-76
		77-91
		92-95

1. Introduction.

1.1 Purpose of this Environmental Report.

As part of the preparation of Dundee Local Development Plan Main Issues Report, Dundee City Council is carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). 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 Environment 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.

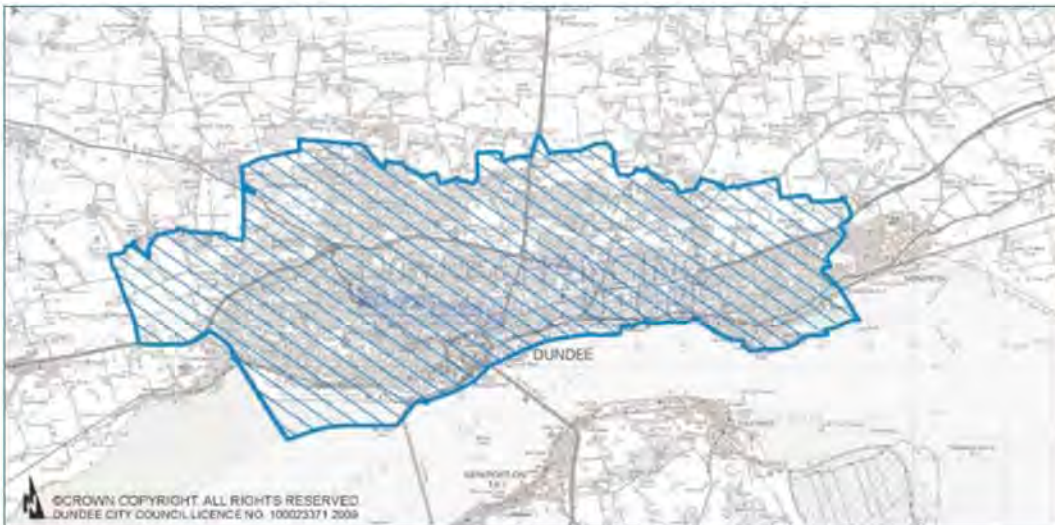
The purpose of this Environmental Report is to:

- provide information on the Dundee City Council Main Issues Report;
- 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.

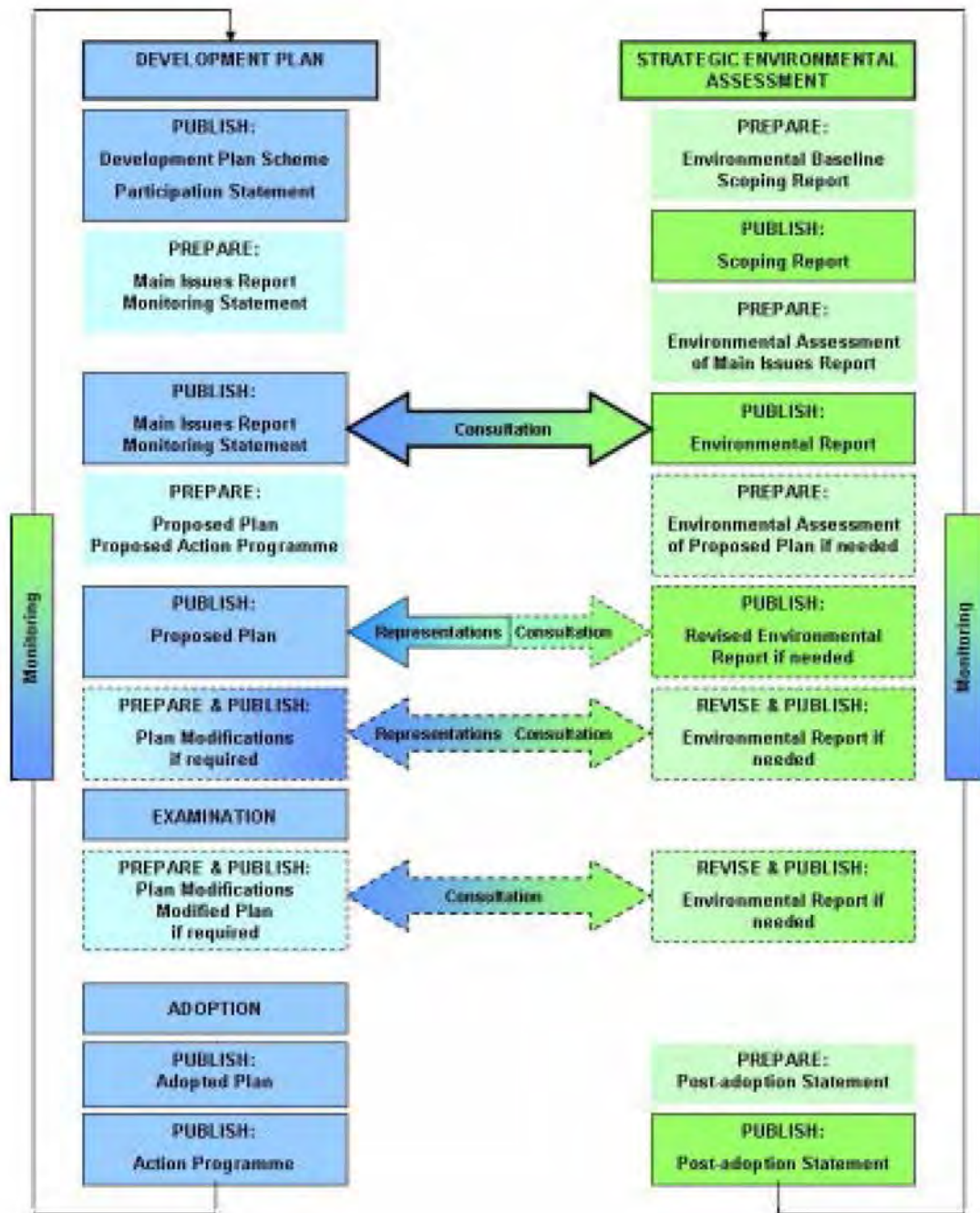
The key facts relating to Dundee City Council Main Issues Report are set out in Table 1 below.

- **Name of Responsible Authority.** Dundee City Council
- **Title of PPS.** Dundee Local Development Plan Main Issues Report.
- **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.** 2019 to 2024.
- **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 (MIR) in support of the MIR.

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

2.1 Context.

The Draft Environmental Report provides an assessment of the contents of the Main Issues Report in terms of the likely environmental effects that can be identified at this stage. 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 Main Issues Report and ultimately the Local Development Plan will be based. Development of this network in terms of extension, alteration, new land use zones and strategic development of the network proposed at any time during the various stages of development of the Plan are subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment. A Habitats Regulations Appraisal which assesses the potential impact of the Plan on National and International Nature Conservation Designations principally associated with the River Tay may be necessary at the Proposed Plan stage. A number of high profile projects such as development of the V&A proposals, off-shore wind farm development and the Dundee Coastal Flood Study were either well underway or were otherwise advancing prior to initiation of the plan making process. The environmental implications of these projects are assessed separately by various means and do not form part of this Environmental Assessment.

2.2 State of the Dundee Environment.

Environmental resources and issues affecting Dundee include the following:

- Dundee has a rich natural heritage resource including internationally important birds and species, a network of locally important nature conservation sites and a valued historic environment. New development should seek to protect and enhance the natural and historic assets of the City.
- The natural environment of the east of Scotland offers significant sustainable economic development opportunities for the City. An appropriate range of high quality economic development sites and premises, roads and transportation infrastructure and services must be provided to take advantage of emerging opportunities.
- Flood risk affects some of the most important areas of the City including the Central Area, Broughty Ferry and the Waterfront. The Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Flood Risk Management Plan and Action Plan are in the process of production and will be taken into account in the Proposed Plan. Meanwhile appropriate measures, infrastructure and facilities should be developed and encouraged where necessary to mitigate or remove the threat from flooding.
- The environment is under pressure from increasing traffic volumes and transportation issues including air quality issues. Action must be taken to promote sustainable access and travel and support air quality improvement initiatives.
- Action must be taken to reduce the City's carbon and energy consumption and promote sustainable development for all forms of development.
- Dundee is a leading centre for the treatment of waste. This can be further enhanced through measures designed to achieve zero waste in the construction and use of sites and premises.

Environmental issues related specifically to the SEA Themes include:

Biodiversity.

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

Population.

Projected increases in population will bring additional demand and pressure on constrained resources and services.

Human Health.

Access to and distribution of quality open space is variable across the City and will at best only remain stable unless enhancement of the open space network continues.

Air quality issues have stabilised however this is at an unacceptable rate of pollution.

Water.

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

Climate Factors.

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

Material Assets.

A potential conflict exists between development, open space and nature conservation.

Cultural Heritage.

There is an ongoing challenge of promoting sympathetic development and reuse of older property while incorporating new carbon reduction technologies and techniques.

Landscape.

Development pressures persist in the open countryside particularly north of Arbroath Road.

2.3 Environmental Baseline and Trends.

The main environmental trends in the Draft Environmental Report generally show: - Biodiversity indicators are stable or improving although invasive species continue a threat.

- Population factors have improved with net in-flow outstripping Tayplan targets however there has been a slight increase in the population living in deprived areas.

- Human Health indicators are variable with some improving and others getting worse. Life expectancy is increasing.

- Soil and land measures remain constant however the level of vacant and derelict land has increased.

- Water variables appear to be generally stable or improving. More information will be available on release of the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Flood Risk Management Plan and completion of the Dundee Flood Risk Strategy.

- Air and Climate Factors are generally stable or improving.

- The Material Assets of the City are improving.

- The Cultural Heritage environment is stable or improving.

- Landscape factors are generally improving.

2.4 SEA Objectives, Results of the Assessment and Mitigation.

SEA Objectives and variables are developed in the Report resulting in 32 relevant Environmental Indicators set against the 10 Themes. The Indicators are assessed against the **12** Preferred Options and **21** Alternatives of the Main Issues Report. This resulted in a total of **1056** individual assessments.

The results of the assessment show that the majority of the Preferred Options in the Main Issues Report have no negatively significant impact on the SEA Themes or Environmental Indicators. Positive impacts on the environment were recorded for **81** assessments associated with the Preferred Options and a further **13** recorded a significant positive impact. Only **13** assessments associated with the Preferred Options recorded negative impacts with another **2** as significantly negative. The significance of the negativity recorded and how to mitigate the effects is discussed in the Report. These results were compared with the performance of each of the Alternative Options to the Preferred Options and assessed against the SEA Indicators in order to gauge whether any of the Alternatives would have a better environmental outcome than the corresponding Preferred Option. This was found to be the case on **2** occasions and the reasons for rejecting these findings are discussed in Section 10.1

The nature of the impact of the Preferred Options on the environment over time, permanence, cumulative impact, secondary impact, synergy and significance of the impact are discussed in Appendix 3 to the Report and mitigation measures proposed. These are summarised at Section 11.

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

The formal consultation period for the Draft Environmental Report will run for 7 weeks from Monday 11th January to midday on Monday 29th February 2016.

All submissions must be received no later than midday on Monday 29th February, 2016. Requests for extensions to this deadline and late submissions cannot be accepted.

Contact:

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

The comments received on the Draft Environmental Report, supported by the outcomes of a programme of consultation events, will help inform the preparation of the proposed Dundee Local Development Plan and final Environmental Report.

It is anticipated that as a result of the consultation, there will be a large volume of information and representations that will need to be considered. Submissions will not therefore be acknowledged unless specifically requested.

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

To avoid confusion and to ensure your comments get full consideration please do not combine comments on the Main Issues Report with that on the Draft Environment 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 to be included in the Local Development Plan. In doing so the aim is to assist in consideration of the implications for the Main Issues Report preferred options and their alternatives.

The full listing of plans, programmes and strategies identified are listed in **Appendix 1**. This describes the purpose of each PPS in more detail.

Each of the Plans, Programmes and Strategies is brought within the scope of the SEA Theme in Table 1 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 4**.

