

Clackmannanshire Council

Core Paths Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment Annexes

March 2008

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Clackmannanshire Council

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): Environmental Report for
Clackmannanshire Council
Core Paths Plan**

ANNEXES

March 2008



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ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Clackmannanshire Council

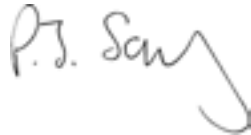
**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): Environmental Report for
Clackmannanshire Council
Core Paths Plan**

ANNEXES

For and on behalf of
Natural Capital Ltd.

Approved by: Dr Phil Say

Signed:



Position: Director

Date: 28 March 2008

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ANNEX A
SCOPING REPORT

SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE – COVER NOTE

PART 1

To: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
or
SEA Gateway
Scottish Executive
Area 1 H (Bridge)
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

PART 2

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

Clackmannanshire Core Paths Plan

The Responsible Authority is:

Clackmannanshire Council

PART 3

Please tick the appropriate box

- The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. ***or***
- The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. ***or***
- The PPS does not require an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, as this SEA is voluntary, the statutory 5 week timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE – COVER NOTE

PART 4

Contact name	Martin Dean
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PART 5

Signature (electronic signature is acceptable)	
Date	17 December 2007

SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE

Contents of Scoping Report

Introduction

Key facts about the Clackmannanshire Core Paths Plan

Description of Plan contents

Context of the Clackmannanshire Core Paths Plan

- Background
- Relationship with other PPS
- Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment
- Environmental problems

Scope and level of detail proposed for the environmental assessment

- Scoping in/out of SEA issues
- Methodology for assessing environmental effects

Next steps

- Proposed consultation timescales
- Anticipated milestones

Appendix 1: Map of Clackmannanshire.

Appendix 2: Draft state of the environment report for Clackmannanshire.

Appendix 3: SEA objectives

Appendix 4: Proposed assessment matrix

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report is to provide sufficient information on the Clackmannanshire Core Paths Plan to enable the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the consultation period and the scope and level of detail that will be appropriate for the Environmental Report.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

KEY FACTS

The key facts relating to this PPS are set out below:

- **Name of Responsible Authority:** Clackmannanshire Council.
- **Title of PPS:** Clackmannanshire Core Paths Plan.
- **What prompted the PPS:** The Clackmannanshire Core Paths Plan is being prepared in response to Section 17 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 which places a duty on local authorities to produce such a Plan within 3 years of the Act coming into force.
- **Subject:** The Core Path Plan sets out the basic network of paths required to meet community needs.
- **Period covered by PPS:** The Core Paths Plan is likely to be adopted in 2008 and is anticipated to cover the period 2008 - 2013.
- **Frequency of updates:** The Core Paths Plan will be reviewed and updated simultaneously with the Local Plan.
- **Area covered by PPS:** The Clackmannanshire Council local authority area – see Appendix 1.

Purpose and/or objectives of PPS: To draw up a plan for a system of core paths sufficient to provide reasonable public access throughout the area. The Plan will be based on the results of public consultation and will provide for walkers, cyclists and horse riders of all abilities. A small number of water routes will be included. The network will be readily accessible to all communities and make meaningful connections between communities.

Contact point: Martin Dean, Access and Countryside Projects Officer,
mdean@clacks.gov.uk 01259 452409.

DESCRIPTION OF PPS CONTENT

The Core Paths Plan (CPP) will identify a system of core paths sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout Clackmannanshire. The network will be based on the results of public consultation, be readily accessible to all communities and make meaningful connections between communities and recreational green spaces.

The Clackmannanshire CPP will be designed to deliver the following objectives:

- provide access opportunities for all main user-types - pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders, water-borne users and people with disabilities. Note: Not every path requires to cater for all user-types
- create an access network which enables non-motorised travel to school and work
- provide opportunities for outdoor recreation for residents and visitors
- increase levels of physical activity in the local population
- support efficient land management through proactive management of outdoor access
- provide local economic benefits by encouraging visitors to spend time in the area

Paths designated as core paths will be sign posted and shown on Ordnance Survey maps.

PLAN, PROGRAMME OR STRATEGY CONTEXT

Background.

The CPP has involved several steps including;

- First round of consultations – to find out where access is taken or would like to be taken. These consultations visited every community.
- Preliminary assessment of findings from initial consultation.
- Identification of criteria (with Access Forum input) to be used to assess paths
- Second round of consultations
- Drawing up of draft CPP

Essential criteria for a core path:

Easily accessible from where people live or links 2 communities.

