



ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Sustainable Energy & Climate Action Plan

June 2019

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1. **INTRODUCTION**

1.1. Purpose the Environmental Report

Dundee City Council (as lead partner) has carried out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as part of the preparation of the Dundee Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP). 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.

The SEA has been prepared in accordance the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The key SEA stages are:

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

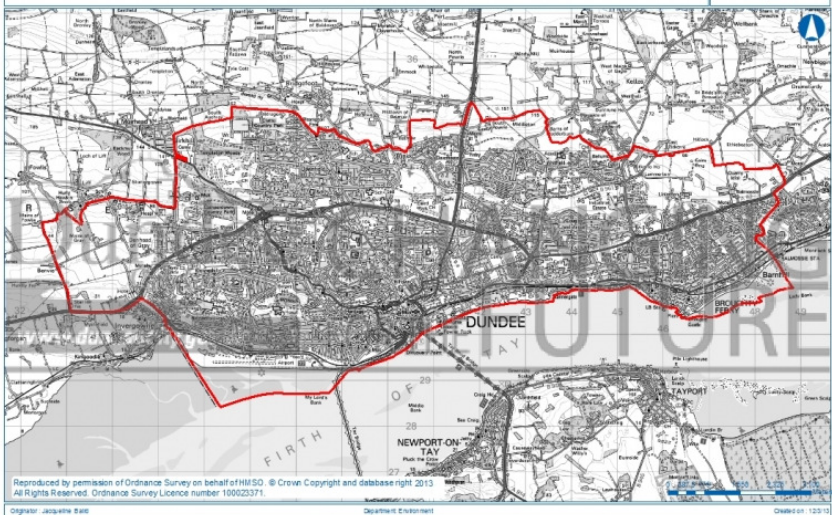
The purpose of this Environmental Report is to:

- provide information on the Dundee SECAP;
- identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of the Dundee SECAP 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. SEA Activity to Date

An initial SEA Screening report was submitted to the SEA Gateway on 17th May 2018 and comments from the Consultation Authorities were received on 14th June 2018. A full scoping report was then submitted to the SEA Gateway on 26th June 2018 and comments from the Consultation Authorities were received on 31st July 2018. These comments have been taken into account in the preparation of this Environmental Report. Appendix 1 details Dundee City Council's responses to the Consultation Authorities comments.

1.3. Key Facts

Name of Responsible Authority:	Dundee City Council
Title of the PPS	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP)
What prompted the PPS	The preparation of a SECAP is a requirement of becoming a signatory to the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (CoM).
Subject	Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change
Period covered by the PPS	2019-2030
Frequency of updates	The SECAP will be a flexible document which should be reviewed continuously. The CoM requires reporting every 2 years including submission of a Monitoring Emissions Inventory (MEI) which reports progress against the Baseline Emissions Inventory (BEI). Annual reporting will be undertaken as part of this governance. Interim progress will be reported as part of the Scottish Public Bodies Climate Change Duties required and recommended reporting.
Area covered by the PPS	Dundee City boundary 
Purpose and/or objectives of the PPS	The SECAP is a partnership document that will provide a route map to demonstrate how Dundee will meet its obligations under the global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and deliver an emissions reduction of at least 40% by 2030. It will cover four programme areas of Energy, Mobility, Waste and Resilience and include baseline data, and projects at their appropriate scale to address future challenges.
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1.4. SECAP Objectives

The SECAP will set out the challenges and opportunities for Dundee's sustainable energy and low carbon future and contains a strategic vision, objectives, targets, action plan, governance arrangements, measuring progress and reporting.

Four Strategic Programme Areas have been identified which combine to form a single integrated plan. These work programmes reflect the priorities of the SECAP to maximise emissions reduction and tackling climate change across the sectors in table 1.

Table 1: SECAP Objectives

Strategic Programme Area	Objective
Energy	Energy Efficiency - reducing the consumption of energy and promoting energy efficiency to deliver savings. Renewables - increasing the percentage of power and heat from low and zero carbon technologies. District Heating - increasing the use of District Heating schemes on the city, creating new heat networks and delivering affordable energy.
Mobility	Reducing the impact of transport and travel by promoting and deploying sustainable alternatives.
Waste	Managing waste sustainably by reducing, reusing and recovering waste to improve resource efficiency.
Resilience	Reducing the risks and vulnerability to a changing climate and building resilience to unavoidable impacts.

2. **RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES**

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes an outline of the PPS relationships with other relevant PPS and how environmental protection objectives have been taken into account in the PPS preparation.

These relationships are summarised in Table 2 below. Figure 1 illustrates where the SECAP places within the Dundee Partnership plans hierarchy.

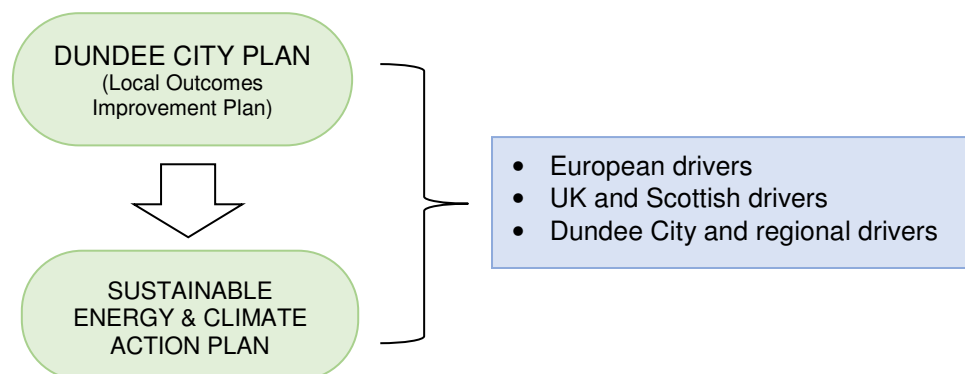
Appendix 2 provides a more detailed analysis of each relevant PPS and how their objectives have been taken into account during the SECAP preparation.

Table 2: Relevant PPS and environmental protective objectives of SECAP

	Name of PPS or Environmental Protection Strategy
International Level	
Sustainability, Climate Change and Energy	
1.	Europe 2020 Strategy
2.	EU 2030 Climate & Energy Framework
3.	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020
4.	The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
5.	Directive 2009/28/EC (Renewable Energy)
6.	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU
Nature Conservation	
7.	Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
8.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC
9.	EU Biodiversity Strategy
Water	
10.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
11.	Nitrates Directive 91/43/EC
Waste	
12.	Directive 99/31/EC (waste management of landfills)
13.	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC
National Level	
Planning Policy	
14.	National Planning Framework 3 [Scotland] and Scottish Planning Policy 2014
15.	National Renewables Infrastructure Plan
16.	Scotland's Land Use Strategy (2016)
17.	Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (2016)
Cross-Sectoral	
18.	Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003
19.	Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
20.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)
Sustainable Transport	
21.	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2016)
22.	A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030 (2014)
23.	Let's Get Scotland Walking – The National Walking Strategy (2014)
24.	Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2013
Air and Climate Change	
25.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
26.	Climate Change Plan: The Third Report on Proposals and Policies (2018)
27.	Scottish Energy Strategy: The future of energy in Scotland (2017)
28.	Energy Efficiency Scotland Programme (2018)
29.	Scottish Government Heat Policy Statement (2015)
30.	Cleaner Air for Scotland Strategy (2015)

Nature Conservation	
31.	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
32.	Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy- It's in your hands (2004)
33.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007
34.	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland (2009)
Water	
35.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
36.	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended)
37.	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
38.	Scotland's River Basin Management Plan (2015)
Waste	
39.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)
40.	Scottish Government Charter for Household Recycling (2016)
41.	Making Things Last: A Circular Economy Strategy for Scotland (2016)
Marine and Coastal	
42.	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010
43.	Scotland's National Marine Plan (2015)
Regional Level	
44.	TAYPlan (2016)
45.	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) Local Flood Risk Management Plan
46.	Tay Cities Regional Economic Strategy (2017)
47.	TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy (2015)
Local Level	
48.	Dundee City (LOIP) Plan (2017)
49.	Dundee City Council Plan (2017)
50.	Dundee City Council – Capital Investment Strategy (2018)
51.	Dundee City Council – District Heating Strategy (2018)
52.	Dundee Local Development Plan (2014)
53.	Proposed Local Development Plan 2 (2017)
54.	The Dundee Green Network – Non-Statutory Planning Guidance (2017)
55.	Local Housing Strategy (2013)
56.	Dundee Fairness Action Plan (2016)
57.	Air Quality Action Plan (2011)
58.	Dundee Public Open Space Strategy (2008)
59.	Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2 (2013)
60.	Dundee Cycling Strategy (2016)
61.	Biodiversity Action Plan (<i>in development</i>)

Figure 1: SECAP placing within plans hierarchy



3. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Baseline Environmental Data

The collation of baseline environmental data is an important part of the SEA process as it provides a snapshot of the environment at that point in time; highlights existing environmental issues; and can be used to predict the future impacts that the implementation of the SECAP will have on the environment. It also directly informs the development of SEA objectives which the SECAP will be assessed against.

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Schedule 3 requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the environmental characteristics likely to be significantly affected. The SEA Scoping Report for the SECAP listed nine environmental issues for assessment. These are outlined in table 3 below, together with the environmental protection (SEA) objectives and proposed data sources which might allow analysis and monitoring of the baseline.

Table 3: Environmental Characteristics and Issues

Env. Issue	SEA Objective	Description	Impact	Dataset (Source)
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	To conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats.	Dundee has a rich and varied natural heritage with an enviable waterfront location that stretches 16.5km along the Tay Estuary. The Tay's water quality makes it one of the best major estuaries in Europe and supports biodiversity and habitats which have been recognised internationally and offered protection through a number of natural heritage designations. The city is host to 35 locally important nature conservation sites and 3 Local Nature Reserve's which are significant for environmental education. Wildlife corridors on Riverside Drive and The Dighty promote habitat continuity and support biodiversity conservation. Dundee has more green and open spaces and parks per head of population than any other Scottish city, occupying 28% of the urban area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of individual and cumulative development pressure on biodiversity and blue/green infrastructure. • Existence of non-native invasive species along watercourses. • Effect of development pressures on habitats and species including international, national and local designated sites and European Protected Species. • Potential loss of wildlife corridors and species. • Future severe storm damage likely to affect woodlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and International important nature conservation sites - SAC, SPA, RAMSAR, SSSI; Local Nature Reserves; Locally Important Nature Conservation Sites (<i>Scottish Natural Heritage</i>) • Open space, wildlife corridors and Green Flag Parks (<i>Dundee City Council - Local Development Plan 2</i>) • Percentage of residents who were satisfied with the natural environment in their neighbourhood (<i>Dundee City Council – Pentana database</i>)
Population and human health	To improve the health and wellbeing of communities in Dundee and reduce inequalities.	The most recent estimate of Dundee's population is 148,270 (National Records of Scotland 2016 Mid-year population estimate). The population of Dundee is expected to rise by 5.9% by 2039. 28.6% of the population live within a data zone which is ranked within the 15% most deprived in Scotland. Of those who live within these areas, 65% are of working age. 35% of children in Dundee live within one of the 15% most deprived data zones. There are also wide divisions in health and life expectancy between the richest and the poorest communities in the city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dundee's population is increasing and ageing. • Population may be adversely affected by climate change. • Levels of fuel poverty rising to 37% across all housing tenures in the city. • Impact on health in air quality management area. • Quality, accessibility and distribution of open space, play areas, sports pitches and playing fields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-2016 Population Estimates by Local Authority Area (<i>National Records of Scotland</i>) • SIMD datazone profiles (<i>Dundee City Council - GIS</i>) • % of all tenure households which are fuel poor (<i>Dundee City Council – Pentana database</i>) • Household waste generation and management inc. Arisings, Landfilled, Energy from Waste, Recycled/ Composted. (<i>Scotland's</i>