Table 1: Other PPS

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 Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland - The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity. - NPPG: 14 Natural Heritage - 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>Wild birds and their habitats. a/a</p> <p>Conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>Wildlife species and their habitats. Conservation of biological and geological biodiversity. Conserve biodiversity. Protection of European sites for wild birds and biodiversity habitats. Frames species protection regime esp. for European species. Enhance biodiversity, ecosystems and landscapes.</p> <p>Supplement to above.</p> <p>Species, habitats and protected areas. Promote natural environment. Open space provision.</p> <p>Sustainable provision and use of open space</p>

<p>Population</p>	<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>
<p>Human Health</p>	<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 2015). - 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 	<p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste.</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>Sports development.</p> <p>Promote physical activity.</p> <p>Open space provision</p> <p>Population and human health emphasising sports strategies.</p> <p>Sustainable provision and use of open space</p>

	<p>in Scotland 2030.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>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) - NPPG13: Coastal Planning. - SPP - PAN 61 Planning & sustainable urban drainage. - Online Advice on Flood Risk. (Scottish Government June 2015) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tay Area Management Plan (2009-2015). <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dundee Coastal Flood Study 	<p>Sustainable use of surface, coastal and ground water.</p> <p>Flooding and pollution.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>Protection of the water environment.</p> <p>Identifies water bodies at risk and measures for improvement.</p> <p>Protection of areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Groundwater quality and pollution.</p> <p>Coastal protection and biodiversity. Coastal environment. Policy guidance on flooding Implementing SUDS</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Emission Ceilings Directive 2001/81/EC (NECD) - Council Directive 2005/0183/EC Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe 	<p>Air pollution from emissions; air quality.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC National - Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 - Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework, 2009 - Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate Change Programme - National Renewables Infrastructure Plan, 2009. - draft National Renewables Infrastructure Plan Stage 2, 2010 - DTI (2007) Energy white paper: meeting the energy challenge. - Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000). - Planning and Heat Guidance Note 2015. - Cleaner Air for Scotland. Local - Dundee Air Quality Action Plan, - Dundee Environment Strategy 	<p>Climate change targets.</p> <p>Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate Change Programme Renewables.</p> <p>Renewables.</p> <p>Sustainable energy production. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National - Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002) - SPP - Creating Places. - Green Infrastructure: Design and placemaking. - Designing Streets. 	<p>Sustainable development.</p> <p>Design quality.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National - Scottish Executive (2001) A Policy Statement for Scotland Designing Places. - 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. - Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2011. - Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland: Our Place in Time. 2014. - Scottish Planning Policy (SPP- 	<p>Promotes good design.</p> <p>Listed buildings, conservation area, designed landscapes and gardens. Ancient monuments and archaeological areas. Planning guidance.</p> <p>Managing the historic environment. 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 Planning Guidance.</p>

	2014) - Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology. - Planning Advice Note 2/2011. - Planning Advice Note 71.	
Landscape	International - European Landscape Convention (2000) National - 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.	Protect and enhance landscape. The sustainable use of land. Right of access to the countryside. Caring for landscapes.

4. **Appropriate Assessment.**

Appropriate Assessment may be required at the Proposed Plan stage.

5. **TAYplan.**

Tayplan Proposed 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, the accompanying SEA and Action Programme are at an advanced stage of production therefore this section will be revised and updated when the new SDP is approved.

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 arising from the SEA")	Tayplan actions arising from SEA	Tayplan Actions integrated into the LDP Env. Rep.
1 (a)	Assessment of development sites through the Local Development Plans should give consideration to the quality of the agricultural land; its current and future potential use; other factors such as soil, drainage, air and water quality in the area; inclusion or consideration of biodiversity action such as hedgerows etc.	Action integrated into Development Site Assessment and SEA in support of the MIR.
1 (b)	In particular, possible cumulative effects, require further detailed assessment, including: 1. development on the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary in relation to disturbance of birds; 2. coastal development: coastal flooding and predicted sea level rise; 3. River Tay and Loch Leven catchments; and, 4. erosion of landscape quality through piecemeal development	Integrated into SEA in support of the MIR.
2	LDPs should ensure: Greenfield development is used as an opportunity to enhance ecological networks through wildlife corridors, and habitat creation; and, a list of measures appropriate for green infrastructure.	Action integrated into Development Site Assessment and SEA in support of the MIR.
3	Set out criteria for a landscape framework, including an assessment of landscape capacity, and ways to maintain and enhance townscapes, urban fringes and rural character.	Minimal landscape around Dundee however LDP site assessments include landscape capacity estimates. Plan includes a variety of townscape policies.
4	Ensure compliance with statutory duties of the historic environment.	Appropriate policies are included in the existing Plan and will be in its replacement.
General	HRA to be included in Local Development Plan.	Existing HRA to be updated for the new Plan.

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

SEA Theme	Key Facts
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -4.3% of Dundee is covered by woodland across 27 sites. -18% of urban area (1131ha) is designated Open Space. -1 SAC site -1 SPA site -2 SSSI's -1 Ramsar site -3 Local Nature Reserves -32 Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation -Network of Green Access Corridors
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Population at 2014 was 148,260 -Projected population to 2037 is 170,811 -Projected population increase from 2012 to 2037 is 15.6% -% of population aged over 60 is 22.5% -% of population economically active is 70.2% -% of population <16 is 16% -Population density is 2,478 people per sq km i.e. the second most densely populated authority in Scotland (after Glasgow). -Projected number of households is 85,065 by 2037, a 23% increase from 2012. -Gender composition at 2014 Female 52% (76,898) - Male 48% (71,362) -Average Life Expectancy (born 2011-2013) is 75.1 males and 79.7 females.
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -City-wide Air Quality Management Area with hot spots of pollution. -Adopted Core Path network -Adopted Play Strategy -Adopted Sports Pitches and Playing Fields Strategy -Developed cycleway network -Public Open Space: see 'Biodiversity'. -Attainment of Blue Flag status at Broughty Ferry beach -211 ha of Vacant and Derelict Land (3.35% of area) -Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) energy from waste plant in operation.
Soil and Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -6,300 Hectares (approx. 24 square miles) of land within the administrative boundary. -Population density range of land use equates to average of 2,478 persons per square kilometre.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -16.5km of coastline -The main watercourses are: <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;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lochee Burn; • Dens Burn; • Fowlis Burn; and • Liff Burn
Air	<p>-Whole Council Administrative Area declared an Air Quality Management Area.</p> <p>-Main pollutants of concern in Dundee are Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ emissions per capita (2011): 5.96 tons. <p>- The rate of traffic growth since 1996 has generally remained within target levels with an exception in 2004.</p> <p>-Road Transport is the main pollutant Source.</p> <p>-Air Quality Action Plan in place and Air Quality Supplementary Guidance adopted.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>-Coastline characterised by low lying and reclaimed land areas</p> <p>-Flood risk from severe rainfall events and other causes.</p> <p>-Renewable energy potential utilising Dundee Port.</p>
Material Assets	<p>-Housing development ratio between brownfield and greenfield land 2010-15 was 5.5:1.</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>-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 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. Protected species including red squirrel, swift, salmon, brown hare, peregrine falcon and sand martins re 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 River Tay SAC. • spread of invasive non-native species along water courses • effect of other development pressures on habitats and species including international, national and local designated sites and protected species. • existing woodland suffers from an age imbalance in the tree stock. • fragmentation of habitats and networks/wildlife corridors particularly through development pressure 	<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. • the age structure of Dundee's trees may continue to worsen. • decline of biodiversity and associated habitats.
Population	<p>Description of the Environment: The population of Dundee is expected to rise steadily to +15.6% by 2037 (NRS Mid Year Populations Estimates). This is an increase of 0.1% when compared to the 2013 population estimate and continues a steady trend upwards since 2008. Almost 25% of the population are aged 16 to 29, greater than the Scotland</p>	

	<p>average of 18%, and 22.5% are aged 60 and over compared to 24% for Scotland.</p> <p>On average in the period 2011-2013 there was a net inflow of 764 people into Dundee City per year, meaning that more people entered Dundee City (7,146 per year) than left (6,382 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> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 600 1442 875"> <tr> <td data-bbox="352 600 778 875"> <p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population increase. • Increasing number of pensionable persons. </td> <td data-bbox="778 600 1442 875"> <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. </td> </tr> </table>	<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.
<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:</p> <p>The Air Quality Progress Report for 2014 presented the monitoring results for 2013 including Nitrogen Dioxide (NO²), Particulate Matter (PM¹⁰) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO²) monitoring results. The results identify a new potential exceedance area for Nitrogen Dioxide located at West Marketgait near Guthrie Street on the inner ring road.</p> <p>NO² annual mean concentrations throughout the city have shown both increases and decreases since the AQMA was declared in 2006. The greatest increases in pollutant concentrations have been recorded along the city centre bus corridor, the north-west arterial route (A923) and associated access roads, major junctions on the Kingsway, Stannergate roundabout and the inner ring road. Between 2012 and 2013 large decreases (> 4 µg/m³) were recorded at diffusion tubes located at Stannergate roundabout, Forfar Road near the Kingsway, Lochee Road, Rankine Street, and Meadowside. Moderate increases (>2 µg/m³) were recorded at diffusion tubes located in: Whitehall Street; Logie Street; Muirton Road; East Port Roundabout on the inner ring road; Seagate near the bus station; Nethergate and the Kingsway (A90T) near Mains Loan.</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. • 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>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, community aspirations and desires and will not achieve quality improvement. • levels of vacant and derelict land will remain unacceptably high or increase. • Dundee fails to meet the Scottish Government's waste management targets. 		
Soil and Land	<p>Description of the Environment: 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> <table border="1" data-bbox="354 1339 1444 1883"> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 1339 778 1883"> <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. </td> <td data-bbox="778 1339 1444 1883"> <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. </td> </tr> </table>		<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.
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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. A Strategy</p>			

	<p>and Flood Risk Action Plan are currently under production which considers River Flooding, Coastal Flooding, Surface Water Flooding, Sever Flooding, Groundwater Flooding and the potential for other flooding to take place. The recommendations and actions arising will be considered in production of these plans which will have an impact in Dundee.</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.</p> <p>Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems are now a standard feature of new development.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Measures are in place to deal with ground and river water testing and pollution when it arises.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="354 658 1437 898"> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 658 778 898"> <p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased threat of flooding from rising coastal and fluvial water levels. development in floodplains. </td> <td data-bbox="778 658 1437 898"> <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. </td> </tr> </table>	<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.
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Air	<p>Description of the environment:</p> <p>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> <table border="1" data-bbox="354 1104 1437 1473"> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 1104 778 1473"> <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. </td> <td data-bbox="778 1104 1437 1473"> <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. </td> </tr> </table>	<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.
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Climatic Factors	<p>Description of the Environment:</p> <p>Dundee's waterfront location exposes it to potential effects of sea level rise, whilst low lying land, particularly reclaimed land areas, gives exposure to flood risk caused by more severe rainfall events. Effects partly mitigated through Dundee Coastal Study.</p> <p>An increasing emphasis on renewable energies gives rise to a range of issues including resource use, transportation, visual impact, air quality and building design.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Increasing road traffic brings with it rises in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Quality of life in areas of the City is affected by high levels of road traffic</p>		

	<p>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).
<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>Description of the Environment:</p> <p>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. New City wide audit of open space proposed and a new version of the city wide Open Space Strategy is in</p>

	<p>development. 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>Strategic Forest Plan 2015-2020 in place 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 more sustainable modes. • 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>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, cycling and public transport, the car will remain as the dominant method of transport. • 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:</p> <p>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>	
	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archaeological, historic and architectural heritage continues to evolve without appropriate local policy and regulation. 	<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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could lead to the degradation /loss of the historic environment of the City.
Landscape	<p>Description of the Environment: Dundee is one of the most constrained Local Authority areas in Scotland due to its tight administrative boundary. It benefits from little of the surrounding countryside particularly to the north and has limited allocation to the east and west. The River Tay to the south comes hard up against the urban area giving the city its riverfront location. Landscape features are contained primarily within the city itself the most significant of which include Dundee Law and Balgay Hill. Other than around these two features, the landform generally slopes north to south with exposed slopes particularly in the eastern and western extremities. Its major parks and cemeteries are also significant landscape features. Major parks and woodland areas are to be found in the north 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 proposals of the MIR are reflected in **Table 5** below 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. The expected impact of the Main Issues Preferred Options and alternatives on the current status of the environment and direction of change is assessed later in the Report and summarised in **Table 7**.

Table 5 Baseline Summary.

