



DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY
Proposed Local Development Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Supplementary Report

November 2012



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This is a consultation document.

Responses should be by email or in writing to:

e-mail: LDP@dumgal.gov.uk or

Letter: Development Planning, Dumfries and Galloway Council,
Militia House, Dumfries, DG1 2HR

Please Note: All Dumfries & Galloway Council documents referred to in this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Supplementary Report (SuR) can be inspected on request and will be available on the Council's website.

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1. Introduction

1.1 For the Local Development Plan (LDP), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a requirement of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. SEA is a technical assessment of the likely significant environmental impacts of a plan. The objective is to provide a high level of protection for the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development. Although the health of the environment is a vital component for social and economic wellbeing, social and economic effects are not a direct focus for the attention of SEA.

1.2 This 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Supplementary Report' is published alongside the Proposed Plan of the Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan. It is supplementary to the Environmental Report (ER) for the D&G LDP that was required under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The Environmental Report was made up of:

- the Interim Environmental Report (IER), published for consultation (alongside the Main Issues Report (MIR)) in March 2011; and
- the (SEA) Environmental Report, published for consultation (alongside the Further Consultation on Sites and Policies (FCSP)) in December 2011.

1.3 Responses to the Environmental Report have been considered and taken into account in the finalisation of the Proposed Plan.

1.4 For the SEA process an important question has been whether the Proposed Plan includes new likely significant environmental effects from those that were assessed in the Environmental Report. Thus, one purpose of this Supplementary Report is to identify and evaluate any potential notable environmental effects of the Proposed Plan that are a change from:

- the Spatial Strategy set out in the Main Issues Report;
- the recommended sites for settlements set out in the Further Consultation on Sites and Policies; and
- the objectives and terms for policies set out in both the Main Issues Report and the Further Consultation on Sites and Policies.

1.4 **The conclusion of the identification and evaluation process is that whilst there have been changes from the earlier documents, these are not considered to be substantial in terms of their environmental impact. No new likely significant environmental effects were identified.**

1.5 In the absence of new likely significant environmental effects, a further Environmental Report is not a legislative requirement. However, in the Environmental Report it was not possible to make a detailed assessment of all the policies to be carried forward in updated form from the current Development Plan. Thus, the primary purpose of this Supplementary Report is to provide a more detailed assessment of policies than was possible at earlier stages of preparation of the LDP. This is considered to represent helpful practice that is consistent with the spirit of the legislation.

1.6 Responses to this Supplementary Report are invited.

The consultation period will be for 6 weeks starting in January 2013. This will be advertised in the local press. This is the same as for the Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan Consultation Representations form can be used.

1.7 If you are making a response to the Supplementary Report please mark the form with the words 'Supplementary Report'. All responses will also be treated as being responses to the Proposed Plan, unless respondents stipulate otherwise. If respondents do stipulate otherwise, it may not be possible to take the response into account in consideration of a modification to the Proposed Plan.

1.8 Responses should be by email or in writing to:

e-mail: LDP@dumgal.gov.uk or

Letter: Development Planning, Dumfries and Galloway Council, Militia House, Dumfries, DG1 2HR

1.9 Printing: If you wish to print any of this document, please note that Map 1, Table 1, Table 4 and the Key and Summary table in Appendix 1 - are the only parts for which colour may be required.

1.11 Acronyms that may be used in this Supplementary Report, including Appendices, are listed below:

CA	(HS;SEPA;SNH) Consultation Authority
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPS	Development Plan Scheme
DGC	Dumfries & Galloway Council
D&G	Dumfries & Galloway
DGERC	Dumfries and Galloway Environmental Resources Centre
ER	Environmental Report (IER + CER)
FCSP	Further Consultation on Sites and Policies
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GROS	General Register Office for Scotland
HNDA	Housing Needs and Demand Assessment
LDP	Local Development Plan
HS	Historic Scotland
IER	Interim Environmental Report
MS	Monitoring Statement
MIR	Main Issues Report
NPF2	National Planning Framework 2
NTS	National Trust for Scotland
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PPS	Plans programmes and strategies
PP	Proposed Plan
RSPB	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SR	Scoping Report
SCROL	Scottish Census Results Online
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SG	Scottish Government
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
ScotPHO	Scottish Public Health Observatory
SWT	Scottish Wildlife Trust
SuR	Supplementary Report
WWT	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust

2. Key Facts about Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan

2.1 Responsible Authority:

Dumfries & Galloway Council (DGC)

2.2 Title of Plan/Programme:

Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan (LDP)

2.3 What prompted the plan?

- The need to review and, as appropriate, update the current Structure Plan approved in 1999 and the 4 Local Plans adopted in 2006; and also
- the requirements of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 and its associated Town and Country (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008.

2.4 Plan subject?

The LDP is a development plan which should be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Scottish planning system. It is focussed on the pattern and character of landuse in D&G over the period 2014 until 2024 and should also consider the likely planning requirements for the following 10 years.

2.5 Period covered by plan:

2014 -2024

2.6 Frequency of plan updates:

The LDP is to be reviewed every 5 years in line with requirements of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006.

2.7 Plan area:

The LDP will cover the entire Dumfries & Galloway Council area: c. 6,400 sq kms (this includes the area of Dumfries & Galloway (D&G) down to the Low Water Mark)

2.8 Purpose of the Plan / Plan objectives:

In fulfilling the requirements for a development plan to cover the Dumfries & Galloway area as required by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 and the associated 2008 Development Planning Regulations the LDP Proposed Plan sets out:

- an overall development vision and spatial strategy for the Dumfries & Galloway area;
- planning policies to support the vision and strategy;
- planning land allocations and policy application for the development or regeneration or conservation of local areas and to assist with the orderly and timeous bringing forward of land for development or regeneration, all in support of the spatial strategy; and
- a framework of planning policies for the management of development applications, and thereby providing support for the strategy;

and in doing all of these the LDP intends to contribute to sustainable development.

2.9 Supplementary Report - Contact Name and Details:

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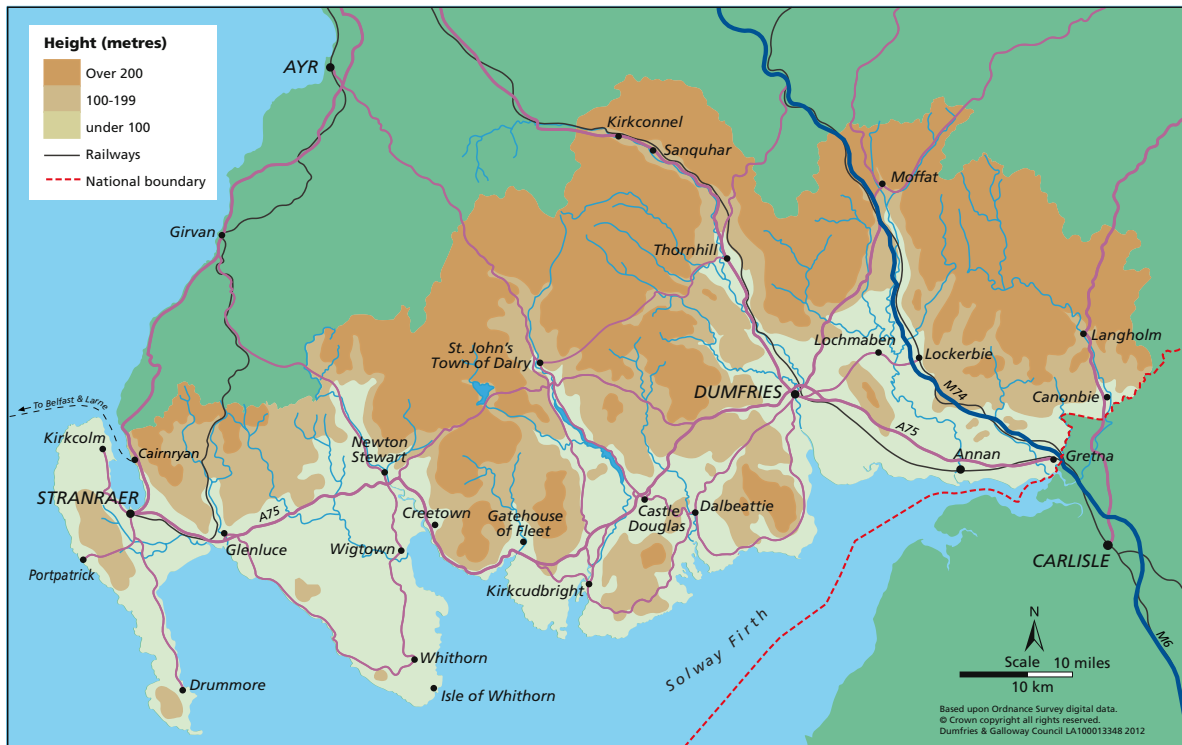
3. Non-technical Summary

- 3.1 The focus of this Supplementary Report is the text for policies in the Proposed Plan. It is considered that the assessment text in **Section 7.3** Policies along with **Appendix 1** is sufficiently concise as to also serve as a Non-technical Summary. *[These parts were extracted to serve as the Non-technical Summary supplied to Council Members for the Meeting of the Full Council on 29 November 2012.]*

4. The Local Development Plan

4.1 Introduction to Dumfries & Galloway

Map 1: Southwest Scotland - Dumfries & Galloway



- 4.1.1 Dumfries and Galloway (D&G) is the third largest region in Scotland. Its land area covers about 6,400 square kms, about 8% of the Scottish total. In 2011 the area had a population of c.148,000, about 3% of the Scottish total. The area is a central position within the UK. To the north and east is the rest of Scotland, to the south is the north of England, and to the west, across the Irish Sea, is Northern Ireland. Gretna in the east and the Loch Ryan ports in the west are therefore key gateways of national and international significance.
- 4.1.2 D&G is a rural area with farming and forestry being the dominant landuses. The settlement pattern is one of small settlements spread across a large area. Over a quarter of the population live more than 30 minutes drive from a large town and about half live in small communities of less than 3,000 or in the countryside. The biggest town is Dumfries (including Heathhall/Locharbriggs and Cargenbridge) with a population of about 38,000, followed by Stranraer with around 10,500 and Annan with almost 8,500.
- 4.1.3 The population of the area has remained relatively steady over many years, but for the projection period until 2031 the underlying demographic characteristics indicate a slight decline in the overall figure. There is a declining birth rate and a median age of 46, compared to the Scottish median age of 41.

4.2 Outline of the Local Development Plan

4.2.1 Dumfries & Galloway Council (DGC) is undertaking preparation of a Local Development Plan (LDP) for the whole of its area. This is in response to:

- the need to review and, as appropriate, update the current Structure Plan approved in 1999 and the 4 Local Plans adopted in 2006; and
- the requirements of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 and its associated Town and Country (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008.

4.2.2 The D&G LDP will review and replace the current Development Plan. It will also review and, as appropriate, modify or develop new associated Supplementary Guidance (SG). The current Development Plan provides comprehensive coverage through a region-wide Structure Plan and 4 Local Plans. A principal focus for the LDP is the identification of land for new housing development, but this is in the context of a broader vision for the region and the regional Spatial Strategy for its achievement.

4.2.3 Thus, the LDP will include a review of housing and employment land, policy issues, and allocations. It is intended to provide continuity with the current development plan and will replace it once the LDP is adopted. The LDP will set out:

- an overall development vision and spatial strategy for the Dumfries & Galloway area;
- planning policies to support the vision and strategy;
- planning land allocations and policy application for the development, regeneration or conservation of local areas and to assist with the orderly and timeous bringing forward of land for development or regeneration, all in support of the spatial strategy; and
- a framework of planning policies for the management of development applications and thereby providing support for the strategy;

and in doing all of these should contribute to sustainable development.

4.3 Subject of the Local Development Plan

4.3.1 The LDP is a development plan which should be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Scottish planning system. Its primary focus is on the pattern and character of landuse in D&G over the period 2014 until 2024. The Spatial Strategy encapsulates the headline changes that the plan seeks to achieve. It provides a locational strategy for new development up to year 10 from plan approval (2024) and, as appropriate, a broad indication of the scale and direction of growth up to year 20 (2034). It is based on a vision of what it is hoped the area will be like in 20 years' time.

- 4.3.2 The LDP must consider information relating to all forms of possible development in the area over its period of interest. It should include a broad statement of the planning authority's views as to how the development of the land could and should occur and to the matters which might be expected to affect that development. These should include¹:
- (a) the principal physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area,
 - (b) the principal purposes for which the land is used,
 - (c) the size, composition and distribution of the population of the area,
 - (d) the infrastructure of the area (including communications, transport and drainage systems and systems for the supply of water and energy),
 - (e) how that infrastructure is used, and
 - (f) any change which the planning authority think may occur in relation to any of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).
- 4.3.3 The LDP includes consideration of the current position and anticipated or desired change in²:
- Economic Development
 - Town Centres and Retailing
 - Housing
 - Rural Development
 - Historic Environment
 - Landscape and Natural Heritage
 - Open Space and Physical Activity
 - Transport
 - Renewable Energy
 - Flooding and Drainage
 - Waste Management
 - Minerals
 - Telecommunications

4.4 Stages of the Local Development Plan

- 4.4.1 The stages and timetable for preparation of the Local Development Plan are set out in Development Plan Scheme (DPS). This is published on the Council's website.
- 4.4.2 The first major stage was the Main Issues Report published in March 2011. The LDP Main Issues Report set out the main issues faced by the region now and over the next 20 years and the vision for this future. It considered the Spatial Strategy by which, through a framework of planning policies, the vision could be realised. It outlined the broad requirements in terms of land identification for new housing development.

¹ List from the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006

² List taken from Interim Environmental Report (March 2011)

4.4.3 The Further Consultation on Sites and Policies was published in December 2011. This set out what the LDP could mean on the ground for settlements. It identified sites in the 49 settlements for which Inset Maps were to be prepared. It set out the outlines of the main new policies and confirmed the position on policies established in the MIR and Monitoring Statement.

4.4.4 The current stage is the Proposed Plan. All representations received in response to the Proposed Plan will be considered. However, in view of the earlier consultations it is hoped that representations will not form a new and substantial challenge to the general integrity of the Plan. On this basis the LDP will move to the next stage towards its adoption, most likely via an Examination by Scottish Government Reporters.

4.5 Objectives of the Local Development Plan

4.5.1 In accordance with the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 the objective of the LDP is to contribute to sustainable development. In doing this, it carries forward and gives detail to the national approach as set out in NPF2.

4.5.2 The aim of the LDP is to try and have a positive influence on the following factors³:

- The projected 2.7% decrease in population to 144,061 by 2031;
- The projected 10% increase in household numbers to 73,440 by 2031;
- The projected 40% increase in people of retirement age to 55,923 by 2031;
- The attractiveness of the region to inward investors;
- The infrastructure of the area (including transport, drainage, water, energy suppliers and communications) and how it is used;
- Climate change and the need for carbon reduction.

4.5.3 With those factors in mind the following five elements are considered key in achieving the vision⁴

- Economy - An economy regenerated through sustainable development responsive to emerging circumstances.
- Place making - Empowered communities with a sense of well-being and safety.
- Housing and Infrastructure - New social and economic infrastructure (including housing) which meets strategic/community needs and is sensitive to its setting.
- Environment - An environment that has been respected, protected and enhanced.
- Climate change - Contribution the region can make to tackling climate change and the potential of the region to accommodate renewable energy technologies.

4.5.4 The LDP is the reference for planning decisions on all planning applications. As such it guides development to where it is appropriate and away from where it is not appropriate. In this way, the LDP intends that the Spatial Strategy, the Policies, and land identifications for settlements should, over time, be given effect.

³ Taken from Main Issues Report (March 2011), Page 10

⁴ Taken from Main Issues Report (March 2011), Page 10

4.6 Relationships with other Plans

4.6.1 Key documents⁵ used to inform preparation of the Local Development Plan:

- **National Planning Framework 2 (NPF2)** - This document, produced by the Scottish Government, sets the strategy for the long term development of Scotland's towns, cities and countryside. It identifies the key infrastructure needed to ensure that each part of the country can develop to its full potential. Planning authorities are required to take the Framework into account when preparing development plans. Work has now started on the preparation of NPF3.
- **Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)** - This document is a statement of Scottish Government policy on land use planning. The policies expressed in the SPP inform the content of development plans.
- **Dumfries and Galloway Community Plan** - This document sets out the vision, principles, local outcomes and objectives that say what the Council and its Community Planning partners want to achieve for the region.
- **Dumfries and Galloway Council Single Outcome Agreement** - This document details the specific areas from the community plan that are being measured so that progress and the achievement of targets can be monitored.
- **Dumfries and Galloway Regional Economic Strategy** - It is a long term vision that commits the partners to addressing priority targets to create an innovative and sustainable rural economy. The Strategy does not sit alone, but has its roots in the development of the South of Scotland Competitiveness Strategy as well as influencing the Single Outcome Agreement.
- **Local Housing Strategy (LHS)** - The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 places a statutory requirement on local authorities to prepare a LHS supported by a Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA). The LHS provides the strategic direction to tackle housing need and demand and to inform future investment in housing and related services across the Council area. It includes housing supply targets covering all tenures informed by the HNDA. The draft LHS was published at the same time as the MIR.
- **Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA)** - The Scottish Government's HNDA Guidance provides a step-by- step approach to assessing housing need and demand across all tenures. It encourages local authorities to undertake HNDA at a housing market area level and provide a clear understanding of the operation of the housing system as a whole. This is what Dumfries and Galloway Council has done in following the Guidance.
- **Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) / Local Transport Strategy (LTS)** - The South West of Scotland Transport Partnership (SWestrans) has prepared a RTS for Dumfries and Galloway, containing a series of priorities for transport investments at a strategic level. This is complemented by the LTS which was prepared by the Council and sets out the detail of how national and regional transport objectives can be met at a local level.

⁵ Taken from Main Issues Report (March 2011), Page 8

Table 1: Main Legislation, Plans, Policies, and Strategies for the LDP

Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan	<p>National Organisations and Scottish Government Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 Climate change (Scotland) Act 2009 Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 Planning (Listed Building and Conservations Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 Ancient monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 NPF2 2009 Scottish Planning Policy 2010 Scottish Forestry Strategy SEPA Policy 55: provision of Waste Water Drainage in Settlements Land Use Strategy for Scotland: March 2011</p>
	<p>Plans of Adjoining Planning Authorities South Ayrshire Council East Ayrshire Council South Lanarkshire Council Scottish Borders Council Carlisle District Council Cumbria County Council</p>
	<p>Community Planning and Regional Plans Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan Dumfries & Galloway Community Plan Dumfries & Galloway Single Outcome Agreement Dumfries & Galloway Regional Transport Strategy Dumfries & Galloway Local Biodiversity Action Plan Dumfries & Galloway Economic Strategy</p>
	<p>Dumfries & Galloway Plans to be replaced Dumfries & Galloway Structure Plan 1999 4 Dumfries & Galloway Local Plans 2006 Current Supplementary Planning Guidance</p>
	<p>Dumfries & Galloway Council Plans Dumfries & Galloway Local Housing Strategy Dumfries & Galloway Local Transport Plan</p>

Blue text indicates a plan that has not been subject to a SEA Report or Screening

4.6.2 A comprehensive list of external environmental objectives is set out in Appendix 2 - Table of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies. This has been taken from the list in the Interim Environmental Report (March 2011). In practice it is considered that in so far as has been appropriate, these objectives should all have been taken into account in the key documents noted in Table 1 and the text above.

5. SEA for D&G LDP: The Formal Process

5.1 The Scoping Report

- 5.1.1 The approach for the assessment of the LDP was set out in the Scoping Report (SR) submitted to the SEA Consultation Authorities in December 2009. This involved consideration of the plan at 3 levels:
- (1) spatial strategy;
 - (2) sites; and
 - (3) policies.
- 5.1.2 A matrix type approach looking at potential impacts of the plan relative to SEA objectives was indicated for each. The SEA objectives (listed in Appendix 3) were tailored to the plan level being assessed.
- 5.1.3 The overall SEA objective is generally consistent with the objectives of the LDP itself. One consequence is that, having engaged with the preparation of the Plan and taken account of consultation comments, it should be no surprise that this Supplementary Report does not identify notable new environmental effects from the Proposed Plan.
- 5.1.4 Although SEA seeks to provide an organised, comprehensive, and transparent check of the prospective environmental impacts of the plan, sufficient information cannot always be expected. All conclusions are subject to some degree of uncertainty. The approach, however, does intend to form a framework that facilitates constructive consideration of potential environmental impacts.