Join 2 public places – roads/pavements/rights of way/established paths/public open space. Note: Could be circular if starting/finishing from a public place.

Is unlikely to adversely impact upon biodiversity.

Where a cross-border path, there is consistency with the neighbouring authority.

Desirable criteria for a core path:

Was identified in the first round of consultations and/or is a right of way/established path.

Capable of supporting all abilities use i.e. surfaced, flat, free from barriers such as steps.

Unaffected by land management issues e.g. sports pitches, golf courses, enclosed fields of crops/livestock.

Unaffected by curtilage/privacy issues e.g. farm yards, dwelling houses

Free from significant maintenance issues – poor surface, infrastructure e.g. bridges/steps/railings.

Is likely to be used in travel to/from school/work.

Gives access to places of interest – natural and built heritage e.g. country parks, nature reserves, castles, towers.

Gives access to facilities e.g. shops.

Provides links to other paths.

Capable of supporting multi-use i.e. is a surfaced path.

Note: Core paths are required to meet all essential criteria and 5 or more of the desirable criteria

Relationship with other plans, programmes or strategies (PPS) and environmental objectives.

The CPP influences, and is influenced by, a number of PPS of international, EU, national, and local significance. The relationship between these PPS and the CPP require to be analysed as part of the SEA Environmental Report.

International:

- Convention on Biodiversity (1992)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)

EU:

- European Climate Change Programme (ECCP)
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
- The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community (2002) and related programmes and plans
- European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)
- European Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
- Habitats Directive 1992/43/EEC
- Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 1979/409/EEC
- The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (1995)
- Bern Convention on European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- National Planning Framework for Scotland

National:

- The Government Economic Strategy (2007)
- Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007
- Choosing Our Future
- One Future – Different Paths
- Changing our Ways
- Securing the Future
- Scottish Sustainable Development Strategy – Choosing our future
- Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS)
- Water Environment (Controlled Activities) Regulations 2005 (CAR)
- Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999
- Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (amended by Wildlife and Countryside Amendment Act 1991).
- Local Government in Scotland Act 2003
- Nature Conservation Act (Scotland) 2004
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan
- Scottish Biodiversity Strategy
- Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003
- Disability Discrimination Act 1995
- Activity Centres (Young Persons' Safety) Act 1995
- UK Climate Change Programme

Local:

- Clackmannanshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- Clackmannanshire Community Plan
- Community Safety Strategy
- Economic Development Framework
- Flood Drainage and Land Drainage Plan
- Clackmannanshire Local Plan
- Clackmannanshire Local Transport Strategy
- Draft Open Space Strategy
- Regeneration Outcome Agreement
- Road Safety Plan
- Road Traffic Reduction Plan
- Clackmannanshire and Stirling Structure Plan
- Disability Equality Scheme
- Clackmannanshire Joint Health Improvement Plan
- Tourism Strategy & Action Plan
- Tullibody Healthy Living Initiative Business Plan

- Clackmannanshire Ranger Service Strategy
- Clackmannanshire Council Woodland Management Plans – Cowpark, Woodland Park, Headwall, Woodlea, and Quarrel Dean
- Gartmorn Dam Country Park Management Plan
- Clackmannanshire Council's Policy for Educational Excursions

Cross-boundary effects with neighbouring authorities will be considered, through integration of the CPP with neighbouring authorities CPP where appropriate. However, it is not expected that the SEA of the CPP will require consideration of transboundary effects with neighbouring authorities.

Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment

A draft State of the Environment report has been prepared for Clackmannanshire: this can be found at Appendix 2 of this Scoping Report.

Special Protection Area/Ramsar Site:

- Firth of Forth

Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

- Back Burn Wood and Meadows
- Craig Leith and Myreton Hill
- Craigmad Wood
- Damhead Wood
- Devon Gorge
- Dollar Glen
- Gartmorn Dam
- Linn Mill
- Mill Glen

Country Park and Local Nature Reserve:

- Gartmorn Dam

In addition to this, it should be note that Clackmannanshire has:

- National Cycle Route number 76 Note; This also forms a part of the Round the Forth route
- 40 rights of way

Environmental problems

Many of Clackmannanshire's environmental problems are common to Scotland as a whole. Clackmannanshire performs well in terms of air quality and waste management; it has areas of deprivation, with consequent social problems such as poor health; its natural heritage is vulnerable to development pressures and to the threat of global climate change.

Environmental problems which have been identified are:

- **Biodiversity, flora and fauna:** Decline in biodiversity in region; lack of information on European protected species; impacts of climate change on biodiversity.
- **Population and human health:** Predicted population decline, ageing population, health inequalities.