SEA Theme	Relevant Environmental Resource Indicators under each Theme	Status and Direction of Change (Improving / Worsening)
Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National and International important nature conservation sites. - Open space. - Native trees, woodland and hedges. - Spread of non-native invasive species. - <i>Key habitats</i> (including fragmentation or enhanced connectivity of): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Nature Reserves (LNR) incl. coastal sand dunes. • Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). 	<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 will be subject to a Habitats Regulation Appraisal to be carried out at leading up to development of the Proposed Plan.</p> <p>Improving. Area open space assessment and improvement plans progressing well. Strategies for Open Space, Access, Play and Youth Development, Cycle Network and other open space use-types developed and in process of implementation or update.</p> <p>Improving. Tree and Urban Forestry Policy being replaced by Strategic Forest Plan and programme of tree planting projects being developed through Woodlands In and Around Towns.</p> <p>Worsening. Programme of projects to tackle problem in place.</p> <p>Stable. No significant loss of habitat assets since adoption of Local Development Plan. All sites' status as key assets for nature conservation remains in place.</p> <p>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 2007.</p> <p>Stable. The percentage population of working age has remained constant since 2005.</p> <p>Improving. Trend is for longer life expectancy.</p> <p>Worsening. Slight increases in population living within worst 15% Data Zones in Scotland since 2004. Data has to be seen in context of comprehensive, widespread and successful regeneration initiatives with improving deprivation indicators across a large number of issues.</p>
Human Health	<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. - Household Waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sent to landfill. • incinerated at DERL. • recycled or composted. 	<p>- see Air Quality below.</p> <p>Improving. 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.</p> <p>Stable. Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2010-2015 in place and currently being renewed/integrated with Outdoor Play and Youth Strategy. Dundee Pitch Strategy being updated.</p> <p>Improving. Core Paths Plan in place. New Core Paths Plan under production. Green Circular cycleway network has expanded and improved through programmed and opportunistic development projects.</p> <p>Worsening. The majority of recently recorded additional vacant and derelict land increases largely arose from housing demolitions and the school development programme.</p> <p>Improving. Recycling and composting 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. Ratio of greenfield to brownfield housing completions has remained largely constant since 2005.</p> <p>- see Human Health above.</p> <p>Stable. Existing Local Plan policy has been successful in ensuring treatment of contaminated sites whenever they have come to light. One registered contaminated site in Plan area.</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. - Water quality. 	<p>Stable. No key trends however specific areas of the City are identified as at risk of flooding. Programme of maintenance, alleviation, assessment and improvement is regularly carried out.</p> <p>Improving. Coastal flood defence scheme proposals progressing well.</p> <p>Improving. No strategic water infrastructure issues. New storm water retention tank installed at Waterfront area. A second tank was installed at Trades Lane area and a third open water retention basin being installed at the landfall site. All planning applications vetted for SUDS requirements and flood impact assessment requirements.</p> <p>Stable. Inspections and investigations into status of water quality regularly carried out.</p>
Air and Climate Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Air quality Management Areas. - Number of Hotspots. - Road traffic. - 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. Annual mean concentration levels fluctuating with greatest increases around the City Centre bus corridor, n.w.arterial and major junctions on Kingsway.</p> <p>Improving. Combined peak traffic flows' for the City Centre show a steady reduction year by year since 2004 and is back to approximately 1996 levels.</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. Investment has been directed towards improving the housing stock to tackle the poor energy rating of buildings, reduce carbon emissions and reduce fuel poverty. 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. - Community infrastructure. - Education infrastructure. 	<p>- see Soil and Land.</p> <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 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. Consolidation of Broughty Ferry Conservation areas completed in 2015.</p> <p>Stable. No development proposals have been received since adoption of the current Local Plan.</p> <p>Stable. Very few development proposals have been received since adoption of the current Local Plan.</p> <p>Improving. Dundee has three Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Balgay Park, Baxter Park and Camperdown House. The last two have benefited from significant improvement works during the Plan period.</p> <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 under development.</p> <p>Stable. No alterations since the SEA accompanying the current LDP.</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 Main Issues Report could have a significant effect on them.

8. SEA Objectives.

The following SEA Objectives applied to the Local Development Plan Main Issues Report 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

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. The Main Issues, Preferred Options and Alternatives of the MIR.

The Main Issues Report identifies the main planning issues and possible options for the new Plan in addressing those issues. It proposes preferred options base on initial consultations which were previously carried out and supported by the results of monitoring and research exercises. The Preferred Options and Alternatives have been developed from an initial consultation exercise which sought the views of developers, landowners' members of the public and key public agencies; the land use elements of the Community Plan and Local Community Planning Partnership Community Plans; and the results form the initial evidence gathering exercise. 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 further help identify planning issues which may form the focus of the new Local Development Plan. The Main Issues Report gives the full background to its development and gives an explanation of how the preferred options and alternatives were arrived at. The Report can be accessed via Dundee City Council website. All of the preferred options and alternatives are assessed in the Draft Environmental Report for their potential impact on the environment.

The environmental impact of the Preferred Options and Alternatives contained within the Main Issues Report is measured against the SEA Objectives and SEA Resource Indicators listed in **Table 6** and assessed in Section 10 of this Report.

The preferred options and alternatives are as follows.

Economy and Employment Land

Issue 1 Safeguarding Employment Land

Preferred Option

It is proposed that no new allocations for employment land be made in the Local Development Plan.

The existing allocations within the Principal, Specialist and General Employment Areas will be retained and safeguarded for future employment uses and in particular to provide for a broader energy sector.

Alternatives

Option 1 Protect the land within the Strategic Development Areas identified in the Proposed Strategic Development Plan for employment uses but reduce the level of allocations in other Principal and General Economic Development Areas.

Option 2 Maintain all the existing Principal and General Economic Development Areas allocations and identify further locations that could accommodate development associated with the renewables sector and a broader energy sector.

Issue 2 Blackness General Economic Development Area.

Preferred Option

To adopt a more flexible policy designation and prepare a physical and economic regeneration masterplan that promotes the opportunities to develop Blackness as a location for new employment and other complementary uses that would improve the vibrancy and attractiveness of the area.

Alternatives

Option 1: To maintain the current policy designation, restricting uses to Class 4, 5 and 6 only.

Option 2: Remove the policy designation entirely and allow any uses to locate here, subject to usual controls over 'bad neighbour' developments.

Housing

Issue 3 Supply of Land for Housing.

Preferred Option

Continue with the current brownfield led approach and allocate the greenfield land at Linlathen and Baldragon that is currently allocated for release in 2020. In the second five year period of the Plan allow a managed release of greenfield land to the east and west of the City to support the growth of Dundee and to provide flexibility and choice.

Alternatives

Option 1. Continue with the current brownfield led approach and allocate the greenfield land at Linlathen and Baldragon that is currently allocated for release in 2020. In the second five year period of the Plan allow a managed release of greenfield land to the west of the City only to support the growth of Dundee and to provide flexibility and choice.

Option 2 Continue with the current brownfield led approach and allocate the greenfield land at Linlathen and Baldragon that is currently allocated for release in 2020. In the second five

year period of the Plan allow a managed release of greenfield land to the east of the City only to support the growth of Dundee and to provide flexibility and choice.

Option 3 Continue with the current brownfield led approach and allocate the greenfield land at Linlathen and Baldragon that is currently allocated for release in 2020 without further release of greenfield land across the City.

Issue 4 Increasing Housing Density in the District Centres

Preferred Option

To apply the City Centre (Appendix 3) Design of New Housing Standards to planning applications for new build housing and change of use to housing at sites that are within or immediately adjacent to District Centre boundaries, and allow some flexibility to enable innovative approaches to the type and form of housing development.

Alternatives

Option 1 To apply the City Centre (Appendix 3) Design of New Housing Standards to planning applications for the change of use to housing at sites that are either within or immediately adjacent to District Centre boundaries.

Option 2 Continue with the current Appendix 3 Design of New Housing Standards based on the existing area based approach and include text in the LDP to encourage higher density developments in and adjacent to the District Centres.

Issue 5 Promoting Lifetime Communities – meeting the housing needs of older people.

Preferred Option

Amend Policy 9 to positively encourage a wider range of housing types and configurations within mainstream housing, which meet the needs of the elderly and are adaptable for specific needs.

Include the obligation for a Design and Access Statement within Policy 9, which requires developers to justify their approach to the provision of homes for the elderly and adaptability for specific needs.

Provide Supplementary Guidance which demonstrates positive examples of alternative housing types.

Maintain Policy 13 to deal with sheltered accommodation housing proposals.

Alternatives

Option 1 Amend Policy 9 to positively encourage a wider range of housing types and configurations within mainstream housing, which meet the needs of the elderly and are adaptable for specific needs.

Expand the Appendix 3: Design of New Housing standards to require a prescribed number of units for the elderly and specific needs within developments.

Maintain Policy 13 to deal with sheltered accommodation housing proposals.

Option 2: Maintain Policy 9 and 13 while relying on market demands to encourage mainstream housing developers to meet the housing needs of the elderly and those with specific needs.

Shopping

Issue 6 Put Our City Centre and District Centres First

Preferred Option.

Adopt a sequential town centre first approach to assess proposals for uses which generate significant footfall, including retail and commercial leisure uses, offices, community and cultural facilities and, where appropriate, other public buildings such as libraries, and education and healthcare facilities.

Alternatives

Option 1 Maintain the current policy approach which directs new and expanded tourism, leisure, retail and Class 2 – but not class 4 – developments to the City Centre or District Centres via a sequential approach.

Issue 7 Uses Within District Retail Frontages.

Preferred Option

Review the extent of the retail frontages within the District Centres to consider allowing more non-retail uses and update Policy 21 accordingly.

Alternatives

Option 1: To leave the retail frontages within the District Centres as they are designated in the Dundee Local Development Plan 2014 and make no change to Policy 21.

Issue 8 Major Out of Centre Retailing

Preferred Option

To maintain the current policy approach to out of centre retail floorspace with no new sites identified for either convenience or comparison floorspace over and above that proposed at the Bus Depot as an extension to Gallagher Retail Park for retail warehousing in bulky household goods.

Alternatives

Option 1 Designate new out of centre retail locations, or extensions to existing retail locations for additional convenience or comparison goods floorspace.

Issue 9 Goods Range Restrictions.

Preferred Option

Maintain the existing controls over the range of goods sold from the Retail Parks and major food stores.

Alternatives

Option 1 Relax the controls on the existing out of centre retail parks to allow them to widen the range of goods and retailers that could be accommodated.

Environment

Issue 10 Maximising the Benefits of Green Infrastructure.

Preferred Option

Re-emphasise the importance of green infrastructure and green networks across the LDP policies and introduce a new policy requiring developers to provide on-site or off-site provision of new and/or enhanced green infrastructure and access to the green network as identified in the non-statutory planning guidance on The Dundee Green Network and the LDP Action Plan.

The developer will be required to submit a 'Green Infrastructure Design Statement' with a planning application.

Alternatives

Option 1. Maintain the current approach of supporting the integration of green infrastructure and green networks across several Local Development Plan policy areas.

Option 2. As per the preferred option but also introduce a percent for green network enhancement for developments where construction costs are over £1M (as per the current LDP Policy 7 requirement for a percent for art). Developers must then use this funding to support key enhancement projects identified in Supplementary Guidance on Developer Contributions, non-statutory planning guidance on the green network and the LDP Action Plan.

Issue 11 Supporting the Development of Heat Networks

Preferred Option

Require planning applications for significant development within the opportunity areas highlighted on a 'Dundee Heat Network Opportunity Map' to give consideration to create or link into heat networks or include capability to progress towards this at a future date and to evidence this in an Energy Statement.

Alternatives

Option 1 Require all significant development within these opportunity areas to create or link into heat networks or include capability to progress towards this at a future date and to evidence this in an Energy Statement.

Option 2 Maintain the existing LDP approach which supports proposals for locally generated energy including biomass, wind turbines and district heating schemes.

Issue 12 Safeguarding of Waste Management Installations.

Preferred Option

To safeguard existing waste management installations from redevelopment and ensure that the allocation of land on adjacent sites does not compromise waste handling operations.

Alternatives

Option 1 As per the preferred option and allocate sites for new or expanded waste management installations.

Option 2 Maintain the existing LDP approach and do not safeguard existing waste management installations.

10. Significant Impacts of the Preferred Options and Alternatives on the SEA Themes.

The Main Issues Report explains the choice of preferred options and why they are considered preferable to their alternatives. This section considers what the environmental effects are in **Table 7** below for each Preferred Option and Alternative and whether feasible alterations may either lessen any negative impact on the SEA Themes or provide environmental enhancement.

Gauging the effects of the Preferred Options and Alternatives on the Baseline involved predicting whether there could be any impacts and the scale of these impacts on the Environmental Baseline against the SEA Objectives and Indicators.

Key Partners in the SEA process (Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Environmental Partnership Agency and Historic Environment Scotland) requested that particular questions are considered in carrying out the assessment. These have contributed to ascribing scores against each of the SEA Indicators in the table below and may be found at **Appendix 4**. Column headings 1a, 1b, etc. relate to these questions. Some individual SEA Indicators involve more than one aspect of the environment, for example Biodiversity Indicator 1b involves considering whether a particular option would avoid habitat fragmentation, improve the natural environment where biodiversity levels are low and whether there would be an impact on trees or hedges. A judgement on the overall balance of these different aspects has been necessary where there are multiple diverse impacts. Where this has been the case a full explanation is offered in the following section on the different impacts and mitigation measures proposed when required.