				<i>Environment web)</i>
Soil and land	Protect greenfield land and reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated 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 increased transportation requirements. The surface area of vacant and derelict land although falling reasonably steadily since 1998 currently stands at 212ha or 1.95% of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pockets of vacant and derelict land. • Impact of run off from newly developed hard surfaces and compacted land. • Contamination/loss of soil from previous, current and future development. • Effects of future coastal erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacant and Derelict land (<i>Scottish Government - Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2016</i>)
Water	To avoid flood risk, prevent deterioration and enhance natural water systems and quality of the water environment.	Six water courses run through Dundee some of which are subject to localised flooding. The flood plain mainly affects residential and other property at Broughty Ferry, along the River Dighty and at the Central Waterfront. A wastewater treatment plant is in place at Hatton and water quality improvements in the Tay means Broughty Ferry beach has regularly achieved excellent water quality status. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems are now a standard feature of new development. There are no major strategic issues with regard to water infrastructure available now or in the foreseeable future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased threat of flooding from rising coastal and fluvial water levels. • Varying ecological status of water courses including Dighty Water, Fithie Burn and Dronley Burn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dighty Water, Fithie Burn, Dronley Burn and Murroes Burn (lower Section) river classifications (<i>Scotland's Environment Web</i>) • Tay Flood Risk map (<i>SEPA Flood Map</i>) • Bathing Water Quality at Broughty Ferry Beach (<i>SEPA Bathing Water Data: 2018</i>)
Air	To protect and enhance air quality.	Dundee's air quality is reported as being generally good, with the majority of pollutants present at concentrations below their respective risk thresholds with a few exceptions in certain areas. An Air Quality Management Area has been declared as a result of exceedances in Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) and particulate matter (PM ₁₀). The main source contributing to these exceedances is road traffic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential negative impact on human health and the limitation of residential development in certain areas of the City. • Increase in PM₁₀ and NO₂ exceedances at several junctions/areas within the City. • Need to ensure operational synergy in tackling air quality and carbon reduction. • Establishment of Low Emission Zone by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality (NO₂) in (µg/m³) and (PM₁₀) in (µg/m³) (<i>Dundee City Council Air Quality Update Report 2017</i>)
Climatic factors	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure climate change adaptation.	Under a medium emissions scenario, the central estimate for increases in summer temperatures by the 2050's may be 2.3°C in eastern Scotland. Precipitation may become greater in winter months whilst summers are predicted to be drier. Climate change is predicted to result in more summer heat waves, extreme temperatures and drought, sea level rise, increased frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events, and reduced occurrence of frost and snowfall. City-wide CO ₂ emissions reduced by 24% between 2005-2015. The SECAP target aims to achieve a 50% reduction by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased energy consumption with new development. • Need for greater pace and scale of renewable energy development and resource efficiency. • Individual technologies can have negative environmental impacts such as localised visual effects, changes in landscape/land use and impacts on biodiversity, water and air quality. • Continuing car dependence with associated emissions. • Risk of exceeding current capacity to deal with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKCP09 climate projections for East Scotland (<i>UK Climate Projections/ Met Office/Scotland's Env. web</i>) • Total CO₂ emissions (kt), Per Capita CO₂ emissions (kt), Industry and Commercial CO₂ emissions (kt), Domestic CO₂ emissions (kt), Road transport CO₂ emissions (kt), LULUCF CO₂ emissions (kt) (<i>UK Government - Local Authority CO₂</i>

			severe rainfall events leading to increased occurrences and duration of localised flooding.	<i>emissions estimates 2005-2015 (kt CO₂) – Subset dataset (i.e. Local Authority influence)</i>
Material assets	To develop and promote a more efficient and sustainable use of material assets.	Many of the policies pertaining to material assets are aligned with Scottish climate change legislation and policy. Collectively, these policies largely aim to contribute to core planning objectives and support sustainable development, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and make the best use of Dundee's resources and existing infrastructure. Investment is ongoing in various areas including: transport infrastructure, central waterfront, cultural quarter, city centre and district centres, regeneration areas and education. The city benefits from a high level of open space which accounts for 28% of the urban area. A developing 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 and greenways. Dundee's green circular is a 27 mile long footpath/cycleway around the city linking open space and areas of interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land uses have the potential to be affected by changes to policy on renewable energy. • City infrastructure requires continued investment and improvement. • Without action the car will remain as the dominant method of transport. • Need for higher quality in the private rented sector and more affordable housing options. • Potential conflict between development and maintenance of open space and urban woodland. • Quality, accessibility and maintenance of open space is a growing concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Travel (walking and cycling) as a proportion of trips to work (<i>Dundee City Council - Pentana database</i>) • Percentage of residents who were satisfied with public transport in their area (<i>Dundee City Council - Pentana database</i>) • Number of District Heating schemes (<i>Dundee City Council - Pentana database</i>)
Cultural heritage (inc. architectural and archaeological heritage)	To protect and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.	The quality of the local environment is widely recognised as one of the City of Dundee's main strengths. A wide range of grants and enhancement schemes have been highly successful in conserving and improving the built heritage of Dundee.	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of listed buildings/ Scheduled Ancient Monuments/ Conservation Areas (<i>Historic Environment Scotland – spatial downloads</i>)
Landscape	To protect and promote the character, diversity and special qualities of Dundee landscape.	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 west to south east 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.	<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. • Opportunities to take advantage of southern facing aspect for solar PV. • Cumulative impact of direct, mitigation, and adaptation effects is likely to be most obvious in coastal areas. • Ongoing adaptation measures includes demands for engineered flood defences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residents who were satisfied with the quality and maintenance of open spaces (<i>Dundee City Council - Pentana database</i>)

3.2. Evolution of the Environment in the Absence of the SECAP

The SEA process is required to assess the likely impact on the environment if the SECAP was not implemented. It is considered that, in the absence of the SECAP, the reduction of carbon dioxide could only be progressed through a review of several documents. This is considered to be a disjointed approach and may not lead to integrated and co-ordinated action which is vital to drive down carbon emissions across Dundee.

Existing strategies have environmental protections policies within them which would ensure that the current environmental issues and problems are not exacerbated. Without the implementation of the SECAP, there would be little or no co-ordinated action for environmental improvement and enhancement, relevant to carbon dioxide emissions which would have the potential to reduce the enthusiasm to make behavioural and sustainable changes to current practices. Potential changes to the environmental baseline without the SECAP are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Potential changes to the environmental baseline

Env. Issue	Possible Changes without SECAP
Biodiversity, flora & fauna	The SECAP, once agreed and adopted, will increase awareness of the role biodiversity has in adapting to a changing climate and improve the way it is viewed between the partnership organisations. Without impetus for co-ordinated action via the SECAP, opportunities to promote and demonstrate better practice in biodiversity and blue/green infrastructure as important contributors to local climate change mitigation and adaptation may be lost.
Population and human health	<p>Actions within the SECAP have the potential to improve the impact of the environment on human health. These range from improving the collection, handling and treatment of waste, development of open space infrastructure, promotion of cycling infrastructure, and improvement in the quality of residential, business and cultural environments.</p> <p>Without the SECAP there is likely to be a neutral impact on the population with regards to open space, employment, sport and tourism facilities. Without the SECAP's impetus to reduce emissions there could be a negative impact on human health through impacts of flooding, extreme weather events and air quality. Without the SECAP there would be little or no co-ordinated action for environmental improvement related to emissions reduction which may reduce the opportunities to make behavioural and sustainable changes to current practices.</p>
Soil and land	Without the SECAP the effect is likely to be neutral as developments will continue to be built around the city under existing policies and regulations which control the release of substances during construction, remediation of contaminated land and the production and disposal of waste.
Water	Without the SECAP in place the increasing effects of climate change could result in less awareness and community resilience to more frequent extreme weather events and higher incidences of flooding. Renewable technology developments if processed on an ad-hoc basis could have greater negative impacts on watercourses and the coastline.
Air	Without the SECAP there would be a neutral impact on air and climatic factors. The Cleaner Air for Scotland Strategy (CAFS) draws together Scottish Government policies which impact upon air quality into a single framework and sets out a series of actions for delivering further improvements to air quality. This continues to be delivered in Dundee through an Air Quality Action Plan. Without the SECAP the release of particulate matter through construction and traffic will be monitored/controlled through other strategies that are developed in isolation. However, this is considered to be a disjointed approach and would not meet the CAFS expectation for effective co-ordination of climate change and air quality policies to deliver co-benefits.
Climatic factors	Without the SECAP there would be a significant negative impact on climatic factors. Existing climate action within the city is fragmented and an opportunity would be lost to ensure synergies between interventions and scale up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction target.

Material assets	Without the SECAP there would be a neutral impact on material assets. There is existing work happening throughout Dundee City Council and other organisations with regards to sustainable transport, waste management and provision of safe pedestrian links and core paths. Adequate employment land and community facilities are already designated through the Local Development Plan 2.
Cultural heritage	Without the SECAP there would be limited impact on the conservation and enhancement of historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites. There could however be a negative impact on the landscape setting of Dundee's historic features or sites as without the SECAP's co-ordinated approach ad-hoc renewable technology projects could cause a greater impact on the surrounding landscape through an inefficient use of land and poor design.
Landscape	Without the SECAP's joined up approach ad-hoc renewable technology projects and development could take place, this could cause a greater impact on the surrounding landscape through an inefficient use of land and poor design.

4. **ASSESSMENT**

4.1. **Assessment Methodology**

In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, this Environmental Report considers the positive and negative environmental impacts of the SECAP's **Alternatives** and **Actions** and whether they are likely to be significant. As prescribed in Schedule 3 of the Act, the following Environmental Issues will be considered systematically within an assessment matrix:

- **Biodiversity, flora and fauna; Population and human health; Soil and land; Water; Air, Climatic Factors; Material Assets; Cultural Heritage and Landscape.**

Additionally, the following impacts will also be considered:

- **Short, medium and long-term effects; Permanent and temporary effects; Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.**

To assist in determining the environmental impact of the SECAP, assessment questions have also been devised.

Each assessment will provide an overall score described in the table below:

Symbol	Assessment
++	Significant positive impact
+	Moderate positive impact
--	Significant negative impact
-	Moderate negative impact
o	No impact
?	Unknown or indeterminate impact

Additional commentary will provide a textual description for the reason for the impact selection.

It should be noted that a difficulty encountered in preparing the Environmental Report has been that the SECAP is a high level, multi-organisation strategy document and therefore does not go into detail on every individual project that is intended to be delivered. This results in the assessment of impacts being carried out at a strategic level.

4.2. Assessment Results – SECAP Alternatives

In developing this PPS, we have considered and assessed the environmental impacts of three alternative approaches described under table 5. The preferred option (Option 3) is chosen as it offers the most positive effects on the environment. Producing a coherent, long-term vision across multiple organisations will require joined up working, increase impetus to reduce emissions and help to avoid ad-hoc individual development projects, ensuring that development is well planned and has the least possible impact on the environment.

Table 5: SECAP Options

Option 1: Do Nothing				
Under this option, stakeholders do nothing but carry on business as usual. The opportunity for collaboration and transparency around actions from partner organisations, accountability and measurement of progress is not conducted in a systematic manner. Environmental impacts would not be managed and potential benefits would be lost.				
Env. Issue	SEA Objective	Assessment Question (will the SECAP Option ...?)	Score (+, -, 0, ?)	Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	To conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protect the diversity of species and habitats? – Impact on any international, national or locally designated sites? – Avoid habitat fragmentation and increase green network connectivity? – Benefit natural heritage in the built environment and open countryside (e.g. improve biodiversity/ blue/green infrastructure)? – Impact on areas of existing native trees, woodlands and hedges? – Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats? 	-	Negative impact on biodiversity through climatic and emission impacts on greenspace, designated sites, protected habitats and species. Without impetus for co-ordinated action via the SECAP, opportunities to promote biodiversity and habitats as important contributors to local climate change mitigation and adaptation may be lost.
Population and human health	To improve the health and wellbeing of communities in Dundee and reduce inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support identified population needs? – Exacerbate or improve air, water or noise pollution in communities? – Contribute towards the improvement of the environment of communities? – Improve and make provision of open space? – Impact on waste? 	o/-	This option is unlikely to have an effect on population and there would be a neutral effect on the provision of open space. Possible negative effect on human health as without SECAP the impetus to reduce emissions and improve resilience to climate change, the impacts of extreme weather events, flooding and air quality may affect the most vulnerable in the city.
Soil and land	Protect greenfield land and reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protect soil quality and geodiversity? – Impact on Vacant and Derelict Land? – Result in the release of substances during construction, cleaning or redevelopment that could potentially contaminate the soil? – Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors such as human health or the water environment? – Increase in the amount of waste produced? 	0	This option would have a neutral impact on soil. Without SECAP, development will continue within the city under existing policies and regulations which control the release of substances during construction, remediation of contaminated land and the production and disposal of waste.
Water	To avoid flood risk, prevent deterioration and enhance natural water systems and quality of the water environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impact on water quality? If so, is this likely to be positive, negative, direct or indirect impacts or a combination? – Increase the area at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? – Create opportunities to promote flood management? – Directly or indirectly result in positive or negative changes of water bodies? 	-	This option is likely to have a negative effect on water. Without the SECAP in place, the increasing effects of climate change could result in less awareness and community resilience to more frequent extreme weather events or higher incidences of flooding. Renewable technology developments if processed on an ad-hoc basis could have greater negative

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? - Ensure adequate space is provided for surface water drainage including SUDS to be implemented? 		impacts on watercourses and the coastline.
Air	To protect and enhance air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on or be affected by the Air Quality Management Area? - Result in the temporary release of particulate matter in constructing new development? - Increase vehicle traffic increasing carbon footprint and negatively impacting on air quality? - Encourage and promote mobility and active travel? 	0	This option is likely to have a neutral impact on air. There is an existing national Clean Air Strategy, Regional Transport Strategy and Local Air Quality Action Plan which, without the SECAP, will continue to positively influence air quality. Without the SECAP the release of particulate matter through construction and traffic will be monitored/controlled through other strategies that are developed in isolation.
Climatic factors	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure climate change adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute towards climate change reduction targets? - Significantly increase energy consumption? - Contribute to the promotion of renewable energy development and energy efficiency within new and existing buildings? - Promote local heat network opportunities? 	-	This option is likely to have a negative impact on climatic factors. Existing climate action is taking place across organisations in the city, however this is fragmented and the opportunity would be lost to ensure synergies between interventions and scale up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction target.
Material assets	To develop and promote a more efficient and sustainable use of material assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allow for the sustainable use of resources including waste and energy? - Contribute to the national and local recycling targets? - Provide suitable infrastructure: transport, education, health, water, waste management, sports, business, flood prevention and regeneration programmes? - Provide improved access to natural and built assets? 	0	This option would have a neutral impact on material assets. There is existing work happening across Dundee with regards to sustainable transport, waste management and provision of safe pedestrian links and core paths. Adequate employment land and community facilities are already designated through the Local Development Plan 2.
Cultural heritage	To protect and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affect any Conservation Areas, Listed buildings, Scheduled monuments, Archaeological sites, Garden and Designed landscapes, and/or their settings? - Result in the opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment? 	o/-	This option would have both a neutral/negative impact on cultural heritage. The business as usual scenario is unlikely to have any impact on the conservation and enhancement of historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites. There could however be a negative impact on the landscape setting of Dundee's historic features or sites as without the SECAP's partnership approach projects could cause a greater impact on the surrounding landscape through an inefficient use of land and poor design.
Landscape	To protect and promote the character, diversity and special qualities of Dundee landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on riverfront landscape, cityscape or peripheral countryside landscape? 	-	This option would have a negative impact on landscape. Without SECAP's partnership approach, ad-hoc renewable technology projects could cause a greater impact on the surrounding landscape through an inefficient use of land and poor design.