- **Water and soil:** Potentially considerable amount of contaminated land. Areas of the Forth Estuary are classed as poor. Scotland wide issues of erosion, climate change affecting organic content.
- **Material assets:** Household waste generation increases every year, however recycling levels are higher than Scottish average figures. Scotland wide issues of poor building maintenance.
- **Air:** No problems: air quality in the region is generally of a high quality in terms of national air quality objectives.
- **Climatic factors:** Flood risk in many areas. SEPA's State of Scotland's Environment 2006 identifies climate change as Scotland's most significant environmental problem.
- **Cultural heritage and landscape:** Scotland wide issues of neglect of buildings. Landscape character disruption due to wind farms, major developments and infrastructure.

SCOPE AND LEVEL OF DETAIL PROPOSED FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The following will be assessed for their environmental effects:

- The Core Paths Plan objectives
- The Core Paths Criteria
- The Core Paths Plan and its alternatives:
 - “Do nothing” option
 - Preferred Core Paths Plan
 - Alternative Core Paths Plan (ie the candidate core paths that are not included in the preferred Core Paths Plan)

Individual paths will not be assessed: significant effects are considered likely to occur cumulatively, so the methodology chosen is to focus on cumulative impacts, that is, the impacts of the Core Paths network as a whole.

Scoping in/out of SEA issues

In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Clackmannanshire Council has considered whether the environmental effects (positive and negative) of the Core Paths Plan are likely to be significant.

Clackmannanshire Council has decided that there are likely to be significant impacts on the following SEA issues:

- biodiversity
- population
- fauna
- flora
- material assets
- cultural heritage
- landscape
- water
- human health
- climatic factors

All of the above will be scoped in to the SEA.

Note: Water is scoped in because Gartmorn Dam is identified as a core path for water-borne users. Human health is included because SNH made reference to it in their Screening response, whilst climatic factors are scoped in on the grounds that access may result in people using cars less.

It is considered that there will not be impacts on the following SEA issues:

- air
- soil

The above will not be scoped in to the SEA. Air is scoped out because the State of the Environment Report did not identify any air quality management issues in Clackmannanshire. Additionally, SEPA, in their response to the Screening Report, were of the view that there were unlikely to be any significant effects on air and water.

Methodology for assessing environmental effects

The Council intends to carry out the assessment using a set of SEA objectives, which have been developed based on the existing environmental issues in Clackmannanshire. These objectives are grouped according to the environmental issues they relate to.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna:

- Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species
- Enhance and restore biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses
- Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places

Population and human health:

- Promote healthy living
- Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime
- Improve quality of life for present and future generations

Water:

- Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)

Material assets:

- Minimize waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery
- Make best use of existing infrastructure

Climatic factors:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change

Cultural heritage and landscape:

- Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features
- Protect and enhance the landscape
- Improve quality of publicly accessible open space

Appendix 3 lists the SEA objectives with their related indicators and data sources.

Impact assessments will be carried out by using professional judgement to predict to what extent the impacts of the strategic action on each objective will be positive or negative, in the short-, medium- and long-term. The results of the impact assessments will be recorded in a matrix - see Appendix 4.

The matrix allows the assessor to enter a symbol to illustrate each predicted impact:

- ++ very positive impact
- + positive impact
- + - positive and negative impacts
- negative impact
- very negative impact
- / neutral or no impact
- ? unknown

Although these symbols allow a quick visual summary of the impacts, it is recognised that, on their own, they would over-simplify the assessments. For this reason the matrix contains a column allowing the assessor to enter their comments and justification for the predicted impact, as well as proposals for mitigation or enhancement of the impact, as appropriate.

The matrix divides the predicted impacts into short-, medium- and long-term effects. It is anticipated that these divisions will enable the difference between temporary and permanent impacts to be made explicit, since it is assumed that temporary impacts would tend to take place in the short term. However, if this assumption proves to be wrong then the “Comments...” column will enable the assessor to make this clear.