SEA Theme/ Indicator	Biodiversity		Population		Human Health				Soil and Land		Water				Air		Climate Factors				Material Assets				Cultural Heritage					Landscape									
	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b	5a	5b	5c	5d	6a	6b	7a	7b	7c	7d	8a	8b	8c	8d	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	10a	10b	10c							
Economy and Employment																																							
Land																																							
Issue 1 Preferred Option	O	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	PP	PP	O	P	O	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	P			
Option 1	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	N	O	O	O	O	O	N	O	N	N	N	O	N	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
Option 2	O	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	P	PP	PP	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P			
Issue 2 Preferred Option.	O	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	O	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	O	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P			
Option 1	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P			
Option 2	O	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	O	P	P	P	P	P	P	O	P	P	P	O	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	P			
Housing																																							
Issue 3 Preferred Option.	N	N	O	P	N	P	P	O	PP	O	O	O	P	N	N	O	P	P	O	P	P	P	PP	O	O	O	O	N	O	N	P	P	P						
Option 1	O	N	O	P	N	P	P	O	PP	O	O	O	P	N	N	O	P	P	O	P	P	P	PP	O	O	O	O	N	O	N	P	P	P						
Option 2	N	N	O	P	N	P	P	O	PP	O	O	O	P	N	N	O	P	P	O	P	P	P	PP	O	O	O	O	N	O	N	P	P	P						
Option 3	N	N	O	P	N	P	P	O	PP	O	O	O	P	N	N	O	P	P	O	P	P	P	PP	O	O	O	O	N	O	N	P	P	P						
Issue 4 Preferred Option.	O	O	O	P	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	N	O	P	P	P	P	P	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P			
Option 1	O	O	O	P	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
Option 2	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
Issue 5 Preferred Option.	O	O	O	PP	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
Option 1	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
Option 2	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
Shopping																																							
Issue 6 Preferred Option.	NN	O	O	P	N	P	P	O	O	P	O	NN	O	N	N	O	P	P	P	P	P	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	P			
Option 1.	NN	O	O	P	N	P	P	O	O	P	O	NN	N	N	N	O	P	P	P	P	P	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	P		
Issue 7 Preferred Option.	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
Option 1	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
Issue 8 Preferred Option.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
Option 1	O	O	O	N	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
Issue 9 Preferred Option.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Option 1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
The Environment																																							
Issue 10 Preferred Option.	P	P	O	P	P	P	O	O	O	O	P	P	P	P	O	P	PP	P	PP	P	O	P	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	P	P		
Option 1	P	P	O	P	P	P	O	O	O	O	P	P	P	P	O	P	P	P	P	O	O	P	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	P	P	
Option 2	P	P	O	P	P	P	O	O	O	O	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	P	P
Issue 11 Preferred Option.	O	O	O	P	N	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	PP	PP	O	PP	O	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Option 1	O	O	O	P	N	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	PP	PP	O	PP	O	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Option 2	O	O	O	P	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	P	O	O	O	P	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Issue 12 Preferred Option.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	PP	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	PP	P	O	PP	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Option 1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	PP	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	PP	P	O	PP	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Option 2	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	

KEY. 'PP' Significant Positive Impact. 'P' Positive Impact. 'O' Little or No Impact. 'NN' Significant Negative Impact. 'N' Negative Impact.

10.1 Interpretation of the Significant Impacts of the Preferred Options and Alternatives on the SEA Themes.

Table 7 lists the 12 issues covered in the Main Issues Report and assesses the Preferred Options and their alternatives over each of the SEA Themes and Indicators. As indicated in the previous section these assessments take into account the Key Partners Questions associated with headings 1a, 1b, 2a etc.

Example

Issue 6 Option 1 (Retail) is:

"Maintain current policy approach which directs new and expanded tourism, leisure, retail and Class 2 – but not class 4 – developments to the City centre or District Centres via a sequential approach."

Given the proximity of the defined City Centre to the River Tay significant impact on the SEA Indicator for Biodiversity (1a), 'nationally and internationally important habitat and species resource,' cannot be ruled out under the precautionary principal. Similarly Indicator (5b), 'control of development within areas at risk of flooding and flood plains,' could potentially be affected through development in the City Centre and has been scored accordingly. A number of other indicators reveal there to be little or no impact from the proposed option e.g. development is not expected to alter the ratio of brownfield to greenfield land. Others may be expected to register a positive impact such as contributing to the aims of sustainable transport (Indicator 7c) and so have been shaded accordingly in the table. Note however that maintaining the current approach to new development of the type covered by Issue 6 is not expected to make a *significant* contribution to sustainable transport and therefore has been classed as 'positive' but not 'significantly positive.'

In most assessments it was considered that there would be little or no effect on SEA environmental indicators. 'Unknown Impact' is not used in scoring as potential environmental impacts include those where it is not known whether there would or would not be an impact on the environment. If the possibility of an impact cannot be ruled out then it is given a score level most appropriate to the potential effect.

A significantly positive environmental outcome could be expected to result from the Preferred Options in 13 of the assessments carried out. A further 81 assessments recorded a positive impact resulting from Preferred Options. Negative impacts were recorded in 13 assessments of the Preferred Options and a further 2 assessments show significantly negative impacts.

10.2 Economy and Employment Land.

Two significantly positive impacts were recorded in relation to Main Issue 1. The Preferred Option seeks to provide for the renewables sector and a broader energy sector and so contribute to sustainable development and construction. The view was also taken that other positive impacts could have an effect on communities, vacant and derelict land, treatment of

contamination, provision of SUDS, improved access to work or school, promotion of heat networks, material assets and landscape.

No potentially negative impacts are expected to result from the Preferred Option unlike Option 1 which is associated with a number of negative impacts. Option 2 also manages to avoid negative impacts but also offers fewer benefits than the Preferred Option.

Positive environmental improvements were recorded for Main Issue 2: Blackness General Economic Development Area in relation to communities, vacant and derelict land, contamination, SUDS, transport, energy, sustainable development, heat networks, material assets listed buildings, and landscape. Negative impacts could affect air quality as the area lies close to pollution hot spots but not significantly. Option 1 would avoid any impact on air quality but would be a poorer choice in terms of many of the other potential benefits inherent in the Preferred Option. Option 2 offers no more than the Preferred Option.

10.3 Housing.

Two significantly positive impacts were recorded in relation to Main Issue 3: Supply of Land for Housing. The Preferred Option seeks to build on the current housing strategy by supporting the sustainable reuse of brownfield sites for housing and also allow for the significant greenfield land that has recently been approved at the Western Gateway to progress. An increased range of housing sites would be enabled by releasing the current greenfield site allocations on adoption of the new Plan.

The preferred option would also allow for a managed approach to the release of greenfield land during the second five year period of the Plan, providing a wider choice in terms of house type, location and certainty on the strategy for future housing growth within the City

Given the above the Preferred Option should produce significantly positive results for the environment in terms of maintaining the balance between greenfield and brownfield development. Prioritising brownfield development should produce similar results in relation to community and area regeneration. Further positive results were recorded for the impact on communities, access, vacant and derelict land, SUDS, energy efficiency, heat networks and sustainability. City Centre infrastructure, riverscape and cityscape will also benefit positively.

Negative impacts were recorded for local and national nature conservation designations, air quality, the water environment, archaeological sites and the countryside.

All of the above impacts are repeated for the three alternative options. The only exception is Option 1 with regard to potential impact on internationally important nature conservation sites. This arises because the open countryside site to the east of the City is excluded from this option. Mitigation of the potential impact is considered in the following section.

Main Issue 4: Increasing Housing Density in the District Centres has positive benefits for communities, energy efficiency, heat networks, sustainability, generation and cityscape. Negative impacts were recorded for air quality.

Fewer benefits are recorded for either of the alternative options. Option 2 does avoid negative impacts on air quality. Mitigation of the potential impact on air quality produced by the Preferred Option is considered in the following section.

Main Issue 5: Promoting Lifetime Communities – meeting the housing needs of older people would meet the requirements of the Scottish Government and the Strategic Development Plan by significantly increasing the provision of housing for the elderly and those with special needs and supporting the Lifetime Communities approach. The Preferred Option should produce more significant benefits in relation to the impact on communities than the alternative Options. No negative impacts are expected for either option.

10.4 Retail.

Two significantly negative impacts were recorded in relation to Main Issue 6: "Adopt a sequential town centre first approach when assessing proposals for uses which generate significant footfall and are appropriate to town centre locations. This includes retail and commercial/leisure uses, offices (Class 2 and 4), community and cultural facilities and, where appropriate, other public buildings such as libraries, and education and healthcare facilities." SEA Themes affected are 'Biodiversity' where the objective is to conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats and 'Water' which promotes: "control of development within areas at risk of flooding and flood plains." The potential for significant negative impact lies in relation to construction activity or increased visitor numbers at or near the River Tay. Similar considerations however applied to Option 1 of Issue 6.

No significantly negative or significantly positive effects were recorded for Issues 7, 8 or 9. With regard to the former, environmental impacts of the alternative options were viewed as the same or similar. The Alternative Option for Issue 8 recorded negative impacts with regard to communities and air quality whereas the preferred option did not. No impacts were recorded for Issue 9.

10.5 Environment.

As may be expected there were no significantly negative impacts arising from the preferred or alternative options as these options were designed to improve the environment. The potential for conflict between different environmental objectives might be expected e.g. improving the City's material assets versus impact on air quality. This did not materialise however due to the subject matter that formed the content of the preferred and alternative options.

There are many examples of positive environmental impacts arising from the various options, 8 of which were recorded as significantly positive. Only one negative impact was recorded against the Preferred Option: "Develop heat network opportunity map for inclusion in the Proposed Plan identifying key opportunity area zones and energy corridors. Require major applications within these areas to set out how the development will link into the network and produce an 'energy statement.'" This relates to potential impact on air quality arising from some types of heat production technology.

11 Mitigation and Enhancement of Significant Environmental Effects.

The significant environmental effects of the Preferred Options are further evaluated in the assessments in **Appendix 3 Table 8** columns **d** to **g** taking into account the environmental resources which underlie the Indicators listed in the second column of **Table 5**.

Mitigation measures to be considered against each of the Preferred Options in preparation of the Proposed Plan are suggested by column **h** (supported by column **g**). These measures are discussed in greater detail in the following sections and recognise the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate). Any proposed changes to the Plan as a result of the SEA should be identified.

11.1 Economy and Employment Land

The Preferred Option in Main Issue 1 meets the requirements of the Scottish Government and the Strategic Development Plan. It also retains the potential to accommodate general employment needs and provide a range of locations and quality of sites to meet the potential needs of the off-shore renewables sector and broader energy sector within an existing portfolio of employment land allocations.

The Preferred Option in Main Issue 2 has the potential to attract investment to the Blackness EDA, improving the appearance and attractiveness of the General Economic Development Area as a place to invest and do business. It would also encourage the redevelopment and reuse of vacant land and buildings.

No mitigation measures have been identified as being necessary in relation to potential policies to be formulated in the Proposed Plan as a result of the above Preferred Options.

11,2 Housing

The Preferred Option in Main Issue 3 would support the sustainable reuse of brownfield sites for housing and would also allow for a release of greenfield land to allow for a greater range of housing choice across the City.

Mitigation measures in relation to the Preferred Option include:

- Proposals developed in the east and as a result of the Preferred Option could impact on internationally important nature conservation sites. Proposals should be considered under Habitats Regulations Appraisal.
- The above proposals could also impact on locally important nature conservation sites. Proposals should ensure that sites are assessed for/protect or enhance natural features important to habitat.
- 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.
- 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.

The Preferred Option in Main Issue 4 would encourage an increased housing density to support and increase footfall within District Centres. An innovative approach that enables housing in these locations would be encouraged and where appropriately justified proposals for housing development would not always have to adhere to the requirements of Appendix 3 of the LDP in terms of garden ground, parking, floor size etc.

Mitigation measures in relation to the Preferred Option include:

- The impact of development arising through the Preferred Option should consider Air Quality Supplementary Guidance where appropriate.

No mitigation measures have been identified as a result of the Preferred Option in Main Issue 5.

11.3 Retail.

The Preferred Option of Main Issue 6 is in line with the Government's guidance in Scottish Planning Policy and Tayplan Policy 5. In the current economic climate there is likely to be only limited potential growth in retail expenditure. The impact of economic downturn will continue to put pressure on the viability of existing retailers. It is considered important to direct what available expenditure and investment there is to the City Centre including the Central Waterfront. This will help maintain and develop its vitality and viability in its role as the Regional Shopping Centre. The Preferred Option will also assist in delivering a more sustainable approach to providing retail goods and services by building on the locational advantages of the City Centre and existing public transport provision.

Environmental assessment of the Preferred Option records little or no impact on the environment for most of the environmental Indicators. Positive impacts are recorded in relation to:

- Communities and access. Vibrant, healthy and sustainable City and local centres are central to community life.
- Vacant, derelict and contaminated land. Substantial development of the Waterfront will bring much vacant and derelict land back into productive use.

- Energy efficiency, heat networks, sustainable development and transport, all of which will be promoted through new development particularly at the Waterfront.
- City Centre Infrastructure, Cityscape and Riverfront landscape will also be enhanced through new development.

Negative potential impacts and mitigation measures proposed were recorded in relation to:

- International and National nature conservation designations. Mitigation: Policies and Proposals developed as a result of the Preferred Option 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.