Option 2: Do Minimum				
Under this option, stakeholders implement their individual plans and strategies to drive emission reduction and alternative forms of energy which do not go far enough in reducing emissions. Dundee City Council would produce a limited plan covering mainly its own activities. These would be delivered and measured, however the scale of carbon reductions and climate adaptation would be much less significant, especially as the Council's activities account for a small proportion of Dundee's local authority area-wide emissions. There would be minimum management of environmental impacts and potential benefits would be lost.				
Env. Issue	SEA Objective	Assessment Question (will the SECAP Option ...?)	Score (+, -, 0, ?)	Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	To conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect the diversity of species and habitats? - Impact on any international, national or locally designated sites? - Avoid habitat fragmentation and increase green network connectivity? - Benefit natural heritage in the built environment and open countryside (e.g. improve biodiversity/ blue/green infrastructure)? - Impact on areas of existing native trees, woodlands and hedges? - Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats? 	+/-	Potential for individual stakeholders' strategies and management plans to have a positive impact on emissions, greenspace, designated sites, habitats and species and habitats. Individual organisations may however, implement projects that have the potential to negatively affect biodiversity and habitats. This option does not consider the city-wide cumulative positive impacts and synergies that the SECAP would provide.
Population and human health	To improve the health and wellbeing of communities in Dundee and reduce inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support identified population needs? - Exacerbate or improve air, water or noise pollution in communities? - Contribute towards the improvement of the environment of communities? - Improve and make provision of open space? - Impact on waste? 	+/0/-	This option is unlikely to have an effect on population and there would be a neutral effect on the provision of open space. Possible negative effect on human health as without SECAP impetus to reduce emissions and improve resilience to climate change, the impacts of extreme weather events, flooding and air quality may affect the most vulnerable in the city.
Soil and land	Protect greenfield land and reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect soil quality and geodiversity? - Impact on Vacant and Derelict Land? - Result in the release of substances during construction, cleaning or redevelopment that could potentially contaminate the soil? - Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors such as human health or the water environment? - Increase in the amount of waste produced? 	0	This option would have a neutral impact on soil. Without SECAP, development will continue within the city under existing policies and regulations which control the release of substances during construction, remediation of contaminated land and the production and disposal of waste.
Water	To avoid flood risk, prevent deterioration and enhance natural water systems and quality of the water environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on water quality? If so, is this likely to be positive, negative, direct or indirect impacts or a combination? - Increase the area at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? - Create opportunities to promote flood management? - Directly or indirectly result in positive or negative changes of water bodies? - Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? - Ensure adequate space is provided for surface water drainage including SUDS to be implemented? 	+/-	This option could result in positive and negative impacts on water. Individual stakeholders focus on lowering emissions and adapting to effects of climate change. Some abstraction of water could be required for any renewable energy projects related to the Tay and there could be an impact on watercourses.
Air	To protect and enhance air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on or be affected by the Air Quality Management Area? - Result in the temporary release of particulate matter in constructing new development? 	+/0	This option is likely to have a positive impact on air whereby individual stakeholders are promoting projects to reduce emissions and improve air quality. However, this is considered to be a disjointed approach and would

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase vehicle traffic increasing carbon footprint and negatively impacting on air quality? – Encourage and promote mobility and active travel? 		not meet the CAFS expectation for effective co-ordination of climate change and air quality policies to deliver co-benefits.
Climatic factors	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure climate change adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Contribute towards climate change reduction targets? – Significantly increase energy consumption? – Contribute to the promotion of renewable energy development and energy efficiency within new and existing buildings? – Promote local heat network opportunities? 	+	This option is likely to have a positive impact on climatic factors whereby individual stakeholder plans are being implemented with expected reductions in energy consumption, carbon emissions and an increase in the use of renewables. This would be a fragmented approach however and an opportunity would be lost to ensure synergies between interventions and scale up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction target.
Material assets	To develop and promote a more efficient and sustainable use of material assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Allow for the sustainable use of resources including waste and energy? – Contribute to the national and local recycling targets? – Provide suitable infrastructure: transport, education, health, water, waste management, flood prevention and regeneration programmes? – Provide improved access to natural and built assets? 	o/+	Potential for individual stakeholders' strategies and action plans to have a positive impact on material assets. There is a significant amount of existing work going on already to address issues such as sustainable transport, waste management and flood prevention. However, an opportunity would be lost to ensure collaboration and economies of scale in implementing projects such as waste reduction initiatives.
Cultural heritage	To protect and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Affect any Conservation Areas, Listed buildings, Scheduled monuments, Archaeological sites, Garden and Designed landscapes, and/or their settings? – Result in the opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment? 	o/-	This option would have both a neutral and negative impact on cultural heritage. The carbon reduction/low emission goals of individual organisations would be unlikely to have an effect on the conservation and enhancement of historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites. The implementation of some projects on an ad-hoc basis such as renewable technologies may have a negative impact on the surrounding landscape through an inefficient use of land and poor design.
Landscape	To protect and promote the character, diversity and special qualities of Dundee landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impact on riverfront landscape, cityscape or peripheral countryside landscape? 	+/o	This option may have both positive and negative impacts on landscape as ad-hoc renewable energy projects are developed and the character of the area may change over time to adapt to the effects of a changing climate. The implementation of some projects on an ad-hoc basis such as renewable technologies may have a negative impact on the surrounding landscape through an inefficient use of land and poor design.

Option 3: Do Optimum (<i>preferred</i>)				
Under this option, stakeholders work in partnership across all sectors to develop an action plan that tackles the emissions and energy issues across the whole city. A city-wide SECAP would be developed to realise the greatest environmental benefits due to the strategic, co-operative and partnership approach to the development of the Plan. The SECAP would set out the approach that Dundee intends to take to meet its commitments on reducing energy use and carbon emissions. It is intended that the impact of delivering the SECAP would have a positive significant impact on the environment.				
Env. Issue	SEA Objective	Assessment Question (will the SECAP Option ...?)	Score (+, -, 0, ?)	Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)
Biodiversity, flora, fauna	To conserve, protect and where possible enhance the diversity of species and habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect the diversity of species and habitats? - Impact on any international, national or locally designated sites? - Avoid habitat fragmentation and increase green network connectivity? - Benefit natural heritage in the built environment and open countryside (e.g. improve biodiversity/ blue/green infrastructure)? - Impact on areas of existing native trees, woodlands and hedges? - Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats? 	++/-	This option is likely to have a significant positive impact on biodiversity. The SECAP aims to promote biodiversity and habitats as important local contributors to climate mitigation and adaptation. Actions will provide joined-up project opportunities and offer a means of promoting best practice in designing, constructing and operating projects. Some actions (e.g. change in land use or renewable energy projects) have the potential to create negative impacts including loss or change of habitat, fragmentation or disturbance and would require early and detailed assessment as part of the planning process to substantially reduce the risk of negative impacts.
Population and human health	To improve the health and wellbeing of communities in Dundee and reduce inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support identified population needs? - Exacerbate or improve air, water or noise pollution in communities? - Contribute towards the improvement of the environment of communities? - Improve and make provision of open space? - Impact on waste? 	+	The SECAP aims to provide multiple benefits in adapting to climate change impacts and moving towards a sustainable low carbon economy energy system, (e.g. helping to tackle fuel poverty). Changes in how we use and generate energy locally and become more resilient to climate change impacts can positively benefit our buildings, infrastructure and services. Long-term improvements to human health are expected through reducing harmful emissions to air, increasing active travel and creating more usable open/green spaces.
Soil and land	Protect greenfield land and reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect soil quality and geodiversity? - Impact on Vacant and Derelict Land? - Result in the release of substances during construction, cleaning or redevelopment that could potentially contaminate the soil? - Ensure that possible contamination will be properly remediated and not impact upon sensitive receptors such as human health or the water environment? - Increase in the amount of waste produced? 	+/-	This option is likely to have a positive impact on soil and land. Through joined up working, the SECAP aims to increase impetus, awareness and see more stakeholders reaching higher environmental/sustainability standards. Climate adaptation actions may create temporary or permanent disturbance to soils. Soil degradation or restoration, soil contamination and the loss of soil may occur during development activity or changed approaches to flood management and would require early and detailed assessment as part of the planning process.
Water	To avoid flood risk, prevent deterioration and enhance natural water systems and quality of the water environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on water quality? If so, is this likely to be positive, negative, direct or indirect impacts or a combination? - Increase the area at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? - Create opportunities to promote flood management? - Directly or indirectly result in positive or negative changes of water bodies? - Increase the amount of surface water run-off into water bodies? - Ensure adequate space is provided for surface water drainage including 	+/-	This option could result in positive and negative impacts on water. The SECAP aims to achieve a low emission society and which is resilient to the effects of climate change, extreme weather and incidents of flooding. Actions may have temporary to longer term impact on water quality if used as an energy source or energy store. Water and groundwater quality may be affected by developments and detailed impact assessments for any such projects would be required.

		SUDS to be implemented?		
Air	To protect and enhance air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impact on or be affected by the Air Quality Management Area? – Result in the temporary release of particulate matter in constructing new development? – Increase vehicle traffic increasing carbon footprint and negatively impacting on air quality? – Encourage and promote mobility and active travel? 	++/-	This option is likely to have a positive impact on air quality. The SECAP, once agreed and adopted, would provide a joined up approach that would ensure the CAFS expectation for effective co-ordination of climate change and air quality policies to deliver co-benefits. Some actions may influence air quality, including, renewable energy (both positively and potentially adversely) and the transition to low carbon fuels (reduced particulates).
Climatic factors	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure climate change adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Contribute towards climate change reduction targets? – Significantly increase energy consumption? – Contribute to the promotion of renewable energy development and energy efficiency within new and existing buildings? – Promote local heat network opportunities? 	++	The SECAP will have a positive cumulative impact on climatic factors whereby the opportunity to ensure synergies between interventions and scale up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction target is captured. The SECAP emphasises a shift to a low carbon economy for Dundee and partnership actions give rise to opportunities to both harness the benefits of, whilst also offsetting the negative effects of, climatic change. Actions are expected to achieve reductions in energy consumption, carbon emissions and increase the use of renewables within the city.
Material assets	To develop and promote a more efficient and sustainable use of material assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Allow for the sustainable use of resources including waste and energy? – Contribute to the national and local recycling targets? – Provide suitable infrastructure: transport, education, health, water, waste management, sports, business, flood prevention and regeneration programmes? – Provide improved access to natural and built assets? 	+	This option is likely to have a positive impact on material assets. A joined-up approach would promote the sustainable use of resources, construction and circular economy opportunities, active travel networks, electric vehicle/hydrogen infrastructure and renewable energy/heating technologies.
Cultural heritage	To protect and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Affect any Conservation Areas, Listed buildings, Scheduled monuments, Archaeological sites, Garden and Designed landscapes, and/or their settings? – Result in the opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment? 	0	This option is likely to have a neutral and impact on cultural heritage. Many of the objectives of the SECAP such as policy change, energy efficiency and resource efficiency are unlikely to have an effect on the conservation and enhancement of historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites. However, development activities can potentially impact historic features, affecting local identity or the setting of important cultural heritage.
Landscape	To protect and promote the character, diversity and special qualities of Dundee landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impact on riverfront landscape, cityscape or peripheral countryside landscape? 	-/0	Possible developments may change the landscape and character of the area and there may be impacts on important views and areas of value. In particular climate adaptation may include policies and actions that help manage or zone for unavoidable changes to landscape and natural heritage.