NEXT STEPS

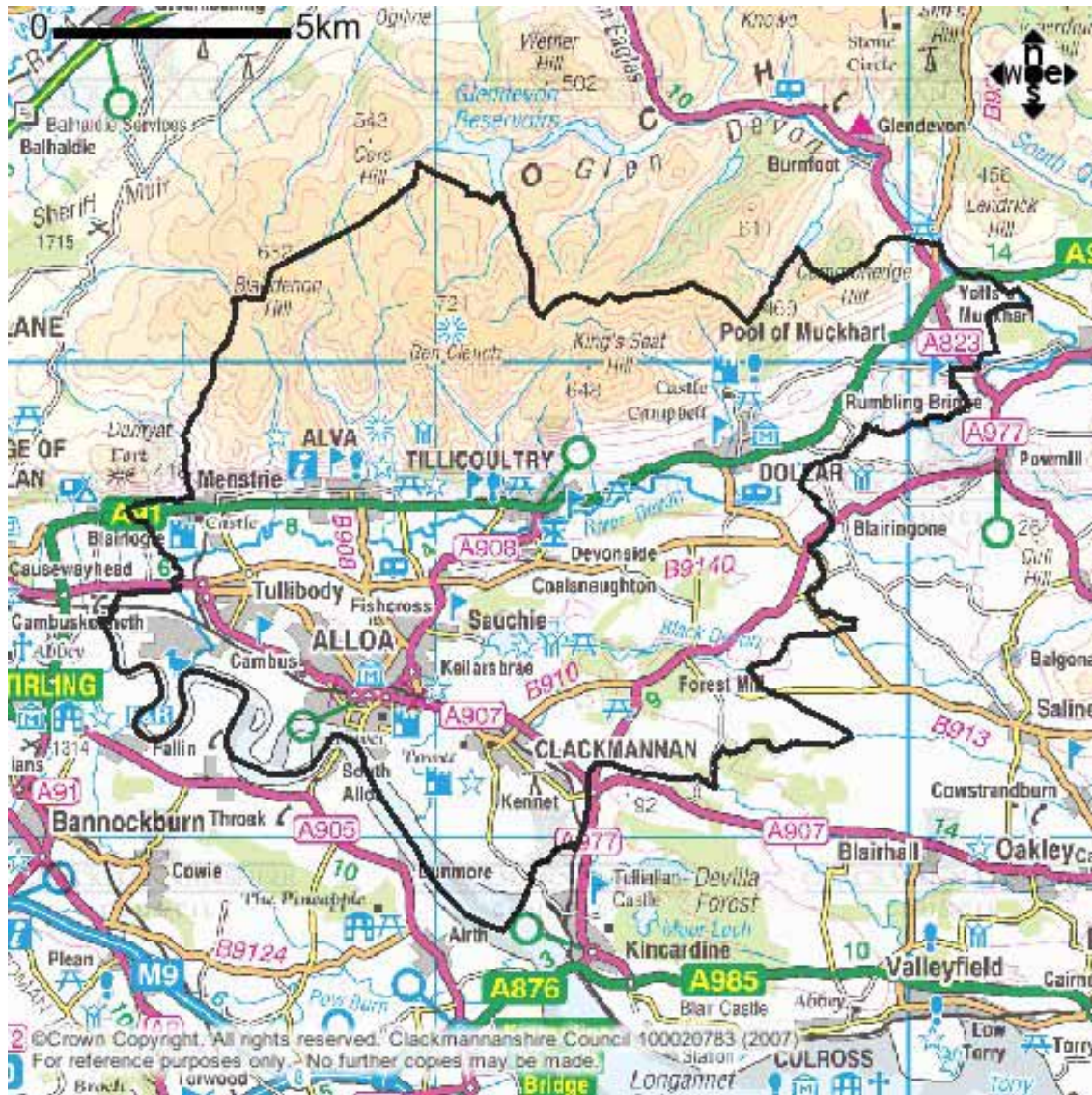
Proposed consultation timescales and methods

The proposed consultation period for the SEA of the Core Paths Plan is twelve weeks. Clackmannanshire Council will make copies of the Environmental Report available and publicise it in accordance with the Act.

Anticipated milestones in the SEA and planning processes related to this PPS

- February 2008 – March 2008 Carry out SEA
- February 2008 Produce Draft CPP
- March 2008 Produce SEA Environmental Report
- April 2008 Submit CPP to Scottish Government
- April 2008 Commence CPP and SEA consultation

Appendix 1: Map of Clackmannanshire



Appendix 2: Draft state of the environment report for Clackmannanshire



Demographic and Economic Snapshot

Clackmannanshire is 15,809ha in area, with population density over four times higher than Scotland (308 persons per square km for Clackmannanshire: 66 persons per sq km for Scotland). 13th out of the 32 Council areas. There are approximately 48,900 people living within Clackmannanshire, of which approximately 25,185 are female and 23,715 are male. 63% per cent of the population are of working age, with 22% below , and 15% above it, which is very close to the national ratio. Figure 1 shows the population of Clackmannanshire divided into 10 year age groups. The percentage of the population in each particular age group is also given, both for males and females. **Source: Mid- 2006 Population Estimates. GRO**

72% of persons within the working age are in employment in Clackmannanshire, slightly lower than the national average of 76%. Broken down, the figure equates to 68% of females in employment and 76% of males. **Source: Clackmannanshire Economic Briefing: Scottish Executive.**

In 1999, 4 percent of the population in Clackmannanshire had a degree. Figures from 2005-2006 , the 24 percent of the adult population aged 16-64 years have a degree or professional qualification.