5.2 The Assessment and Environmental Report

- 5.2.1 The experience of developing the LDP has meant that its detailed staging and format have turned out to be somewhat different from that anticipated in the Scoping Report. This in turn has meant that the SEA approach had to be modified.
- 5.2.2 In the Interim Environmental Report (associated with the Main Issues Report) there was an assessment focus on two of the LDP levels:
- (1) the Spatial Strategy, including the preferred and reasonable alternative responses to the Main Issues, and
 - (2) candidate sites.
- 5.2.3 In the SEA Environmental Report (associated with the Further Consultation on Sites and Policies) the assessment focuses on:
- (1) the packages of sites identified for settlements; and
 - (2) the main new policies and the objectives for the other policies being brought forward from the current Development Plan.
- 5.2.4 Both of these Reports, which together comprise the Environmental Report for the Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan, can be viewed on the Council's website.

- 5.2.5 Comments received on the Environmental Report were considered and taken into account in the preparation of the Proposed Plan.
- 5.2.6 It was not, however, possible in the Environmental Report to make a detailed assessment of all the policies to be carried forward in updated form from the current Development Plan. Thus, this Supplementary Report:
- provides a more detailed assessment of policies in the Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan than was possible at earlier stages of preparation of the plan; and
 - identifies and evaluates any potential notable environmental effects of the Proposed Plan that represent change from:
 - the Spatial Strategy set out in the Main Issues Report; and
 - the recommended sites for settlements set out in the Further Consultation on Sites and Policies.
- 5.2.7 If the Proposed Plan proceeds to adoption by the Council, the next formal stage for the LDP SEA process will be the Post-adoption procedures, including publication of the Post-adoption Statement. This should set out:
- How environmental considerations were integrated into the plan;
 - How the environmental report was taken into account;
 - How consultation responses were taken into account;
 - The reasons for choosing this plan rather than one of the alternatives; and
 - The measures to be taken to monitor the significant effects of implementation of the plan.

5.3 List of SEA Activities to Date

Table 2: List of SEA Activities to Date

SEA Activity	Date
First meeting of SEA Sounding Board Group (SBG)	01/2009
Submission of Scoping Report to Consultation Authorities (CAs)	12/2009
Responses from CAs	01/2010
Consideration of CA responses	02/2010
Scoping Report and CA responses published on Council website	03/2010
Discussions with LDP Team around the preliminary planning screening stage in the process of identification of reasonable candidate sites. Environmental issues are the basis of the assessment.	5/07/2010
First draft of Spatial Strategy. SEA comment provided.	11/08/2010
Presentation of First Assessment of Spatial Strategy and Main Issues Preferences to Planning Housing & Environment Committee.	08/02/2011
Publication of the Interim Environmental Report (IER)	18/03/2011
Consideration of responses to IER consultation	05-09/2011
Assessment of packages of sites for settlements	07-11/2011
Assessment of outline and main policies	07-11/2011
Publication of Environmental Report (ER)	12/2011
Consideration of responses to Environmental Report	12/2011 -11/2012

6. Environmental Context

6.1 Description of Environmental Baseline for D&G

6.1.1 There are two complementary commentaries on environmental baseline and environmental problems that may be affected by the Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan. The first is the **Monitoring Statement** (December 2010) that accompanied the MIR. This deals with the planning policies of the current Development Plan (Structure Plan and Local Plans). These are landuse policies whose intention is to reduce negative effects or produce positive effects on the environment. The second is the Table in Appendix 4 of this Supplementary Report. This is taken from a Table already published in the Interim Environmental Report (March 2011). It provides a broad summary of the environmental baseline and associated environmental issues.

The LDP Monitoring Statement

6.1.2 Consideration of environmental information about the objectives and anticipated impacts of the LDP is part of the LDP process. Ongoing data collection is the start for monitoring the development plan. The results are presented in the Monitoring Statement. It is the case that most of the data relevant for the LDP is also relevant for SEA of the LDP. Only the sections on 'Business and Industrial Development' and 'Retailing and Commercial Development' are focussed on matters that do not fit easily with SEA issues. The background of the work for the Monitoring Statement has informed the preparation of this Supplementary Report and it should be taken as a supporting document.

SEA Environmental Overview

6.1.3 Considerable information about the environment is held as part of the DGC Geographic Information System. This has been used to assist in both the development and the environmental assessment of the LDP. Appendix 4 lists the baseline information relevant for the area and associated environmental issues. This provides an environmental overview for the region relevant for this SEA Supplementary Report.

6.1.4 The most basic summary of the Dumfries & Galloway environmental position is that there is a high quality natural and cultural heritage environment. This makes it a desirable place to live and is the basis for the main long term elements of the economy. The headline environmental issues are how to nurture the asset as a continuing resource whilst at the same time responding to the anticipated issues of climate change and 'peak oil'. [There is a limited amount of oil that can be extracted; 'peak oil' refers to the point at which supply is at its limit and will subsequently start to decline.]

6.2 Current Baseline Environmental Problems

6.2.1 Environmental issues are noted in the fifth column in Appendix 4. At an area-wide level environmental issues that have been identified are as follows:

- **Biodiversity, flora and fauna:** Decline in biodiversity in region; lack of information on European protected species and on biodiversity in general; impacts of climate change on biodiversity;
- **Population and human health:** Predicted population decline, ageing population, health inequalities;
- **Water and soil:** Protection of prime agricultural land and careful management of changes in land use. Scotland wide issues of erosion, climate change affecting organic content;
- **Material assets:** The general trend of increasing waste generation is not consistent with sustainability. Asset maintenance. Scotland wide issues of poor building maintenance;
- **Air:** No significant problems. Air quality in the region is generally of a high quality in terms of national air quality objectives;
- **Climatic factors:** Scotland has already seen changes to its weather patterns over the last century. The impact of these changes will be considerable and could affect everyone in Scotland. We not only need to reduce emissions, but also adapt to climate change. Flood risk in many areas;
- **Cultural heritage:** Scotland wide issues of neglect of buildings, impacts on historic site settings and landscape character disruption due to major developments and infrastructure.
- **Landscape:** There is concern about broad changes in the balance of landuses, due to developments in farming, forestry and energy generation.

6.2.2 The above issues are relevant for the LDP in so far as it is responsible for the permission or refusal of new development. In this context, account must also be taken of the possible impacts of climate change and the need to incorporate mitigation and/or adaptation as LDP objectives.

6.3 Evolution of the Environmental Baseline

- 6.3.1 The SEA directive requires that the baseline conditions of the plan area that would occur without the implementation of the LDP be identified. The preparation of a Development Plan is a statutory requirement under the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006. It may, however, be reasonable to consider the potential evolution of the environmental baseline if an environmentally insensitive plan were to be adopted. This could lead to a range of adverse environmental consequences including:
- a failure to identify and ensure that sufficient development land is available;
 - a failure to identify sites that could contribute towards human health;
 - a failure to support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from development;
 - development on land liable to flooding;
 - a failure to look after and make effective use of the natural heritage of the area;
 - development of sites that could individually or cumulatively have adverse effects on nature conservation and the quality of the environment
 - a failure to secure value from existing development infrastructure and social facilities;
 - adverse effects on water, soil and air.

7. Supplementary Report Assessments

7.1 Spatial Strategy (Changes from the MIR)

- 7.1.1 The SEA assessment of Spatial Strategy is set out in the Interim Environmental Report. Although there were many detailed comments in the IER and in response to the consultation on it, these were broadly supportive of the Spatial Strategy laid out in the MIR. The broad thrust is that the majority of new housing development should be located in the larger settlements with services, facilities and where there is employment. This helps to make best use of existing assets and supports the possibility that people choose to live in relative proximity to their work. At the same time it intended to support rural communities. The Proposed Plan does not seek to make any notable change from that. The principal SEA concern was over the coherence and consistency of the presentation of the Spatial Strategy in the MIR. The Proposed Plan is a new, rather than revised, text and seeks to address this concern.
- 7.1.2 The Proposed Plan takes account of comments on figures for housing provision by dropping the assumption in the MIR that 15% of housing would be supplied from 'windfall' sites. The Proposed Plan also carries forward from the FCSP a +20% margin in the figures to provide a generosity in terms of land identification. Neither of these changes is expected to make a notable difference to the overall number of new houses actually built in any particular settlement. As such, there is no likely significant environmental effect.
- 7.1.3 The Council's responses to representations about the Spatial Strategy are set out in the section on Spatial Strategy the Report on Representation which was prepared alongside the Proposed Plan. **Consideration of the Report on Representations supports the conclusion that there have not been important changes to the Spatial Strategy that could have required an assessment under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.**

7.2 Sites for Settlements (Changes from the FCSP)

- 7.2.1 The process for the assessment of recommended sites for settlements was set out in the Environmental Report published in December 2011.
- 7.2.2 Packages of sites in and around the settlements⁶ set out in the Table 3 below were assessed⁷.

Table 3: Settlements with Inset Maps in the LDP

		Settlement Rank		
		Regional Capital	District Centre	Local Centre
Housing Market Area	Annan		Annan Gretna Border	Eaglesfield Eastriggs Ecclefechan
	Eskdale		Langholm	Canonbie
	Dumfries	Dumfries	Kirkconnel/Kelloholm Lochmaben Lockerbie Moffat Sanquhar Thornhill	Closeburn Dunscore ⁷ Glencaple Holywood Johnstonebridge Moniaive New Abbey Penpont
	Mid Galloway		Newton Stewart Wigtown Whithorn	Braehead/ Kirkinner Creetown Garlieston Kirkcowan Port William
	Stewartry		Castle Douglas Dalbeattie Kirkcudbright	Auchencairn Carsphairn Crossmichael Gatehouse of Fleet New Galloway Palnackie Springholm St John’s Town of Dalry Twynholm
	Stranraer		Stranraer	Drummore Glenluce Kirkcolm Leswalt Portpatrick Sandhead

⁶ Dumfries includes Heathhall/Locharbriggs and Cargenbridge. Newton Stewart includes Minnigaff.

⁷ For the Proposed Plan Dunscore is classed as a village and does not have an Inset Map

- 7.2.3 The packages of sites for settlements in the Further Consultation on Sites and Policies were selected taking into account the individual planning (including SEA) assessments. This could not be a simple 'counting' exercise. Instead, the sites were selected to provide the best overall package for each settlement. They sought to make use of positive cumulative and synergistic effects. They looked to provide for the target figure for housing sites (derived from the Local Housing Strategy and Spatial Strategy) but did not take this as mandatory. They intended to make for a generous supply overall within each Housing Market Area. This same process, but in addition taking account of consultation representations, was used to finalise the packages of sites for settlements presented in the Proposed Plan
- 7.2.4 The assessment for sites was set out in the Environmental Report published in December 2011 along with the Further Consultation on Policies and Sites. The changes from that in the Proposed Plan in terms of allocated sites, have all been identified. These changes and the reasons for them are listed in Appendix 5. The table also identifies whether it is anticipated that likely significant environmental effects will result from the changes. The considerations taken into account in the assessment of sites are set out in Appendix 6.
- 7.2.5 In Dumfries a number of potential developments have emerged or evolved since publication of the FCSP. Reference to these in the text of the Proposed Plan is intended to provide added context for its provisions. In relation to a possible new hospital; a possible new final years secondary school; flooding measures for the Whitesands; and strategy for Dumfries Town Centre, it should be noted that neither an SEA screening nor an Environmental Report has been carried out.
- 7.2.6 The Council's responses to representations about sites in the MIR and FCSP are set out in the sections on Settlements and Sites in the Report on Representation which was prepared alongside the Proposed Plan. Consideration of this document supports the view that in terms of environmental effects there have not been important changes from the FCSP in the sites identified in the Proposed Plan.
- 7.2.7 **Consideration of the Report on Representations and the Review of Changes set out in Appendix 5 support the conclusion that there are no new likely significant environmental effects that could have required an assessment under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.**

7.3 Policies

- 7.3.1.1 In broad terms the Local Development Plan intends to carry forward the policies of the current Development Plan. Most existing policies were to be updated and amalgamated as appropriate for the new plan, but the broad principle would not be changed. Detailed texts for these updated policies were not available in the Main Issues Report or the Further Consultation Sites and Policies. The assessment carried out in the Environmental Report (December 2011) was on the identified policy objectives. In addition, a number of modified policy positions were set out in detail. These were also assessed in the December 2011 Environmental Report.
- 7.3.1.2 The first matter to be addressed in the consideration of the text for policies in the Proposed Plan is whether any changes, in terms of their environmental impact, from what was in the MIR and FCSP, could have likely significant environmental effects.
- 7.3.1.3 The Council's responses to representations about policies in the MIR and FCSP are set out in the sections on policy areas in the Report on Representations which was prepared alongside the Proposed Plan.
- 7.3.1.4 It is noted that the policies in the proposed Plan include many modifications in detail from the texts in the current Development Plan. These represent clarifications of the position set out in the MIR and FCSP. **The intention of the Plan, the Report on Representations, and the assessment for this Supplementary Report support the conclusion in respect of policies, that whilst there have been changes, these do not have new likely significant environmental effects that could have required an assessment under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.**
- 7.3.2 As noted in above, the Further Consultation on Sites and Policies included the objectives for most policies and details for a limited number of modified policy positions. As a result, the Environmental Report published in December 2011 was not able to make a detailed assessment of the text of all the policies to be carried forward from the current Development Plan.
- 7.3.3 In considering the policies in the Proposed Plan it is relevant to look at what, overall, they intend to do and, as they intend to work together, their structure. A list of policy titles is included in Appendix 1. The text for policies is in the Proposed Plan.

Policy Objectives:

- 7.3.4 The object of policies, as set out in para 4.2.3 above, is:
- planning policies to support the vision and strategy;
 - planning land allocations and policy application for the development or regeneration or conservation of local areas and to assist with the orderly and timeous bringing forward of land for development or regeneration, all in support of the spatial strategy; and
 - a framework of planning policies for the management of development applications based, inter alia, on support for the strategy;
- and in doing all of these should contribute to sustainable development.

Policy Framework:

- 7.3.5 The framework of policies comprises around 70 individual policies and includes three overarching policies. The intention of the overarching policies is to set out the key principles that need to be taken into account when assessing development proposals. These key principles have been pulled together into the overarching policies and are not repeated elsewhere in the Proposed Plan. Where relevant, all development proposals will be assessed against the policies in this section.
- 7.3.6 The overarching policies should expect to provide environmental protection and secure environmental benefits when any of the other policies are being applied. In determining the appropriate application of other policies, it is understood that the overarching policies may be taken as interpretative guidance.

The Assessment Methodology:

- 7.3.7 The matrix approach for the consideration of policy outlined in the Scoping Report is used for the assessment described in this Supplementary Report. The matrix facilitates the identification of the anticipated effects of the policies relative to a set of SEA objectives. The intention of the process is to distinguish likely positive and negative environmental impacts. Obviously, full information cannot be available, and all conclusions are subject to some degree of uncertainty. The approach, however, does intend to form a framework that facilitates constructive consideration of potential environmental impacts.
- 7.3.8 The first stage for the assessment of a comprehensive set of policy texts was in May and June 2012. It comprised the consideration of draft detailed policy texts relative to the SEA objectives for policy. These objectives are listed with Appendix 1(b).

First Draft Assessment:

- 7.3.9 An overview of the first policy assessment showed that, as expected, most of the individual assessments were of minimal or no effect. Overall, it showed that to a very large extent policies were responsive to environmental issues. Given the objective of the plan itself and that the policies were being carried forward from the current plan, this was not a surprising finding. On the other hand the assessment did also identify a number of concerns ranging from the broad approach and consistency of text to detailed points in individual policies. It was considered that certain of the policies could potentially be amended so as to avoid or mitigate certain environmental problems and secure additional environmental benefits. These comments were reviewed and accommodated as considered appropriate in the finalisation of policies for the Proposed Plan.

7.3.10 The general comments on the first assessment of policies and the responses in the policies in the proposed Plan are set out in Table 4 below.

Table 4: SEA General Comments on Draft Text for LDP Policies

	SEA General Comment on first text for LDP Policies	SEA comment on PP policy text	+, or 0, or -
1	It would help the policies to be more effective if there could be consistency in approach for policy: Throughout the plan there should be a similar relationship between policy texts and accompanying explanatory text. If a policy objective can be stated it would help for this to be included.	This concern has been partially addressed for policies in the PP.	+
2	It would help the policies to be more effective if the intended meaning of particular words is consistent, especially in policy. The word 'significant' has a technical meaning under the Habitats Directive. It has a wider meaning under SEA. The word sustainable may be understood as a feel-good word that is applied in many different contexts, with the result that it does not have effective meaning.	This concern has been partially addressed for policies in the PP.	+
3	The policies could be more effective and more positively assessed if issues that could be material in many different planning applications are either included or referenced in the overarching policy. For example, given that there is a section in Policy OP2 [OP1c in the PP] for landscape it would be consistent that there be a new section (short) for nature conservation. This then could include reference to a separate more specific new policy for soil, as well as the policies for sites and species.	Modifications to overarching policy address this issue.	+
4	It would help to clarify the intention of policy and secure a more positive assessment if the Policy OP2 [OP1 in the PP] section on amenity were to provide a wider or more comprehensive list of amenity factors. (It could note that potentially material factors are not limited to the list provided.) It could reference the policies for which it intends to provide some cover. These could include; NE7 (Trees & Development); ED15 (Adverts); HE3 Archaeology; NE11 (Water Margins); CF3a (Open Space) and IN8 (Waste in new development).	Modifications to overarching policy address this issue.	+
5	The introduction in Policy OP2 [OP1 in the PP] would appear to be the right place to reference the legislative overall objective for the LDP - that it contribute to sustainable development. This would help to clarify how the individual policies - that intend to bring about implementation of the spatial strategy and wider vision - should be properly understood and applied.	Modifications to overarching policy address this issue.	+
6	It could help the policies to be more effective if there is policy text to say that unless there are overriding contrary reasons there is a presumption against development that in spirit or substance would be likely to undermine the spatial strategy.	Taken to be implicit for PP policies.	0

	SEA General Comment on first text for LDP Policies	SEA comment on PP policy text	+, or 0, or -
7	It could help the policies to be more effective if there is policy text to say that where a policy preference is expressed this refers to potential alternatives and that this is material so long as they may be available - whether or not the prospective developer has the capacity to bring them forward.	Not addressed in PP policies, but is implicit in ED5: Development Outside a Town Centre.	-
8	A more positive assessment of policies could be made if there is policy text to say that there is a preference for the use of vacant, derelict or contaminated land rather than greenfield sites and that this will be taken as a material consideration in cases when and where such land might be available. (SEA obj 7.1)	Addressed in certain individual policies and OP1f (sustainability) but does not have its own policy.	+
9	A more positive assessment of the policies could be made if there is policy text to say that there is an objective to make optimum use of infrastructure and that where it appears that this would be undermined to a notable extent this will taken as a material consideration. (SEA obj 7.4)	Included in appropriate policies and in OP1f (Sustainability).	+
10	A more positive assessment of the policies could be made if there is policy text to say that there is an objective to make efficient use of land and building and that where it appears that this would be undermined to a notable extent this will taken as a material consideration. (SEA obj 7.5)	Addressed in OP1f (Sustainability).	+
11	A more positive assessment of the policies could be made if there is policy text to say that there is an objective to secure efficient land use change and construction of building and that where it appears that this would be undermined to a notable extent this will taken as a material consideration.(SEA obj 7.6)	Addressed in conservation policies. Could, potentially, be addressed in SG for Design.	0
12	It would help the policies to be more effective if there is text to specify the rural typology to be used in applying policy in rural areas	No policy to address this concern.	-
13	It would help the policies to be more effective if there is text or a policy setting out the criteria applied in the determination of settlement boundaries. This would help in future consideration of proposals adjacent or near to the settlement boundary. As a policy it would help in the determination of proposals adjacent to or near villages that do not have an inset map with settlement boundary.	No policy to address this concern. This can be addressed in Supplementary Guidance	-
14	A more positive assessment of the policies could be made if there is policy to enable conservation of soils to be a material factor in planning decisions. This should cover both soil quality and soil loss or destabilisation.	Policy introduced.	+

Alternatives:

- 7.3.11 The Scoping Report explained how the room for policy alternatives is limited since they all must contribute to the higher level Spatial Strategy. Nonetheless, in moving to the finalised texts for policies, consideration of alternative approaches, emphases, and text details for individual policies - was part of the process.