Main Issue 7 Preferred Option advocates a review of the District Shopping Centre boundaries which would meet the requirements of the Scottish Government and the Strategic Development Plan. Allowing other footfall generating uses to occupy retail frontages will help maintain and develop the vitality and viability of the District Centres and their role within the network of centres.

Other than some benefit to the community, the environmental assessment of the Preferred Option records little or no impact on the environment for all of the environmental Indicators.

No mitigation measures required.

Main Issue 8 Preferred Option would meet the requirements of the Scottish Government and the Strategic Development Plan. The capacity identified in the Dundee Retail Study 2015 for further comparison retailing will be directed to existing retail commitments and allocations.

Environmental assessment of the Preferred Option records little or no impact on the environment for all of the environmental Indicators.

No mitigation measures required.

Main Issue 9 Preferred Option would meet the requirements of the Scottish Government and the Strategic Development Plan. The maintenance of the range of goods controls at the Retail Parks and major food stores will ensure that retailers, expenditure and footfall are not lost from the City Centre to out of centre locations, and to give confidence to developers of the proposed Overgate extension.

Environmental assessment of the Preferred Option records little or no impact on the environment for all of the environmental Indicators.

No mitigation measures required.

11.4 Environment

The Preferred Option of Main Issue 10 promotes green infrastructure, development of a new policy supporting the Green Networks non-statutory Planning Guidance and the introduction of development contributions to expand and enhance the green network. Environmental assessment of the Preferred Option predicts that most of the environmental Indicators record a positive or significantly positive impact on the environment. These include: increasing the opportunities for flora and fauna; contribution to more sustainable sources of energy production; reuse of waste; improved air quality; and, sustainable travel and health. It is recommended that the Preferred Option if taken through to Proposed Plan stage recognises the value of ecological approaches to the provision of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

Development of Heat Networks through Preferred Option 11 encourages production of a heat network, potential heat network map, zoning, energy corridors and submission of an energy statement in major applications. Environmental Indicators record positive or significantly positive effects in relation to: communities; waste; energy efficiency and renewable energy; sustainable development; development of heat networks/ City Centre infrastructure; regeneration and education. Negative environmental implications could potentially occur in relation to air quality legislative limits. It is recommended that any new policy for Heat Networks ensures that emissions arising from heat production are within legislative limits.

Safeguarding waste management installations as per Preferred Option 12 would meet the requirements of the Scottish Government and the Strategic Development Plan by maintaining capacity in the existing waste management network. Although there is little difference between the Preferred Option and Alternative 1 it is considered that it is not necessary to allocate additional sites given the significant capacity within the existing network.

All of the Preferred Options in the Environment chapter have been specifically developed to improve the environment and enable the transition to a low carbon environment and adapt to climate change. Almost all other Preferred Options in the Main Issues Report similarly support this outcome.

11.6 Mitigation Summary.

Preferred Option	Mitigation Measures Proposed
Issue 1	- None identified.
Issue 2	- None identified.
Issue 3	<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. Proposals should be considered under Habitats Regulations Appraisal. The above proposals could also impact on locally important nature conservation sites. Proposals should ensure that sites are assessed for/protect or enhance natural features important to habitat.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
Issue 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of development arising through the Preferred Option should consider Air Quality Supplementary Guidance where appropriate.
Issue 5	None Identified.
Issue 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International and National nature conservation designations. Mitigation: Policies and Proposals developed as a result of the Preferred Option 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.
Issue 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Identified
Issue 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Identified
Issue 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Identified
Issue 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the promotion of ecological approaches to

	<p>SUDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure green infrastructure is designed into development at the outset with the aim of improving connectivity and multi-functionality.
Issue 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that emissions arising from heat production do not result in exceeding legislative air quality limits elsewhere..
Issue 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None Identified

12. How the SEA has influenced the Preferred Options of the Main Issues Report.

The Main Issue Report Development Site Information document assesses potential development sites within the Council area. This has been underpinned through the SEA which has assisted in identifying the most appropriate locations for development in terms of potential impacts on the environment. In this way the environmental principles contained within the SEA itself have been integrated into development of the Main Issues Report. The site assessments and results contained within the Draft Environmental Report were part of this process and helped to ensure that decisions on individual sites are not taken in isolation but consider a range of planning considerations and the cumulative effects of development.

The Draft Environmental Report has shown that the Preferred Options are the preferred environmental choice at this stage. How these Options are developed into proposed policy however will be crucially important for the environmental integrity of the future plan. Analysis of the Options in this report has generated a wide number of considerations detailed in the previous section which will be taken into account in development of the Proposed Plan.

13. Monitoring.

A framework for monitoring ongoing environmental effects arising from the plan is integrated within the wider monitoring framework developed under LDP1. This framework includes a range of monitoring mechanisms and methods by which the sustainability performance of the plan can be recorded. All of the monitoring mechanisms will be extended over the new LDP timeframe. A summary of the various monitors applied can be found in the Monitoring Statement.

The Main Issues Report, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Monitoring Statement are scheduled for consultation from January to February, 2016.

14. Key Dates.

Activity	Date
Scoping Report submitted to Gateway.	Jun. 2015.
Publish Draft Environmental Report based on MIR.	January, 2016.
Consultation Period.	January - February, 2016 – 7 weeks.
Publish Environmental Report	December 2016.

based on Proposed Plan.	
Consultation Period.	Early 2017 - 8 weeks.
Submit Environmental Report and Advertise.	December 2017.
Publish Adoption Statement.	December 2018.

15. Appendixes.

15.1 Appendix 1

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

International Level PPS

Name of PPS	Requirements of PPS	
European Framework on sustainable development 2001		
The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	Protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the EC Gives basis to classify Special Protection Areas to protect rare and vulnerable birds Gives basis to classify Special Areas of Conservation and European Protected Species.	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Strategies should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
- The Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds; Seeks to preserve habitats for naturally occurring, rare and migratory species	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora The Local Development Plan should not hinder protection, management and control of species of naturally occurring wild birds
Water framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	Water The Local Development Plan should consider sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts
The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC	This Directive has the objective of: <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	The Plan should identify suitable locations for large-scale waste management facilities to meet the Directive (and Landfill Directive and Area Waste Plan) whilst safeguarding the natural and built environment including designated areas, open countryside and the

	<p>(Scotland) Regulations 2000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the planning system to provide policies and sites for waste disposal. • Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health 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. 	coast.
EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	The revised EU Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (Directive 2008/98/EC) establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste in the European Union. The revised WFD lays down a number of requirements in relation to waste management and planning. These include the requirement that Member States take appropriate measures to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and of installations for the recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from private households. The revised WFD also requires Member States to produce a National Waste Management Plan or Plans.	The plan has a role in implementing key aspects of the Directive. This includes the provision of guidance and direction on the siting of new waste management infrastructure.
Council Directive 2005/0183/EC Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	Defines and establishes objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole	Although the Plan is not the tool to implement this Directive, it should reflect the purpose of the Directive and propose sites for development and strategic objectives that will improve air quality in the city
Council Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment	Tackles the increasing waste stream of electrical and electronic equipment and complements European Union measures on landfill and incineration of waste. It promotes the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment.	Although the Plan is not the tool to implement this Directive it should reflect the needs of the Directive by ensuring there is adequate infrastructure to recycle and dispose of electronic equipment.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages sustainable management, protection, and enhancement of all landscapes and not solely just areas of 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	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and flora</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</p>
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	<p>All Issues</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should support social progress and respect the local environment</p>
The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	Promotes Clean Air for Europe (CAFÉ); Supports sustainable use of pesticides, conservation of the maritime environment Favours soil protection, waste prevention and recycling as well as sustainable use of natural resources, and the urban environment	<p>Air & Climatic factors</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should ensure sustainable use of natural resources, and the urban environment</p>

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 planning, alternative service delivery and sustainable transport systems).	Promote objectives (and policies) that promote efficient resource use, energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel by private car.
Changing Our Ways: Scottish Climate 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.	<p>Include policies that:</p> <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)	<p>Supports building, enhancing, managing and maintaining of transport services infrastructure and networks</p> <p>Promote social inclusion; protect our environment and improve health</p> <p>Improve safety of journeys</p> <p>Improve integration by making journey planning and ticketing easier and working to ensure smooth connection between different forms of transport.</p>	<p>All Issues</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale.	<p>Biodiversity</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction</p>
The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	<p>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.</p> <p>Places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, flora & fauna</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote and protect biodiversity</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	Seeks to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.	<p>Biodiversity, flora & fauna</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote biodiversity</p>
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 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

	<p>the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment. 	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. <p>The Habitats Regulations only apply as far as the limit of territorial waters (12 nautical miles from baseline).</p>	The plan should not adversely affect habitats and species protected under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) 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 Biodiversity.	<p>Is a 25 year strategy, which sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look at the bigger picture: reconnecting and extending habitats and reducing barriers; • think in terms of landscapes and ecosystems (not just in terms of species and habitats), which it says can be better delivered through strategic planning; and • encourage more engagement with people in biodiversity conservation. 	<p>The Plan's strategy needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity; • to assist in reversing the decline of important species 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 	Promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.

	<p>natural processes and their biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
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. • Constraints and requirements imposed should be necessary and proportionate. • Clear focus on quality 	<p>All Issues</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should pursue sustainable economic development, regeneration and social justice</p>
NPPG 5: Archaeology and Planning	To ensure that archaeological remains are preserved in situ and within an appropriate setting, while recognising that not all archaeological remains are equally important.	The Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the NPPG and protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.
NPPG13: Coastal Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between the developed, undeveloped and isolated coast. • To protect the coastal environment. • Indicate priority locations for investment in enhancement and regeneration. • Set out the criteria new development will have to have regard to in terms of the risk from flooding and erosion, and areas of natural and cultural importance. 	The Local Development Plan should avoid damage to coastal areas, and manage uses that require coastal locations in an environmentally sensitive manner.
NPPG: 14 Natural Heritage	Aims to secure the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage and seeks to protect species or habitats; designated sites; the wider natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas; landscape heritage while	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should protect species or habitats and safeguard and</p>

	<p>safeguarding areas which have value for the enjoyment of the natural heritage</p> <p>Includes all National Scenic Areas, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves and National Parks as natural heritage designations of national importance</p> <p>Seeks protection for species and habitats identified as priorities in Local Biodiversity Action Plans consistent with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>It also seeks to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats</p>	enhance the wider natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas
NPPG18: Planning and the Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate the main elements of the historic environment of relevance for strategic planning purposes. Set out general policies for their protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Identify priority locations where an integrated approach to the protection, conservation and positive management of the historic environment should be pursued 	The Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the NPPG (e.g. encouraging the preservation and continued use of the built heritage).
SPP 20 Role of Architecture and Design Scotland.	<p>Seeks to encourage working with local authorities, the development industry and others to achieve improvements in the design and quality of all development, wherever it takes place.</p> <p>Ensures that any form of development has the potential to become the conservation areas and listed buildings of the future, and valued by the communities that use them.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>The Local Development Plan should promote good design</p>
Scottish Landscape Forum' (2007) Scotland's living landscapes	The Scottish Landscape Forum has published a report entitled <i>Scotland's Living Landscapes – places for people</i> . It considers how to promote good management of all landscapes, to secure benefits for all. It provides seven key recommendations to the Scottish Government and other public bodies as first steps to delivering better care for Scottish landscapes. This includes preparing a European Landscape Convention action plan.	Consider how the Plan can maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity and landscapes.
Scottish Historic Environment Policies (SHEP) No 1 The Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the overarching policy statement for the historic environment. It provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. They are intended to sit alongside and complement the Scottish Planning Policy series and other relevant Ministerial policy documents. 	The Plan should take account of the vision statements in the SHEP by managing the historic environment in a sustainable way.
SHEP No 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out Scottish Ministers' policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments. 	The Plan should take account of the archaeological issues in the SHEP (e.g. by considering strategies that protect and enhance the archaeological remains and ensure that they are not needlessly damaged or destroyed).
SHEP No 3. Gardens and Designed Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out Scottish Ministers' policies for gardens and designed landscapes in respect of their identification and protection, the management of change, and how Historic Environment Scotland will implement these policies. 	The Plan should take account of the archaeological issues in the SHEP (e.g. by considering strategies have careful regard to the specific qualities, character and integrity of gardens and designed landscapes.
Passed to the Future (Historic Environment Scotland Policy)	<p>Sets out for the Scottish Executive's policy for sustainable management of Scotland's historic environment through four broad principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the value of historic features, which can make a positive contribution to modern society and quality of life. Good stewardship of the historic environment, having regard to its capacity for change. Assessing impact to the historic environment, otherwise follow the precautionary principle. 	Ensure that the management of the historic environment is considered at the strategic level.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working together to ensure that the management of the historic environment is considered at the same time as other needs. 	
Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	The Memorandum provides a comprehensive guide to the 1997 planning legislation and offers clear guidance for applicants and planning officers to determine whether they are following the principles of listing and its policies and achieving what is best for the site.	The Plan should ensure that its objectives take account of the principles of listing and the policies to protect the historic environment in the Memorandum.
Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. 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 environment. Encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues	Cultural heritage, Landscape The Local Development Plan should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.
PAN 61 Planning & sustainable urban drainage	Describes how the planning system has a central co-ordinating role in getting SUDS accepted as a normal part of the development process. In implementing SUDS on the ground, planners are central in the development control process, from pre-application discussions through to decisions, in bringing together the parties and guiding them to solutions which can make a significant contribution to sustainable development	Water & Soil The Local Development Plan should consider the role of sustainable urban drainage
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 planning and transport can be managed. Highlights the roles of different bodies and professions in the process and points to other sources of information.	Air, Climatic factors, material asset, biodiversity The Local Development Plan should promote the use of existing transportation networks and develop new cycling and walking alternatives.
PAN 76 New Residential Streets.	Aims at creating attractive, safe residential environments, which reflect the needs of people, rather than cars.	Cultural heritage, Population & human health