Source: Scotland's People: Annual Report 2005/06

The gross average weekly earnings in Clackmannanshire is £443, with males averaging £527 and females £311. These earnings are 2.5% above the national average, however female earnings are 17.3% below the national average. **Source: Clackmannanshire Economic Briefing: Scottish Executive.**

The main employment area in Clackmannanshire is in services such as public administration, Education, Health and other services, with this sector covering approximately 43% of jobs, significantly higher than the national figures (36%). Other major sources of employment are in the areas of retail, wholesale and hotels, manufacturing, finance and business, construction and transport. Clackmannanshire has significantly lower figures than the national average for jobs in finance and business, and in energy and water, but is above in the areas of manufacturing and construction.

Built Heritage

Clackmannanshire has a rich cultural history, and signs of this are never far away where ever you are within the Wee County, whether in the form of buildings, monuments from the past, or other reminder the Clackmannanshire area past. There are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve cultural and historic assets, which vary widely depending on personal ontology. These reasons include; cultural identity; aesthetic values of the area; as resources for both the sciences and the arts; and as time capsules of the past.

Listed Buildings are building that have been given legal protection due to their architectural or historic interest, which help to provide a rich cultural history of the area, Figure 6. Clackmannanshire contains 298 listed buildings- 17 Category A, 151 Category B, and 130 Scheduled C(S) listed buildings as at 1st July 2007. **Source: Clackmannanshire Council**

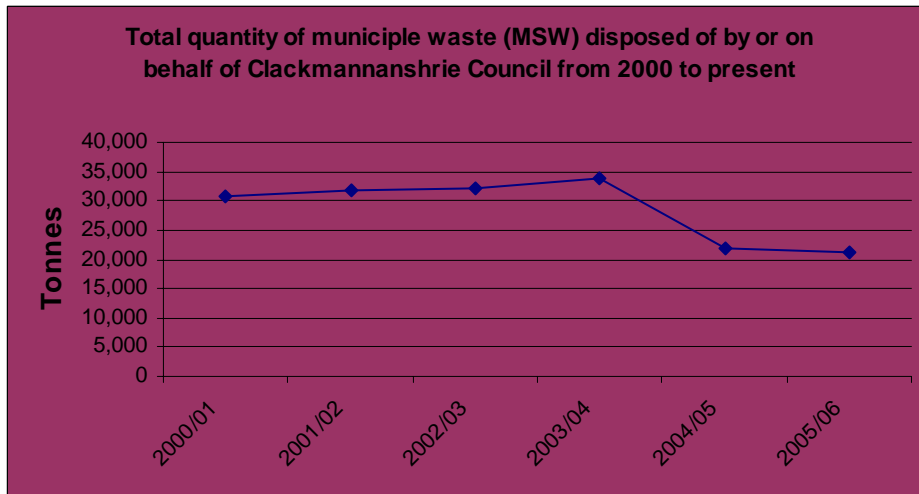
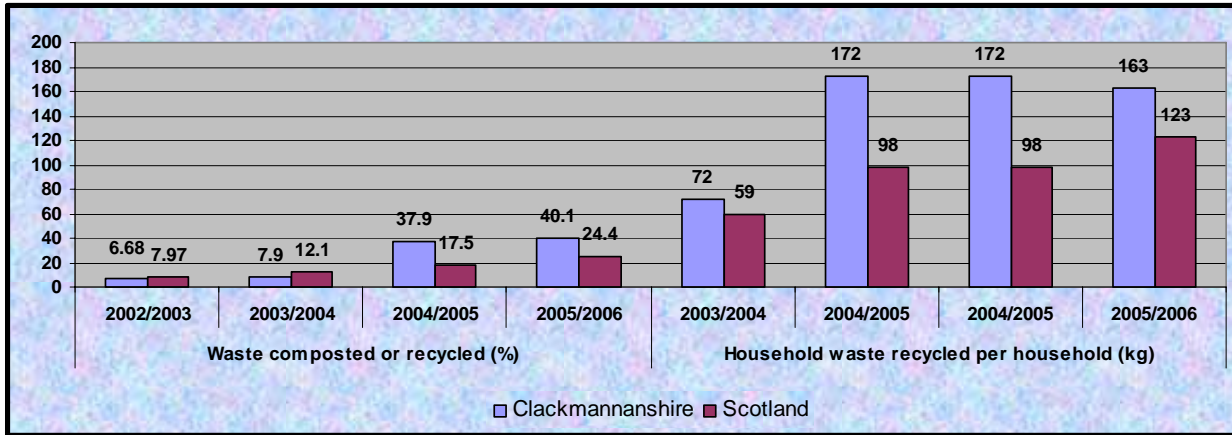
Monuments can be a wide range of physical markers to an era or point along the passage of time, generally providing a window into the human history of the area. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are monuments that have legal protection within Scotland. There are 17 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Clackmannanshire, which include a tombstone, a cairn, Castle Campbell and Clackmannan Stone, amongst others, Figure 6. **Source: Clackmannanshire Council**