Summary Matrix (Appendix 1) Comments:

- 7.3.12 The second assessment of the policies as they appear in the Proposed Plan is shown in Summary in tabular form in Appendix 1(d). It should be noted that some of the policies have been divided in order to facilitate a clearer assessment of environmental impacts. The intention of the approach was to identify the impacts of policies and their size and direction. These are individual assessments, and cannot be simply weighed one against another. The Summary could, however, also be looked at as a whole. At this level it may be taken as a visual representation of an overall conclusion.
- 7.3.13 Each of the SEA objectives is supported by one or more of the policies. The terms of the overarching policies are taken as being important because these should, as appropriate, be taken into account in all cases. In addition, there are a number of 'general policies', such as 'NE7 - Trees and Development' and 'NE13 - Soil' that will often be pertinent, and should be considered.
- 7.3.14 The SEA Material Assets Objective 7.6 "support [for] efficient landuse change and construction of buildings" is not directly addressed. However, it could be covered in the proposed Supplementary Guidance for Design.
- 7.3.15 The SEA Landscape Objective 9.3 "protect and where practicable enhance important views" could have been more comprehensively secured, but again, this might be included in the Design Supplementary Guidance.
- 7.3.16 SEA issues are identified relative to the objectives for resource efficiency and landscape in respect of policy for housing development in small building groups in the rural area (Policies H3). These, however, were already identified in broad terms in the Interim Environmental Report and are recognised as part of the Spatial Strategy. Some mitigation is provided in terms of policy for design.
- 7.3.17 There are SEA issues relative to the objectives for accessibility and resource efficiency in respect of policy for housing development in remote rural area (Policies H3). Some mitigation is provided by the condition that it would support a low carbon lifestyle. It is presumed that the Supplementary Guidance will set out how this will be assessed and if there would be sanctions for non-compliance.
- 7.3.18 It should be noted that in some cases a negative assessment can expect to be made in respect of an SEA objective because it cuts across a positive assessment for some other SEA objective. For example, the policy that protects against the further extraction of peat means that greenhouse gas sinks are protected but peat as a mineral asset is sterilised. Another example is that the protection of landscape in National Scenic Areas and within the Hadrian's Wall visual envelope means that there is a reduced scope for renewable energy development.

Wind Energy

- 7.3.19.1 The policy for Wind Energy (IN2) has not been assessed along with all the other policies in this Supplementary Report. This is because it is derived directly from the Wind Energy Interim Planning Policy (IPP) approved by the Council in February 2012, following from consultation on an Environmental Report under the 2005 Act.
- 7.3.19.2 The Environmental Report for the IPP noted in para 2.1 "The IPP will initially update the current Structure Plan and Local Plan policies (although cannot replace them at this time) and supporting guidance and will be taken into account as a material consideration in determining planning applications and appeals. The IPP includes new policies that will eventually replace Structure Plan Policy S22 relating to wind energy developments once the LDP is adopted."
- 7.3.19.3 The IPP document itself noted under the section about its status "The IPP will replace the Wind Energy Diagram and Technical Paper Number 5: Preparation of Wind Energy Diagram, which were supplementary to the Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan, December 1999. The interim wind energy policies contained in Section 3 do not replace the existing Development Plan policies. Once approved by the Council the IPP will be taken into account as a material consideration in the assessment of planning proposals as the Council's most up to date position until such time that it is updated by the adoption of the Local Development Plan and Supplementary Guidance. ... The IPP: Wind Energy Development is interim policy pending completion of the Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan (LDP) which is currently in preparation. Once completed, it is envisaged that the wind energy IPP will be split into Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance with the relevant policies incorporated into the new LDP."
- 7.3.19.4 The policy for Wind Energy in the LDP will be supported by Supplementary Guidance, also developed directly from the IPP. As a result, the format for presentation of the Council's policy approach for Wind Energy is different in the Proposed Plan from the Interim Planning Policy for Wind Energy. The policy in the Proposed Plan also takes account of more recent planning decisions and developments on the ground as well as changes in the Scottish Governments Online Guidance. The intention has not been to change the basic policy approach, but rather to take the opportunity to further clarify the policy position. Changes in the Wind Energy Policy IN2 and Spatial Framework in the Proposed Plan from the Wind energy IPP are listed in Appendix 7 along with an explanatory comment and assessment. **Consideration of the changes listed in Appendix 7 supports the conclusion that these are not such as could have required an assessment under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.**

Cumulative and Synergistic Effects:

- 7.3.20 In any particular case a number of different policies may come into play. Over time many different applications are expected to come forward. Thus, while the Proposed Plan intends to secure positive cumulative and synergistic effects through the application of its framework of policies, it is considered impractical to identify specific cumulative and synergistic effects. The very few minor negatives identified for policies mean that negative cumulative and synergistic effects are not expected to arise.

Supplementary Guidance:

7.3.21 The assessment Summary in Appendix 1 uses a '+1' to identify those policies that indicate they will be supported by Supplementary Guidance. For the most part it is probable that the likely significant environmental impacts for these documents will have been covered through the assessment of policies. They should therefore expect to be dealt with for SEA through Pre-screening or Screening, under Sections 7 and 8 of the 2005 Act. It is possible that in certain cases an Environmental Report under Part 2 of the Act will be required. In the assessment of policies it was not clear whether Supplementary Guidance for the forms of renewable energy other than wind energy is to be developed.

Conclusion:

7.3.22 In total, the Summary shows, as would be expected, that most of the individual assessments are of a nil or minimal effect. Setting these aside, the overall assessment for the framework of planning policies for the Proposed Plan is positive. By comparison with the first draft of policies, the set of policies in the Proposed Plan have been made more clear and coherent, so that they better secure the objectives of the LDP and SEA.

7.3.23 The more detailed assessment that lies behind the Summary in Appendix 1 can be inspected on request.

8. Process Matters

8.1 Review of the Process

- 8.1.1 It is a requirement of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 to record difficulties encountered in compiling the information required for the Environmental Report. This is particularly important as it is also necessary to describe those measures envisaged for monitoring the implementation of the plan.
- 8.1.2 Ideally, the SEA and plan making processes should develop in tandem. One of the aspects of SEA is to acknowledge those areas in the process where there could be room for improvement. This is the first experience of formal assessment of a Development Plan in Dumfries & Galloway and there are lessons that should be learnt for future stages and plans.
- 8.1.3 There is a need to ensure sufficient space to secure appropriate external comment in respect of the SEA issues. Also, there is a need for there to be sufficient time for the SEA process to effectively contribute to the alternatives.
- 8.1.4 There is information about the Dumfries & Galloway environment, but the work of analysis to justify and test policy has not been strongly developed. Further work on this is required for the Review of the LDP.
- 8.1.5 The Dumfries & Galloway LDP intends to operate at strategic and local levels for a comprehensive range of development prospects throughout a relatively large area. It is considered that an SEA Environmental Report at the Main Issue Report Stage cannot provide the depth of assessment for details of the Plan that is desirable. For the Review of the LDP, consideration should be given to process modifications so that an assessment that more easily and effectively contributes to the outcome can be carried out.

8.2 Monitoring

- 8.2.1 SEA requires that there should be monitoring of plans and that the measures to be taken for monitoring should be stated. Monitoring is also a fundamental part of making the development plan. It is a requirement of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 which prescribes monitoring for the principal physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the district of the plan. A comprehensive Monitoring Statement, including coverage of environmental issues, was published along with the MIR. Following adoption, the LDP process must also monitor the impact of its policies and proposals. There will be a further Monitoring Statement within 5 years as part of LDP cycle. This will monitor the policies of the LDP and environmental issues that are relevant to it.

- 8.2.2 In the preparation of the LDP a principal resource is the local knowledge and experience of the staff directly involved and also that of the planning staff responsible for development management. In addition there is the local knowledge of specialist Council staff, in Buildings Conservation, Archaeology, Landscape, Biodiversity, Flooding, Contaminated Land, Environmental Health, Building Standards, Sustainable Transport, and Sustainable Development. Each of these has a monitoring responsibility that relates to the concerns of the LDP. Staff preparing the LDP have access to data collected and held outwith the Council. As part of the preparation of the Proposed Plan there has been considerable consultation with external agencies, including Historic Scotland, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, and Scottish Natural Heritage. A notable local resource is the Dumfries & Galloway Environmental Resource Centre.
- 8.2.3 The environmental concerns relevant for the Development Plan are relevant for SEA. It is considered that the LDP monitoring requirements of the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 should be sufficient to serve for the purposes of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) 2005 Act. In the first instance there is no need to collect more data, but rather that it should be considered and its relevance more specifically determined.
- 8.2.4 The environmental information available for D&G is sufficient for this first LDP. However, the extent of relevant analysis available at the time of the Environmental Report and for this Supplementary Report is not as full as it might be. This affects the precision of the assessments. For the future it is recognised that further work, particularly in coordination and analysis of data, may be justified. This would help the assessment process to become more effective.

8.3 Supplementary Report and SEA Next Steps

- 8.3.1 The next step for the process associated with this Supplementary Report will be an analysis of representations received to it. Unless respondents stipulate otherwise these will also be treated as if they are responses to the Proposed Plan. If respondents do stipulate otherwise, it may not be possible to take the response into account in consideration of a modification to the Proposed Plan.
- 8.3.2 Following consideration of the representations on the Proposed Plan, it is expected that matters which remain unresolved will be considered by a Reporter appointed by the Scottish Ministers in a Public Examination. The Environmental Report, Supplementary Report and any relevant responses will be available and may be considered for information in the Examination. If the Reporter recommends changes to the Proposed Plan that may have likely significant environmental effects, then these should be subject to assessment.
- 8.3.3 If the Proposed Plan then proceeds to adoption by the Council, the next formal stage for the LDP SEA process will be the Post-adoption procedures, including publication of the Post-adoption Statement. This should set out:
- How environmental considerations were integrated into the plan;
 - How the environmental report was taken into account;
 - How consultation responses were taken into account;
 - The reasons for choosing this plan rather than one of the alternatives; and
 - The measures to be taken to monitor the significant effects of implementation of the plan.

Appendix 1: Summary of Second Assessment of Policies

Appendix 1(a): List of Policies

¹ Some of the policies have been divided to help secure a clearer assessment.

² The text for the policies is in the Proposed Plan.

List¹ of LDP Proposed Plan Policies² Considered for Assessment		
Overarching Policies		
	OP1	Development Considerations
1	OP1a	General Amenity
2	OP1b	Historic Environment
3	OP1c	Landscape
4	OP1d	Biodiversity and Geodiversity
5	OP1e	Transport and Travel
6	OP1f	Sustainability
7	OP1g	Water Environment
8	OP2	Design Quality of New Development
9	OP3	Developer Contributions
Economic Development		
	ED1	Business & Industry
10	ED1a	Established Business & Industry Areas
11	ED1b	Allocated Business & Industry Sites
12	ED1c	Unallocated Land
13	ED2	Business Development in the Rural Area
14	ED3	The Crichton Quarter
15	ED4	Chapelcross
16	ED5	Development in a Town Centre
17	ED6	Retail Development Outside a Town Centre
18	ED7	Prime Retail Frontages in Dumfries and Stranraer
19	ED8	Town Centre Accessibility
20	ED9	Small, Neighbourhood and Rural Shops
	ED10	Tourism
21	ED10a	Tourist Attractions and Recreational Facilities
22	ED10b	Tourist Accommodation
23	ED11	Galloway and Southern Ayrshire Biosphere
24	ED12	Dark Sky Park
25	ED13	Fish Farming
26	ED14	Minerals
27	ED15	Peat Deposits and 'Carbon Sinks'
28	ED16	Advertisements

¹ Some of the policies have been divided to help secure a clearer assessment.

² The text for the policies is in the Proposed Plan.

List¹ of LDP Proposed Plan Policies² Considered for Assessment		
Housing		
	H1	Housing land
29	H1a	Allocated Sites
30	H1b	Unallocated Sites
31	H2	Housing Development in Villages
	H3	Housing in the Countryside
32	H3a	Housing in the Countryside - Small Building Groups
33	H3b	Housing in the Countryside - not Small Building Groups
33.2	H3b	Housing in the Countryside - Remote Areas
34	H4	Development Immediately Outside Settlement Boundaries
35	H5	Affordable Housing
36	H6	Particular Needs Housing
37	H7	Temporary Residential Development
38	H8	Alterations and Extensions to Houses
39	H9	Residential Annexes to Existing Homes
Historic Environment		
	HE1	Listed Buildings
40	HE1a	Listed Buildings - Alterations
41	HE1b	Listed Buildings - Demolition
42	HE1c	Listed Buildings - Recording
43	HE2	Conservation Areas
44	HE3	Archaeology
45	HE4	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
46	HE5	Hadrian's Wall
47	HE6	Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes
Natural Environment		
48	NE1	National Scenic Areas
49	NE2	Regional Scenic Areas
50	NE3	Sites of International Importance for Biodiversity
51	NE4	Species of International Importance
52	NE5	Sites of National Importance for Biodiversity and Geodiversity
53	NE6	Forestry and Woodland
54	NE7	Trees and Development
55	NE8	Tree Preservation Orders

¹ Some of the policies have been divided to help secure a clearer assessment.

² The text for the policies is in the Proposed Plan.

List¹ of LDP Proposed Plan Policies² Considered for Assessment		
Natural Environment (Continued)		
56	NE9	Undeveloped Coast
57	NE10	Erosion and Coastal Protection
58	NE11	Supporting the Water Environment
59	NE12	Protection of Water Margins
60	NE13	Soil
Community Facilities		
61	CF1	Community Facilities
62	CF2	Green Networks
	CF3	Open Space
63	CF3a	Protection of Open Space
64	CF3b	Provision of Open Space
	CF4	Access Routes
65	CF4a	Existing Access Routes
66	CF4b	New Access Routes
Infrastructure		
67	IN1	Renewable Energy
68, 69, 70	IN2	Wind Energy
71	IN3	New Waste Management Infrastructure
72	IN4	Protection of Existing Waste Management Infrastructure
73	IN5	Energy Recovery from Waste
74	IN6	Waste Management Requirements for New Development
75	IN7	Flooding and Development
76	IN8	Surface Water Drainage and SuDS
77	IN9	Waste Water Drainage
78	IN10	Contaminated Land
79	IN11	Telecommunications Development
Travel and Transport		
80, 81	T1	Transport Infrastructure
82	T2	Location of Development / Accessibility
83	T3	Established Harbours, Marinas and Slipways
84	T4	Freight Transport
85	T5	Former Transportation Routes

Appendix 1(b): List of SEA Objectives for LDP Policy

List of SEA objectives for LDP Policies (From Scoping Report December 2009)		
SEA Issue	Objective Ref	SEA Objectives: Does the policy ...
Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	BF&F: (1.1)	... protect and, where possible, support the enhancement of species and habitats and the links between them.
	BF&F: (1.2)	... protect and, where possible, support the enhancement or creation of spaces important for biodiversity.
	BF&F: (1.3)	... provide respect for natural processes and systems.
Population & Human health	P&HH: (2.1)	... support development that facilitates healthy lifestyles.
	P&HH: (2.2)	... support development that addresses safety concerns.
	P&HH: (2.3)	... support development that minimises conflict with environmental health concerns.
	P&HH: (2.4)	... support the creation and / or retention of quality open space for community use.
	P&HH: (2.5)	... protect and enhance public accessibility to open space and the wider landscape.
	P&HH: (2.6)	... provide support for the provision of recreation space.
	P&HH: (2.7)	... support development that respects community identity.
	P&HH: (2.8)	... support development that helps improve accessibility to jobs/ employment, education, public services and recreation opportunities.
Soil	S: (3.1)	... support the avoidance or minimisation of the adverse impacts of development on soil quality.
	S: (3.2)	... support the avoidance or minimisation of soil loss or destabilisation resulting from development.
Water	W: (4.1)	... support the water quality objectives of the Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan for the Dumfries & Galloway area.
	W: (4.2)	... support opportunities to reduce flood risk through sustainable flood management. (Includes SuDS)
Air	A: (5.1)	... protect or, if practical and appropriate, support the improvement of local air quality.
Climatic Factors	CF: (6.1)	... support reduction in the need to travel.
	CF: (6.2)	... support an increase in the opportunities for more sustainable travel.
	CF: (6.3)	... support locations and detailed designs which enable reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
	CF: (6.4)	... support sustainable production of energy.
	CF: (6.5)	... support the efficient use of energy. (Includes CHP)
	CF: (6.6)	... support the ability of households and communities to utilise and generate renewable energy.
	CF: (6.7)	... support development design which intends to be resilient to the effects of climate change.
	CF: (6.8)	... support the inclusion of greenhouse gas sinks as part of development and avoid or minimise development that would prejudice greenhouse gas sinks.

List of SEA objectives for LDP Policies (From Scoping Report December 2009)		
SEA Issue	Objective Ref	SEA Objectives: Does the policy ...
Material Assets	MA: (7.1)	... support the regeneration of derelict, vacant or contaminated land.
	MA: (7.2)	... support the avoidance of blighting mineral assets.
	MA: (7.3)	... support the sustainable management of waste according to the waste hierarchy.
	MA: (7.4)	... support the optimum use of development infrastructure, viz. transport, utilities and services.
	MA: (7.5)	... support the efficient use of land and buildings.
	MA: (7.6)	... support efficient landuse change and construction of buildings.
	MA: (7.7)	... support development which in relation to its purpose has high design quality, and is robust and resilient.
	MA: (7.8)	... support avoidance of flood sensitive development in flood risk areas.
Cultural Heritage	CH: (8.1)	... protect, conserve and, where appropriate, provide for the enhancement of the historic environment and other elements of built cultural heritage.
	CH: (8.2)	... provide respect for the pattern and form of development, and the landscape and historic setting of settlements.
	CH: (8.3)	... protect archaeological sites and the historic environment.
	CH: (8.4)	... support tree planting as an integral part of development.
Landscape	L: (9.1)	... protect and, where appropriate, provide for the enhancement or restoration of good quality landscape character, local distinctiveness and scenic value.
	L: (9.2)	... protect and, where appropriate, provide for the enhancement of the landscape settings of settlements.
	L: (9.3)	... protect and where practicable enhance important views.
Other (SEA) Factors	OF: (10.1)	... help to implement the Spatial Strategy or responses to Main Issues
	OF: (10.2)	... provide cover (in outline or any detail) for anticipated Supplementary Planning Guidance or Masterplan

Appendix 1(c): Summary Assessment Key

Policy Assessment Key	
Nil or Minimal	0
Uncertain	!
Large Positive	3
Positive	2
Small Positive	1
Small Negative	-1
Negative	-2
Large Negative	-3
Positive & Negative	+ -
Overarching Policy	
General Policy	

Appendix 1(d): Summary Matrix

SEA Objectives	Overriding Policies								11 Overall																			
	Policy Reference	OP1a	OP1b	OP1c	OP1d	OP1e	OP1f	OP1g	OP2	OP3	ED1a	ED1b	ED1c	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5	ED6	ED7	ED8	ED9	ED10a	ED10b	ED11	ED12	ED13	ED14	
1.1 species&habitats		0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 biodiversity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.3 natural-systems		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1 healthy-lifestyles		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2 safety		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.3 env-health		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.4 local-OS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.5 wider-OS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.6 recreation-space		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.7 community-ld		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.8 accessibility-to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.1 soil-quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.2 soil-loss		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.1 Water env		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.2 flood-SUDS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5.1 air-quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.1 reduce-travel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.2 sust-travel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.3 reduce-ghg		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.4 sust-energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.5 efficient-energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.6 local-energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.7 resilient-design		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.8 ghg-sinks		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.1 reuse-land&builds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.2 mineral-assets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.3 waste-managmnt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.4 utilise-infrastr		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.5 land&builds-efficiency		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.6 efficient-LU-change		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.7 robust-resilnt-des		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.8 reduce-flood-risk		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.1 hist-env+cult-her		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.2 setmnt-form+set		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.3 arch+hist-env		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.4 tree-planting		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.1 landscpe-general		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.2 settlement-setting		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.3 landscpe-views		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.1 spatial-strategy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.2 sup-guidance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Appendix 2: Table of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

(Source: Interim Environmental Report - March 2011)

International		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Council of Europe (2000) European Landscape Convention	Landscape	
Council of Europe (1979) Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Ensures conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats.
European Union (2009) Draft Directive on The Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Resources	Climatic factors	Targets for increasing the use of energy consumption from renewable resources to 20% by 2020.
European Union (2006) European Strategy for Sustainable Development	Inter-relationships / sustainable development	Identifies key priorities for sustainable development
European Union (2006) Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the protection of soil.	Soil	The Proposal aims to establish a common strategy for the protection and sustainable use of soil.
European Union (2005) European Climate Change Programme II	Climatic Factors	Aims to reduce emissions and achieve sequestration
European Union (2005) Thematic Strategy for Soil protection	Soil	Aims to maintain and protect soil quality
European Union (2002) 6 th Environmental Action Plan of the European Community	Interrelationships / sustainable development	Encourages integration of environmental issues across all sectors of policy
European Union (2000) Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive	Water	Requirement to achieve good ecological status by 2015; Links to Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan
EC Framework on Waste 75/442/EEC	Material assets	The Waste framework Directive establishes a framework for the management of waste across the European Community. Parts have been superseded by subsequent legislation, including http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008L0098:EN:NOT
European Union (1999) Directive 99/31/EC Landfill Directive	Material assets	Sets targets for reducing waste to landfill

International

Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
European Union (1996) Directive 1996/62 EC: Ambient Air Quality and Management	Air	Establishes standards for air quality and sets limits for various pollutants
European Union (1992) Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements,
European Union (1979) Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe.
Ramsar Convention (amended 1987) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.
United Nations (1997) Kyoto Protocol	Climatic Factors	Sets international targets and mechanisms for addressing climate change

National

Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act (2007)	Biodiversity	To make provisions in relation to: fish farms and shellfish farms; to the parasite <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> ; salmon and freshwater fisheries and sea fisheries.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Cultural heritage	Consolidates and amends the law relating to ancient monuments, making provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of archaeological or historical matters for the regulation of activities which may affect them.
Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)	Climatic Factors; Material Assets	Sets targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; makes provisions on: mitigation and adaptation to climate change, energy efficiency and reduction and recycling of waste.
Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations (as amended) 1994	Biodiversity	Implements the Birds and Habitats Directives in the UK.
DECC (2009) Draft Renewable Energy Strategy	Climatic factors	Seeks to increase the use of renewable energy in the UK, as part of the overall strategy for tackling climate change and to meet the UK share of the EU target to generate 20% of the EU's energy from renewable sources by 2020.
DEFRA (2005) One future different paths - UK shared framework for sustainable development	Interrelationships / sustainable development	Sets principles for sustainable development
DEFRA (2007) Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	Air	Seeks to improve and protect ambient air quality and protect human health and the environment without unacceptable economic or social costs; Promotes policies that improve local air quality.
Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	SEA / ALL	Requires Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for relevant plans, programmes and strategies.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act (2009)	Water	To make provisions on: assessment and management of flood risks (implementing Directive 2007/60/EC); local authorities' and SEPA's functions in flood risk management.