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

Regional Level PPS

Regional Transport Strategy	Sets the long-term framework to improve the transport network in the Dundee City area. The RTS covers a period of between 10-15 years from 2007.	
Tay Area Management Plan (2009-2015)	Sets out methods by which SEPA is seeking to protect high quality waters and where necessary implement improvements. Key issues for the River Tay include nutrient enrichment and high levels of nitrates in groundwater, changes to river flow and water levels	

Local Level PPS

Dundee Local 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	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

	<p>2008. Their aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connecting residential areas, green-spaces, amenities, other attractions and the wider countryside; • forming a basic, safe framework for outdoor recreation and sustainable and active travel; • assisting people to lead healthier lifestyles; • promoting environmental protection and foster the development of a more sustainable city; and <p>being well integrated in policy and usage terms, encouraging access opportunities for all.</p>	
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.
Dundee Environment Strategy	<p>The Strategy identifies eight themes to be taken forward by each of the partners involved in the Partnership area. These include expected progress on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change • energy • transport • waste • pollution ▪ natural environment ▪ built environment, and • education and environmental responsibility 	The Local Development Plan should clearly demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving progress on all relevant themes.

15.2 Appendix 2. 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><i>Key habitats:</i></p> <p>- Local Nature Reserves (LNR) incl. coastal sand dunes.</p> <p>-Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)</p>	<p>- To be assessed in a Habitats Regulations Appraisal.</p> <p>1400 ha of open space:</p> <p>- Number of Open Space audits as of September 2015.</p> <p>- Green flags achieved.</p> <p>- Projects delivered through Woods In and Around Towns or similar programmes.</p> <p>- Tree Preservation Orders.</p> <p>- number of species.</p> <p>- extent of spread.</p> <p>Most recent data source for both- Dundee Habitats and Species Survey 2000 and R. Dighty Habitats and Species Survey 2000.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>- 9 Greenspace audits complete to 2014.</p> <p>- Producing four management plans for the Green Flag award.</p> <p>- Three projects delivered since 2013 incl. Forest Plan.</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. 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>-</p> <p>- 20 parks and open spaces under review using Green Flag Criteria.</p> <p>- Additional three management plans under production.</p> <p>- Four Woodland Management Plans deliver grant aided woodland management.</p> <p>- Maintain and extend as appropriate.</p> <p>Prevent spread and treat areas affected.</p> <p>Protect, maintain and where possible improve local nature conservation sites.</p>	<p>To be assessed in HRA.</p> <p>- Improving. Progressing well through the Open Space Strategy.</p> <p>- Improving. Progressing well through the Open Space Strategy.</p> <p>- Improving. WIAT grants dependent of government support.</p> <p>- Stable. TPO's actively supported through planning process.</p> <p>Worsening. Growing problem.</p> <p>Stable. All sites' status as key assets for nature conservation remains in place.</p>	<p>-Local Authority: Planning Application records;</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 In Greenspace Action Plan;</p> <p>-Tree Policy Monitoring.</p> <p>- SNH</p> <p>- SEPA</p> <p>- RSPB</p>

<p>Population - Population Totals.</p>	<p>148,260 in 2014.</p>	<p>- Projected population increase from 2012 to 2037 is 15.6% - Population density is 2,478 people per sq km</p>	<p>The Tayplan target is population growth of 525 annually. On average in the period 2011-2013 there was a net inflow of 764 people into Dundee City per year,</p>	<p>Improving.</p>	<p>National Records of Scotland. GROS Mid Year Estimates. About Dundee 2010. Scottish Index of Multiple deprivation,</p>
<p>- Age Structure</p>	<p>- NRS figures 2014: Age 0-15: 23,758 Age 16-29: 36,290 Age 30-44: 26,269 Age 45-59: 28,543 Age 60-74: 20,862 Age 75+ 12,538.</p>	<p>NRS projected to 2037: Age 0-15: 29,894 Age 16-29: 35,534 Age 30-49: 46,829 Age 50-64: 25,452 Age 65-74: 15,301 Age 75+ 17,801</p>	<p>Dundee Local Plan target is for increased population especially of working age.</p> <p>No target.</p>	<p>Stable.</p>	
<p>- Life Expectancy</p>	<p>NRS Born 2001-2003 base: Age 71.9 males Age 77.7 females.</p>	<p>NRS Born 2011-2013 base: Age 75.1 males Age 79.7 females.</p>	<p>Stabilise then reduce the percentage of population living in deprived areas.</p>	<p>Improving.</p>	
<p>- Deprivation.</p>	<p>- % of population living in worst 15% Data Zones in Scotland. 2004 28.5%</p>	<p>- 2012 30.7%</p>		<p>Worsening (slight).</p>	

<p>Human Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air Quality indicators. - Quality and quantity of greenspace. <p>- Development of core path network and cycleways.</p> <p>- Levels of Vacant and Derelict Land.</p> <p>-Household Waste.</p>	<p>see Air Quality below.</p> <p>1400 ha of open space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety measures related to open spaces. - accessibility of open spaces. - existing play and youth areas. <p>Adopted Core Path network. Green Circular cycleway.</p> <p>Land and sites.</p> <p>Energy from Waste. Recycled/ Composted</p>	<p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintenance and safety of play areas recently reviewed and unsafe equipment/ areas removed. - Green Flag criteria adopted including safety criteria in open space assessments. - Green Flag criteria include accessibility criterion. Four Management Plans for Green Flag award produced. - 90 public equipped play and youth areas in 2009. <p>Plan for maintenance and improvement of Core Paths adopted. Green Circular network expanded.</p> <p>Rising from 219ha spread across 9 sites in 2007 to 225ha spread across 19 sites in 2010. Land brought back into use falling over the same period.</p> <p>7% landfilled 61% incinerated at DERL 32% recycled or composted.</p>	<p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduce the incidence of vandalism in open spaces and maintain and improve safety of play areas. - continue to apply Green Flag safety criteria. - improve accessibility of open space areas. - Further GF Management Plans being produced. GF approach to be applied to more parks outwith formal submission for award. - tackle areas of under-provision. <p>Continue to develop both Core Paths approach and cycleway development.</p> <p>The majority of additional vacant and derelict land increase largely arose from housing demolitions and the school development programme. Reverse the trend of rising levels of vacant and derelict land.</p> <p>Recycling and composting: 60% by 2020, 70% by 2025. Landfilled: 5% by 2025</p>	<p>see Air Quality.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving. Strategy in place to promote further development.</p> <p>Worsening.</p> <p>Improving. Very high levels of Energy generation, recycling and composting with low landfill requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Air Quality monitoring and Action Plan databases. -Greenspace inventories. -Surface area of vacant and derelict land. - Core Path Network and cycleway development reports. -SEPA Landfill Allowance Scheme annual data. - Dundee City Council Waste Management Department data. - Tayside Area Waste Plan. - SEPA Waste Data Digest.
<p>Soil and Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brownfield and greenfield land developed for housing in the Plan area -Surface area of vacant and derelict land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brownfield and greenfield housing completions. - see Human Health above - Registered sites and 	<p>From 2005 to 2010 75% of housing completions were on brownfield land.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Optimise the ratio of brownfield to greenfield completions over the plan period.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Stable.</p> <p>- see Human Health above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Geographical Information Systems -Vacant and Derelict Land Survey. -DCC EHTS. Contaminated land surveys -Employment Land Survey -Housing Land Audit -Annual House Site Monitor. -Annual Housing Market Analysis.

-Contamination.	identification of sites through the planning process.	- 1 registered site in Dundee. - Contamination quoted in 39 planning applications from 2005 to 2010. 25% were refused planning permission.	Continue rigorous application of policy in the treatment of contamination.	Stable. Policy successful in ensuring treatment of contaminated sites.	-Macaulay Institute
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Water Water bodies: - surface waters and sewers (rivers, flood plains, run-off etc) - Coastal (flood defence). - Water infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SUDS). - Water quality.	- Dundee has the River Tay and 6 watercourses. - 16.5km of coastline. - Existing and required infrastructure. Reservoirs and hydrological studies.	- A number of flooding events have occurred in the City since December 2007. - there are no key trends however a programme of maintenance, alleviation and assessment is regularly carried out. - history of flood events in the City Centre over time. - No strategic water infrastructure issues. New storm water retention tank installed at Waterfront area. A second tank was installed at Trades Lane area. - SUDS implemented wherever and whenever required as a matter of course. - Clatto Reservoir inspected annually by Supervising Engineer and 10 yearly by Inspecting Engineer. - flood mapping study complete for Clatto Reservoir and Gorrie Burn. - Dighty hydrological model reviewed and extended to include Fithie Burn.	- Control development in the flood plain; maintain and enhance flood infrastructure and mitigation. - Complete the Waterfront flood defence scheme. - Upgrade Invergowrie pumping station if seeking additional development beyond that proposed at the villages west of the city. - Upgrade Boroughmuir and Grange Road pumping stations in the east of the City if more than the two proposed villages is considered. - Continue requirement for SUDS. - The next 10-yearly inspection is due in 2013. - Carry out hydrological studies for Fowlis, Liff and Lochee Burns.	Stable. Satisfactory. Improving. Improving. Stable.	-River Basin Management Plans - Indicative Flood Map -State of the Dundee Environment. -Habitats and Species Survey. -Biodiversity Strategy -Dundee Coastal Study and SEA -Biennial Flood Prevention Reports -Tay Estuary Management Plan. - SEPA, - Scottish Water, - SNH, - Tay Estuary Forum.
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<p>Air and Climate Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Air quality Management Areas (AQMA). - Air Quality Hotspots. - Road Transport CO2 emissions - Energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One City wide designation as AQMA for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in July 2006. - Number of hotspots. - Traffic accessing the City Centre via the main routes into the City. - Council housing National Home Energy Rating (NHER). 	<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 increases and decreases of levels of pollution at various hot spot areas. - The rate of traffic growth since 1996 has generally remained within target levels with an exception in 2004. - 67% of council housing had achieved a rating of 5 or over in 2006/07. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid further variance of AQMA. Ultimately seek removal of need for AQMA. - To reduce all areas of exceedance to comply with Government targets. - Traffic not to increase in the City Centre by 25% by 2021 during the AM and PM peak periods compared to 1996 level. - Achieve NHER of 5 for all Council Housing by 2015. 	<p>Stable.</p> <p>Stable.</p> <p>Improving.</p> <p>Improving.</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 Energy and Climate Change. - SEPA - Single Outcome Agreement annual report 2009/10. - Single Outcome Agreement for Dundee 2008-2011
<p>Material Assets</p> <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"> - see Soil and Land - land - buildings - transport infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major restructuring of the Central Waterfront area underway. - Redevelopment of Greenmarket sites almost at completion. - major design quality improvements to the built fabric at several locations including West Marketgate, McManus Galleries, both university campus'. - Installation of grid iron road network underway as part of Waterfront. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Central Waterfront project by 2031. - ensure continuation of quality improvements to the built environment. - compete road network improvements and new railway station by 2031 - compete regeneration of Stobswell, Hilltown, Mill of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see Soil and Land - Improving. - Improving. - Improving. 	<p>GIS, Housing Land Audit; Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land fund; Dundee City Council Building Standards Department; Dundee City Council Partnership and Regeneration Team; Dundee City Council Retail Database; Colliers CRE Dundee City Region Retail Study Dec 2006; TAYplan Retail Framework</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - community infrastructure - Education Infrastructure (various developments/improvements). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regeneration areas. - school infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History of community regeneration area improvements. - Programme of school replacements initiated. 	<p>Mains, Lochee, Whitfield.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complete programme within next 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving. - Improving. 	
<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed buildings. - Conservation Areas. - Scheduled Monuments. - Archaeological sites - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes - Local Geodiversity Sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of use of listed buildings. - Alterations to listed buildings. - Listed buildings at risk. - Conservation Area reviews. - Affected by development. - Affected by development. - Affected by development. - sites at Dundee Law and Stannergate shore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approximately 35 planning applications per year since 2005. GAP in data - quality assessment of the changes which have taken place. - 430 planning applications over 4 years to December 2008. GAP in data - quality assessment of the changes which have taken place. - 65 at risk in June 2011. - new Conservation Area designated for Lochee. Programme of area reviews ongoing. - no development since 2005. - one application refused, one allowed in the plan period. - 3 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Protection work carried out at Stannergate shore in 2002/04 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage the reuse of underused and vacant listed buildings. - encourage quality improvements to listed buildings. - reduce the number of buildings at risk. - complete 2 area reviews per year on rolling programme. - protect the environment of Scheduled Monuments from inappropriate development. - protect the environment of Archaeological sites 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"> - Stable. - Stable. - Worsening. - Improving. - Stable. - Stable. - Stable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data gathered from or on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, FEGs, Public Art, Archaeology, parks etc. - Number of Planning Applications for listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and sites of archaeological interest approved. - Percentage of listed buildings on Buildings at Risk register. - Number of conservation areas with Conservation Area Appraisals. - Number of Facade Enhancement Grant Schemes approved. - Number of Historic Environment Grant Schemes approved. Historic Environment Scotland; Scottish Natural Heritage.