4.3. Assessment Results – SECAP Actions

As part of the SECAP development process, stakeholder engagement events were held to prepare a proposed action plan comprising Direct Actions: (measures that will directly reduce emissions/embed resilience); Enabling Actions: (measures to support the delivery of direct actions); and Delivery Actions: (measures that will implement the SECAP). Table 6 below documents the assessment of proposed actions and themed into General Actions, Energy (inc. Energy Efficiency, Renewables, District Heating), Resource Efficiency, Sustainable Transport, and Adaptation/Resilience.

Table 6: SECAP Actions

Action	Environmental Issue									Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)
	Biodiversity, flora, fauna	Population and human health	Soil and land	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape	
GENERAL										
G1. Establish effective governance for the SECAP in partnership with public, private and community organisations and implement a system for monitoring and reporting progress.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Administrative action with no discernible environment impact.
G2. Adopt an emissions modelling tool to quantifying the impact of SECAP actions and to inform future targets.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Administrative action with no discernible environment impact.
G3. Develop the Sustainable Dundee communications strategy to raise awareness, communicate and engage people in the SECAP to promote prolonged behaviour change.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Positive cumulative impact expected through influence of SECAP to promote sustainable practices and behaviours.
G4. Develop and trial a carbon budget for Dundee City Council.	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	Targeted at reducing carbon emissions, energy use and raising awareness within the Council. Impact can be quantifiable, dependent on type of carbon budget selected.

Action	Environmental Issue									Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)
	Biodiversity, flora, fauna	Population and human health	Soil and land	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape	
ENERGY - Energy Efficiency										
EE.1. Complete fabric improvements to outstanding domestic Council (and ex-Council properties in mixed-tenure blocks) stock to achieve the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH) by 2020 and widen range of technologies (including renewables) under consideration to allow compliance with the more exacting EESH2 standard by 2032.	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	+/-	0	Focused on energy efficiency improvements (inc. renewables), with expected reductions in energy use and carbon emissions from investment in city's housing stock. Installation may have impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings.
EE.2. Continue to deliver a city-wide energy awareness campaign to improve energy efficiency behaviour in all households.	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	Positive benefits in tackling fuel poverty and promoting sustainable practices within homes and workplaces.
EE.3. Explore how the work of the Dundee Energy Efficiency Advice Project (DEEAP) can be maintained and delivered.	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	Positive benefits in tackling fuel poverty and promoting sustainable practices within homes and workplaces.
EE.4. Complete phase 1 of the Non Domestic Energy Efficiency (NDEE) retrofit of Dundee City Council public buildings (Basket 1) before implementing subsequent phases (Baskets) annually until all prescribed measures are complete on all Council public buildings.	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+/-	0	Focused on energy efficiency improvements, with expected reductions in energy use and carbon emissions from investment in building stock. Installation may have impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings.
EE.5. Update the Councils Carbon Management Plan, identifying new targets in line with the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) and SECAP targets.	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	Targeted at reducing carbon emissions, energy use and raising awareness within the Council.
EE.6. Replace all streetlights with energy efficient lighting systems by 2020.	0	+	0	0	0	++	+	0	+	Long-term positive impact on reducing carbon emissions, energy use and light pollution.
EE.7. Provide advice and support on resource efficiency and climate risk management for businesses in Dundee.	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	Positive benefits to city's business sector.
ENERGY – Renewables										
RE.1 Adopt a Whole Life Costing approach to ensure new developments achieve greater operational sustainability.(This will include analysis of maintenance burdens, end of life use, outputs and performance to ensure resilient, efficient buildings are designed with minimal waste.)	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	Positive benefits to city's renewables infrastructure, demonstrating sustainable construction practices to reduce carbon emissions and energy use.
RE.2 Research opportunities to utilise local water bodies for renewables including local reservoirs, rivers and estuaries.	0/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	Action itself will not have a direct environmental impact. Secondary actions, if delivered, may have negative environmental impacts through potential land use change, although level of impact difficult to quantify at this stage.
RE.3 Identify solar PV implementation across Dundee for public and private buildings and ensure all civic buildings have renewables where technically feasible.	0	++	0	0	?	++	++	+/-	?	Focused on renewables roll out, with expected reductions in energy use and carbon emissions from investment in city's buildings. Installation may have impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings.
RE.4 Progress an Integrated Energy Park/ Centre of Excellence concept.	0	+	0/-	0	+/-	++	+/-	0	+/?	Positive benefits to city's renewables infrastructure and generation to reduce carbon emissions. Possible temporary disturbance to soils and release of particulate matter during construction. Emissions due to construction and operation of new infrastructure.

Action	Environmental Issue									Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)
	Biodiversity, flora, fauna	Population and human health	Soil and land	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape	
RE.5 Explore potential for Integrating hydrogen fuel into heating and transport technologies where feasible.	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	?	Positive cumulative impact expected.
RE.6 Develop a regional cluster approach to attract investment, support business growth and create jobs in the offshore wind sector; retaining more graduates and making the city a magnet for new talent.	0	+	0	0	?	+	0	0	?	Positive benefits for city's workforce.
ENERGY – District Heating										
DH.1 Explore options to further improve efficiencies in the Council's existing Multi-Storey domestic district heating schemes.	0	+	0/-	0	+	+	+	0	0	Focused on delivery of low carbon heat projects, with expected reductions in energy use and carbon emissions from investment in city's domestic building stock.
DH.2 Deliver the Low Carbon District Energy Hub at the Regional Performance Centre for Sports (RPCS) as a catalyst project; proving industry/technology programmes and projects.	0	+	0	0	+/-	++	++	0	0	Positive impact on renewable generation capacity and decarbonising heat within city. Temporary disturbance to soils and release of particulate matter during construction.
DH.3 Prepare an investment-ready business case that identifies district heating opportunities from the city's Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility.	0	0	0	0	+/-	++	++	0	0	Action itself will not have a direct environmental impact. Secondary actions, if delivered, may have positive environmental impacts although level of impact difficult to quantify at this stage. Possible temporary release of particulate matter during construction.
DH.4 Engage with stakeholders and wider industry to promote district heating in Dundee and work with technology providers to explore fuels for district heating integration.	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	Positive impact on delivery of low carbon heat networks and cumulative benefits from scaled up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction target.
DH.5 Investigate options to create a Dundee City Energy Services Company (ESCO) to help coordinate planning, funding, operations, and delivery of projects.	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	Action itself will not have a direct environmental impact. Secondary actions, if delivered, likely to have positive, long-term environmental impacts through co-ordination of project investment and delivery, although level of impact difficult to quantify at this stage.
DH.6 Participate in the Scottish Governments pilot Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) programme and respond to proposals to create a statutory framework for LHEES.	0	+	?	0	+/-	+	+	+/-	?	Focused on energy efficiency and district heating investment, with expected reductions in energy use and carbon emissions. Installation may have impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings. Temporary release of particulate matter during construction.
MOBILITY										
M1. Implement the Dundee Cycling Strategy and Councils extensive Active Travel programme in partnership with community groups, improving and increasing cycling paths and infrastructure across the city to reduce the modal share of car based transport.	+/0	++	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	Positive cumulative impact expected through investment active travel and benefits to air quality and emissions reduction. Possible temporary disturbance to soils.
M2. Develop a Low Carbon Active Travel Hub in Dundee Waterfront to include bike hire, cycle parking, bike maintenance, electric vehicle (EV) charge points, an EV car club and community outreach.	0	++	+	0	+/-	+	+	0	+	Positive cumulative impact expected through the campaign to promote sustainable transport alternatives and reduce reliance on car. Possible temporary disturbance to soils and release of particulate matter during construction.

Action	Environmental Issue										Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)
	Biodiversity, flora, fauna	Population and human health	Soil and land	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape		
M3. Implement Shared Mobility and Resource Efficiency projects developed by the Mobility in Living Laboratory (MILL) to ensure Dundee remains in a position to take advantage of future innovative mobility solutions including autonomous vehicles.	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	Positive cumulative impact expected from low carbon, mobility interventions.
M4. Ensure safer streets that enable active travel in Dundee including assessing suitable locations for pedestrianisation, 20mph zones and off road/segregated active travel networks.	0	++	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	Action focused on improvements to safety. Positive secondary impact on air quality.
M5. Expand Electric Vehicle (EV) charging hubs and infrastructure across the city.	0	+	+/-	0	+	+	++	0	+	+	Positive benefit to city's EV charging infrastructure with long-term benefits to air quality and climatic factors. Temporary disturbance to soils.
M6. Increase EV uptake in Dundee via support and awareness provided by the Drive Dundee Electric campaign and local policy measures, including continued migration to low carbon vehicles within the council fleet.	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	Positive cumulative impact through the campaign to promote sustainable transport alternatives.
M7. Establish a Low Emission Zone in Dundee by 2020 to contribute to the broader city objectives and the vision to create a healthy, vibrant and attractive city by protecting public health through improving air quality.	0	++	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	Positive effect on air quality and climatic factors expected, with effective co-ordination of climate change and air quality policies to deliver co-benefits.
M8. Continued promotion of ECOSTARS schemes to encourage Heavy Duty, Taxis and Private Hire vehicle companies to participate in air quality improvements in Dundee.	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	Positive impact on air quality and reducing emissions from transport.
M9. Explore options for increasing deployment of low emission buses in Dundee, including hybrid and hydrogen buses.	0	+	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	Positive cumulative impact expected through investment in sustainable transport infrastructure and benefits to air quality and emissions reduction.
WASTE											
W1. Develop and implement circular economy projects identified by the Circular Tayside initiative and deliver a circular economy education strategy across the City.	0	+	0	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	Positive cumulative impact expected through waste reduction and increase of re-use opportunities within city.
W2. Continue to communicate frequently with residents around waste/recycling services to improve participation/recycle quantity and quality.	0	+	+	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	Positive benefits in reducing city's waste generation and promoting sustainable practices within homes and workplaces.
W3. Zero Waste Scotland to pilot food waste reduction project in Dundee schools, hospitals and small businesses by December 2020.	0	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	Positive benefits in reducing city's food waste generation and promoting sustainable practices within homes and workplaces.
W4. Encourage citizens to take responsibility for the environment through the "Take Pride in Your City" campaign.	0	+	+	+	+/0	+	++	0	0	0	Positive benefits in reducing city's waste, litter and promoting sustainable practices.
W5. Trial Smart waste technology to improve waste monitoring and collection efficiencies in the city.	0	+	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	Positive benefit to increase waste collection efficiencies and reduce littering.
W6. Explore initiatives to significantly reduce the quantity of single-use plastics used in Dundee organisations including DCC premises and wider commercial establishments.	0	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	Positive impact on the sustainable use of resources, recycling and educational opportunities.

Action	Environmental Issue										Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)
	Biodiversity, flora, fauna	Population and human health	Soil and land	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape		
W7. Continued delivery of sustained waste education campaign programme which aligns to the curriculum for excellence and embeds behavioural change at all stages of the educational journey.	0	+	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	Positive impact on the sustainable use of resources, recycling and educational opportunities.	
W8. Support the Scottish Governments Deposit Return Scheme and other viable take back schemes.	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	Positive cumulative impact expected through waste reduction and increase of re-use opportunities.	
W9. Stimulate increased reuse as well as upcycling and repairing opportunities and the necessary skills and training to undertake these.	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	Positive cumulative impact expected through waste reduction and increase of re-use opportunities.	
RESILIENCE											
R.1 Design a Dundee Surface Water Management Plan/Tayside Integrated Catchment Study that considers measures to reduce flood risk and protect buildings, infrastructure and people from flooding and includes blue-green infrastructure across the city and/or retrofitting SUDS to store and manage surface water runoff. Ecological solutions will be used where possible e.g. dune replenishment as part of Dundee Coastal Flood Protection Scheme.	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/0	+	+	+	+	Temporary disturbance to soils and habitats. Positive impacts from increased green networks, greater protection of buildings, communities, biodiversity and land from reduced flooding.	
R.2 Undertake coastal and watercourse inspections and organise repairs and maintenance under current legislation and the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Local Flood Risk Management Plan.	+/-	+	+/-	+	0	+	+	+	+	Possible temporary negative impacts on biodiversity, soil and land whilst repairs carried out. Overall positive environmental benefits associated with reduced flood risk.	
R.3 Improve Dundee's Public Sewer and Mains Water systems to improve drinking water quality and reduce sewage discharge to the water environment; continued communication of water quality information via the electronic display at Monifieth, SEPA website and Dundee City Council signage and social media.	0	+	+/-	+	0	+	0	+/0	0	Possible temporary disturbance to soils and release of particulate matter during construction. Positive impact on water quality.	
R.4 Scottish Water will review and develop its 25 Year Water Resource Plan to ensure projected drought conditions are included; incorporating reinforcement of reservoirs, expanding the supply network and developing mitigation measures as required.	+/-	+	+/-	+	0	+	0	0	+/-	Positive impacts from securing water resources, potential temporary disturbance to soils landscape and habitats.	
R.5 Monitor costs associated with climate change including heating and cooling costs as well as maintenance and repair costs of buildings and infrastructure.	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	Positive benefits to assessing impacts and costs and allowing decisions to be made on energy efficiency and renewable.	
R.6 Promote efficient water use by businesses and the wider community and create a business case for rainwater capture and reuse capital investment.	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	Positive impacts from securing water resources and improving water efficiency and therefore, reducing emissions.	
R.7 Implement 'Cleaner Air for Scotland - The Road to a Healthier Future' strategy and monitor guidance for developers to ensure air quality is taken into account for new developments.	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	Positive benefits to human health, air quality and reduced emissions.	
R.8 Public health information campaigns to address increase in sun/heat/air and water quality related illnesses and development of Green Health Partnership, linking health care and greenspace initiatives	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	Positive benefits to human health and increased resilience to climate change.	