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Forestry Commission (2009) Climate Change Action Plan 2009-2011	Climatic Factors	Sets out the actions of the Forestry Commission Scotland in relation to forestry's response to climate change.
Forestry Commission (2006) Scottish Forestry Strategy	Soil; Material Assets	A strategy for the future direction of Scottish forestry.
Historic Environment (Amended) (Scotland) Bill 2010	Cultural heritage	A Bill to make provision amending certain aspects of the law relating to ancient monuments and listed buildings, including provision in relation to unauthorised works, powers of enforcement in connection with such works, offences and fines, powers of entry to ancient monuments, the control and management of certain ancient monuments, and liability for the expenses of urgent works on listed buildings; to make provision for the creation of inventories of gardens and designed landscapes and of battlefields; to provide for grants and loans in respect of the development and understanding of matters of historic and other interest; and for connected purposes.
Historic Scotland (2008) Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)	Cultural Heritage	Sets out policies for the historic environment, provides greater policy direction for Historic Scotland and provides a framework to inform work of organisations with a role and interest in managing the historic environment (including local authorities).
Housing (Scotland) Act 2006	Population and Human Health	To make provision about housing standards.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act (2003)	Population and Human Health; Material assets	Establishes a right to be on land for recreational, educational and certain other purposes and a right to cross land (responsibly). Requires local authorities to draw up and adopt a Core Path Plan. Also confers a right for rural communities to buy land which is being sold with which they have a connection.
Marine (Scotland) Act (2009)	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	To make provisions in relation to the Scottish marine area, including marine plans, licensing of marine activities and the protection of the area and its wildlife.
National Performance Framework (NPF)	Inter-relationships / sustainable development	Defines priorities for Scotland, including mainstreaming sustainable development
Natura 2000	Biodiversity	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) form a network of protected areas known as Natura 2000.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act (2004)	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Duty to further conservation of biodiversity; Requirement for formulation of the LDP.
Planning etc (Scotland) Act (2006)	Planning	Reform of the Scottish planning system; Provides framework for preparation of LDP.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Planning; Cultural Heritage	Consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls over buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.
Scottish Government (2010) (draft) Land Use Strategy	Planning	Designed to guide, support and inform all those involved in deciding how land is to be used, by setting out a vision and long-term objectives for an integrated approach to sustainable land use in Scotland. The Vision : A prosperous and sustainable low-carbon economy, underpinned by successful land-based businesses, flourishing natural environments and vibrant communities.
Scottish Government (2010) Consideration of Climatic Factors within Strategic Environmental Assessment	Climatic Factors	Guidance aimed at SEA practitioners and seeks to stimulate good practice in the assessment of climatic factors within the SEA.

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Scottish Government (2010) Designing Streets	Planning; Population and Human Health	First policy statement in Scotland for street design and marks a change in the emphasis of guidance on street design towards place-making and away from a system focused upon the dominance of motor vehicles.
Scottish Government (2010) Scotland's Spending Plans and Draft Budget 2011-2012	Planning	Outlines the Scottish Government's spending plans, set against a dramatic reduction in public spending.
Scottish Government (Nov 2010) A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland: Scotland - A Low Carbon Society	Planning; Climatic Factors	Integral part of the Government's Economic Strategy to secure sustainable economic growth, and a key component of the broader approach to meet Scotland's climate change targets and secure the transition to a low carbon economy in Scotland.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Water	The Act sets out arrangements for the protection of the water environment and changes how new connections to the public water and sewerage infrastructure are to be funded.
Scottish Government (Nov 2010) Draft Electricity Generation Policy Statement 2010: Scotland - A Low Carbon Society	Planning; Climatic Factors	Sets out the Scottish Government's latest position on the role of renewable electricity and fossil fuel thermal generation (coal, gas, oil) in Scotland's future energy mix. It gives a clear view on the need for both rapid expansion of renewable electricity across Scotland and the underlying requirement for new efficient thermal capacity in the low carbon generation portfolio.
Scottish Government (March 2010) The Scottish Economic Recovery Plan: Accelerating Recovery	Planning	This update to the Economic Recovery Plan sets out a number of priorities for the 2010. The Scottish Government aims to align behind the task of accelerating recovery and maintaining the most supportive environment for a strong recovery. They state that development in Scotland will be supported by an improved planning regime to streamline support for new investment. Their efforts are centred on stimulating lasting improvements in long-term economic performance - in line with the Government Economic Strategy - through three broad themes: Investing in innovation and industries of the future; Strengthening education and skills; and Supporting jobs and communities.
Scottish Government (2010) PAN 1/2010 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Development Plans	SEA	Provides advice and information on SEA, specifically for development planners who are preparing new development plans and accompanying SEA.
Scottish Government (2010) Zero Waste Plan	Material Assets	Sets out the Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society. This vision describes a Scotland where all waste is seen as a resource; Waste is minimised; valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted, leaving only limited amounts to be treated.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Para.s 1-41	Planning	The purpose of planning and core principles for operation; objectives for development planning, development management and enforcement. States that development plans should address the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Coastal Planning	Biodiversity, fauna and flora; Water; Landscape	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect designated nature conservation sites from inappropriate development; • make provisions to identify areas of risk of coastal flooding.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Economic Development	Material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support sustainable economic growth.

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Flooding and Drainage	Water	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> take flood risk into account.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Historic Environment	Cultural Heritage	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of all elements of the historic environment to allow the assessment of the impact of proposed development on the historic environment and its setting; encourage accommodation of new uses that are compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the historic environment.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Housing	Population and Human Health	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase housing supply and allocating effective sites whilst enabling well designed, energy efficient, good quality housing in sustainable locations.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Landscape and Natural Heritage	Biodiversity, fauna and flora; Landscape	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage opportunities for enjoyment and understanding of natural heritage encourage positive change whilst maintaining and enhancing landscape's distinctive character.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Open Space and Physical Activity	Population and Human Health	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support, protect and enhance open space and opportunities for sport and recreation.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Renewable Energy	Climatic Factors; Material assets	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aim to increase amount of electricity generated from renewable sources in response to climate change support development of diverse range renewable energy infrastructure
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Rural Development	Planning	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage development in rural areas which support prosperous and sustainable communities whilst protecting and enhancing environmental quality.
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Transport	Climatic Factors; Material assets	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aim to reduce carbon emissions from transport. provide for strategic network infrastructure and sustainable services
Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy Waste Management	Material assets	Statement of Scottish Government planning policy that expects to provide a policy context and to inform the terms of the LDP, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage sustainable approach to waste management.
Scottish Government (2009) Scottish Climate Change Delivery Plan	Climatic Factors	Sets out the high level measures required in each sector to meet Scotland's statutory climate change targets, to 2020 and in the long term.
Scottish Government (2009) Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework	Climatic Factors	<i>Aims to "lead planned adaptation across all sectors to increase the resilience of Scotland's communities, and the natural and economic systems on which they depend, to the impacts of climate change".</i>

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Scottish Government (2009) Natural Resource Productivity	Material Assets; Soil	A strategy for the future direction of agriculture in Scotland, aimed at optimising the sustainable use of natural resources to deliver the maximum economic and public benefit, relating to water, renewable energy production, carbon storage in soils, habitats and landscapes.
Scottish Government (Feb 2009) Circular 1/2009: Development Planning	Planning	Accompanies the 2008 Development Planning Regulations to ensure that Scottish Ministers' priorities for the operation of the development planning system are achieved.
Scottish Government (2009) National Planning Framework 2 for Scotland	Planning	Guides nationally important land use planning. For D&G highlights need to: strengthen key ports and strategic transport corridors between Ireland and the continent. Proximity to Cumbria and Ireland offers substantial business opportunities, particularly tourism and leisure. Potential for developing area's strengths in forestry and quality produce and as a place to live and work.
Scottish Government (2009) Renewables Action Plan Updated 2/10, 8/10 and 2/11	Climatic Factors	Sets out a framework for action specifically for renewable energy, identifying what needs to happen and by when to achieve objectives, consistent with climate change targets.
Scottish Government (2008) A Strategic Framework for Scottish Freshwater Fisheries	Water	The vision: Scotland will have sustainably-managed freshwater fish and fisheries resources that provide significant economic and social benefits for its people.
Scottish Government (2008) Equally Well: Report of the Ministerial Task Force on Health Inequalities	Population and Human Health	Makes recommendations aiming to reduce health disparities between richer and poorer and narrows the gap between Scotland's best and worst performing regions. Includes objectives on Physical Environments and Transport (such as providing safe green and open spaces and creating accessible transport , as well as benefiting health through increased walking and cycling).
Scottish Government (2008) PAN39 Farm and Forestry Buildings	Cultural heritage	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN39 sets out general advice on the siting and design of farm and forestry buildings to stimulate planning authorities to prepare both clear development plan policies and, where appropriate, local siting and design guidance. In turn this should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage new development which is located and designed with respect for the character of rural areas;
Scottish Government (2008) PAN43 Golf Courses and Associated Development	Biodiversity, flora and fauna; Cultural heritage; Landscape	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN43 sets out need for policies addressing development issues with golf courses, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preferences for landscape protection and enhancement, conservation and habitat management for existing and new courses; • safeguarding existing landscape character and natural heritage interests; safeguarding historic buildings, archaeological sites and designed landscapes.
Scottish Government (2008) PAN65 Planning and Open Space	Population and human health; Landscape	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN65 gives advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces.
Scottish Government (2008) PAN84 Reducing Carbon Emissions in New Developments	Climatic Factors	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN84 states that a key role of the planning system is to support a move towards low and zero carbon development.

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Scottish Government (2008) Rural Development Programme for Scotland 2007-2013	Planning	Sets priorities for EU funded rural development. A key feature of the SRDP: Rural Development Contracts, Rural Priorities, a commitment to deliver national objectives through local solutions. Regional priorities are a crucial tool in achieving this. Each region, including Dumfries and Galloway has a number of priorities including: Business Viability and Competitiveness, Landscape, Water and Soils, Adaptations to Mitigate Climate Change, Diversification of Rural Enterprise, Thriving Rural Communities.
Scottish Government (2007) Economic Strategy	Planning; Population and human health	Sets out how the Scottish Government will support businesses and individuals and how the following Purpose can be achieved: <i>to focus the Government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth.</i> Identifies five Strategic Priorities, recognised to be critical to economic growth: Learning, Skills and Well-being; Supportive Business Environment; Infrastructure Development and Place; Effective Government; Equity.
Scottish Government (2007) Firm Foundations; the future of housing in Scotland	Planning; Population and human health	Discussion paper on the future direction of housing policy in Scotland
Scottish Government (2007) Economic Strategy	Planning; Population and human health	Sets out how the Scottish Government will support businesses and individuals and how the following Purpose can be achieved: <i>to focus the Government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth.</i> Identifies five Strategic Priorities, recognised to be critical to economic growth: Learning, Skills and Well-being; Supportive Business Environment; Infrastructure Development and Place; Effective Government; Equity.
Scottish Government (2007) Firm Foundations; the future of housing in Scotland	Planning; Population and human health	Discussion paper on the future direction of housing policy in Scotland
Scottish Government (2006) Scottish Tourism: The Next Decade - A Tourism Framework for Change	Population and Human Health; Landscape; Material Assets	Scottish tourism industry led framework mapping the direction of Scottish tourism for the next decade.
Scottish Government (2006) PAN78 Inclusive Design	Population and human health	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN78 aims to promote equality by improving the design of places so that they can be used by everyone - regardless of age, gender or disability.
Scottish Government (2006) National Transport Strategy	Air; Climatic Factors; Material assets	Sets out key strategic outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve journey times and connections, to tackle congestion and the lack of integration; • Reduce emissions, to tackle the issues of climate change, air quality and health improvement; and • Improve quality, accessibility and affordability, to give people a choice of public transport; • Aims to provide an efficient transport system, including reducing the need to travel • LDP should contribute to meeting the objectives of this through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving air quality • Improving transport infrastructure and interchanges; • Connecting rural and disadvantaged communities

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Scottish Government (2006) PAN51 Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation	ALL	PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP. PAN51 supports the existing policy on the role of the planning system in relation to the environmental protection regimes.
Scottish Government (2006) PAN79 Water and Drainage	Water	PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP. PAN79 provides advice on good practice in relation to the provision of water and drainage in a planning context.
Scottish Government (2006) Bathing Water Strategy for Scotland	Water	Sets out the Government's proposals to tackle the challenges under the revised Bathing Water Directive.
Scottish Government (2005) Building a Better Scotland -Infrastructure Investment Plan	Material assets	Sets out delivery plan for investment across Scotland
Scottish Government (2005) PAN44 Fitting new Housing Development into the Landscape	Landscape	PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP. PAN44 offers suggestions to help planners, developers and local communities achieve residential developments which are in harmony with their landscape setting
Scottish Government (2005) PAN74 Affordable Housing	Population and human health	PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP. PAN74 sets out how the planning system can support the commitment to increase the supply of affordable housing e.g. by indicating the scale and general location of any shortage of affordable housing and allocating sufficient land to meet the requirement.
Scottish Government (2005) PAN72 Housing in the Countryside	Cultural heritage; Landscape	PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP. PAN72 aims to create more opportunities for good quality rural housing which respects Scottish landscapes and building traditions.
Scottish Government (2005) PAN75 Planning for Transport	Population and human health	PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP. PAN75 promotes integrated transport, aiming to create an accessible Scotland which has a safe, reliable and sustainable transport system
Scottish Government (2005) Homes For Scotland's People: A Scottish Housing Policy Statement	Population and Human Health	Sets out commitments to housing, particularly aiming to provide more affordable housing and ensuring planning plays a role in releasing land for housing in development plans.
Scottish Government (2004) PAN71 Conservation Area Management	Cultural Heritage	PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP. PAN71 complements existing national policy and provides further advice on the management of conservation areas. It identifies good practice for managing change, sets out a checklist for appraising conservation areas.
Scottish Government (2004) PAN69 Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding	Water; Climatic Factors	PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP. PAN69 sets out responsibilities of local authorities and developers in ensuring that future built development is not located in areas with a significant risk of flooding; provides background information on the factors which contribute to flooding, including the influence of climate change.

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Scottish Government (2004) Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in your hands (Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy)	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Sets out aim of halting biodiversity loss by 2010 and of Scotland being recognised as a world leader in biodiversity by 2030.
Scottish Government (2004) Closing the Opportunity Gap	Population and Human Health	Government's approach to reducing social disadvantage in Scotland. Aims to prevent people from falling into poverty through a number of methods including neighbourhood regeneration and improved access to services.
Scottish Government (2003) Let's Make Scotland More Active: National Physical Activity Strategy	Population and Human Health	The Scottish Government aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland, through the continued implementation of the physical activity strategy.
A Fresh Start: The renewed Strategic framework for Scottish Aquaculture (May 2009)	Water	The purpose of the framework is to guide future development of the aquaculture industry.
Scottish Government (2003) PAN68 Design Statements	Cultural Heritage	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN68 advises that Design Statements should consider and set out principles which determine the design and layout of development proposals, especially for listed building applications or in sensitive sites, such as conservation areas.
Scottish Government (2003) PAN67 Housing Quality	Cultural heritage	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN67 explains how Designing Places (which sets out the aspirations for design and the role of the planning system in delivering them) should be applied to new housing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of planning process should be to ensure that: • the design of new housing reflects a full understanding of its context • the design of new housing reinforces local and Scottish identity • new housing is integrated into the movement and settlement patterns of the wider area
Scottish Government (2003) Securing a renewable future: Scotland's renewable energy	Material assets	Sets national targets for renewable energy.
Zero Waste Plan for Scotland: 2010	Material assets	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan sets out the Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society, one where all types of waste are dealt with, regardless of where they came from. www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy
Scottish Government (2002) PAN64 Reclamation of Surface Mineral Workings	Soil; Landscape	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN64 states that a key aim of policy is to ensure that land worked for minerals is reclaimed as soon as possible after working has ceased - to achieve this, need to ensure satisfactory reclamation procedures are in place to bring land back to an acceptable condition.

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Scottish Government (2002) PAN45 Renewable Energy Technologies Planning for Micro Renewables: Annex to Renewable Energy Technologies (2006)	Climatic factors	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN45 covers the characteristics of the main types of electricity generation developments, using renewable energy resources, likely to be deployed in Scotland. Updates information and advice on the technologies, the significant planning issues likely to arise and how these can be addressed (inc. implications for the rural economy). Annex explains how the planning system can support the micro-renewables industry in the rollout of the technology.
Scottish Government (2002) PAN63 Waste Management Planning	Material assets	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN63 provides advice on a sustainable approach and change of emphasis from waste disposal to integrated waste management
Scottish Government (2001) Designing Places	Planning; Population and Human Health	Policy statement directed at promoting good design in architecture and the built environment and relates the attainment of quality in places which are successful and sustainable to social, economic and environmental factors.
Scottish Government (2001) PAN61 Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Water	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN61 requires that local plans set out the planning authority's expectations in relation to the use of SUDS.
Scottish Government (2001) PAN62 Radio Telecommunications	Landscape	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN62 provides advice on the process of site selection and design and illustrates how equipment can be sensitively installed.
Scottish Government (2001) European Protected Species, Development Sites and the Planning System: Interim guidance for local authorities on licensing arrangements	Biodiversity	Clarifies the interim licensing arrangements which currently apply in cases where European protected species are present on any site which is the subject of a development proposal. Clarifies the role and responsibilities of planning authorities when determining planning applications in such cases.
Scottish Government (2000) PAN33 Development of Contaminated Land	Soil	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN33 sets out the implications of the contaminated land regime for the planning system; the development of contaminated land; approach to contaminated land in development plans; determination of planning applications when the site is or may be contaminated.
Scottish Government (2000) PAN60 Planning for Natural Heritage	Biodiversity, fauna and flora; Landscape	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN60 demonstrates how development and planning can contribute to conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment; Advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment; encourages planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues
Scottish Government (1999) PAN56 Planning for Noise	Population and human health	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN56 sets out the role of the planning system in preventing and limiting the adverse effects of noise without prejudicing investment in enterprise, development and transport.