Figure 6:

Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Clackmannanshire	
Name	Classification
Hawk Hill Cairn	Prehistoric, Ritual and funerary
Kelly Bridge	Prehistoric, Ritual and funerary
Kennetpans Distillery	Industrial
Devon Colliery, pumping engine house	Industrial
Alloa, Old Parish Church	Ecclesiastical
Tullibody, Old Parish Church	Ecclesiastical
Clackmannan Tolbooth	Secular
Sauchie or Devon Tower	Secular
Tullibody, Old Bridge	Secular
Market Cross & Clackmannan Stone	Cross and Carved Stones
Parkmill, Cross Slab	Cross and Carved Stones
Alloa Glass Works, glass cone	Industrial
Clackmannan Tower	Secular
Tillicoultry House, tombstone	Cross and Carved Stones
Cambus, iron bridge over River Devon	Industrial
Castle Campbell	Secular
Windmill, dovecot, New Sauchie	Industrial

Waste Management

Significant progress has been made in recent years with regard to waste management in Clackmannanshire. The National Waste Strategy and the European Council Landfill Directive establish a framework for reforming the waste management system in Scotland and sets targets for improving the sustainability of waste management up until the year 2020. Clackmannanshire is currently ahead of the national targets and continuing to improve rapidly. The percentage of municipal waste recycled or composted has risen from below five per cent in 2001/2002 to 41.3% in 2006/2007.



Household waste per person

There is an estimated 48,900 people in Clackmannanshire.

In 2005/06, there were 23,450 households provided with a collection service.

In 2005/06, there was 21,357 tonnes of MSW collected in Clackmannanshire..

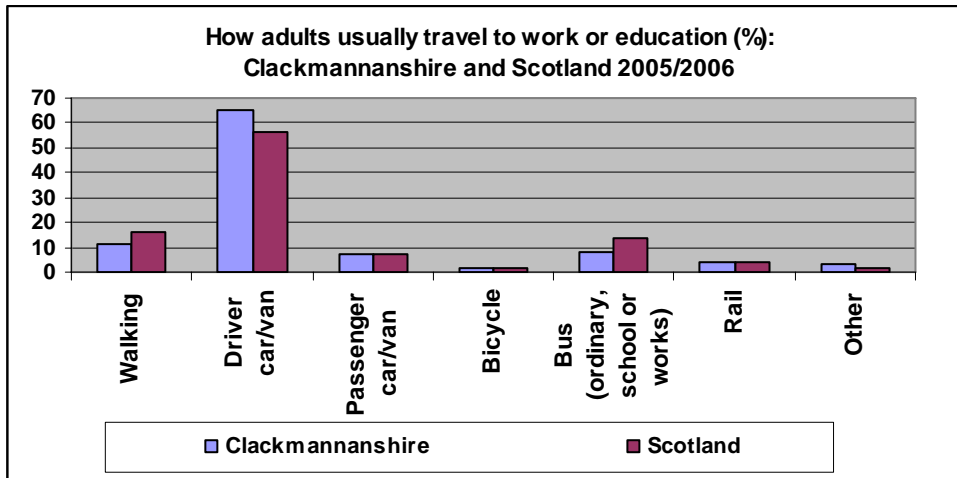
Therefore,

- In 2005/06, there was 0.91 tonnes collected per household in Clackmannanshire.
- In 2005/06, there was 0.44 tonnes collected per person.

Note: I really don't know how accurate this figure is considering commercial and household waste is not separate.