Action	Environmental Issue									Commentary (inc. short/med/long-term reversibility/irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/temporary duration)	
	Biodiversity, flora, fauna	Population and human health	Soil and land	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape		
R.9	Develop an interactive green map for Dundee to help visitors and residents identify sustainable options and information for travel, food, recreation and resource use.	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	Encouraging people in Dundee to make sustainable choices regarding mobility, waste and energy will help to reduce emission and improve air quality. Encouraging access to green spaces and cultural sites will help to improve human health.
R.10	SMART Mobility to include co-ordinated communication of transport information and quicker demand response options to keep visitors and residents informed of disruptions and alternatives.	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	Positive benefits to human health and increased resilience to climate change.
R.11	Plan co-ordinated, prompt communication to inform residents of waste service disruptions, alternative options available and estimate of when normal services will resume; ensuring that operational contingencies are in place for extreme weather events.	+	+	+	0	+/-	+/-	+	0	0	Ensuring waste operations continue reduces the chance of waste and litter causing pollution and harming habitats and human health. Contingencies may require longer journeys to alternative sites, therefore increasing emissions from transport fuel.
R.12	Develop adaptation engagement tools to support community capacity building, including visual and interactive tools, workshops and collaboration with community organisations.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Positive impact from educating and mobilising communities into action on resilience and climate change.
R.13	Develop a Persons at Risk Register in partnership with the NHS to help identify members of the community vulnerable to interruptions in supply of power, heating, water and other essential services and regular testing and review of Local Resilience Partnership plans and NHS Winter Plans to prioritise services.	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	Positive benefits to human health and increased resilience to climate change.
R.14	Update the Green Tourism accreditation to incorporate climate adaptation and increase the number of Green Tourism Award Holders in Dundee.	+/0	+	+/0	+	+	+	+	+	+/0	Multiple benefits may include measures to conserve water, improve energy efficiency, incorporate renewables, planting climate appropriate species, protecting the fabric of buildings and provide health (e.g. sun protection) and travel advice to visitors.
R.15	Increase participation in the Eco-Schools programme in Dundee via improved local support and pilot projects with appointed schools.	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	Positive cumulative impact expected through influence of SECAP to promote sustainable practices and behaviours.
R.16	Co-design blue/green infrastructure improvements with relevant Council departments, partners and the wider community. Aligning with Dundee City Councils green networks supplementary planning guidance; improvements will into account flooding, heat island effect, active travel, biodiversity and including appropriate planting in urban areas, as well as community cohesion opportunities.	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	Action will ensure community skills, knowledge and needs are taken into account when designing blue green infrastructure; some decisions may prioritise one environmental issue over another.
R.17	Produce an Open Space strategy based on collaboration and outcomes from workshops to include green infrastructure that helps Dundee's nature to adapt to changes in climate and supports the delivery of Dundee's green networks.	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	An open space strategy will identify opportunities to improve green spaces and green infrastructure which will contribute to improved health, air and water quality, increase biodiversity and growing spaces and improving resilience. Any landscaping may cause temporary disturbance to soils.
R.18	Prepare a Biodiversity Plan that includes actions for safeguarding and enhancing existing habitats and species as well as actions on potential sites and projects. The plan should be integrated across sectors and the broader green network and adopted corporate-wide to ensure biodiversity protection and enhancement are prioritised in all green space maintenance regimes, relevant projects and developments.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Measures to protecting and enhance habitats and increase biodiversity will create impacts across all environmental issues.
R.19	Contribute to the enhancement and maintenance of the Tay River and coastal habitats. Identify opportunities for soft coastal management	+	+	+/-	+	0	+	0	+/0	+	Positive impacts on biodiversity as natural landscape features and habitats recreated.

	/managed realignment habitat creation and maintain the Beach Award for Broughty Ferry.										Temporary disturbance of soils.
R.20	Monitor and review the Urban Tree Policy to identify suitable areas for tree planting with climate appropriate species and with consideration of how planting interacts with surroundings e.g. air quality, active transport, biodiversity etc.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Suitable tree planting has the potential to increase biodiversity and habitats, improve soil, air and water quality as well as landscapes, reduce runoff and heat island effect and protect material assets and health.
R.21	Develop a Local Food Growing Strategy and expand the number of community growing projects and support them with skills training, materials and capacity building.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	Local food growing builds community resilience, reduces emissions from food miles, can improve soils, landscape and biodiversity as well as contribute towards water and air quality when compared with other land uses.

5. **MITIGATION**

In accordance with Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the SECAP have been considered and outlined in table 7 below.

Table 7: Mitigation Measures

Environmental Issue	Possible Impacts	Relevant Actions	Mitigation Measures	When should Mitigation be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking mitigation?
Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Some projects may directly affect habitats and species through disturbance/fragmentation or result in land use change.	RE.2, R.1, R.2, R.4,	Individual development projects will require Habitats Regulations Assessment where a proposal is likely to affect a protected European site. This measure is consistent with LDP2 policy. A design statement and ecological assessment may be required for any development in the open countryside or urban fringe which potentially effects protected designations.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Population and human health	Potential for increased environmental degradation through littering and fly-tipping.	W13, W14	Promote available services including reuse and recycling facilities to encourage sustainable behaviours.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Soil and land	Infrastructure related projects are likely to result in temporary disturbance to soils or a change in land use.	RE.4, DH.1, M.5, R.1, R.2, R.3, R.4, R.16, R.17, R.19	The promotion of good planning and design and construction management of individual projects to be adopted to minimise environmental impacts. LDP2 policies to be followed to ensure compliance.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Water	There is potential for any energy installation facilities and ancillary structures to use water thereby necessitating the need for water abstraction or use.	RE.2	Projects to comply with the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and also ensure Habitats Regulations Assessment are carried out where required to address any effects of water abstraction on protected habitats.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Air	It is likely that short term emissions will occur through the construction phases of any development projects.	RE.4, DH.2, DH.3, DH.6, M.2, R.11	Apply LDP2 Air Quality Policy, which states general presumption against development proposals that could significantly increase air pollution or introduce people into areas of elevated pollution concentrations unless mitigation measures are adopted to reduce the impact to acceptable levels.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Climatic factors	It is likely that short term emissions will occur through the construction phases of any development projects.	R.11,	The promotion of good planning and design and construction management of individual projects to be adopted to minimise unavoidable carbon emissions. Development proposals should also avoid any direct or indirect impact on areas at risk of flooding. This measure is consistent with LDP2 policy.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

Environmental Issue	Possible Impacts	Relevant Actions	Mitigation Measures	When should Mitigation be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking mitigation?
Material assets	Potential for impacts on resource use and unsustainable practices arising from construction projects.	RE.4,	The promotion of good planning and design and construction management of individual projects to be adopted to minimise environmental impacts.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Cultural heritage	The installation of energy efficiency, renewables or district heating measures may have a mixed visual impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings associated with the retrofitting of measures to existing building stock.	EE.1, EE.4, RE.3, DH.6,	Specific environmental effects will be considered through the planning process such as Listed Building Consent, and on a site by site basis, and the use of appropriate construction management measures such as Environmental Management Plans.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Landscape	There is potential for visual impact of projects if they involve construction and development on the landscape character.	R.4, R.16	Landscape impact to be mitigated through screening or sensitive siting within the landscape where appropriate. Projects will also be required to improve the visual amenity and landscape character consistent with LDP policy.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

6. **MONITORING**

Section 19 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires the Responsible Authority to monitor significant environmental effects of the implementation of the SECAP to ensure that any adverse and unforeseen impacts do not arise or can be identified and remedied.

A monitoring approach is outlined within the SECAP in order to clarify how progress will be measured:

- Monitoring of individual actions will be undertaken by project leads and communicated on a six monthly basis. Dundee City Councils' performance management system (PENTANA) will be used to record progress of action implementation.
- An annual monitoring report will be prepared for Dundee City Council's Policy and Resource Committee outlining progress on action plan projects.
- A report to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy on the progress of the SECAP will be prepared and submitted every two years, to include a Monitoring Emissions Inventory (MEI).
- Carbon Reporting Tools will be explored to help track city-wide emissions.
- A communications strategy will be developed to allow a coordinated and structured approach to communicating the SECAP. Communications will be conducted via the Knowledge hub, the Sustainable Dundee (@sust_dundee), and Dundee City Council (@dundeecouncil) Twitter accounts.

A wide range of other plans, programmes and strategies, presented in Appendix 2 are also in place at the national and local level aim to monitor environmental status and assess performance against established environmental indicators.

7. **CONSULTATION AND KEY DATES**

The SECAP has been co-designed with stakeholders from across Dundee and a number of meetings and workshops have taken place to prepare the draft document. On the 23rd August 2018, 50 individuals representing 20 different public, private and community organisations came together to contribute their ideas and knowledge to help shape Dundee's transition to a low carbon city in a workshop titled "Dundee 2030: Envisioning a Low Carbon Future". Over 100 actions were identified and further refined in partnership with stakeholders to formulate a list of practical actions to help the City meet its goals.

As proposed in the SEA Scoping Report and agreed with the Consultation Authorities, a six week consultation period will take place for interested parties to make representations on both the SECAP and the SEA Environmental Report. The consultation period will run from Tuesday 25th June 2019 until Tuesday 26th August 2019.

How to comment on the report:

If you would like to express your views on the contents of the Environmental Report or SECAP, please send written comments to the following address:

Online: <https://www.dundee.gov.uk/consultations-and-surveys>

By e-mail: sustainability@dundeecity.gov.uk

By post: Sustainability and Climate Change Team, Dundee City Council, City Development, Department, Dundee House, Floor 5, 50 North Lindsay Street, DUNDEE DD1 1QE

Documents will be advertised on Dundee City Council's consultation page and promoted via the Sustainable Dundee twitter account (@sust_dundee). Any comments/observations received in respect of the Environmental Report will be taken into account before the SECAP is finalised and submitted to Dundee City Council's Policy & Resources Committee.

Key dates for preparing the SECAP are outlined in table 8 below, although may be subject to change.

Table 8: SECAP Preparation: Key Dates

Activity	Date
Covenant of Mayors (CoM) signing – commitment to SECAP	Mar 2018
CoM Prerequisite task 1 - Commission Baseline and Monitoring Emissions Inventories	Mar 2018
Submit SEA Screening Report to Consultation Authorities	May 2018
SECAP Stakeholder workshop – Dundee City Council officers	May 2018
Submit SEA Scoping Report to Consultation Authorities	June 2018
SECAP Stakeholder workshop – City stakeholders	Aug 2018
Issue draft SECAP actions for stakeholder comments	Oct 2018
CoM Prerequisite task 2 – Risk & Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) Workshops and prepare RVA narrative	Oct-Nov 2018
Prepare SEA Environmental Report	Dec 2018
Prepare SECAP narrative and finalise action plan	Dec 2018-Mar 2019
Publish Draft SECAP, RVA and SEA Environmental Report for consultation	June-Aug 2019 (6 weeks)
Final SECAP to Dundee City Council Committee for adoption	Oct 2019
Publish SEA Post-Adoption Statement	Oct 2019
Publish SECAP	Oct 2019
Submit SECAP papers to Covenant of Mayors office	By March 2020

APPENDIX 1

Dundee City Council's Responses to the Comments Received from the Consultation Authorities on the Scoping Report

List of Respondents

Name and Address of Respondent	Ref
Scottish Environment Protection Agency, per Silvia Cagnoni-Watt, Senior Planning Officer, Perth Strathearn House, Boxden Business Park, Perth, PH1 1RX	SEA 001
Scottish Natural Heritage, per Brendan Turvey, Operations Manager, Battleby, Redgorton, Perth, PH13EW	SEA 002
Historic Scotland, per Alison Baisden, Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, EH91SH	SEA 003

Ref	Issue Raised	Observations and Recommended Course of Action
SEA 001	<p>Thank you for your Scoping consultation submitted under the above Act in respect of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP). This was received by SEPA via the Scottish Government SEA Gateway on 26 June 2018.</p> <p>As required under Section 15(2) of the Act, we have considered the document submitted and comment as follows in respect of the scope and level of detail to be included in the Environmental Report (ER).</p> <p>Generally, we are satisfied that the scoping report for the Dundee Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) provides sufficient information on the proposed scope and level of detail for the assessment.</p> <p>The Scottish Government SEA Guidance provides guidance to Responsible Authorities about the type of information that is expected to be provided at each SEA stage; we have also produced SEA topic guidance for those issues which fall within our remit. We have used the guidance to inform our detailed scoping response which is attached as an appendix.</p> <p>On completion, the Environmental Report and the plan to which it relates should be submitted to the Scottish Government SEA Gateway (SEA_Gateway@gov.scot) which will forward it to the Consultation Authorities.</p>	The comments of the respondent are noted.
	<u>General Comments</u>	
	Generally, we are satisfied that the scoping report for the Dundee Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) provides sufficient information on the proposed scope and level of detail for the assessment.	Noted and welcomed.