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Scottish Government (1998) PAN53 Classifying the Coast for Planning	Biodiversity, fauna and flora; Water; Landscape	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN53 sets out a practical framework within which planning authorities can classify the coast as a basis for the promotion and control of development; sets out the criteria for deciding whether the coast should be regarded as developed, undeveloped or remote.
Scottish Government (1998) PAN58 Environmental Impact Assessment	ALL	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN58 relates to EIA for development projects authorised under planning legislation.
Scottish Government (1996) PAN50 Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings Annex A: Control of Noise at Surface Mineral Workings Annex B: Control of Dust at Surface Mineral Workings Annex C: Control of Traffic at Surface Mineral Workings Annex D: Control of Blasting at Surface Mineral Workings Reclamation of Surface Mineral Workings	Soil; Water; Landscape	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN50 provides advice on the more significant environmental effects arising from mineral working operations
Scottish Government (1994) PAN42 Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	<i>PANs provide Scottish Government advice on good practice and relevant information. Provides context for the LDP.</i> PAN42 includes advice on the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process.
Scottish Natural Heritage (update 2009) Natural Heritage Futures	Biodiversity	SNH set out a vision of what Scotland could be like based on sustainable management and use of the natural heritage. Guides the management of Scotland's nature and landscapes towards 2025. It's made up of six national prospectuses covering farmland, coasts and seas, hills and moors, settlements, fresh waters, and forests and woodlands.
Scottish Natural Heritage (2007) Making a difference for Scotland's Species: A Framework for Action	Biodiversity	Sets out the principles for deciding when and how to manage species, and identifies priorities for action.
Scottish Water (2009) Resource Plan	Water	Sets out Scottish Water's strategy to ensure a supply of clear, fresh and safe drinking water.
Scottish Water (2009) Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan	Water	Outlines Scottish Water's processes and systems for calculating capacity available at waste water treatment works.
SEPA (2006) Bathing Waters Report	Population and human health; Water	Water quality monitoring results.
SEPA Guidelines for Thermal Treatment of Municipal Waste	Material Assets	Sets out the position on the thermal treatment of residual municipal waste. Is a material consideration for planning. Updated 2009 www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_regulation/energy_from_waste.aspx

National		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
SEPA (2006) Position Statement to support the implementation of the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005: Culverting Of Watercourses	Water	Outlines SEPA's position on river engineering activities. They provide a basis for Interpreting SEPA's objectives under the Controlled Activity Regulations (CAR), and a basis for interpreting and implementing SEPA's good practice guidance.
SEPA (2006) Policy No. 55 on Provision of Waste Water Drainage in Settlements	Water	Sets out SEPA's policy principles and guidance on the provision of waste water drainage within and outwith settlements served by a strategic sewerage system.
SEPA (2006) State of the Environment Report	Inter-relationships	Provides an overview of environmental trends, impacts and the overall quality of Scotland's environment.
SEPA (2003) Policy No. 19 on Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland	Water	Aims to provide a sustainable future for Scotland's groundwater resources by protecting legitimate uses of groundwater and providing a common SEPA framework.
SEPA/ Scottish Government (2003) National Waste Plan	Material assets	Confirms targets for reducing waste.
SEPA (2000) Policy No. 41 Development at Risk of Flooding	Water	Contains principles to be followed by SEPA and planning authorities regarding advice and consultation on flood risk issues; intends to enable planning authorities and SEPA to work together effectively on planning matters, particularly in the assessment of planning applications for development where there is considered to be a flood risk.
SEPA (1998) Policy No. 26 on the Culverting of Watercourses	Water	Sets out the environmental issues associated with culverting and presents a consistent and pragmatic approach to associated work.
SEPA Technical Floodrisk Guidance for Stakeholders	Water	Provides guidance on flooding issues.
Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations (2005)	Water	Establishing arrangements and mechanisms for implementation of the EC Directive; aims to protect the water environment whilst also supporting social and economic interests of those who depend on it. This may be a consideration in assessment of sites.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act (2003)	Water	Requirement to produce River Basin Management Plans. Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR). The Council is identified as a Responsible body for water management.
Sustainable Development Commission Scotland Assessment of Government 1-4 (2007 - 2010)	ALL	Reports from the independent advisory body on sustainable development whose key role is to scrutinize the Government's delivery of sustainable development polices through an annual assessment. Includes a set of challenges for Government on issues which the SDC believe must be tackled in order to make progress towards sustainable development.

Local		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
Carlisle City Council (forthcoming) Local Development Framework	Planning	Still being prepared but will set out the local development documents which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for the District.
Carlisle City Council (2008) Carlisle District Local Plan 2001-2016	Planning	Aims to guide new development to sustainable locations in the District, replacing the adopted Plan of 1997
Cumbria County Council Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies	Planning	Cumbria County Council is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for the area of Cumbria outside of the Lake District and the Yorkshire Dales National Parks. It is only responsible for dealing with planning applications for minerals and waste related developments and those for the County Council's own developments (such as schools, offices and highway depots).
DGC Housing Need and Demand Assessment (2010)	Planning; Population and Human Health	Housing (Scotland) Act places a duty on local authorities to develop Local Housing Strategies (LHS) informed by an assessment of housing need in their area. This assessment provides a comprehensive analysis in order to determine the range of housing need, demand and affordability issues within the area. Also provides robust and reliable evidence to support the LHS housing supply targets and the process of allocating potential housing land in the LDP.
DGC (to be completed) Forestry and Woodland Study	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	A Forest and Woodland Strategy is currently being prepared as supplementary planning guidance to the forthcoming Local Development Plan. This will guide the future expansion and restructuring of forests and woodlands in Dumfries and Galloway to maximise the benefits for the local economy, communities and environment. The strategy will inform future management and planting proposals and the consultation on them and also indicate how the region can benefit from existing forests and woodlands in terms of the environment, social and economic aspirations.
DGC (to be completed) Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Potential Study	Climatic Factors	Will consider opportunities for a wider range of renewable energy sources and possible constraints to their development. This will take a broad overview of renewable energy generating capacity and possibilities which will assist in producing a strategy in the future and will consider various economic, social and environmental impacts of such developments. On completion of this study further consideration will be given how best to take the recommendations forward and the need for additional policies within the LDP. Will inform eventual Renewable Energy Strategy.
DGC (to be completed) Landscape Wind Farm Capacity Study	Climatic Factors; Landscape	Will look at the capacity of the landscape to accept, in visual terms, additional turbine development and the type and nature of development that will be acceptable in different locations.
DGC (to be completed) Dumfries and Galloway Local Transport Strategy	Population and Human Health; Climatic Factors	Not yet available To promote economic growth, social inclusion, health and protection of the environment through a safe, integrated, effective and efficient transport system. <i>Policies and proposals contained in this to be included, as appropriate, in the LDP.</i>
DGC (to be completed) Open Space Audit	Population and Human Health; Climatic Factors; Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Will provide a qualitative and quantitative assessment of open space in the largest settlements in D&G. Should provide evidence of surpluses and deficits of open space and recommendations for future action.

Local		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
DGC (2009) Carbon Management Plan	Climatic Factors	Outlines the Carbon Management Programme and the main output from Dumfries and Galloway Council's participation in the Carbon Trust Local Authorities Scheme Carbon Management Programme during 2008/2009. This document is designed to outline the baseline carbon footprint of the Council in 2007/08 and presents a range of projects that the Council has recently implemented, plans to implement and could implement in future years. This Carbon Management Plan is only the first step towards making the region carbon neutral. A revised version of the plan is currently in preparation, with publication anticipated for summer 2011.
DGC (2009) Single Outcome Agreement 2009-2011	Interrelationships / sustainable development	Identifies region's key characteristics and sets out areas for improvement in delivering public services. <i>Policies and proposals contained in this to be considered for inclusion in the LDP</i>
DGC (2009) Community Plan 2009-2012	Inter-relationships / sustainable development	Sets priorities for the Community Planning Partnership and provides context for preparing the LDP.
DGC (2009) Dumfries and Galloway Core Paths Plan (Draft)	Population and Human Health; Material assets	Land Reform Act requires DGC to put together a basic framework of paths that will serve the needs of residents and visitors throughout the region; Land Reform Act requires DGC to put together a basic framework of paths that will serve the needs of residents and visitors throughout the region. <i>Policies and proposals contained in this to be considered for inclusion, as appropriate, in LDP.</i>
DGC (2009) Cultural Strategy	Cultural heritage	The purpose of this strategy is to guide the future development and delivery of cultural assets and services within Dumfries and Galloway, to be achieved by encouraging the community, the Council and its partners to share a vision for culture and a common understanding of the Council's cultural priorities. This vision for culture is: "to make Dumfries and Galloway an area of opportunity, where high quality of life, an outstanding natural environment, quality cultural assets and creative people combine to ensure that the area has a reputation as being an exciting, vibrant and inspiring place with national recognition as Scotland's rural capital of culture".
DGC (2008) Air Quality Progress Report	Air	Under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, every local authority is required to regularly review and assess the air quality in its area to determine whether the Government's air quality objectives will be met. This report states that the results of air quality monitoring in Dumfries and Galloway indicate that the current air quality objectives for the relevant pollutants are being met.
DGC (2008) Dumfries & Galloway Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	To ensure biodiversity in D&G is conserved, enhanced and re-created at the landscape and seascape scale. <i>Provides part of the context for the LDP and a number of other requirements.</i>
DGC (2008) Physical Activity Strategy 2008-2011	Population and Human Health	Aims to improve the health and wellbeing of the local community through the promotion, provision and support of various physical activity initiatives.
DGC (2008) Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2013	Inter-relationships/ Sustainable development	Discusses issues faced by the region's economy and agrees a series of focused actions to address these and deliver beneficial change to economic well-being.
DGC (2008) Supplementary Planning Guidance 3.2 - 3.4: Small Building Groups (Annandale & Eskdale; Stewartry; Wigtown)	Population and Human Health	Provides for limited housing development to meet demand for new houses in the countryside whilst supporting existing rural services and facilities. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>

Local		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
DGC (2006) Annandale & Eskdale; Nithsdale; Stewartry; Wigtown Adopted Local Plans	Planning	Complete Local Plan spatial coverage of Dumfries & Galloway. Sets out the site specific detail and more local policies and proposals. These are to be reviewed and replaced by the LDP. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance 3.1: Small Building Groups (Nithsdale)	Population and Human Health	Provides for limited housing development to meet demand for new houses in the countryside whilst supporting existing rural services and facilities. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance 4.2: Managing Waste in Housing and Commercial Developments	Material assets	Guidance on incorporation of waste management facilities into new developments - encouraging well designed provision for waste storage, recovery and collection; enabling waste reduction and material separation at source. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance 7.1, 7.2: Housing Development in Remote and Depopulated Areas (Stewartry; Wigtown)	Population and Human Health; Material assets	Encouraging re-population of remote areas in order to strengthen existing communities; Encouraging re-use of existing buildings. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance 8: Flooding	Water; Climatic Factors	Preventing new developments from being at risk of flooding; <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance: East Stewartry Coast National Scenic Area Management Plan	Landscape	Describes scenic qualities and landscape character and sets out a vision for the future of the East Stewartry Coast National Scenic Area. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance: Fleet Valley National Scenic Area Management Plan	Landscape	Describes scenic qualities and landscape character and sets out a vision for the future of the Fleet Valley National Scenic Area. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance: Nith Estuary National Scenic Area Management Plan	Landscape	Describes scenic qualities and landscape character and sets out a vision for the future of the Nith Estuary National Scenic Area. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance 2: Design Guidance for the Built Environment	Cultural Heritage	Encourages appropriate development having regard to the location and surroundings. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance 5: Telecommunication Development	Landscape	Encourages sensitive siting and design of telecommunication infrastructure. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (2006) Supplementary Planning Guidance 1: Open Space in New Residential Developments	Population and Human Health; Landscape	Sets out the standard for provision of open space when considering planning applications for new residential developments; Sets out the standard for provision of open space - can provide landscape area improving visual setting of new development. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>

Local		
Plan, programme or strategy	Relevant SEA Issue	Key considerations
DGC (1999) Dumfries & Galloway Structure Plan	Planning	Sets out the strategic policy framework for Dumfries & Galloway. This is to be reviewed and replaced by the LDP. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
DGC (1995) Dumfries & Galloway Landscape Assessment	Landscape	Provides a detailed assessment of the landscape character of Dumfries and Galloway, considers the likely pressures and opportunities for change in the landscape, assesses the sensitivity of the landscape to change and includes guidelines indicating how landscape character may be conserved, enhanced or restructured as appropriate.
DGC Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009	Population and Human Health	Assessment of housing needs, identifying shortfalls in affordable housing / sets priority areas
DGC Draft local Housing Strategy 2011-2016	Population and Human Health Planning	Assessment of housing needs, identifying shortfalls in affordable housing / sets priority areas. Subject to public consultation alongside the MIR
East Ayrshire Council (2010) Local Plan	Planning	Latest adopted plan. Sets out strategic approach to planning in the area, along with strategic and general development management policies and settlement and rural area development opportunities for East Ayrshire.
Scottish Borders (forthcoming) Local Development Plan	Planning	Still in preparation.
Scottish Borders Council (2008) Local Plan	Planning	Sets out the Council's approach to the development of land. Contains Written Statement and Proposals Maps, including policies and profiles and maps of all settlements in the Scottish Borders.
Scottish Borders Council (2002) Scottish Borders Structure Plan 2001-2011	Planning	Sets out the principal aim of the Structure Plan; key elements of the Strategy, founding principles and area strategies for Central, Northern, Eastern and Southern Borders.
SEPA (2009) Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan	Biodiversity, fauna and flora; Water	Sets out vision for the water environment until 2027 (actions needed to produce environmental improvements during the next six years and over the longer term). <i>Terms of this plan should inform the terms of the LDP.</i>
SEPA (2003) Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway Area Waste Plan	Material assets	Provides a framework for waste management services in Dumfries & Galloway. <i>Seeks to clarify current policy position to be reviewed and replaced by LDP and associated SPG.</i>
South Ayrshire Council (forthcoming) Local Development Plan	Planning	Still in preparation. The new strategic land use document that, when complete, will replace the South Ayrshire Local Plan and the Ayrshire Joint Planning Steering Group. It will set out strategic spatial priorities and policies for South Ayrshire and will secure land zoning for specified uses (e.g. land for housing/industry etc.) to provide increased certainty for development.
South Ayrshire Council (2007) Local Plan	Planning	It sets out the policies, proposals and recommendations for the development and other use of land, the protection of environmental resources and for the management of transport and traffic
South Lanarkshire Council (forthcoming) Local Development Council	Planning	Still in preparation, will set out a spatial strategy and proposals maps for the area.
South Lanarkshire Council (2009) Local Plan	Planning	Contains Development strategy, Development policies, guidance and appendices and local plan maps
South West of Scotland Transport Partnership (SWESTRANS) (2008) Regional Transport Strategy	Population and Human Health; Climatic Factors; Material assets	Sets out transport vision in SW Scotland: the connectivity required to sustain and enhance economy and communities, whilst minimising environmental impact of transport; Promotes maintenance and improvement of transport infrastructure and services throughout the area.

Appendix 3: SEA Objectives for Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan

(Source: Scoping Report - December 2009)

SEA Issue	Strategy level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP	Development management policy level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP	Land allocations level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy recognise, and integrate, the beneficial role of biodiversity and natural systems and processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through development management policy protect and, where possible, support the enhancement of species and habitats and the links between them. Through development management policy protect and, where possible, support the enhancement or creation of spaces important for biodiversity. Through development management policy provide respect for natural processes and systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through land allocations avoid damage to, and where possible provide protection or enhancement for, species and habitats and the links between them. Through land allocations avoid damage to spaces which are important for biodiversity: Where possible, provide protection or enhancement for such spaces: Where possible support the creation of new ones. Through land allocations provide respect for natural processes and systems.
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy recognise, and integrate, the value of the quality of Dumfries and Galloway as a safe and healthy place to live, work and visit. Through strategy provide support for the development of a more balanced population structure. Through strategy support development locations which help improve accessibility to jobs/ employment, education, public services and recreation opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through development management policy support development that facilitates healthy lifestyles. Through development management policy support development that addresses safety concerns. Through development management policy support development that minimises conflict with environmental health concerns. Through development management policy support the creation and / or retention of quality open space for community use. Through development management policy protect and enhance public accessibility to open space and the wider landscape. Through development management policy provide support for the provision of recreation space. Through development management policy support the development of sites for development which respect community identity. Through development management policies support sites which help improve accessibility to jobs/employment, education, public services and recreation opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through land allocations facilitate healthy lifestyles. Through land allocations support the addressing of safety concerns. In land allocations support the minimisation of conflict with environmental health concerns. Through land allocations support the creation and / or retention of quality open space for community use. Through the allocation of sites protect and, where possible, enhance public accessibility to open space and the wider landscape. Through land allocations support the provision of recreation space. Through land allocations respect community identity. Through land allocations help improve accessibility to jobs/employment, education, public services and recreation opportunities. Through land allocations identify sites for a mix of housing types and tenures, including homes for families and affordable housing. Through land allocations identify sites to accommodate the anticipated ageing of the population, in-migration, and increase in households.

SEA Issue	Strategy level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP	Development management policy level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP	Land allocations level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy recognise, and integrate, the value of soil quality for the overall well-being of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through development management policy support the avoidance or minimisation of the adverse impacts of development on soil quality. Through development management policy support the avoidance or minimisation of soil loss or destabilisation resulting from development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In land allocations avoid or minimise the adverse impacts of development on soil quality. In land allocations avoid or minimise soil loss or destabilisation resulting from development.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy recognise, and integrate, the value of a high quality water environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through development management policy support the objectives of the Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan for the Dumfries & Galloway area. Through development management policy avoid adding to flood risk and support opportunities to reduce flood risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through land allocations support the objectives of the Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan for the Dumfries & Galloway area. Through land allocations avoid adding to flood risk and support opportunities to reduce flood risk.
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy recognise, and integrate, support for the maintenance of a high level of air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through development management policy protect or, if practical and appropriate, support the improvement of local air quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through land allocations avoid detriment to or, if practical and appropriate, improve, local air quality.
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy secure a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions Through strategy secure a reduction in vulnerability to the effects of climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through development management policy support reduction in the need to travel. Through development management policy support an increase in the opportunities for more sustainable travel. Through development management policy support locations and detailed designs which enable reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Through development management policy support sustainable production of energy. Through development management policy support the efficient use of energy. Through development management policy support the ability of households and communities to utilise and generate renewable energy. Through development management policy support avoidance of flood sensitive development in flood risk areas. Through development management policies and land allocations support development design which intends to be resilient to the effects of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through land allocations seek to minimise the need to travel. Through land allocations seek to optimise the opportunities for more sustainable travel. Through land allocations identify locations which enable reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Through land allocations provide support for the ability of households and communities to utilise and generate renewable energy. Through land allocations avoid flood areas for flood sensitive development. Through land allocations support development design which intends to be resilient to the effects of climate change.