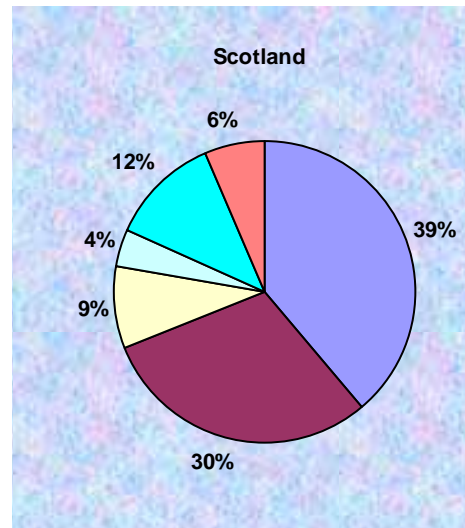
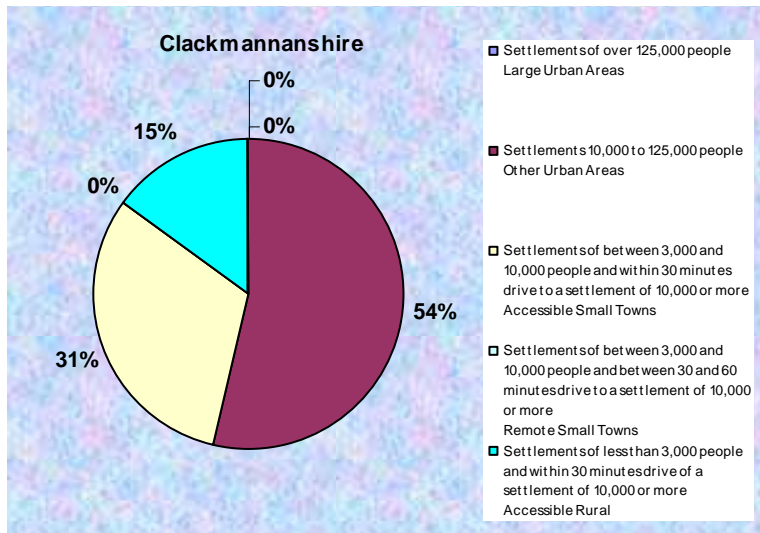
Source: Waste Arisings 7; Sepal

Sustainable Transport



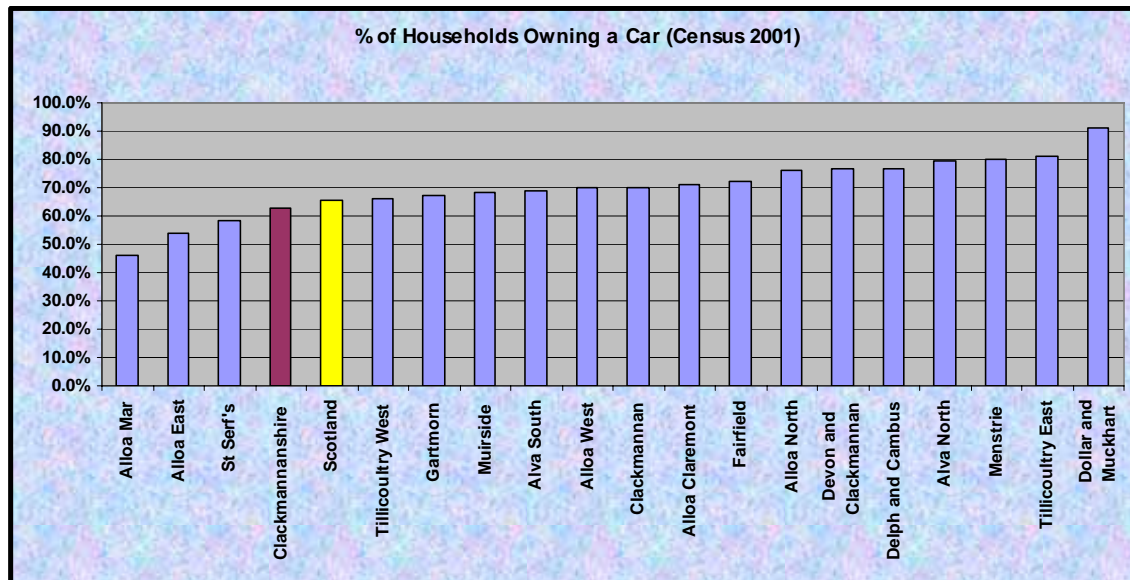
Source: Scotland's People: Annual Report 2005/2006

Rural Classifications



Source: Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2005/2006

Car Ownership



Cleanliness: Litter levels

Clackmannanshire's streets are the cleanest they have ever been, according to the latest statistics.