<p>Please note that for the purpose of brevity and proportionality we have only concentrated on issues which require further action.</p> <p>Please also refer to the SEA topic guidance for those issues which fall within SEPA's remit.</p>	
<p><u>Detailed Comments</u></p>	
<p><i>Relationship with other Plans, Policies and Strategies (PPS) –</i> Some of the PPS included have themselves been subject to SEA. Where this is the case you may find it useful to prepare a summary of the key SEA findings that may be relevant to the SECAP. This may assist you with data sources and environmental baseline information and also ensure the current SEA picks up environmental issues or mitigation actions which may have been identified elsewhere.</p>	Noted.
<p><i>Baseline information –</i> SEPA holds significant amounts of environmental data which may be of interest to you in preparing the environmental baseline, identifying environmental problems, and summarising the likely changes to the environment in the absence of the PPS, all of which are required for the assessment. Many of these data are now readily available on SEPA's website.</p> <p>Additional local information may also be available from our Access to Information unit at our Corporate Office (Telephone 01786 457700 or email dataenquiries@sepa.org.uk).</p> <p>Other sources of data for issues that fall within SEPA's remit are referenced in our SEA topic guidance notes for air, soil, water, material assets and human health.</p>	The comments of the respondent are welcomed and appreciated.
<p>In particular, we recommend that the Soil and Land section in Table 5 considers peat and carbon rich soils as these are a considerable source of issues in relation to carbon emissions. Although it may be that there are no carbon rich soils in the Dundee area, due to this being mainly an urban area, as this aspect is particularly relevant to the type of plan under consideration, we recommend consulting the maps currently available and stating as part of the assessment if any proposals (e.g. from buildings, transport and/or wind farms) are likely to have an effect in relation to this.</p> <p>We consider the SNH carbon rich soil and peat map 2016 the most up to date source of information on carbon rich soils (CRS). Please note that the SNH map shows all of the classes of CRS which includes category 5 soils which the information contained in table 4 of the consultation analysis report identifies as being all carbon rich soils and deep peat, (the same as category 1 and 2). The difference to categories 1 and 2 is that these soils do not support peatland habitat at this time which means they are not identified as priority peatland habitat. They are however carbon stores and given the right restoration may become category 1 and 2 again and sequester further carbon in the future. The same information is also available in the http://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/thematic-maps/carbon-and-peatland-2016-map/</p>	The Carbon and peatland 2016 map has been analysed to determine the presence of carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat within the Dundee City area. The majority of the city was found to be categorised as 'Non-Soil' with peripheral land categorised as 'Mineral Soil'. Given the absence of peat and carbon rich soils, this will not be included as a data source for monitoring.
<p><i>Environmental problems –</i> We consider that the environmental problems described generally highlight the main issues of relevance for the SEA topics within our remit.</p>	Noted.

<p><i>Alternatives –</i> We are satisfied with the alternatives outlined. These should be assessed as part of the SEA process and the findings of the assessment should inform the choice of the preferred option. This should be documented in the Environmental Report.</p>	<p>Noted. The alternatives identified will be assessed as part of the SEA process and will inform the choice of the preferred option. This will be noted in the Environmental Report.</p>																
<p><i>Scoping in / out of environmental topics –</i> We agree that in this instance all environmental topics should be scoped into the assessment.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>																
<p><i>Methodology for assessing environmental effects –</i> Including a commentary section within the matrices in order to state, where necessary, the reasons for the effects cited and the score given helps to fully explain the rationale behind the assessment results. This allows the Responsible Authority to be transparent and also allows the reader to understand the rationale behind the scores given.</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. The assessment matrices will include a commentary section.</p>																
<p>Where it is expected that other plans, programmes or strategies are better placed to undertake more detailed assessment of environmental effects this should be clearly set out in the Environmental Report. We would expect all aspects of the PPS which could have significant effects to be assessed. We support the use of SEA objectives as assessment tools as they allow a systematic, rigorous and consistent framework with which to assess environmental effects.</p>	<p>Noted. The SEA Environmental Report for the Dundee Local Development Plan 2 has been reviewed and utilised to inform the preparation this report.</p>																
<p>When it comes to setting out the results of the assessment in the Environmental Report please provide enough information to clearly justify the reasons for each of the assessments presented. It would also be helpful to set out assumptions that are made during the assessment and difficulties and limitations encountered.</p>	<p>Noted. The assessment matrices will include a commentary section.</p>																
<p>It is helpful if the assessment matrix directly links the assessment result with proposed mitigation measures such as in the example below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="309 906 1529 1217"> <thead> <tr> <th>SEA issues - Checklist Question</th> <th>Yes or No</th> <th>Effect</th> <th>Comment and opportunities to mitigate or improve</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Is the allocation at risk from fluvial or coastal flooding?</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Negative</td> <td>Part of site found to be at risk now removed from allocation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Could the allocation have a physical impact on existing watercourses?</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Negative</td> <td>Site dissected by watercourse. Developer requirements includes statement "watercourse to be integrated as positive feature of the development. No culverting."</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Can the allocation currently be connected to the public sewerage system?</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Positive</td> <td>Developer requirement includes statement "connect to public sewer"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SEA issues - Checklist Question	Yes or No	Effect	Comment and opportunities to mitigate or improve	Is the allocation at risk from fluvial or coastal flooding?	Y	Negative	Part of site found to be at risk now removed from allocation.	Could the allocation have a physical impact on existing watercourses?	Y	Negative	Site dissected by watercourse. Developer requirements includes statement "watercourse to be integrated as positive feature of the development. No culverting."	Can the allocation currently be connected to the public sewerage system?	Y	Positive	Developer requirement includes statement "connect to public sewer"	<p>Noted. An assessment matrix and scoring system will be presented in the Environmental Report. A separate section will detail required mitigating actions to prevent, reduce and fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the preferred option and SECAP actions.</p>
SEA issues - Checklist Question	Yes or No	Effect	Comment and opportunities to mitigate or improve														
Is the allocation at risk from fluvial or coastal flooding?	Y	Negative	Part of site found to be at risk now removed from allocation.														
Could the allocation have a physical impact on existing watercourses?	Y	Negative	Site dissected by watercourse. Developer requirements includes statement "watercourse to be integrated as positive feature of the development. No culverting."														
Can the allocation currently be connected to the public sewerage system?	Y	Positive	Developer requirement includes statement "connect to public sewer"														

<p>We are content with the proposed detailed assessment matrix and particularly welcome the commentary box to fully explain the rationale behind the assessment results. We also welcome the link between effects and mitigation / enhancement measures in the proposed assessment framework and the consideration of mitigation of impacts.</p>	<p>Noted and welcomed.</p>
<p><i>Comments on wording of proposed SEA objectives -</i></p> <p>We would recommend that the wording of the following SEA objective(s) be revised as follows:</p> <p>WATER – change the wording to: <i>“to <u>avoid</u> flood risk and prevent deterioration and enhance natural water systems and <u>quality of the water environment</u>”.</i></p> <p>The principle of flood avoidance is the cornerstone of sustainable flood risk management (as mentioned in Scottish Planning Policy).</p> <p>We also consider that not just water quality need consideration, but the quality of the water environment, which is wider in its definition than just water quality, and other pressures to the water environment which may arise from the plan. The plan could have significant environmental effects on the ecological status of the water environment. The term ecological status includes water quality, water quantity, ecology and physical impacts (including culverting and engineering of watercourses) and the water environment includes all surface waters (including wetlands and transitional waters) and groundwater (including drinking water supplies).</p>	<p>Agreed. This SEA objective will be amended accordingly and assessed as per the revised wording.</p> <p>Noted. Assessments will consider both water quality and the wider water environment.</p>
<p>SOIL AND LAND – we would recommend adding the following text to the objective, <i>“to <u>minimise disturbance to carbon rich soils, in particular peat</u>”.</i> Please see our previous comments in relation to the carbon rich soils maps. In general wind farms and wind turbines associated with the strategic programme area of renewables or other development could cause disturbance to carbon rich soils.</p>	<p>The <u>Carbon and peatland 2016 map</u> has been analysed to determine the presence of carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat within the Dundee City area. The majority of the city was found to be categorised as ‘Non-Soil’ with peripheral land categorised as ‘Mineral Soil’. Given the absence of peat and carbon rich soils, the proposed additional text will not be added to the objective.</p>
<p><i>Mitigation and enhancement –</i></p> <p>We would encourage you to use the assessment as a way to improve the environmental performance of individual aspects of the final option; hence we support proposals for enhancement of positive effects as well as mitigation of negative effects.</p> <p>It is useful to show the link between potential effects and proposed mitigation / enhancement measures in the assessment framework. We would encourage you to be very clear in the Environmental Report about mitigation measures which are proposed as a result of the assessment. These should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate). One of the most important ways to mitigate significant environmental effects identified through the assessment is to make changes to the plan itself so that significant effects are avoided. The Environmental Report should therefore identify any changes made to the plan as a result of the SEA.</p> <p>Where the mitigation proposed does not relate to modification to the plan itself then it would be extremely helpful to set out the proposed mitigation measures in a way that clearly identifies: (1) the measures required, (2) when they would</p>	<p>Noted. The assessment methodology enables positive environmental effects of the SECAP to be identified.</p> <p>The Environmental Report will include a framework detailing recommended mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or compensate for any negative effects of implementing the SECAP.</p> <p>Agreed. Mitigation measures, timescales and responsibilities will be outlined in the mitigation</p>

	<p>be required and (3) who will be required to implement them. The inclusion of a summary table in the Environmental Report such as that presented below will help to track progress on mitigation through the monitoring process.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="338 229 1532 387"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="338 229 658 284">Issue / Impact Identified in ER</th> <th data-bbox="658 229 999 284">Mitigation Measure</th> <th data-bbox="999 229 1283 284">Lead Authority</th> <th data-bbox="1283 229 1532 284">Proposed Timescale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="338 284 658 354">Insert effect recorded in ER</td> <td data-bbox="658 284 999 354">Insert mitigation measure to address effect</td> <td data-bbox="999 284 1283 354">Insert as appropriate</td> <td data-bbox="1283 284 1532 354">Insert as appropriate</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="338 354 658 387">etc</td> <td data-bbox="658 354 999 387">etc</td> <td data-bbox="999 354 1283 387">etc</td> <td data-bbox="1283 354 1532 387">etc</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Issue / Impact Identified in ER	Mitigation Measure	Lead Authority	Proposed Timescale	Insert effect recorded in ER	Insert mitigation measure to address effect	Insert as appropriate	Insert as appropriate	etc	etc	etc	etc	<p>section of the Environmental Report.</p>
Issue / Impact Identified in ER	Mitigation Measure	Lead Authority	Proposed Timescale											
Insert effect recorded in ER	Insert mitigation measure to address effect	Insert as appropriate	Insert as appropriate											
etc	etc	etc	etc											
	<p><i>Monitoring –</i> Although not specifically required at this stage, monitoring is a requirement of the Act and early consideration should be given to a monitoring approach particularly in the choice of indicators. It would be helpful if the Environmental Report included a description of the measures envisaged to monitor the significant environmental effects of the plan.</p>	<p>Arrangements for how the SECAP and delivery of its actions will be monitored are to be set out in the Environmental Report.</p>												
	<p><i>Consultation period –</i> We are satisfied with the proposal for a six weeks consultation period for the Environmental Report.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>												
	<p><i>Outcomes of the Scoping exercise -</i> We would find it helpful if the Environmental Report included a summary of the scoping outcomes and how comments from the Consultation Authorities were taken into account. We welcome proposals for the inclusion of a summary of how the comments provided by the Consultation Authorities at the Scoping stage have been taken into account in the preparation of the Environmental Report.</p>	<p>This information is presented as Appendix 1.</p>												
SEA 002	<p>Thank you for your scoping report, sent to the Scottish Government SEA Gateway on 26 June 2018. We have reviewed this in our role as a Consultation Authority in accordance with Section 15(2) of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. Our comments on the scope and level of detail to be included in the Environmental Report and on the duration of the proposed consultation period are provided below and in the Annex.</p>	<p>The comments of the respondent are noted.</p>												
	<p><u>General Comments</u></p>													
	<p><i>Scope of assessment and level of detail –</i> Subject to the specific comments set out below and in the Annex, we are content with the scope and level of detail proposed.</p> <p>We recommend further consideration of climate change impacts and how the plan's actions can contribute through adaptation measures such as green networks and active travel, the inclusion of key baseline information which can be used to measure change, and mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>As a requirement of the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, preparation of the SECAP requires the Council to undertake a Climate Adaptation 'Risk & Vulnerability Assessment (RVA). This process to identify climate-related risks with local stakeholders has been used to directly inform actions for the SECAP's Resilience section. The final RVA will be published as part of the SECAP.</p>												