<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development proposals towards the western extremity. - Development proposals affecting the riverfront location. - Area of land covered by Open Countryside designation. 	<p>Landscape impact assessments completed.</p> <p>Development proposed for V&A, Biomass plant and Waterfront.</p> <p>Land in open countryside.</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment was carried out for Western Villages and Western Gateway Strategic Site (economic development area). Consultants designing new access arrangements.</p> <p>Waterfront proposals being implemented. V&A progressing to planning application stage.</p> <p>No material change since last LDP</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>Improving. No disproportionate loss.</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 Environment Scotland - SNH
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Table 8. Mitigation and Enhancement of Significant Environmental Effects of the Preferred Options

Environmental Assessment Criteria			Significant Impacts of Main Issues - Preferred Options					Significant Effects/Additional Considerations	Mitigation/Enhancement.		
a. SEA Topic	b. SEA Objective	c. SEA Indicator	MIR Preferred Option	d. Over Time			e. Permanent/Temporary	f. Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic Effects	g. Nature of Significant Effects and Additional Considerations	h. Mitigation/Enhancement	
				Short	Medium	Long					
Biodiversity	1. To conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats	a. Nationally and internationally important habitat and species resource.	1	O	O	O	O	O			
			2	O	O	O	O	O			
			3	O	N	N	N	N		River Dighty is in general proximity to proposed location of development in the east. Potential for development to effect the Tay tributary.	Proposals developed in the east and as a result of the Preferred Option should be considered under Habitats Regulations Appraisal.
			4	O	O	O	O	O			
			5	O	O	O	O	O			
			6	N	NN	NN	N	N		Location of development at the Waterfront could potentially effect River Tay nature conservation interests during construction and use through increased visitor numbers to the river front.	Policies and Proposals developed as a result of the Preferred Option should be considered under Habitats Regulations Appraisal.
			7	O	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O			
			10	O	O	O	O	O			
			11	O	O	O	O	O			
			12	O	O	O	O	O			
		b) Locally important habitat, species, open space and woodland resource.	1	O	O	O	O	O			
			2	O	O	O	O	O			
			3	N	N	N	N	N		Brownfield and greenfield sites often have natural features important for habitat.	Ensure that sites are assessed for/protect or enhance natural features important to habitat.
			4	O	O	O	O	O			
			5	O	O	O	O	O			
			6	O	O	O	O	O			
			7	O	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O			
			10	O	P	P	P	P		Enhancing and extending the green network will contribute to increasing the opportunities for flora and fauna to flourish.	
			11	O	O	O	O	O			
			12	O	O	O	O	O			

Environmental Assessment Criteria			Significant Impacts of Main Issues - Preferred Options					Significant Effects	Mitigation.	
a. SEA Topic	b. SEA Objective	c. SEA Indicator	MIR Preferred Option	d. Over Time			e. Permanent/Temporary	f. Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic Effects	g. Nature of Significant Effects	h.
				Short	Medium	Long				
Population	2. To improve the quality of life for communities in Dundee	a) Impact on population demographics	1	O	O	O	O	O		
			2	O	O	O	O	O		
			3	O	O	O	O	O		
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	O	O	O			
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	O	O	O			
			11	O	O	O	O	O		
			12	O	O	O	O	O		
		b) communities. Impact on	1	O	P	P	P	P		
			2	P	P	P	P	P		
			3	P	P	P	P	P	New housing allocations will contribute to the support and development of communities.	
			4	O	P	P	P	P		
			5	P	PP	PP	P	P		
			6	P	P	P	P	O	The Preferred Option is designed to support the vitality and vibrancy of the City Centre for the benefit of the Dundee community as a whole. The cumulative positive impact will increase through time. A synergistic effect can be expected in adjacent District Centre areas particularly Nethergate/Perth Road.	
			7	O	P	P	P	P	Shopping Centres tailored to the needs of the areas they serve will directly benefit the local and City Wide communities.	
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	P	P	P	P	Working in partnership to create greener, healthier, sustainable places.	
			11	O	P	P	P	P	Heat networks will impact positively on the communities which benefit from cheaper more sustainable forms of heating and contribute to the reduction of fuel poverty.	
			12	O	O	O	O	O		

Environmental Assessment Criteria			Significant Impacts of Main Issues - Preferred Options					Significant Effects	Mitigation.	
a. SEA Topic	b. SEA Objective	c. SEA Indicator	MIR Preferred Option	d. Over Time			e. Permanent/Temporary	f. Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic Effects	g. Nature of Significant Effects	h.
				Short	Medium	Long				
Human Health	3. To maximise the health and well-being of the population through improved environmental quality and access.	a) Air Quality	1	O	O	O	O	O		
			2	O	O	O	O	O		
			3	N	N	N	N	N	Potential for brownfield sites to impact on air quality hot spots.	Consider sites under Air Quality Supplementary Guidance where appropriate.
			4	O	N	N	N	N	Some District Centres are located in general proximity to hot spot areas and could increase traffic movements.	Consider sites under Air Quality Supplementary Guidance where appropriate.
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	N	N	N	O	Potential negative impact on air quality through increased visitor numbers to the city centre.	Promote sustainable travel and infrastructure in the City Centre.
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	P	P	P	P	Working in partnership to create greener, healthier, sustainable places. Enhancing sustainable green cycle and travel networks will contribute to improved air quality and promote healthy lifestyles.	
			11	O	N	N	N	N		
		12	O	O	O	O	O			
		b) Open space and access (core paths, cycleway provision)	1	O	O	O	O	O		
			2	O	O	O	O	O		
			3	P	P	P	P	P	New housing sites in the east and west will improve access to the open countryside and could potentially contribute to development of the core path network.	
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	P	P	P	O	Preferred Option will increase access to the Waterfront and its reconnection with the City Centre.	
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	P	P	P	P	P	Dundee is a green city. The Preferred Option will build on this green legacy and maximise the potential of green infrastructure.	
11	O		O	O	O	O				

c) Derelict Land	Vacant and	12	O	O	O	O		
		1	P	P	P	P	P	
		2	P	P	P	P	P	
		3	P	P	P	P	P	Preferred Option promotes use of Vacant and Derelict land.
		4	O	O	O	O	O	
		5	O	O	O	O	O	
		6	O	P	P	P	P	Town Centre first principle will promote reuse of vacant and derelict land.
		7	O	O	O	O		
		8	O	O	O	O		
		9	O	O	O	O	O	
		10	O	O	O	O		
		11	O	O	O	O	O	
d) Preventing, reducing, treating, recycling and diverting waste from landfill.		16						
		1	O	O	O	O	O	
		2	O	O	O	O	O	
		3	O	O	O	O	O	
		4	O	O	O	O	O	
		5	O	O	O	O	O	
		6	O	O	O	O		
		7	O	O	O	O		
		8	O	O	O	O		
		9	O	O	O	O	O	o
		10	O	O	O	O		
		11	O	P	P	P	P	The use of energy from waste as part of development of heat networks supports the transition to a low carbon environment.
12	O	PP	PP	PP	P			

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				Short	Medium	Long				
Soil and Land	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.	1	O	O	O	O	O		
			2	O	O	O	O	O		
			3	P	PP	PP	P	PP	Preferred Option prioritises use of brownfield land.	
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	O	O	O			
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	O	O	O			
			11	O	O	O	O	O		
			12	O	O	O	O	O		
		b) Impact on soil quality and contaminated land.	1	P	P	P	P	P		
			2	P	P	P	P	P		
			3	O	O	O	O	O	Contaminated land likely to occur on brownfield some of which will be included in housing sites. However development in the open countryside will involve utilising areas currently covered by soil.	Seek reuse of soil in relation to land developed in the open countryside.
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	P	P	P	P	Improved potential for development of contaminated land through Preferred Option.	
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	O	O	O			
			11	O	O	O	O	O		
			12	O	O	O	O	O		

			Significant Impacts of Main Issues - Preferred Options					Significant Effects		Mitigation.	
a. SEA Topic	b. SEA Objective	c. SEA Indicator	MIR Preferred Option	d. Over Time			e. Permanent/ Temporary	f. Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic Effects	g. Nature of Significant Effects	h.	
				Short	Medium	Long					
Water	5 To avoid flood risk and conserve natural water systems and the ecological quality of the water environment.	a) Flood risk, prevention and enhancement.	1	O	O	O	O	O			
			2	O	O	O	O	O			
			3	N	N	N	N	N		Potential for flood risk hazard related to development in the open countryside	Ensure that development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.
			4	O	O	O	O	O			
			5	O	O	O	O	O			
			6	O	O	O	O	O			
			7	O	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O			
			10	P	P	P	P	P		Continue to maximise the benefits of green infrastructure in flood risk management and promote SUDS, swales, rain gardens, green roofs in development.	
			11	O	O	O	O	O			
			12	O	O	O	O	O			
		b) Control of development within areas at risk of flooding and flood plains.	1	O	O	O	O	O			
			2	O	O	O	O	O			
			3	N	N	N	N	N		Current LDP allocations in the east and west note that a flood risk assessment is required for sites in the open countryside.	Require flood risk assessment for sites in the open countryside.
			4	O	O	O	O	O			
			5	O	O	O	O	O			
			6	N	NN	NN	NN	N		Part of the City Centre Waterfront area is in the Flood Plain.	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. Assess impact through HRA.
		c) Promotion of Sustainable Urban Drainage solutions.	7	O	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O			
			10	P	P	P	P	P		Continue to maximise the benefits of green infrastructure in flood risk management and promote SUDS, swales, rain gardens, green roofs in development.	
			11	O	O	O	O	O			
			12	O	O	O	O	O			
1	P	P	P	P	P						
2	P	P	P	P	P						
3	P	P	P	P	P		New housing sites will promote SUDS.				
4	O	O	O	O	O						
5	O	O	O	O	O						
6	O	O	O	O	O						

d) Ecological quality of the water environment and contamination.