SEA Issue	Strategy level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP	Development management policy level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP	Land allocations level SEA Objectives for D&G LDP
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy recognise the value of material assets (including natural resources and infrastructure) and integrate their efficient use for future years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through development management policy support the regeneration of derelict, vacant or contaminated land. Through development management policy support the avoidance of blighting mineral assets. Through development management policy support the sustainable management of waste according to the waste hierarchy. Through development management policy support the optimum use of development infrastructure, viz. transport, utilities and services. Through development management policy support the efficient use of land and buildings. Through development management policy support development which in relation to its purpose has high design quality, and is robust and resilient. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through land allocations support the regeneration of derelict, vacant or contaminated land. Through land allocations avoid blighting mineral assets. Through land allocations seek to support the optimum use of development infrastructure, viz. transport, utilities and services. Through land allocations support the efficient use of land and buildings.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy recognise the value of, and integrate, the rich and diverse cultural and historic built environment and archaeological assets in D&G. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through management of development policy protect, conserve and, where appropriate, provide for the enhancement of the historic environment and other elements of built cultural heritage. Through development management policy provide respect for the pattern and form of development, and the landscape and historic setting of settlements. Through management of development policy protect archaeological sites and the historic environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the allocation of sites respect the pattern and form of development, and the landscape and historic setting of settlements. Through the identification of sites avoid damage to archaeological sites and the historic environment.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through strategy recognise the importance of the natural landscape, and integrate its protection or, as appropriate, enhancement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through management of development policy protect and, where appropriate, provide for the enhancement or restoration of good quality landscape character, local distinctiveness and scenic value. Through development management policy protect and, where appropriate, provide for the enhancement of the landscape settings of settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the allocation of sites provide for protection and, where appropriate, enhancement of the landscape settings of settlements

Appendix 4: Baseline Environmental Data and Environmental Issues

(Source: Interim Environmental Report - March 2011)

¹Note: Dumfries and Galloway amounts to about 8% of Scottish total land area and in 2001 about 3% of total Scottish population

SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna				
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	Number and size of SSSI's. Compare with Scotland	SNH DGC Geographic Information System (GIS)	96 SSSIs covering 70,264ha (2009) (out of 1452 in Scotland covering 1,030,729ha). 6.8% of Scottish area in D&G.	Number/area not particularly important - condition much more so (See Baseline and Issues for Notified habitats and species below.)
Local Nature Reserves.	Number and size of Local Nature Reserves. Compare with Scotland	SNH DGC GIS	2 LNRs covering 2982ha. (2009)(out of 56 in Scotland covering 10,001ha). Includes largest LNR in Britain. 29.8% of Scottish area in D&G.	As above for biodiversity, but LNRs have more of a role with people.
National Nature Reserves	Number and size of National Nature Reserves. Compare with Scotland	SNH DGC GIS	4 NNRs covering 10,440ha (2009)(out of 64 in Scotland covering 138,041ha). 7.6% of Scottish area in D&G.	As above.
RAMSAR sites.	Number and size of RAMSAR sites. Compare with Scotland	SNH DGC GIS	4 sites covering 33,076ha (2009)(out of 313,181ha in Scotland). 10.6% of Scottish area in D&G.	Number/area not particularly important - condition much more so (See Baseline and Issues for Notified habitats and species below.)
Special Protection Areas.	Number and size of SPAs. Compare with Scotland	SNH DGC GIS	6 SPAs covering 48,713ha (2009)(out of total of 147 in Scotland covering 880,096ha). 5.5% of Scottish area in D&G.	As above.
Special Areas of Conservation.	Number and size of SACs. Compare with Scotland	SNH DGC GIS	17 SACs covering 91,963ha (2009)(out of 239 in Scotland covering 962,690ha). 9.5% of Scottish area in D&G.	As above.
Marine Consultation Areas.	Number and size of MCAs. Compare with Scotland	SNH	1 MCA covering 3,777ha (2009)(out of 29 in Scotland covering 111,895ha). 3.4% of Scottish area in D&G.	Number/area not particularly important. (See Baseline and Issues for Notified habitats and species below.)
Tree Preservation Orders	Number and location of TPOs	DGC - Environmental Planning	Approximately 60 TPO's in a region of 2,500 square miles. Hard copy records held in area offices.	Large number of trees; rather taken for granted. Opportunity within consultation process for community groups to bring forward trees considered worth protecting. No central/digital database.
Conifer Forests	Woodland and forestry maps and data. Compare with Scotland	Forestry Commission DGC - Biodiversity Officer DGC GIS	137,427ha (1995, woodlands of 2ha+ only)(out of 915,940ha in Scotland). 15% of Scottish total and c. 21% of D&G land area. (Note: D&G has c. 8% of the Scottish land area.)	Higher than average level of conifers.

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna				
Broadleaved & mixed woodland	Woodland and forestry maps and data. Compare with Scotland	Forestry Commission DGC - Biodiversity Officer DGC GIS	18,610ha (1995, woodlands of 2ha+ only)(out of 231,399ha in Scotland). 8% of Scottish area in D&G and c. 3% of D&G land area.	Lower than average level of broadleaves.
All forest & woodland.	Woodland and forestry maps and data. Compare with Scotland	Forestry Commission DGC - Biodiversity Officer DGC GIS	170,848ha of forest and woodland, including open spaces within them (1995, woodlands of 2ha+ only)(out of 1,300,000ha in Scotland). 13.1% of Scottish area in D&G.	26.2% of Dumfries & Galloway was forest & woodland (1995). More than any other local authority area in Britain.
Non-statutory reserves.	Number and size of reserves. Compare with Scotland	RSPB, SWT, NTS, WWT, BFT (and any other organisations identified)	6 (47) RSPB, 9 SWT (120), 4 NTS, 1 WWT (1), 2 BFT (Approx Scottish totals in brackets, where known). Area not known.	
Local Wildlife Sites.	Number and size of sites. Compare with Scotland	DGERC DGC GIS	52 LWSs covering 2459ha (2010). Scottish total not known.	
Biosphere reserve	Information on D&G Biosphere Reserves	SNH	1 site covering 5010ha (out of 4 in Scotland covering 11,808ha). 42.5% of Scottish area in D&G.	Modification (including expansion) and re-notification under consideration.
Notified species in favourable conditions	Data on the condition of local species	SNH DGC - Biodiversity Officer	68% of features monitored on sites in favourable condition (2005)(72% of all species/habitats/geology features in favourable condition in Scotland in 2005)	95% target (combined species/habitats/geology features) www.snh.org.uk/snhi/
Notified habitats in favourable conditions	Data on the condition of local habitats	SNH DGC - Biodiversity Officer	61% of all sites monitored in favourable condition (2005)(72% of combined species/habitats/geology features in favourable condition in Scotland in 2005)	95% target (combined species/habitats/geology features) www.snh.org.uk/snhi/
Notified geological features in favourable condition.	Data on the condition of local geology.	SNH DGC - Biodiversity Officer	100% in favourable condition (2005) (72% of combined species/habitats/geology features in favourable condition in Scotland in 2005)	95% target (combined species/habitats/geology features) www.snh.org.uk/snhi/
Cockle stock assessment	Survey of cockle grounds	Solway Shellfish Management Association Fisheries Research Services DGC - Countryside Officer	There is a bi-annual stock assessment taken for the cockles in the Solway. This is the responsibility of Marine Scotland. Therefore, in terms of a baseline, there is data in the hands of government via Marine Scotland. The most recent available data is from 2008. Data may have been gathered more recently but this is not yet available.	
Biodiversity			www.dumgal.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1978 LBAPII was adopted April 2009. The consultation on the Environmental Report was carried out in January 2008. This set out an environmental baseline for the Region. This is relevant as part of the environmental baseline for the LDP.	As identified in the Environmental Report on LBAPII

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Population and Human Health				
Population figures	D&G Small Area Population Estimates	DGC Briefing Notes - Statistician, Development Planning NOMIS (Official labour market statistics)	Figures from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) in 2010 estimate the population of Dumfries & Galloway to have been 148,510 in June 2009, an increase of 730 (0.49 %) since 2001. In mid-2009 it is estimated that 16.8% of the population were aged under 16, 57.5% were of working age and 25.7% were of pensionable age (65 for men, 60 for women). There were more females (51.6%) than males (48.4%) in Dumfries & Galloway.	Population projections: Dumfries & Galloway's projected population Dumfries & Galloway's population is set to drop to 147,138 by 2033 according to the latest population projections (2008 based) released by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). This represents a decrease of 1.0% (1,442 people) from the current population of 148,580. It is important to remember that these results are based on past trends and do not take account of any policy initiatives which may influence the demographic profile of Dumfries & Galloway in the future. They do however represent a useful baseline which to measure our demographic change.
Age structure	D&G Small Area Population Estimates	DGC Briefing Notes - Statistician, Development Planning NOMIS	<p>Changing age structure of Dumfries & Galloway's population 1999 - 2009: The age structure of Dumfries & Galloway's population has changed considerably since 1999. This is important as changes in different age groups will have different social and economic impacts. Of particular concern is the decrease of 15.8% in the number of children under 10, whilst there has been an increase of a third (32.5%) in the number of people aged over 80. The continuing ageing of the population is evident in the rise of the 55-69 age group (19.6%) and the fall in the 25-39 age group (-28.7%).</p> <p>Changing age structure of Dumfries & Galloway's population 1999 - 2009: The age structure of Dumfries & Galloway's population has changed considerably since 1999. This is important as changes in different age groups will have different social and economic impacts. Of particular concern is the decrease of 15.8% in the number of children under 10, whilst there has been an increase of a third (32.5%) in the number of people aged over 80. The continuing ageing of the population is evident in the rise of the 55-69 age group (19.6%) and the fall in the 25-39 age group (-28.7%).</p>	<p>Projected population change 2008-2033: Despite the projected decrease in population over the next 25 years, the pattern of continued population ageing is a key point to note. The implication of this for service providers and policy makers in Dumfries & Galloway remains unchanged. The top heavy 2033 pyramid of age groups in Dumfries & Galloway shows the inevitable ageing of our current (already older) population.</p> <p>Projected population age structure 2008-2033: Dumfries & Galloway is projected to see significant population declines in the number of children, young people and those of working age in the area. The population of those of retirement age (65 for men, 60 for women) is projected to reach 54,925 by 2033 (37.3% of Dumfries & Galloway's projected population). This represents an increase of 46.6% (17,459 people) from the current population of 37,466.</p> <p>Overall, the age profile of the population is changing at an uneven rate. This presents challenges to public bodies that need to plan and budget for services to a changing society</p>

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Population and Human Health				
Household characteristics and composition	D&G Household Estimates	DGC Briefing Notes - Statistician, Development Planning NOMIS	<p>Dumfries and Galloway household estimates: There were 68,161 households in Dumfries & Galloway in 2009, an increase since 2001 of 6.7% (4,262 households). Over the last year the number of households has increased by 0.5% (310 households) which is lower than the 5 year average.</p> <p>Comparison with population change: The number of households has increased at a faster rate than the population over the same period. This is because the average household size is getting smaller, with fewer large households and more people living alone.</p> <p>Dumfries and Galloway household estimates: There were 68,161 households in Dumfries & Galloway in 2009, an increase since 2001 of 6.7% (4,262 households). Over the last year the number of households has increased by 0.5% (310 households) which is lower than the 5 year average.</p> <p>Comparison with population change: The number of households has increased at a faster rate than the population over the same period. This is because the average household size is getting smaller, with fewer large households and more people living alone.</p>	<p>Dumfries & Galloway's projected households: The number of households in Dumfries & Galloway is projected to increase to 74,410 between 2008 and 2033. This is an increase of 9.7%, or 6,560 households. Over the same period, Dumfries & Galloway's population is projected to decrease by 1.0%. Therefore, most of the 9.7% increase in the number of households is due to more people living alone or in smaller households. The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.17 in 2008 to 1.94 in 2033.</p> <p>Type of household: There is expected to be a large increase in the number of adults living alone, from 22,260 (32.8% of all households) in 2008 to 30,930 (41.6%) by 2033. The number of households containing one adult with children is projected to rise from 3,490 to 5,020. In contrast, households containing two or more adults with children is projected to decrease from 12,550 (18.5% of all households) in 2008 to 8,150 (11.0%) by 2033. There is also a projected increase in the number of households containing two or more adults, from 29,550 to 30,300</p> <p>Household projections are mainly used for informing decisions about future housing need and service provision. It is important to remember that the projections provide an indication of what would happen if past trends continue. They do not take account of policy initiatives, or other factors that may affect future populations.</p>
Changes / trends in demography	D&G Population Projections 2006-2031	DGC Briefing Notes - Statistician, Development Planning NOMIS	<p>Population change 1999-2009: Three factors influence population change - births, deaths and migration. Over the past decade Dumfries & Galloway's population has been in a state of "natural decline" with more deaths per year than births.</p>	<p>The population projections show that Dumfries & Galloway's population is ageing, with a projected increase in the number of people in the older age groups, and fewer people in the younger age groups.</p> <p>This trend is reflected in the household projections, with the largest increases shown in households headed by people aged 60 and over (an increase of 39.5% between 2008 and 2033, from 28,780 to 40,140). In contrast, households headed by someone aged 45-59 are projected to decrease by 25.3%. The number of households headed by someone aged 75 or over is projected to almost double, from 10,670 to 20,540.</p>

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Population and Human Health				
Migration:	Net migration to/from Scottish administrative areas	GROS DGC	The net-migration assumptions used in the 2008 based projection are: 500 for 2008/09, 2009/10, and 2010/11; 450 for 2011/12, 400 for 2012/13 and 350 per annum for the remainder of the projection to 2033.	
Life expectancy	Health and Wellbeing Profiles. Compare with Scotland	Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) GROS	Dumfries & Galloway 2006 - 08 Life expectancy at birth All 78.5, males 76.4 and females 80.5. These are all higher than the Scottish average by at least one year.	Issue is about reducing health inequalities in the area which will help to increase life expectancy. Males who live in the most deprived areas have a lower life expectancy by up to 5.4 years and females have a lower life expectancy by up to 3.2 years.
Mortality by cause	Health and Wellbeing Profiles. Compare with Scotland	Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO)		Births: Birth rates are expected to drop to 1,269 births in 2032/2033 compared to 1,524 births in 2008/2009, a decline of 16.7%. Mortality: Death rates are expected to reach 2,050 deaths by 2032/2033 compared to 1,825 deaths in 2008/2009, a rise of 12.3%.
Deprivation	Benefits Data. Compare with Scotland	DGC NOMIS	There are low levels of household income in D&G <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proportion of employees earning less than £7 per hour is the third highest in Scotland (Office for National Statistics) the number of households in receipt of tax credits over and above the family element is the highest in Scotland (Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics) Official figures about the distribution of income and relative poverty across Scotland were issued in mid August 2010. In D&G between 2002 and 2008, the percentage of households in relative poverty in D&G increased from around 17% to 22%. 	Between 2002 and 2008 D&G poverty rates rose from just below to just above the Scottish average. However the actual number of households living in relative poverty increased so although we are above the Scottish average, we have more people in poverty than before. (report available on www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/26155956/0 Relative poverty across Scottish Local Authorities.) Relative poverty means that there is a relatively lesser capacity for social resilience in the face of environmental change.
Number of people affected by: Ambient noise levels; Domestic Noise Levels	Noise Complaints requiring further investigation	Audit Scotland DGC - Environmental Health	The number of people affected by ambient noise or domestic noise can not be identified. Only the number of noise complaints are recorded not the number of people affected. However, the numbers of noise complaints for 08-09 and 09-10 (all types, including antisocial behaviour) were 650 and 414 respectively.	There are no significant issues in D&G.

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Population and Human Health				
Access to open space	DGC Open Space Audit. compare with standards	DGC	Need to await results of Open Space Audit - in progress February 2011.	Initial results suggest that although D&G is a rural area with ample countryside, being able to access such areas can be problematic. There is a perceived lack of open space for older children / young people.
Access to bathing beaches	SEPA Bathing waters quality	SEPA: www.sepa.org.uk/water/monitoring_and_classification.aspx	Of the 7 identified bathing waters in D&G 6 met the mandatory, though not guideline standard in 2009. One failed. The single failure would produce a failure rate less good than Scotland as a whole, but given the small number of beaches involved this should not be seen as significant. Overall, in the period 2000 - 2009 there may be a positive pattern of change but if so this is not strong.	The problematic issue for bathing waters in D&G appears to be diffuse pollution and as such is not the direct result of development.
Recreation in forests	Recreation opportunities in forests	Forestry Commission	www.forestry.gov.uk/website/fchomepages.nsf/hp/seee	
Soil				
Soil Types	Digital Soils Information;	Macaulay Institute	Soil Survey for Scotland - Land Capability for Agriculture 1:50,000 scale Sheets; 71, 76,78, 82, 83, 84 and 85.	Should consideration also be given to the value of protecting soils relatively better in localities even if they are not 3.1 or above?
Soil Quality	State and threats to Scotland's soil resource	Government data SEPA	There is only a very small proportion of soil of classification 3.1 or better in Dumfries & Galloway.	The annual costs of a licence for inclusion of this data for use by planning on the Council's GIS are not currently regarded as being justified.
Contaminated land	Information on D&G contaminated land	DGC - Contaminated Land Officer	<p>The position in July 2010 was that ... from a review of historical maps, 16,125 sites within the region were identified where historical activities of a potential contaminative nature were undertaken. Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,832 sites were screened out as posing a very low to low risk; • 9,017 are categorised as low to medium risk; and • 276 sites are categorised as medium to high risk. <p>To date 268 desktop surveys have been completed and from this work, 63 potentially high risk sites have been investigated/ assessed/ remediated as appropriate. This includes 25 sites where no further action was required and 10 sites where remediation was undertaken. 41 of the 63 sites are former gasworks/ gasometers, and 8 are former tanneries. New sites continue to be added as they are discovered.</p>	Overall, contaminated land is not a major environmental issue in Dumfries & Galloway, although it is also the case there are potential environmental issues at each of the potentially contaminated localities. Remediation of sites now mainly takes place through the planning process.

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Soil				
Soil erosion	State of Scotland's farmed environment; Soil damage		www.sepa.org.uk/land/contaminated_land/extent_of_contaminated_land/scotlands_soil_resource.aspx (Two reports: 1 Report on the current state and threats to Scotland's soil resources, and 2 The SEPA State of the Environment: Soil Quality Report.)	General concern noted especially in relation to extensive development.
Coastal erosion	Areas of coastal erosion		DGC - DGC Shoreline Management Plan www.dumgal.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4694 Only a small proportion of the region's coastline has coastal protection or flood defences. The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) study is an initial step in developing a coastal defence strategy for the Dumfries and Galloway coastline. Such a plan allows future defence options to be considered in a consistent manner, helping with the long term development along the coasts of Scotland. At a local level, this plan helps to identify the investment needed to safeguard human lives, and a wide range of assets, from the threat posed by the sea. The document provides Dumfries and Galloway Council with priorities for coastal defence management, taking into account public safety, preservation of property and infrastructure, and preservation of the environment. In addition it provides information on the assets at potential risk from erosion or flooding.	

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Water				
Water body classification	D&G water body Classification	SEPA - River Basin Management Plan for the Solway Tweed River Basin District	The baseline for the quality of waterbodies in D&G is contained in the Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan 2009. This can be viewed at www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx	The main issues in Dumfries & Galloway are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical condition - diffuse run-off; • Structure of watercourse - morphology; • Acidification (two thirds of all Scotland's occurs in Galloway); and • Non-native invasive species. These main issues do not directly have to do with development in D&G which is the central focus of the LDP.
% Water bodies with good ecological status or above	D&G Water bodies with good ecological status or above. Compare with Scotland	SEPA - River Basin Management Plan for the Solway Tweed River Basin District	The 2008 baseline position is of 49% of water bodies at good or higher status. The improvements which it is intended should be secured by 2015, 2021, and 2027 are 55%, 64%, and 92% respectively. This contrasts with 65%, 712%, 77% and 98% for the rest of Scotland. The baseline position in Scotland is not as affected by diffuse pollution and morphology changes as in D&G	The scale of improvement proposed in the RBMP is more ambitious for D&G than for the rest of Scotland. However, the main issues do not directly have to do with development in D&G which is the central focus of the LDP.
SUDS	Extent of use of SUDS in new development		Local Plan General Policy GP57 has also been superseded by the introduction of the Controlled Activities Regulations (the regulations). The regulations require all surface water from new development to be treated by a Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) before it is discharged into the water environment, except for single houses or where the discharge will be into coastal water.	The responsibility of planning policy is to flag up the requirement for SUDS and to secure positive outcomes in terms of amenity and biodiversity.
Flood plains / main flooding areas (including coastal areas)	Areas shown on SEPA's 2nd Generation Indicative River and Coastal Flood Map (Scotland)	SEPA	The most important source of baseline information is the SEPA Indicative River and Coastal Flood Map for Scotland. www.sepa.org.uk/flooding/flood_extent_maps.aspx The Council commissioned a Strategic Flood Risk Appraisal. This was published in 2007. There are significant flood risks across the region from Langholm to Stranraer. www.dumgal.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=8939	Concern about climate change means that the significant flood risk across the region cannot be ignored. Policy for development management and the allocation of sites in this Local Development Plan will need to operate to ensure that flood risk is not increased. In the short term this may be a difficult choice. Over the longer term it should mean that limited public resources can be focussed on sustainable flood management. There should be particular concern that flood risk in coastal locations is not unnecessarily increased. Settlements in Dumfries and Galloway have developed at river bridging points and areas of coastal access: The traditional balance of benefits against the obvious risks is being upset by the effects on river flows and sea level resulting from climate change.