	<p><i>Consultation period for the Environmental Report –</i> We are content with the 6 week period proposed for consultation on the Env. Report (section 9).</p>	Noted.
	<p><i>Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) –</i> There may be potential for some of the actions (for example those relating to renewables or other developments) to have implications for Natura sites. Plans are subject to the Conservation (Habitats &c) Regulations 1994, as amended, which may mean that the SECAP should undergo a Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) to consider this further.</p> <p>Please see datasets held by SNH which can be found on the Natural Spaces pages of our website: http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural-spaces/</p>	<p>The SECAP impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna has been scoped in for assessment.</p> <p>Noted and welcomed.</p>
	<p>This consultation response provides a view solely on the potential for the plan or programme to have significant environmental effects. SNH cannot comment on whether or not the plan meets other criteria determining the need for SEA as set out in the Act. We understand that we will be separately consulted on our views regarding the Environmental Report and on the Strategy.</p>	Noted. The draft SECAP and Environmental Report will be submitted to the Consultation Authorities for comment.
	<p>Should you wish to discuss this scoping response, please contact Carolyn Deasley in the first instance on 01738 458583 or via SNH's SEA Gateway at sea.gateway@snh.gov.uk</p>	Noted and welcomed.
	<p><u>Detailed Comments</u></p>	
	<p><i>Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies (Section 5 and Appendix 1) –</i> Table 3: We suggest consideration of the following national PPS to inform the 'Sustainable Transport' Strategic Programme Area: Let's Get Scotland Walking – The National Walking Strategy. Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2013. A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030.</p> <p>While we welcome the reference under (48) to the Proposed LDP (Appendix 1), we recommend specific consideration of green networks in delivering this Plan and recommend adding 'Dundee Green network planning guidance' under local level PPS: https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/Dundee%20Green%20Network%2016.12.2016_A.pdf</p>	<p>Agreed. The three documents listed have been incorporated into Appendix 2 as relevant national PPS and will be used to inform the development of the SECAP.</p> <p>Agreed. The document listed has been incorporated into Appendix 2 as relevant local PPS and will be used to inform the development of the SECAP.</p>
	<p><i>Scope of the Environmental Report (section 6) –</i> We agree with the scoping in of the SEA issues for the Plan (Table 4).</p> <p>Biodiversity, flora and fauna: please amend to reflect that climate change will have significant adverse effects on this SEA issue. We consider this to be the single greatest threat to Scotland's habitats and species – please see our website for more information: https://www.nature.scot/climate-change/climate-change-impacts-scotland</p> <p>Landscape: please add that climate influences landform processes - these shape Scotland's landscapes and help maintain our habitats, ecosystems and landscapes. Thus climate change will affect the dynamics of all these processes.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Agreed.</p> <p>The SECAP impacts on Landscape will be assessed for the Dundee City boundary as identified in the Scoping Report.</p>

	<p><i>Baseline information (section 7) –</i> This takes the form of commentary in Table 5 summarising environmental characteristics and issues.</p> <p>Description and datasets: we suggest the description could usefully be augmented with key statistics from the sources in the 'datasets' column, and recommend links to these sources are provided in the ER.</p> <p>We welcome the references to Dundee LDP but suggest drawing upon the most relevant baseline data contained in the SEA for Dundee LDP2. For example we recommend key information on the type and quantity of green space and green networks is provided.</p> <p>Issues: Biodiversity, flora and fauna and 'population and human health': The provision of green infrastructure is a key adaptation measure and we recommend specific reference to this, as well as inclusion of active travel routes as modes of sustainable transport.</p>	<p>Noted. The baseline information descriptions include key statistics.</p> <p>Noted. The SEA Environmental Report for the Dundee Local Development Plan 2 has been reviewed and utilised to inform the preparation this report.</p> <p>Noted. The importance of these issues will be included in the Environmental Report.</p>
	<p><i>Proposed Assessment Methodology (Section 8) –</i> We note that the Action Plan will contain Direct Actions, Enabling Actions and Delivery Actions which will be assessed against the scoped in SEA issues. We support this proportionate approach and the assessment scoring proposed.</p> <p>We note the reference to 'the assessment matrix' - it would be helpful to provide a draft template of how this will be presented prior to the assessment commencing.</p>	<p>Noted and welcomed. The SECAP Action plan will identify each action as either Direct, Enabling or Delivery.</p> <p>Noted. An assessment methodology will be presented in the Environmental Report prior to the assessments.</p>
	<p><i>Mitigation measures –</i> The scoping report does not mention mitigation measures to prevent, offset or reduce any negative effects from the plan. We consider this to be a key stage of the SEA process and recommend an approach that provides separate assessment scores for pre-mitigation effects and residual effects post-mitigation.</p>	<p>Noted. The Environmental Report will include a framework detailing recommended mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or compensate for any negative effects of implementing the SECAP.</p>
	<p><i>Monitoring –</i> Please provide details of monitoring to gauge effectiveness of mitigation proposed, identify unforeseen environmental effects and manage uncertainty.</p>	<p>Arrangements for how the SECAP and delivery of its actions will be monitored are to be set out in the Environmental Report.</p>
SEA 003	<p>Thank you for your consultation which we received on 26 June 2018 about the above scoping report. We have reviewed this in our role as a Consultation Authority under the above Act. This letter contains our views on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. Please note that our view is based on our main area of interest for the historic environment.</p>	<p>The comments of the respondent are noted.</p>
	<p><u>General Comments</u></p>	
	<p><i>Scope and level of detail –</i> It is our understanding that the Dundee City Council Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) will provide</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

	<p>a route map to demonstrate how Dundee will meet its obligations under the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and deliver an emissions reduction of at least 40% by 2030.</p> <p>We note that the historic environment (under cultural heritage) has been scoped into the assessment. On the basis of the information provided, we are content with this approach and are satisfied with the scope and level of detail proposed for the assessment, subject to the detailed comments provided in the attached annex.</p>	Noted and welcomed.
	<p><i>Consultation period for the Environmental Report –</i> We note that <i>Section 9: Consultation, Next Steps and Timeline</i> of the Scoping Report sets out that Dundee City Council intends to consult on the Environmental Report in October-November 2018 for a period of six weeks. We are content with this. Please note that, for administrative purposes, we consider that the consultation period commences on receipt of the relevant documents by the SEA Gateway.</p>	Noted. Consultation on the SECAP and Environmental Report will now commence in early 2019 with a six week consultation period.
	<p>We hope this is helpful. Please contact us if you have any questions about this response. The officer managing this case is Alison Baisden who can be contacted by phone on 0131 668 8575 or by email on Alison.Baisden@hes.scot</p>	Noted.
	<p><u>Detailed Comments</u></p>	
	<p>Overall, we are broadly content with the SEA Scoping Report and welcome the scoping-in of the historic environment (under Cultural Heritage) as an SEA assessment topic.</p> <p>We understand that, at this stage, the approach to the Strategic Environmental Assessment will be flexible until further detail is known about the future shape, strategy and content of the Plan. It is also understood that the Plan will focus on Six Strategic Programme Areas including Energy Efficiency, District Heating, Renewables, Sustainable Transport, Waste & Resource Efficiency and Resilience & Adaptation.</p> <p>We note that the consideration of relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies does not include relevant documents for the historic environment such as the <i>Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS, 2016)</i>, and would recommend that these are considered as part the forthcoming Strategic Environmental Assessment.</p> <p>We note the baseline information at Section 7 includes SEA objectives and therefore understand that these will be used as an assessment tool. We support this and consider that reviewing each alternative against a set of SEA objectives presents a robust and transparent framework for carrying out and documenting the assessment. In line with this, we welcome the objective identified for the cultural heritage topic area 'to protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.'</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Agreed. The document listed has been incorporated into Appendix 2 as relevant national PPS and will be used to inform the development of the SECAP.</p> <p>Noted and welcomed.</p>

	<p>We note the methodology at Section 8 proposes to assess the planned actions against the SEA objectives. We support this and, additionally, would recommend considering the below questions for the cultural heritage topic area when assessing the effects of any deliverables associated with the plan. This will ensure that effects are tested against each designation type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the action affect any scheduled monuments or their setting? • Will the action affect any locally important archaeological site? • Will the action affect any listed buildings and/or their setting? • Will the action affect any Conservation Areas? (e.g. will it result in the demolition of any buildings) • Will the action affect any Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape? • Will the action affect any Inventory Battlefield? • To what extent will the action result in the opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment? 	<p>Agreed. These questions to support assessment of the SECAP will be included.</p>
	<p>We note at Section 9 that it is proposed to consult on the draft SECAP and Environmental Report for 6 weeks from October to November 2018. We support this approach.</p>	<p>Noted. Consultation on the SECAP and Environmental Report will now commence in early 2019 with a six week consultation period.</p>

APPENDIX 2

Plans, Programmes and Strategies to be used to inform the development of the SECAP

	Name of PPS	Main Requirements of the PPS	Implications for SECAP development
International Level			
Sustainability, Climate Change and Energy			
1.	Europe 2020 Strategy	Looks toward smart, inclusive, sustainable growth with targets of 20% reduction in emissions, 20% energy produced from renewables, 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020.	The SECAP includes a detailed Baseline Emissions Inventory to assist in identifying local GHG reduction measures that will contribute to these goals.
2.	EU 2030 Climate & Energy Framework	Sets targets of achieving at least 40% GHG reduction compared to 1990 and indicative target of at least 27% energy efficiency improvement compared to baseline.	The SECAP will identify GHG reduction measures which will help to achieve these goals.
3.	EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020	Principle investment tool for delivering the Europe 2020 goals: creating growth and jobs, tackling climate change and energy dependence, and reducing poverty and social exclusion.	The SECAP will identify GHG reduction measures which will help to achieve these goals.
4.	The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive	Directive sets minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.).	The SECAP should support initiatives to improve the energy performance of buildings.
5.	Directive 2009/28/EC (Renewable Energy)	Establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources. Sets the foundations of the role of hydrogen in linking renewable power, renewable heat and renewable fuels of non-biological origin.	The SECAP should support initiatives to deliver renewable energy expansion.
6.	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU	Establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy efficiency in order to meet energy efficiency target of 20% by 2020. Also introduces a legally binding measures to encourage efforts to use energy more efficiently in all stages and sectors of the supply chain.	The SECAP should support energy efficient retrofit initiatives.
Nature Conservation			
7.	Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	The Directive ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species.	The SECAP should promote biodiversity as a key component in climate change adaptation.
8.	The Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	The Directive protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats and gives the basis to classify Special Protection Areas; Special Areas of Conservation and European Protected Species.	The SECAP should promote the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.

9.	EU Biodiversity Strategy	Aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020.	The SECAP should promote biodiversity as a key component in climate change adaptation.
Water			
10.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	This Directive has the objective of safeguarding the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. It supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments and addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	The SECAP should consider sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.
11.	Nitrates Directive 91/43/EC	This Directive has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution.	SECAP actions should not increase water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from point source pollution sources.
Waste			
12.	Directive 99/31/EC (waste management of landfills)	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 SECAP should reflect the needs of the Directive, including the infrastructure required to meet the municipal biodegradable waste targets.
13.	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	The revised Directive 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 SECAP will have a role in implementing key aspects of the Directive in relation to waste management infrastructure.
National Level PPS			
Planning Policy			
14.	National Planning Framework 3 [Scotland] and Scottish Planning Policy 2014	Both bring together plans and strategies in economic development, regeneration, energy, environment, climate change, transport, and digital infrastructure to provide a coherent vision of how Scotland should evolve over the next 20 to 30 years. Ensures that planning will play a key role in delivering on the commitments set out in the Scottish Government's low carbon ambitions and action set out in the Reports on Proposals and Policies. It provides a direction of travel consistent with Scottish climate change legislation.	The SECAP should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF, including promoting the concepts of sustainable development, community regeneration, transportation infrastructure, and other environmental issues.
15.	National Renewables Infrastructure Plan	Describes a number of key sites identified for investment, and which will play a key role in the expanding offshore renewables market. The plan has identified Dundee as one of the most strategically important and suitable port locations for marine renewables.	The SECAP may have a role in promoting aspects of the Plan in relation to marine renewables.
16.	Scotland's Land Use Strategy (2016)	Strategy is a key commitment of Section 57 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and sets out continued policy direction for sustainable land use. Principles include that "land use decisions should be informed by an understanding of the opportunities and threats brought about by a changing climate. Greenhouse gas emissions associated with land use should	The SECAP should take account of relevant spatial and environmental issues set out in the Land Use Strategy.