7	O	O	O	O			
8	O	O	O	O			
9	O	O	O	O	O		
10	P	P	P	P	P	Preferred Option enhances green networks' potential for ecological sustainable drainage systems. Promotion of SUDS in the City occurs through policy, planning guidance and guidance issued by City Engineers.	Ensure the promotion of ecological approaches to SUDS.
11	O	O	O	O	O		
12	O	O	O	O	O		
1	O	O	O	O	O		
2	O	O	O	O	O		
3	N	N	N	N	N	Potential for development to affect water environment.	All sites identified for development through the Preferred Option should consider impact on the water environment.
4	O	O	O	O	O		
5	O	O	O	O	O		
6						Possibility of increased risk to ecological quality of the River Tay through increased development at the Waterfront.	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.
7	O	O	O	O			
8	O	O	O	O			
9	O	O	O	O	O		
10	P	P	P	P	P	Council's Environment Department has implemented a citywide approach to invasive species in partnership with private landowners and appropriate voluntary organisations. This partnership approach is promoted in planning guidance on Dundee Green Network.	
11	O	O	O	O	O		
12	O	O	O	O	O		

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				Short	Medium	Long					
Air	6. To protect and enhance air quality.	a) Impact on air quality legislative limits in AQMA	1	O	O	O	O	O			
			2	O	O	O	O	O			
			3	O	N	N	N	N		Traffic generated by new development can affect hot spot areas for air quality control.	Assess potential impact on air quality as per Air Quality Supplementary Guidance.
			4	O	N	N	N	N		Traffic generated by new development can affect hot spot areas for air quality control.	Assess potential impact on air quality as per Air Quality Supplementary Guidance.
			5	O	O	O	O	O			
			6	N	N	N	N	N		Potential for increased traffic in and around City Centre exacerbating carbon levels.	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.
			7	O	O	O	O				
			8	O	O	O	O				
			9	O	O	O	O	O			
			10	P	P	P	P	P		A strategic approach to maximising the benefits of green infrastructure will have a positive effect on air quality.	
			11	N	N	N	N	N		Potential for air pollution arising from heat production eg biomass.	Ensure that emissions arising from heat production are within legislative limits.
			12	O	O	O	O	O			
		b) Mode of travel to work/ school.	1	P	P	P	P	P			
			2	P	P	P	P	P			
			3	O	O	O	O	O			
			4	O	O	O	O	O			
			5	O	O	O	O	O			
			6	O	O	O	O				
			7	O	O	O	O				
			8	O	O	O	O				
			9	O	O	O	O	O			
			10	P	P	P	P	P		The Council continues to invest in cycling infrastructure and core paths. A strategic approach to maximising the benefits of green infrastructure promotes the benefits of active travel.	
			11	O	O	O	O	O			
			12	O	O	O	O	O			

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				Short	Medium	Long				
Climate Factors	7. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable location/ construction and ensure climate change adaptation.	a) Energy efficiency and renewable energy.	1	O	PP	PP	P	P		
			2	P	P	P	P	P		
			3	P	P	P	P	P	Potential for new development to include infrastructure for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.	
			4	O	P	P	P	P		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	P	P	P	P	Town Centre first approach prioritises areas for development where public transport access is at a premium in the City. This should improve energy efficiency by reducing the numbers of car journeys on a City-wide basis.	
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	P	PP	P	P	In the medium to long term will help the City transform to a low carbon, climate resilient and sustainable environment. Green access routes will promote less use of private and public motor vehicles reducing the need for energy use, petrol, diesel or electric.	
			11	O	P	PP	P	P	In the medium to long term Heat Networks will help the City transform to a low carbon, climate resilient and sustainable environment.	
			12	O	PP	PP	PP	P	Preferred option will support energy efficiency and renewable energy through DERL and other facilities.	
		b) Sustainable development and construction.	1	O	PP	PP	P	P		
			2	P	P	P	P	P		
			3	P	P	P	P	P	New housing development provides the means to realise sustainable development policies and priorities including carbon reduction, sustainable transport etc.	Promote sustainable development in any policies proposals or allocations arising from the Preferred Option.
			4	O	P	P	P	P		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	P	P	P	P	Preferred Option will support viability and sustainability of the City Centre	
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
9	O	O	O	O	O					
10	P	P	P	P	P	A strategic approach to maximising the benefits of green infrastructure will have a positive effect and help to create greener, healthier, sustainable places.				

c) Promoting sustainable transport.	11	O	P	PP	P	P	In the medium to long term Heat Networks will help the City transform to a low carbon, climate resilient and sustainable environment.
	12	O	P	P	P	P	
	1	O	O	O	O	O	
	2	P	P	P	P	P	
	3	O	O	O	O	O	
	4	O	P	P	P	P	
	5	O	O	O	O	O	
	6	O	P	P	P	O	City Centre is the main centre of public transport access .
	7	O	O	O	O		
	8	O	O	O	O		
	9	O	O	O	O	O	
	d) Potential contribution to development of heat networks.	10	P	P	P	P	P
11		O	O	O	O	O	
12		O	O	O	O	O	
1		O	P	P	P	P	
2		P	P	P	P	P	
3		P	P	P	P	P	Potential for new development to include infrastructure for development of heat networks.
4		O	P	P	P	P	
5		O	O	O	O	O	
6		O	P	P	P	P	Potential for new development at the Waterfront to contribute to heat networks.
7		O	O	O	O		
8		O	O	O	O		
9		O	O	O	O	O	
10	O	O	O	O	O		
11	PP	PP	PP	PP	P	Preferred Option is specifically designed to promote the aims of this SEA Indicator.	
12	O	PP	PP	PP	P	Preferred Option will contribute to development of heat networks through DERL and other facilities.	

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				Short	Medium	Long					
Material Assets	8. To protect and promote the material assets of Dundee City.	a) Residential development on greenfield/ brownfield land.	1	O	O	O	O	O			
			2	O	O	O	O	O			
			3	P	P	P	P	P		Preferred option controls greenfield/brownfield release.	
			4	O	P	P	P	P			
			5	O	O	O	O	O			
			6	O	O	O	O				
			7	O	O	O	O				
			8	O	O	O	O				
			9	O	O	O	O	O			
			10	O	O	O	O				
			11	O	O	O	O				
			12	O	O	O	O	O			
		b) City centre infrastructure.	1	P	P	P	P	P			
			2	P	P	P	P	P			
			3	P	P	P	P	P		Development of brownfield sites in the City Centre will contribute to provision of infrastructure.	
			4	O	O	O	O	O			
			5	O	O	O	O	O			
			6	P	P	P	P	P		Development directed towards City Centre through Preferred Option.	
			7	O	O	O	O				
			8	O	O	O	O				
			9	O	O	O	O	O			
			10	P	P	P	P	P		Green and blue networks form an integral part of the City Centre infrastructure. Preferred Option will enhance this approach and contribute to the assets of the City.	
			11	O	P	P	P	P		Potential for Heat Networks to positively contribute to City Centre Infrastructure.	
			12	O	O	O	O	O			
		c) Housing stock/ regeneration.	1	P	P	P	P	P			
			2	P	P	P	P	P			
			3	PP	PP	PP	P	P		Supports regeneration and renewal of housing stock.	
			4	O	P	P	P	P			

		5	O	O	O	O	O		
		6	O	O	O	O			
		7	O	O	O	O			
		8	O	O	O	O			
		9	O	O	O	O	O		
		10	P	P	P	P	P	Promotion of green networks through the Preferred Option will enhance their continued inclusion in housing improvements and area wide regeneration strategies, masterplans and developments. Dundee City Council will continue to work in partnership with stakeholders to build on green legacy and maximise the potential of green infrastructure.	
		11	O	P	P	P	P	Heat networks will impact positively on the communities which benefit from cheaper more sustainable forms of heating and contribute to the reduction of fuel poverty. Regeneration areas are at the forefront of areas with the potential to benefit.	
		12	O	P	P	P	P		
d)	Education.	1	O	O	O	O	O		
		2	O	O	O	O	O		
		3	O	O	O	O	O		
		4	O	O	O	O	O		
		5	O	O	O	O	O		
		6	O	O	O	O			
		7	O	O	O	O			
		8	O	O	O	O			
		9	O	O	O	O	O		
		10	P	P	P	P	P	Enhancing green networks promoted by the Preferred Option will contribute to health sustainable and safe routes to school and function as educational resources in themselves.	
		11	O	P	P	P	P	New schools built through the schools renewal programme have sought to integrate generated heat within the campus. Currently seeking ways to extend beyond the educational facilities to include neighbouring property.	
		12	O	O	O	O	O		

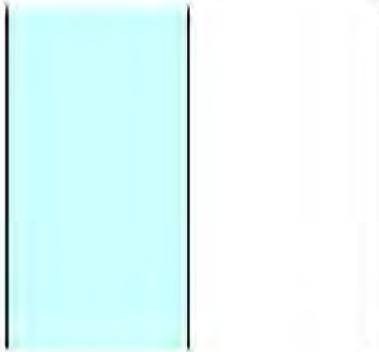
Environmental Assessment Criteria			Significant Impacts of Main Issues - Preferred Options					Significant Effects	Mitigation	
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				Short	Medium	Long				
Cultural Heritage	9. To protect and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	a) Listed Buildings.	1	O	O	O	O	O		
			2	P	P	P	P	P		
			3	O	O	O	O			
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O			
			6	O	O	O	O			
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	O	O	O	O		
			11	O	O	O	O	O		
			12	O	O	O	O	O		
		b) Conservation areas.	1	O	O	O	O	O		
			2	O	P	P	P	P		
			3	O	O	O	O	O		
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	O	O	O			
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	O	O	O	O		
			11	O	O	O	O	O		
			12	O	O	O	O	O		
		c) Scheduled Monuments.	1	O	O	O	O	O		
			2	O	O	O	O	O		
			3	O	O	O	O	O		
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	O	O	O			
			7	O	O	O	O			
			8	O	O	O	O			
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	O	O	O	O	O		
			11	O	O	O	O	O		
			12	O	O	O	O	O		
		d) Sites of	1	O	O	O	O	O		

archaeological interest.

e) Gardens and
Designed Landscape

2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
3	N	N	N	N	N	Potential for development sites in the open countryside to affect archaeological sites.	Require mitigation proposals on site by site basis where appropriate.
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
11	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
12	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
11	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
12	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

Environmental Assessment Criteria			Significant Impacts of Main Issues - Preferred Options					Significant Effects	Mitigation.	
a. SEA Topic	b. SEA Objective	c. SEA Indicator	MIR Preferred Option	d. Over Time			e. Permanent/Temporary	f. Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic Effects	g. Nature of Significant Effects	h.
				Short	Medium	Long				
Landscape.	10. To protect and promote the character, diversity and special qualities of the Dundee Area's landscape.	a) landscape. Open countryside	1	O	O	O	O	O		
			2	O	O	O	O	O		
			3	N	N	N	N	N	Development in the countryside could effect the landscape.	Include measures to reduce the visual impact of development on the open countryside landscape through requirement for a Landscape Assessment as part of any proposals.
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	O	O	O	O		
			7	O	O	O	O	O		
			8	O	O	O	O	O		
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	P	P	P	P	P	Enhancement and extension of high quality routes to and through the countryside will contribute positively to the visual characteristics and features of the landscape.	
			11	O	O	O	O	O		
			12	O	O	O	O	O		
		b) landscape. Riverfront	1	P	P	P	P	P		
			2	O	O	O	O	O		
			3	P	P	P	P	P	Housing development could enhance river front.	
			4	O	O	O	O	O		
			5	O	O	O	O	O		
			6	O	P	P	P	P	Potential for riverfront landscape to be improved.	
		c) City landscape.	7	O	O	O	O	O		
			8	O	O	O	O	O		
			9	O	O	O	O	O		
			10	P	P	P	P	P	Development and enhancement of green networks and access routes will play a significant part in reconnecting the City to the River Tay. This is particularly important around the Waterfront and dock area but also extends along all of Dundee's coastline.	
			11	O	O	O	O	O		
			12	O	O	O	O	O		
	1	P	P	P	P	P				
	2	P	P	P	P	P				
	3	P	P	P	P	P	Potential effect on cityscape.			
	4	O	P	P	P	P				



5	O	O	O	O	O		
6	O	P	P	P	P	Potential for cityscape to be improved.	
7	O	O	O	O			
8	O	O	O	O			
9	O	O	O	O	O		
10	P	P	P	P	P	Green infrastructure adds significantly to the quality of the Cityscape.	
11	O	O	O	O	O		
12	O	O	O	O	O		

Scoring for columns d to f.

Significant positive impact Positive Impact Little or No Impact
PP P O

Significant Negative impact Negative Impact
NN N

15.4 Appendix 4. Table 9. Site Assessments. Key Partners Questions.

Proposed Plan Environmental Report.

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

SEA Objective.	SEA Resource Indicators.	Key Questions.	Partners
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, recycling and diverting waste from landfill.	3 d. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on waste?	

<p>4. Protect soil quality, greenfield/prime agricultural land and reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land in the plan area.</p>	<p>a. Ratio of brownfield to greenfield/prime agricultural land developed.</p>	<p>4 a. - Will it involve the release of greenfield sites for development?</p>
	<p>b. Impact on soil quality and contaminated land.</p>	<p>4 b. - Will it protect soil quality and geodiversity?</p>
<p>5. To avoid flood risk and conserve natural water systems and the ecological quality of the water environment.</p>	<p>a. Flood risk, prevention and enhancement.</p>	<p>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?</p>
	<p>b. control of development within areas at risk of flooding and flood plains.</p>	<p>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?</p>
	<p>c. Promotion of Sustainable Urban Drainage.</p>	<p>5 c. - Will drainage and waste water treatment infrastructure be affected/ adequately provided?</p>
	<p>d. Ecological quality of the water environment and contamination.</p>	<p>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?</p>
<p>6. To protect and enhance air quality</p>	<p>a. Impact on air quality legislative limits in AQMA.</p>	<p>6 a. - Will the Policies, Proposals, Plan Allocations impact on air quality legislative limits in AQMA.</p>

	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.
9. To protect and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.	a. listed buildings,	9 a. - Will the allocation (strategy/policy/proposal) affect any listed building and/or its setting?
	b. conservation areas	9 b. - Will the allocation (strategy/policy/proposal) affect a Conservation Area?
	c. scheduled monuments	9 c. - Will the allocation (strategy/policy/proposal) impact

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

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