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Air				
Air Quality Management	Number / extent of air quality management areas	DGC - Environmental Health	There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) at present.	AQMA(s) may be required in the future at or near three road junctions in Dumfries depending upon the results of monitoring to be carried out over the next year.
Key air pollutants	Levels of key air pollutants by sector and per capita	SEPA DGC - Environmental Health DGC Air Quality Progress Report 2009 (to be completed)	See Updating and Screening Assessment 2011 at www.dumgal.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=11037&p=0	PM10 (particulate matter) has been predicted by modelling to exceed air quality objectives at or near three road junctions in Dumfries; Buccleuch Street/Whitesands; Glasgow Street/Galloway Street; and, Annan Road/Brooms Road. However the Report for 2011 found "No new requirement to proceed to a detailed assessment for any of the relevant pollutants has been identified as a result of new local developments."
Climatic Factors				
Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions by sector/ per capita	Emissions of carbon dioxide for D&G. Compare with Scotland	DEFRA	All 2008 figures in Kg/capita Energy 2921.93 D&G, 4217.17 Scotland Waste & waste water management 73.23 D&G, 114.25 Scotland Animal & vegetable products 188.79 D&G, 67.89 Scotland Other (surface treatment using organic solvents) 68.44 D&G, 1.966 Scotland This is accounted for by Gates Power Transmission Ltd in Dumfries, the only plant in this category in Scotland. Source: SEPA, Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory, available at www.sepa.org.uk/air/process_industry_regulation/pollutant_release_inventory.aspx	The main issue from the SEPA figures on the left is treatment and processing of milk under 'Animal and Vegetable Products', at almost 3 times the Scottish figure. Treatment of milk from the high amount of dairy farming in the region at eg: the Lockerbie and Rowan Glen Creameries. Please see below for the issues in the region with greenhouse gases as a whole.

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Climatic Factors				
Greenhouse Gases	Levels of greenhouse gas emissions	SEPA - Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory	<p>All public bodies will have a new duty under Section 44 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to act in the way best calculated to contribute to the delivery of the emission reduction targets and the climate change adaptation framework in exercising their functions. Whilst Circular 1/2009 does not specifically refer to the Climate Change Act, SPP has been significantly influenced by it. SPP states that, "The need to help mitigate the causes of climate change and the need to adapt to its short and long term impacts should be taken into account in all decisions throughout the planning system"</p> <p>D&G 3260.92 Kg per capita Scotland 4859.89 Kg per capita</p> <p>Source: SEPA, Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory, available at www.sepa.org.uk/air/process_industry_regulation/pollutant_release_inventory.aspx</p>	Greenhouse gases appear less per capita than Scotland. However, being a dairy farming region, the amount of methane produced by livestock is likely to be significant. The effects of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are non local due to the diffuse nature of air pollutants, from which D&G will be affected significantly - see below 'Temperature'.
Levels of car ownership	D&G Comparative Household Profile	SCROL www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/common/home.jsp	Census 2001 shows that 25.32% of households have no access to a car (see table at end). This is a similar figure to that for the Scottish Borders and Highland local authority areas. In 1991 30% of households in D&G did not have access to a car.	The percentage of households with no access to a car is lower than the national average of 34.23 but significant given the largely dispersed, rural nature of D&G.
Temperature	Local temperature levels	Met Office	<p>Temperatures 2009 D&G</p> <p>Max 4.3 (winter) - 18.4 (summer) Min-0.7 (winter) - 10.5 (summer)</p>	Temperatures have increased by 1oC in D&G since 1970. This is comparable with the UK average. Temperatures are predicted to rise by 3.5oC for central UK by 2100 under a medium emissions scenario. D&G is particularly susceptible to this warming affect as being coastal it is already at risk of flooding, further enhanced by sea level rise. This will lead to loss of land through coastal erosion also. Farming and forestry may be affected due to increasing temperatures making cultivation of present crop ranges or tree species less suitable.

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Climatic Factors				
Electricity and gas use	Electricity and Gas use in D&G	Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	Average domestic consumption: Electricity 4667 kWh, Gas 18165 kWh Average commercial and industrial consumption: Electricity 46327kWh, Gas 979021kWh	D&G is a relatively progressive area with increasing electricity being supplied by renewables. However, in terms of heating, given that D&G is rural many areas do not receive mainline gas and so rely on liquid petroleum gas or oil being transported to them. This raises issues of continuing GHG emissions from continued use of these fossil fuels and additional emissions through transportation, and fuel poverty as fossil fuel prices rise. Alternatively these households may rely on electric heating such as storage heating which is relatively more expensive again raising issues of fuel poverty. The nature of the housing stock in D&G is also less efficient as it tends to be older and not readily insulated in many cases.
Generated Renewable Energy	Electricity generated from renewable energy sources. Compare with Scotland	DGC - Strategic Planning	In relation to larger scale schemes the following position is at July 2010: Operational On-shore wind farms = 190MW Operational Off-shore in the Solway = 180MW Other operational larger scale renewable sources (hydro and biomass) = 141MW Other approved larger scale on-shore wind farms but not yet operational = 393MW As at February 2009 Scotland had a capacity to generate 1652MW of energy from operational on and off shore wind farms.	The biggest issue in respect of D&G is that this is a constantly changing picture and therefore trying to keep up to date has become very difficult. The first half of this year, 2010, has seen a threefold increase in the number of turbine applications, often at the smaller end of the spectrum in terms of size and number. This will make monitoring of such developments in the future much harder, particularly in terms of those that are operational.
Renewable Energy Planning Consents	Number of planning consents given for renewable energy projects	DGC - Strategic Planning;	A search has been carried out in relation to Development Management applications for various sources of energy. From the Acolaid system 75 applications were extracted that referred to heat pumps, solar or hydro (please note that turbines were excluded at this time). Of these 52 applications were granted consent, 2 were refused, 4 are pending consideration, 15 were withdrawn and 2 are invalid.	

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Climatic Factors				
Sustainable building technology	Number of new developments incorporating sustainable building techniques	DGC - Building Standards	Informed opinion (rather than numeric data) indicates that in D&G there have not been any applications which have significantly better energy performance and or CO2 emissions than minimum requirements. On the surface some applications may appear to offer good performance such as if a ground source heat pump is specified, but on further investigation it has been the case that other areas of the proposals have been of a poor performance leading to a close to minimum pass.	
Public transport patronage	Use of public transport	SCROL	<p>There are currently 119 local bus contracts procured by SWestrans and a further 5 contracts held by other authorities to whom a financial contribution is provided. The annual gross cost of these socially necessary local bus services is some £3.8M with an income of some £0.5M. The contracts are provided by 15 contractors.</p> <p>Commercial bus services operate 70% of the Dumfries Town Network and on the main corridors to Lockerbie, Ayr and Carlisle.</p> <p>The Use of Public Transport is an indicator under Objective 5.1 of the SOA with a baseline usage of 4.13M passenger journeys per year and an aim to increase this to 5M journeys.</p>	<p>The latest batch of tenders issued by SWestrans for 25% of the local bus network for commencement in April 2010 saw an initial average increase of 84% in costs which was reduced to 42% following some service reductions and re-tendering. If this level of increase is applied to the contracts due for expiry in 2012, the total budget required would be in the region of £5M to £6M /year.</p> <p>This level of expenditure is not sustainable and to enable decisions to be taken on the future provision of local bus services in the region the SWestrans Board has agreed to carry out a full Policy and Root and Branch review of the local bus network. This review will define social need in respect of local bus services based on the objectives and priorities for the region set out by the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) and the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS).</p>
Climate change	Climate change predictions	Resources at Scottish Climate Change Impacts Partnership www.sccip.org.uk/Default.aspx?pid=1 and UK Climate Projections - UKCP09 http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/	Currently the average temperatures in the region have risen by 1 deg C since the 1970's and it is anticipated that they will mirror changes over the balance of the country and rise in line with global expectations.	The likely impacts in D&G will be loss of low lying coastal areas, impact on trunk roads from sea level rise, particularly in the west. It is also likely that we will suffer the extremes of weather including flooding, storms and other weather events. A significant number of settlements particularly those in coastal locations such as Annan and the low lying parts of Dumfries may be further affected by changes to sea levels.

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Material Assets				
Minerals	Number / extent of mineral extraction sites	British Geological Survey	Sites with current consent are show in Figure 4 of the Monitoring Statement.	
Coal Authority Consultation Zones	Number / extent of zones	DGC GIS	Know coal reserves in Upper Nithsdale and Annandale & Eskdale.	
Waste disposed of in landfill	Quantity of waste sent to local landfill sites	SEPA DGC - Waste Officer	The Council’s integrated Waste Management Strategy updated in Aug 2007 is based on the Waste Management /Recycling PFI Contract created in 2004 between the Council and Shanks Group plc. This provides in respect of municipal waste the Ecodeco Intelligent Transfer Station at Locharmoss near Dumfries and the composting facility at Galdenoch in the west of the Region. These facilities are supported by a network of transfer stations and recycling centres and the strategy underlying their creation and use centres on the main objective of diverting waste from landfill.	
Facilities available to deal with waste	Waste Facilities in D&G inc. Recycling Centres and Points	DGC - Waste Officer	Figure 17 in Monitoring Statement. Dumfries and Galloway Council is investing £2.9million as part of a four year plan to further enhance the waste facilities in the region and to move towards the Scottish Government’s Zero Waste targets.	It is to be expected some existing sites may need to be extended and new sites will need to be found.
Vacant and Derelict sites	Number of sites and area on vacant and derelict land register	Scottish Government - Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey Site Register DGC	www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2010/01/27101301	As D&G is a rural rather than urban/ industrial area there is not a legacy of urban brownfield land. The prospect of development on rural brownfield land may raise different response to the issues from those in urban areas.
Settlements	Number and size of settlements	DGC - Strategic Planning	The current local plans have 120 settlements with inset maps, this was based on a number of factors including the provision of services and facilities, the availability of infrastructure, environmental considerations and links to other settlements. The number of settlements that require an inset map is being reviewed as part of the work in preparing the LDP. It is being carried out using the same criteria.	The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions required by the Climate Change Scotland (Act) 2009 will require a change across all areas of planning policy from the spatial strategy of the plan to the policies and associated supplementary planning guidance used to assess individual proposals if the targets set by the Act are to be met. Both the National Planning Framework 2 and Scottish Planning Policy provide the context that Local Development Plans need to take into account.

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Material Assets				
Settlements (Continued)	Number and size of settlements	DGC - Strategic Planning	The current local plans have 120 settlements with inset maps, this was based on a number of factors including the provision of services and facilities, the availability of infrastructure, environmental considerations and links to other settlements. The number of settlements that require an inset map is being reviewed as part of the work in preparing the LDP. It is being carried out using the same criteria.	The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions required by the Climate Change Scotland (Act) 2009 will require a change across all areas of planning policy from the spatial strategy of the plan to the policies and associated supplementary planning guidance used to assess individual proposals if the targets set by the Act are to be met. Both the National Planning Framework 2 and Scottish Planning Policy provide the context that Local Development Plans need to take into account.
Pedestrian routes	Pedestrian routes	Core Paths Plan: DGC Access Team	The Dumfries & Galloway Proposed Core Paths Plan will be submitted to the Scottish Government autumn 2010. The Proposed Core Paths plan includes approx 2,000km of paths suitable for non motorised access. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 641 recorded claimed, alleged or vindicated rights of way • (1,790km) and other routes recorded on paths record databases (Scottish Path Records (SPR)); • other informal paths, mapped or otherwise locally known and used; and • sections of minor road/pavement which link sections of path in order to provide continuity of route. 	There are no anticipated effects predicted on designated sites and protected species as a result of the adoption of the Core Paths Plan. The encouragement for walking provided by the Core Paths Plan should support the health of local people and the tourist economy.

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SEA Issue	Data Description	Data Source	Baseline Position in D&G ¹	Issue in D&G?
Cultural Heritage				
Archaeology records	Archaeological site data.	DGC - Archaeology Officer	At February 2009 there were 22,961 records in DGC Historic Environment Record. This figure includes archaeological and historic sites, battlefields, designed landscapes, buildings, and artefact find spots, Record for the whole of Scotland totalled 247,215. DGC therefore contains approx 9.3% of the recorded resource. (Source: Polygonisation The Shape of Things to Come, Mike Middleton for RCAHMS 2009)	Numbers alone are not particularly important. Local authorities in Scotland have put varying levels of resources to developing and maintaining their core record systems. Informed planning policy and decision making, require an understanding of the significance and value of the resource.
Listed buildings	Category: A , B , C. Compare with Scotland	DGC - Conservation Officer	In Dumfries and Galloway there are approximately 3,400 listed buildings. About 7% are category A, and about 53% are B. These percentages are similar to those for Scotland as a whole. However, by population There are 23 listed buildings per 1,000 population in D&G as compared to 9 for Scotland overall. Main issue is relatively high density of heritage buildings over population. Issue for D&G to re-survey LB stock and develop new guidelines on enforcement.	Survey in 1995 revealed high number of building that have been altered without consent (up to 29% of those examined by photographic record), usually replacement windows and/or doors. No follow-up survey undertaken to determine whether or not subsequent controls on new contraventions have been successful in reducing the proportion of buildings with unauthorised works.
Conservation Areas	Number of Conservation Areas. Compare with Scotland	DGC - Conservation Officer	In Dumfries and Galloway there are presently 38 Conservation Areas. 16 of these have been classified as "outstanding" by the Scottish Ministers. 0.25 CAs per 1,000 population in D&G, as compared to 0.11 for Scotland overall. Only 3 have formal appraisals completed. Up to present 8 town schemes were in operation offering small grants, jointly funded with Historic Scotland; limited budget reduced numbers of grants offered in recent years. Scheme to close completely in March 2011. Review and appraisal required for remainder of areas. Loss of town scheme grants - no funding for conservation works except through complex schemes such as THI or CARS which require considerable time and resources to set up / apply and required considerable match funding	

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Cultural Heritage				
Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	Number of local archaeologically sensitive areas. Compare with Scotland	DGC GIS - Archaeological Survey	DGC has designated 32 Archaeologically Sensitive Areas. (Source DGC Structure Plan 1999). 21 of these are rural areas with a high density of features or especially identified resource, and 11 are based on historic settlements. DGC is the only LA in Scotland to have identified such areas. These areas are identified to highlight areas of strategic interest, particularly where large scale land use change is being considered.	Erosion of these areas or their settings through development of windfarms and other large scale, and/or highly visible land use changes e.g. forestry.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Number and outcome of applications for Scheduled Monument Consent	Historic Scotland DGC - Conservation Officer	There are 109 nationally important scheduled ancient monuments in Dumfries and Galloway. There are 8154 in the whole of Scotland. DGC therefore has 12.5% of the total. (Source Historic Scotland Nov 2010) DGC has identified a further 931 sites that are assessed as potentially meeting the criteria for designation (Sources: Dumfries and Galloway Council Historic Environment Record: None statutory register sites)	Designation is an ongoing process with monuments being both added and removed from the schedule. DGC has a relatively high number of designated sites, reflecting a high level of archaeological interest over a large area with a low population. The condition of the resource is an issue in D&G, as elsewhere in Scotland. DGC does not hold data on this.
Gardens and Designed landscape applications	Number and outcomes of planning applications that affect gardens and designed landscapes		20 'Inventory Gardens & Designed Landscapes' sites exist within D&G. Re-survey identified 11 potential sites additional sites for possible inclusion. Review to be completed by 2014. 180 'Non-Inventory Gardens/ Designed Landscapes'. Pilot study of sites in Nithsdale, directed at validating earlier work.	Important and extensive landscape features in D&G.
Buildings at Risk Register and archaeological sites at risk	Number of buildings and archaeological sites at risk	Buildings at Risk Register DGC - Conservation Officer DGC - Archaeology Officer	In February 2011 there are 66 listed building on the At Risk Register. 26 A category, 32 B category, and 8 C(S) category. Work is in progress on 7. No data for archaeological sites.	
Historic Environment	See SHEP definition	Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA)	No recognised overall objective measure.	The overall quality and quantity of historic environment assets is high in D&G. Need to ensure this remains the case as it is a key asset for a sustainable economic development, social well being and environmental quality in DG.

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Cultural Heritage				
Culture and Arts: Theatres and venues	Number of art and community facilities	DGC LDP Survey 2009 Dumfries & Galloway Arts Association	<p>There are 10 theatres and a similar number of other arts venues across Dumfries & Galloway. These relate to their communities and there is a range in scale. In terms of performing arts provision, there is an issue of theatre space. Overall, there has been little recent investment in performing arts facilities. There have been individual exceptions in Langholm and New Galloway and Sanquhar. There are 4 cinemas in the region and a growing number of alternative venues equipped for showing films.</p> <p>There has been concern and uncertainty about the future of the Theatre Royal in Dumfries as a theatre space for the 21st century.</p> <p>The Ryan Centre Theatre provides the only large scale theatre in the region with professional staff. DGOne is suitable for certain types of large scale entertainment but was not built as a theatre and does not have all theatre facilities.</p> <p>There are smaller scale theatres across the region, including in Moffat Dumfries Dalbeattie and Castle Douglas. They all provide venues for touring music and drama but struggle sometimes with marketing and consequently ticket sales as well as technical issues.</p> <p>Easterbrook Hall and Crichton Church are venues for occasional musical events.</p> <p>Many events are held in community and church halls i.e at an appropriate scale and location for a very rural region.</p>	<p>Travel - both for audience members to come to the venue, and also for performers / films etc to travel to the venue.</p> <p>Heating costs etc - most venues (with the exception of the CatStrand and Buccleuch Centre) are quite old and not designed for energy efficiency.</p> <p>Most venues are small to serve their small populations, with energy usage higher than a single, larger venue.</p> <p>On the other hand the increasing use of digital resources, including the internet and online, helps to reduce the environmental costs of running arts venues.</p> <p>Travel - both for audience members to come to the venue, and also for performers / films etc to travel to the venue.</p> <p>Heating costs etc - most venues (with the exception of the CatStrand and Buccleuch Centre) are quite old and not designed for energy efficiency.</p> <p>Most venues are small to serve their small populations, with energy usage higher than a single, larger venue.</p> <p>On the other hand the increasing use of digital resources, including the internet and online, helps to reduce the environmental costs of running arts venues.</p>

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Landscape				
Landscape Character	D&G Landscape Assessment	SNH DGC - Landscape Officer	The quality of the landscape is one of the regions major assets, providing an attractive environment for residents and tourists. The Landscape Character Assessment of Dumfries and Galloway was one of the first undertaken by SNH and is still highly regarded. It identified four broad regional character areas which are divided into 31 landscape types and subtypes. Some of these types may be reviewed as part of the landscape capacity study for wind farms which is currently being prepared.	Impact of land-use changes; eg onshore/offshore windfarms on character areas; afforestation
Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Inventory of Gardens (Historic) and Designed Landscapes	HS DGC GIS	There are 20 Inventory Designed Landscapes in D&G, 5.2 % of the total for Scotland. There are 386 throughout Scotland. (Source: Historic Scotland November 2010)	Designed Landscapes contribute a great deal to the scenery and amenity of D&G. There is a need to ensure that the resource is enhanced and in robust ecological condition as they will be affected by climate change
Non-inventory designed landscapes	List of Non-Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes	DGC GIS Garden History Society	In addition to those landscapes identified in the Inventory, 180 Non-inventory Designed Landscapes have been identified in D&G, The approximate total for Scotland is 2,300. D&G has approx 8 % of non inventory gardens and landscapes in Scotland.	Designed Landscapes contribute a great deal to the scenery and amenity of D&G. Need to ensure that the resource is enhanced and in robust ecological condition as they will be affected by climate change Non-Inventory landscapes are widespread and an important landscape issue. Also, there is concern about the loss of stately homes with resulting impact on designed landscapes.
National Scenic Areas	Size, number and locations of NSAs. Compare with Scotland	SNH DGC GIS DGC - National Scenic Area Officer	Dumfries and Galloway is the first region in Scotland to produce pioneering environmental documents for its nationally important landscapes. The Council, in partnership with Scottish Natural Heritage, has published Management Strategies for its three National Scenic Areas.	
Regional Scenic Areas	Size, number and locations of RSAs	DGC GIS	Dumfries and Galloway has ten Regional Scenic Areas, which were designated in the Structure Plan. These are described in more detail in Technical Paper No.6 of the Structure Plan; www.dumgal.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3721	
Renewable energy areas	Area, type, location	SNH DGC	A map of operational and consented wind farms for Scotland is available at www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/research-data-and-trends/trendsandstats/windfarm-footprint-maps/	Consideration of impacts of windfarm proposal should take account of likely cumulative effects including from consented but un-built schemes. However, where a consent is being maintained but unlikely to be constructed it may form a block to new and better schemes.