		be reduced and land should continue to contribute to delivering climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives.”	
17.	Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (2016)	The Policy Statement sets out how Historic Environment Scotland fulfils its regulatory and advisory roles and how it expects others to interpret and implement Scottish Planning Policy. It is a material consideration in the Scottish planning system.	The SECAP should support the Policy’s principles.
Cross- Sectoral			
18.	Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003	The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 introduced statutory duties relating to Best Value and Community Planning, one of which - s1(5) - specifically requires that: "The local authority shall discharge its duties under this section in a way which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development."	The SECAP should directly support the sustainable development aims of the Act.
19.	Choosing Our Future: Scotland’s Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	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.	The SECAP should consider objectives that will lead to sustainable communities.
20.	Scotland’s Economic Strategy (2015)	Sets out the Scottish Government’s vision for Scotland’s economy and society, focusing on tackling inequality. Includes the following four priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investing in our people and our infrastructure in a sustainable way; - Fostering a culture of innovation and research and development; - Promoting inclusive growth and creating opportunity through a fair and inclusive jobs market and regional cohesion - Promoting Scotland on the international stage to boost trade and investment, influence and networks. 	The SECAP should consider actions that will support sustainable economic growth and tackle inequalities in Dundee.
Sustainable Transport			
21.	Scotland’s National Transport Strategy (2016)	Sets a long term vision for transport policies. Includes three strategic key outcomes, one of which includes “[a] reduc[tion] in emissions to tackle the issues of climate change, air quality and health improvement which impact on our high level objective for protecting the environment and improving health.”	The SECAP should promote reducing emissions from transport as a key component in climate change mitigation.
22.	A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030 (2014)	Aims to encourage more people to walk and cycle for everyday shorter journeys. Focuses on areas such as infrastructure, transport integration, cultural and behaviour change, community ownership and planning.	The SECAP should support the aims of the long-term active travel vision.
23.	Let’s Get Scotland Walking – The National Walking Strategy (2014)	The National Walking Strategy outlines the Scottish Government’s vision of a Scotland where everyone benefits from walking as part of their everyday journeys, enjoys walking in the outdoors and where places are well designed to encourage walking. It sits within the context of the long-term vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030 and is a key step in the delivery of the National Physical Activity Implementation Plan (NPAIP).	The SECAP should promote active travel actions to reduce emissions from transport as a key component in climate change mitigation.
24.	Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2013.	Sets out nineteen actions on how partnership working can achieve a shared vision that by 2020, 10% of everyday journeys taken in Scotland will be by bike.	The SECAP should promote active travel actions to reduce emissions from transport as a key

			component in climate change mitigation.
Air and Climate Change			
25.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Creates the statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in Scotland by setting an interim 42% reduction target for 2020 and an 80% reduction target for 2050. Part 4 of the Act places duties on public bodies relating to climate change.	The SECAP should ensure compliance with the duties of the Act.
26.	Climate Change Plan: The Third Report on Proposals and Policies (2018)	Details how Scotland will achieve its emissions reduction target of 66% by 2032. It sets out policies and proposals to reduce emissions from electricity generation, housing, transport, services, industry, land use, waste, and agriculture. Includes goals for 35% of homes to be heated by low-carbon technologies (including heat supplies by low-carbon electricity) and a 15% reduction in residential heat demand through energy efficiency measures.	SECAP actions should contribute to national carbon reduction targets.
27.	Scottish Energy Strategy: The future of energy in Scotland (2017)	Sets out Scottish Government's long-term vision for the future energy system in Scotland with 50% of energy for Scotland's heat, transport and electricity consumption to be supplied from renewable sources. Renewed focus on energy efficiency; and a target of 30% energy efficiency improvement by 2030.	The SECAP should support the aims of the Strategy.
28.	Energy Efficiency Scotland Programme (2018)	A 20 year programme containing a set of actions aimed at making Scotland's existing buildings near zero carbon wherever feasible by 2050, and in a way that is socially and economically sustainable.	The SECAP should identify opportunities to deliver local actions from the programme.
29.	Scottish Government Heat Policy Statement (2015)	The Heat Policy Statement sets out the Scottish Government's future policy direction for addressing the three key aspects of the Heat system including how it's used (heat demand and its reduction); how it's distributed and stored (heat networks and heat storage) and where heat comes from (heat generation).	The SECAP should support heat network opportunities.
30.	Cleaner Air for Scotland Strategy (2015)	The Strategy draws together Scottish Government policies which impact upon air quality into a single framework and sets out a series of actions for delivering further improvements to air quality. The approach also highlights the opportunities to generate efficiencies and cost savings by linking air quality to other areas, such as climate change adaption and mitigation, transport and planning.	The SECAP should ensure synergies between climate change and air quality actions.
Nature Conservation			
31.	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Sets out a series of measures, which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland. It also places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.	The SECAP should promote and protect biodiversity in support of adaptation action.
32.	Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy- It's in your hands (2004)	A long-term strategy that sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to: <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. The Strategy is supplemented by the Scottish Government's 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity.	The SECAP should support the aims of the Strategy in support of climate change adaptation action.

33.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (as amended)	Regulations implement the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives and provide for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation and protection of 'European sites' (e.g. SACs); • Protection of 'European protected species' from deliberate harm; and • Adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites. 	The plan should not adversely affect habitats and species protected under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives.
34.	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland (2009)	Sets out the key actions that are needed to ensure that greenspace delivers for people, communities and places across the whole of urban Scotland.	The SECAP should take account of the actions required to deliver quality greenspace.
Water			
35.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Makes provision for protection of the water environment and implementing European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC.	The SECAP should not promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment.
36.	The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ("CAR") (as amended)	Provides a regulatory framework for controlling activities which could have an adverse effect on Scotland's water environment, including abstraction, impoundments, engineering, dredging, surface water drainage, and pollution, with the aim of protecting, and restoring, the water environment.	The SECAP should not promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment.
37.	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	The Act creates a framework in which organisations involved in flood risk management can co-ordinate actions to deliver sustainable and modern approaches to flood risk management.	The SECAP should actively promote sustainable flood risk management.
38.	Scotland's River Basin Management Plan (2015)	The Plan details the strategy and requirements for River Basin Management Planning in Scotland.	The SECAP should align with River Basin Management Plan for the area (Tay Estuary).
Waste			
39.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)	The plan outlines Scotland's key objectives in relation to waste prevention, recycling and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill on the journey to a zero waste Scotland. The plan proposes targets for Scotland's waste.	The SECAP should have regard to the Scottish Governments recycling targets.
40.	Scottish Government Charter for Household Recycling (2016)	Sets out a number of requirements that signatories are expected to follow to improve household waste and recycling services to maximise the capture of, and improve the quality of, resources from the waste stream.	The SECAP should align with and contribute to the commitments of the Charter.
41.	Making Things Last: A Circular Economy Strategy for Scotland (2016)	Sets out Scotland's ambitions for changing how waste is seen in our economy. It seeks to reduce waste lost from the economy, and retain the value of materials through repair, reuse, recycling, and remanufacturing via a range of policies and proposals. This is noted as fundamental to helping tackle climate change and preserve natural capital.	The SECAP should consider actions that will support circular economy opportunities in Dundee.

Marine and Coastal			
42.	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	Provides a framework to help balance competing demands on Scotland's seas. It introduces a duty to protect and enhance the marine environment and includes measures to help boost economic investment and growth in areas such as marine renewables.	The SECAP should promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
43.	Scotland's National Marine Plan (2015)	Sets out how Scotland's marine resources are to be used and managed out to 200 nautical miles. It supports development and activity in Scotland's seas while incorporating environmental protection into marine decision-making to achieve sustainable management. The Plan applies to all decisions taken by public authorities which affect this marine area.	The SECAP should promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
Regional Level PPS			
44.	TAYPlan 2016	Recognises the long term implications of climate change and sea level rise. It supports the switch to a low carbon economy and zero waste economy by providing for appropriate infrastructure and improvements in our resilience to climate change and other potential risks. It seeks to deliver better quality development and places which respond to climate change by ensuring resilience built into the natural and built environments through a presumption against development in areas vulnerable to coastal erosion, flood risk and rising sea levels.	The SECAP should support the provisions of the TAYplan.
45.	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) Local Flood Risk Management Plan	The plan details the actions adopted to reduce the impact of flooding in the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) local plan district (LPD) as required by the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act.	The SECAP should contribute to the delivery of actions proposed the plan.
46.	Tay Cities Regional Economic Strategy (2017)	A multi-organisation strategy for the long-term economic investment in the Tay region, focusing on inclusive growth and tackling challenges around innovation, internationalisation and connectivity.	The SECAP should support actions that contribute to sustainable economic growth.
47.	TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy (2015)	The Strategy sets out a vision for improving the region's transport infrastructure, services and other facilities to 2036. It identifies 31 Strategic Actions which are aimed at supporting regional economic prosperity; connecting our communities and being socially inclusive; and promoting environmental sustainability and improved health and wellbeing.	The SECAP should support the aims of the RTS.
Local Level PPS			
48.	Dundee City (LOIP) Plan (2017)	The City Plan outlines the key strategic priorities, opportunities and challenges ahead to improve the city over the next ten years with sustainability recognised as a cross-cutting theme, identifying the development of a city-wide SECAP as a priority action.	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the outcomes of the City Plan.
49.	Dundee City Council Plan (2017)	The Plan sets out the Council will play its part in achieving the vision set out in the City Plan. It identifies the main priorities and how the Council will approach them – including a route map to deliver actions and scorecards to measure progress. Energy and Sustainability are included with a central focus on the investment and delivery of district heating networks across the city.	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the outcomes of the Council Plan.
50.	Dundee City Council –	The Strategy is a key Council document that integrates with the delivery mechanism	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will

	Capital Investment Strategy (2018)	required for both the City and Council Plan. It identifies the investment required to achieve outcomes over a ten year period across the themes of Work and Enterprise, Children and Families, Health Care and Wellbeing, Community Safety and Justice and Building Strong Communities and Service Provision.	contribute to delivery of relevant capital plan projects.
51.	Dundee City Council – District Heating Strategy (2018)	The Strategy sets out a long term vision to support the City's growth and low carbon transition using decentralised energy and provides an evidence base to advance district heating network schemes in Dundee, informing both policy and delivery. It identifies potential district heating networks and sets out an indicative programme of short, medium and long-term network development and interconnections together with a deliverable action plan.	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will contribute to delivery of relevant district heating projects.
52.	Dundee Local Development Plan (2014)	Local Development Plan contains a number of policies that act as enablers to the development and generation of renewable energy and low carbon heat technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy 29: Low and Zero Carbon Technology in New Development - Policy 30: Biomass Energy Generating Plant - Policy 31: Wind Turbines These policies are to be reviewed as part of the new LDP2 in line with Scottish planning policy.	The SECAP should conform to the LDP and influence future local plan policies.
53.	Proposed Local Development Plan 2 (2017)	The Proposed Local Development Plan seeks to deliver the TAYplan vision in relation to climate change resilience. Climate change policies have been strengthened with an emphasis on delivering green networks and supporting heat networks in the City. It should be noted that the content of the Proposed Plan is subject to consultation and examination and therefore may change.	The SECAP should conform to the LDP and influence future local plan policies.
54.	The Dundee Green Network – Non-Statutory Planning Guidance (2017)	Identifies the city's existing green network and promotes key Development Principles to ensure high quality, multi-functional green infrastructure is delivered in new development that is well connected into the existing network to be enjoyed, cared for and valued. The Council's adoption of the planning guidance gives it authorisation to be a material consideration in decision making.	The SECAP should promote green infrastructure investment as a key component in climate change adaptation and resilience.
55.	Local Housing Strategy (2013)	The LHS is the primary strategy for the provision of housing and associated services to address homelessness, meeting housing support needs and tackling fuel poverty. Tackling climate change has been identified as one of a number of main areas for consideration within the strategy given the major role housing can play in reducing emissions.	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the outcomes of the Housing Strategy and influence future direction.
56.	Dundee Fairness Action Plan (2016)	The Plan sets out a programme of actions to deliver the Dundee Fairness Commission recommendations aimed at tackling Stigma and Social Inclusion; Work and Wages; Reducing the Education Gap; Benefits, Advice and Support; Housing and Communities (including fuel and food poverty) and Improving Health. The Dundee Fairness Commission identifies district heating as a means to provide affordable energy and recommended that Dundee should "expand the availability and viability of district heating systems" to help address fuel poverty within the city.	The SECAP should assist in tackling fuel poverty within the city.
57.	Air Quality Action Plan	The plan defines the scope for the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and sets out	The SECAP should align with and contribute to

	(2011)	measures together with targets and indicators to achieve the compliance with the objectives for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ . It supports the integration of local air quality considerations within the Council's wider policies, strategies and plans to deliver co-benefits, particularly those relevant to sustainable development, reduction in greenhouse gases and carbon emissions.	delivering the Air Quality Action Plan in order to improve air quality.
58.	Dundee Public Open Space Strategy (2008)	The 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 SECAP should demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the vision.
59.	Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2 (2013)	The Study sets out a strategy for developing Dundee's flood defences promoting varying solutions for different sections of the coastline. It identifies a framework within which local flood alleviation and coastal erosion defence schemes are developed at different locations along Dundee's 16.9km of coastal frontage.	The SECAP should utilise the findings of the study in relation to climate impacts on Dundee's coastline.
60.	Dundee Cycling Strategy (2016)	The Strategy has been prepared in response to 2013 Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (CAPS) which recommended that every local authority in Scotland develop an Active Travel or Cycling Strategy. It sets out how the Council, working in partnership, will deliver its duties, powers and policies to enable and encourage more people to cycle more often.	The SECAP should support active travel in pursuit of reducing carbon emissions in the city.
61.	Biodiversity Action Plan (<i>in development</i>)	A new plan is to be prepared that will deliver biodiversity action and set the context for Biodiversity Duty reporting.	The SECAP should promote biodiversity as a key component in climate change adaptation.