Appendix 5: Review of Changes from FCSP Sites for Settlement

Key: LSEE = Likely Significant Environmental Effect; PP = Planning Permission

Changes to Recommended Sites from FCSP in Annan HMA

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Annan	0147.005	None	Within settlement boundary and works already commenced on site... unnecessary to allocate such.	Has PP. Work commenced.
	100/ANN/06	ANN.H7	Site to be brought forward beyond 2024.	No new LEE.
	0048.006 & 0311.003	ANN.H8	Site to be brought forward beyond 2024.	No new LEE.
				No LSEE.
Gretna Border	100/GTN/12	GTN.H2	Site has PIP.	Has PP.
	100/GTN/12	GTN.H7	Site includes part of 0037.006 and reflects existing local plan reserved housing site LA42. Site to be brought forward beyond 2024.	No new LEE.
	0189.001	GTN.MU1	Site to be brought forward beyond 2024.	No new LEE.
	None	GTN.H3	Site has benefit of PIP and falls within existing settlement boundary	Has PP.
				No LSEE.
Eaglesfield	0024.004 & 100/EGL/03A	EGL.H2	Both sites combined to new reference no. No change in recommendation.	No new LEE
				No LSEE.
Eastriggs/ Lowthertown	0056.001	ERL.H2	Site reflects PP.	Has PP.
	0056.001	ERL.H3	Site reflects PIP.	Has PP.
	0056.001 & 0025.011	ERL.MU1	Site split 100/100units before and after 2024	No new LEE.
				No LSEE.
Ecclefechan	100/ECC/05	None	Site falls within settlement boundary but would only accommodate 3 or 4 units plus has access issues.	Not in PP.
	0183.001 & 100/ECC/01	ECC.H3	Site 0183.001 was previously identified as non-recommended due to flooding concerns. Additional information provided by agent has removed the objection in principle from SEPA. Site 100/ECC/01 was shown as an alternative mainly due to landscaping reasons. The site guidance for ECC.H3 ensures that suitable landscape mitigation is provided at this part of the site which is exposed from the public road adjacent. Site to be phased before and beyond 2024.	The flood risk has been investigated and a FRA to manage residual issues will be required through site guidance. No new LEE.
				No LSEE.

Changes to Recommended Sites from FCSP in Dumfries HMA

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Lochmaben	No changes			No new EE
				No LSEE
Lockerbie	No changes	LRB.H4 and LRB. MU1	NB Both large sites 'Netherplace Farm' and 'Land west of ice rink' to be phased before and after 2024.	No new LSEE
				No LSEE
Moffat	No changes	MOF.H4	NB Large site 'Selkirk road' to be phased before and after 2024.	No new LSEE
				No LSEE
Johnstonebridge	0110.001, 0077.003	JSB.CF1	Site submitted for planning permission for community facilities - hall and outdoor sport areas including tennis courts, bowling green and multi-use games area.	No new LSEE
	0110.001, 0077.003 & part of 100/JSB03	JSB.H2	Site to be brought forward beyond 2024.	No new LEE
				No LSEE
Kirkconnel/ Kelloholm	100/KCN/1	KCN.B&I1	No changes	No new LEE
	100/KCN/2a	KCN.H1	No changes	No new LEE
				No LSEE
Sanquhar	0169.001	n/a	Not included and will be outwith boundary- boggy ground , would be more suitable as an access to serve land around the old manse should this site be needed in the future	No LSEE
	0169.001	SNQ.B&I 1	No changes	No new LEE
	100/SNQ/03a	SNQ.H1	No changes	No new LEE
	100/SNQ/08	SNQ.H2	No changes	No new LEE
	-	SNQ.H3	Brownfield site with PP not previously considered for inclusion	Has PP
	-	SNQ.H4	Brownfield site with PP not previously considered for inclusion	Has PP
				No LSEE
Thornhill	0037.015	n/a	Sold for continued depot uses therefore not brought forward	No new LEE
	0046.020	THN.H1	No changes	No new LEE
	0046.030	THN.H2	No changes	No new LEE
		THN.H3	No changes	No new LEE
	0046.026, 0046.27 & 0046.028	THN.H4, H5 and MU1	Changes to boundaries	No new LEE
				No LSEE

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Closeburn	100/CLS/01	n/a	Retained as established business and industry	No new LEE
	0037.004	CLS.H1	No changes	No new LEE
				No LSEE
Dunscore	100/DSC/01	n/a	No longer a local centre - landowner did not want site included	No new LEE
				No LSEE
Glencaple	100/GCP/1a	GCP.H2	No changes	No new LEE
	100/GCP/1b	GCP.H1	No changes	No new LEE
				No LSEE
Holywood	100/HLW/02	HLW.H1	No changes	No new LEE
				No LSEE
Moniaive	100/MOV/02	n/a	Site deleted and now outwith boundary - landowner did not want site included	No new LEE
	100/MOV/05	MOV.H1	No changes	No new LEE
				No LSEE
New Abbey	0105.005	NAB.H1	No changes	No LSEE
				No LSEE
Penpont	100/PNT/01b		Site deleted but retained within boundary as white land - landowner not responded/ unknown	No new LEE
	100/PNT/01a	PNT.H1	No changes	No new LEE
	100/PNT/05	PNT.H2	No changes	No new LEE
				No LSEE

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Dumfries	0152.009	n/a	Retained as established business and industry	No new LEE
	0022.001	DFS.H2, DFS.B&I7 and open space	This site has been divided in terms of land uses. All of it is included in the PP	No new LEE
	0014.001, 0015.001, 0025.006, 0025.053, 0060.001 & 100/DFS/01	DFS.H1	Extended by 0025.053 submitted at FCSP stage	No new LEE
	0022.001 & 0173.001	DFS.H2	022.001 has been divided in terms of land use	No new LEE
	0080.001, 0175.001, 0175.004 & 100/DFS/019	DFS.H3	No changes	No new LEE
	100/DFS/12	DFS.H4	No changes	No new LEE
	0145.005, 0145.009, 0145.012 & 100/DFS/04	DFS.H5	No changes	No new LEE
	0037.013	DFS.H6	Previously shown as 'other' but will now be included as a site	No new LEE
	0037.022, 0122.004 & 0362.002	DFS.H7	Extended by 0362.002 submitted at FCSP stage Long term	No new LEE
	0037.017	DFS.H8	Long term	No new LEE
	0143.001	DFS.B&I1	No changes	No new LEE
	100/DFS/B&I9	DFS.B&I2	No changes	No new LEE
	0025.018	DFS.B&I3	No changes	No new LEE
	0128.001	DFS.B&I4	No changes	No new LEE
	100/DFS/04	DFS.B&I5	No changes	No new LEE
	0168.001	DFS.B&I6	Now included for commercial uses and reduced in size	No new LEE
	100/DFS/21	DFS.TC1	No changes	No new LEE
				No LSEE

Changes to Recommended Sites from FCSP in Eskdale HMA

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Langholm	LHM/08	Open Space	Turns out this site was open space and so, is identified as such.	No new LEE
		LHM.H4	NB Large site Murtholm Farm to be phased before and beyond 2024.	No new LEE.
				No LSEE.
Canonbie	No changes			No new EE.
				No LSEE.

Changes to Recommended Sites from FCSP in Mid-Galloway HMA

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Creetown	0212.001	n/a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	No new LEE.
	0174.053	n/a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	No new LEE.
				No LSEE.
Garlieston	PP	GRL.H1	Change in reference name only	PP recently expired.
				No LSEE.
Kirkcowan			No changes	
				No LSEE.
Kirkinner / Braehead	100/KBH/02	n/a	Site deleted and now outwith boundary - no need for site due to other sites in settlement	
	0005.001	n/a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	No new LEE.
	0090.019	n/a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	No new LEE.
				No LSEE.
Newton Stewart	0313.002	NST.H5	FCSP "Alternative" site moved up to a "recommended" site. Site required to meet housing demand.	No LSEE
	PP (Barrhill Avenue)	NST.H3	FCSP indicated it has Planning Permission but did not have a site description.	Has PP.
				No LSEE.

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Port William	0090.012	n/a	Site removed as development is now almost completed.	No EE.
	n /a	PWL.H1	Site added as it has planning permission for 7 units.	Has PP.
	0090.011	n/a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	No new LEE.
				No LSEE.
Whithorn			No change	
				No LSEE.
Wigtown			No Change	
				No LSEE.

Changes to Recommended Sites from FCSP in Stewartry HMA

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Castle Douglas		CSD.H1	Site has planning permission (now lapsed) not previously shown in consultation	No LSEE, based on post-FCSP review and consultations for earlier PP.
	PP	CSD.H4	Previously just shown as "PP" in FCSP but now an allocation - as work not commenced	Has PP.
	0174.022	CSD.H7	Previously shown as "Other" but now allocated; planning permission but as work not yet commenced, have included in LDP	Has PP.
		CSD.H8	Site has recently gained planning permission	Has PP.
				No LSEE
Dalbeattie	DBT/13		Was shown as "Recommended" but only for 2 houses and has planning permission so just shown as white land in LDP	No LSEE.
		DBT.H2	Brownfield site with planning permission. Now being shown in LDP as work not yet commenced.	Has PP.
	0037.021	DBT.H7	Previously shown as "Not recommended" due to objection in principle from SEPA; landowners carried out FRA and SEPA and DGC have concurred it can now be included in LDP	FRA has shown there to be no LSEE.
				No LSEE.

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Kirkcudbright	0081.008	KBT.H4	Only half of site shown in FCSP is now identified for housing - former creamery with planning permission - remainder is established B&I	No LSEE.
	0078.006		Previously shown as "recommended" but as site is being built out, not being shown as an allocation in LDP	No E.
				No LSEE.
Auchencairn	0057.001		Previously shown as "Recommended" because thought part of this land was needed for access to the adjacent site (AUC.H1) but this is not the case and the site is considered too large and visually intrusive	No LSEE.
				No LSEE.
Gatehouse of Fleet	PP	GOF.H1	Previously just shown as "PP" in FCSP but now an allocation - as work not commenced	Has PP.
	100/GOF/08		Was shown as "Recommended" but no site owner identified; previously just white land so remaining as such in LDP	No LSEE.
				No LSEE.
New Galloway	0074.009		This is currently open space in Local Plan but mainly car park and golf clubhouse which owners wish to relocate; was shown as "Recommended" but currently still in use so just removing open space designation and including in boundary	No LSEE.
				No LSEE.
Palnackie	PP	PAL.H1	Previously just shown as "PP" in FCSP but now an allocation - as work not commenced	Has PP.
				No LSEE.
St. John's Town of Dalry	100/DLR/05	DLR.H4	Previously shown as "alternative" but site in advanced stage of acquiring permission (subject to resolving Section 75). Difficult site so awaiting advice from Devt Mgt.	This is taken as a current PP.
				No LSEE.

Changes to Recommended Sites from FCSP in Stranraer HMA

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Drummore	PP	n/a	Site removed as development is almost completed.	No EE.
				No LSEE.
Glenluce	0106.007	n/a	Site was only to be used as an access to other sites and therefore has been removed	No EE.
	100/GLU/06	n / a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	No new LEE.
	0070.002	GLU.H1	Site boundary has been altered due to topography issues.	No new LEE.
				No LSEE.
Kirkcolm			No Change	
				No LSEE.
Leswalt	0199.001	n/a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	
				No LSEE.
Portpatrick	n/a	PPK.H1	Site added as it has planning permission for 7 units.	Has PP.
				No LSEE.
Sandhead	PP	n/a	Site removed as development is almost completed.	No EE.
	0201.001	SDH.H1	Site boundary altered.	No LEE.
	100/SDH/01	n/a	Site removed due to effectiveness and biodiversity issues.	No adverse LEE.
				No LSEE.

Settlement	FCSP Ref:	LDP Ref:	Comment	SEA Assmnt
Stranraer	0197.002	STR.H8	FCSP "Alternative" site upgraded to "Recommended" site as it is considered a more suitable site than 100/STR/03 which has a number of issues.	No new additional LEE.
	100STR/03	n/a	FCSP "Recommended" removed due to a number of effectiveness issues. Leswalt Road site considered a more suitable site.	No EE.
	PP	STR.H2	Change in reference name. No previous site assessment as it has planning permission.	Has PP.
	PP	STR.H3	Change in reference name. No previous site assessment as it had planning permission. Site permission recently lapsed.	No new LSEE
	n/a	STR.H1	Site added as it has planning permission for 7 units.	Has PP.
	0198.001	n/a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	No new LEE.
	0198.003	n/a	FCSP "Other site". Not included as allocated site but will be within boundary as white land.	No new LEE.
	100/STR/B&I4	STR.B&I1	Alterations to site boundary.	No new EE.
				No LSEE

Appendix 6: Assessment of Sites - SEA Considerations

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Assessment of sites needed to take account of any nature conservation areas designated for protection because of their wildlife or habitat importance and any other identified biodiversity issues.

Assessment questions

- Could development of the site have an effect on any of the following:
- Ancient or Semi-natural woodland?
- European Protected Species such as Great Crested Newts or Natterjack Toads?
- Local Nature Reserves?
- Local Wildlife Sites?
- Marine Consultation Zone?
- Other Protected Species?
- National Nature Reserves?
- Ramsar sites?
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)?
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)?
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)?
- Candidate SAC?
- Potential SPA?

Population and human health

Issues considered when assessing sites under this heading included:

- **health and safety** - for example, proximity to pollution, noise, environmental problems (for example, derelict and contaminated land) and potentially hazardous installations (such as gas pipelines);
- **creating conditions to improve and promote healthy living and well-being** (for example, creating opportunities to access tranquil spaces and for physical activity such as access to open space, access to Core Paths, being within walking / cycling distance of services); and
- **social inclusion**, for example ensuring that those without private transport are not prevented from participating or accessing services and activities because of lack of transport provision. This is a particular issue in Dumfries and Galloway as it has an ageing population who may become more reliant on public transport.

Assessment questions

Encouraging active travel and physical activity:

- Distance to the nearest range of services? (for larger settlements only). Distance to good quality open space?
- Are there any Core Paths / Rights of Way within or close to the site?
- Are there any cycle paths / routes within or close to the site?
- Could development of the site lead to a loss open space?

Health / Health and Safety

- Could development of the site affect a Biosphere Reserve?
- Is the site within the buffer zone of any hazardous pipelines?
- Could the site be affected by contamination?
- Flood risk?

Water

Assessment Questions

- Will development protect and enhance waterbody status in accordance with the terms of the Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan?

Soil

Assessment Questions

- Does the site involve development on Prime Quality Agricultural Land?
- Could development of the site lead to soil erosion?
- Could coastal erosion be an issue for the site?

Air

Assessment Questions

- Could development add to the sensitivity of areas currently being monitored for air quality?

Climatic Factors

Assessment Questions

- Distance to the nearest range of facilities (transport carbon emissions)
- Is the site southerly facing?
- Is the site sheltered from exposure / prevailing winds?
- Could development of the site lead to a loss of peat?
- Flood risk? (could be affected by and exacerbate possible increase in flooding caused by climate change).

Material assets

Assessment Questions

- Could development of the site affect existing or potential mineral extraction sites?
- Is the site on previously used / brownfield land and / or involves re-use of land on the Vacant or Derelict Land Register?
- Does development on the site reuse an existing structure?

Cultural heritage

Assessment questions

- Could development of the site affect an archaeological site?
- Is the site located within or adjacent to a Conservation Area?
- Is the site located within or adjacent to a Proposed Conservation Area?
- Could development of the site affect trees with TPOs?
- Could development of the site affect a listed building or the setting of a listed building?
- Could the site affect a Scheduled Monument or the setting of a Scheduled Monument?
- Is the site located within a "Garden and Designed Landscape" area?

Landscape

Assessment Questions

- Could development of the site affect a National Scenic Area?
- Could development of the site affect a Regional Scenic Area?
- Could development of the site affect features with landscape value?
- Could development on the site be well integrated visually with the existing settlement / townscape?

Appendix 7: Review of Changes in Policy IN2 from Wind Energy IPP

Policy IN2: Wind Energy & Wind Energy Spatial Framework

Key: LSEE = Likely Significant Environmental Effect

Changes from Interim Planning Policy (IPP)	Comment	Assessment
Deletion of Merrick Wildland from mapping of Potential Constraints	This area is entirely located within a Regional Scenic Area and therefore its deletion from the mapped constraints has made no difference to the overall mapping in the spatial framework. Consideration of this issue is still contained within Section 7 of SG which looks at factors to be considered in assessing proposals and is also contained within the Proposed Plan text and covered under policy OP1: Development Considerations. Therefore this amendment is not considered to result in significant environmental effects.	No LSEE
Cumulative Sensitivity Zones (CSZ's)	<p>There has been a need to revise the existing CSZs partly because of the following development proposals that have been consented/refused since the publication of the IPP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glenchamber, Carscreugh, Black Craig now consented • Doon Hill, Barnbackle, Plascow refused (remote from CSZs but reinforcing role of landscape sensitivity in decisions) <p>The latest version of Scottish Government’s online guidance has also been published since the IPP was adopted and again the CSZs have been revised to take into account changes in this guidance.</p> <p>The following outlines the main amendments to CSZs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas are now more closely linked to landscape units (based on interpreting sensitivity assessments and capacity in DGWLCS) • Wigtownshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - area around Glenchamber/ Carscreugh has been revised to take account of increased level of cumulative impacts - Slight boundary changes to include whole landscape units • Eastern Glenkens Area of Greatest Potential: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Now includes a CSZ around the eastern Glenkens Area of Greatest Potential, this is based on transitional landscapes and sensitive narrow valleys. - Links to existing Nithsdale CSZ <p>Annandale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slight boundary changes to include whole landscape units - Include detail of specific landscape character to explain role of upland areas between the AGP and CSZ - Include sensitive narrow valleys in/around Eskdale 	No LSEE

Policy IN2: Wind Energy & Wind Energy Spatial Framework

Key: LSEE = Likely Significant Environmental Effect

Changes from Interim Planning Policy (IPP)	Comment	Assessment
<p>Cumulative Sensitivity Zones (CSZ's) (Continued)</p>	<p>The changes to the Wigtownshire are considered to be relatively minor and are not considered to result in significant environmental effects.</p> <p>The additional areas to be added to the CSZs in the Eastern Glenkens and Annandale areas have not reduced the Area of Greatest Potential. This could be argued to provide greater protection, particularly in terms of landscape, however there may be less opportunities for renewable energy developments from wind energy within these areas. The policy framework allows for the consideration of proposals on a case by case basis and therefore This amendment is not considered to result in significant environmental effects in relation to the SEA.</p>	<p>No LSEE</p>
<p>Policy Framework</p>	<p>The IPP contains a policy framework of three policies for the areas identified in the spatial framework. These three policies have been amalgamated into one policy with the elements being updated and reordered. The policy has been strengthened by providing more definition between the elements and how proposals are assessed against them to provide greater clarity however the overall policy objectives have not changed. Therefore this amendment is not considered to result in significant environmental effects.</p>	<p>No LSEE</p>
<p>Map presentation</p>	<p>The spatial framework maps have been simplified for the purposes of clarity and to reflect changes in the policy wording. This amendment is not considered to result in significant environmental effects.</p>	<p>No LSEE</p>

Contact

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