In the most recent results of the Local Environmental Audit Management System (LEAMS), Clackmannanshire Council has achieved an annual cleanliness index score of 71 which is a big improvement on the 67 score achieved in 2005/06.

The LEAMS survey is part of independent monitoring of street cleanliness by Keep Scotland Beautiful which covers all 32 Scottish local authority areas. The survey measures the prevalence of litter across Clackmannanshire.

Clackmannanshire Council spends over £1million a year on cleaning services which include street cleaning, graffiti removal and litter collection.

As part of LEAMS, a random sample of streets are inspected every two months. The results are split into four categories:

- A – Streets which are free of litter
- B – Streets with not much litter apart from a few small items
- C – Streets with quite a lot of litter and small build-ups
- D – Streets with a lot of litter and big build-ups

Clackmannanshire had no D-standard streets in 2006/07. Any streets which do not reach A-standard must be cleaned within a strict time-frame.

These results are then sent to Keep Scotland Beautiful who work out the annual cleanliness index.

The LEAMS survey enables local authorities to measure their performance against their targets and adjust their cleansing regimes if necessary. Since 2005/06, Clackmannanshire Council has made several changes to its service.

In particular, a dedicated street care service has been formed within Land Services. This has provided a more integrated and better focussed service which maximises productivity through better use of the Council's resources

- Previous LEAM results for Clackmannanshire
2004-05 = 70
2005-06 = 67
2006-07 = 71

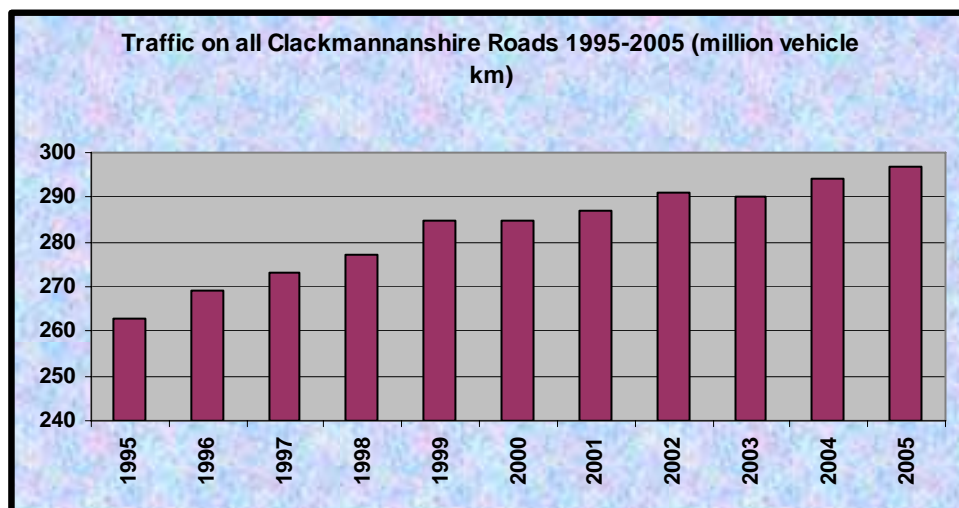
Land Quality: Vacant and Contaminated Land

Local Authority	Derelict Land			Urban Vacant Land			Total Derelict and Urban Vacant Land		
	Area (ha)	% of Derelict Land (by Area) ²	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	% of Urban Vacant Land (by Area) ²	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	% of Total V&D Land (by Area) ²	No. of Sites
Clackmannanshire	46	1	13	45	2	21	90	1	34

The SVDLS allows local authorities to record whether any sites on their register are contaminated. The definition of contamination in the 2006 survey is the same as that which is laid out in Part IIA (Contaminated Land) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Any site which a local authority views as being contaminated in line with this definition (and also has the other characteristics of derelict land, i.e. it has been damaged by previous development and is currently not in use) is likely to appear in this survey. However it does not follow that 'any' site recorded in the survey as derelict would also be contaminated in line with the definition in Part IIA of the 1990 Act. Furthermore the survey is voluntary and thus does not require local authorities to test for contamination of sites. In 2006, 1% of all derelict and urban vacant land in Scotland was recorded as being tested and found to be contaminated (21 sites or 132 hectares). 1 site (under 1 hectare in size) was recorded as being tested and found not to be contaminated. The remaining 3,886 sites (totalling 10,254 hectares, or almost 99% of all derelict and urban vacant land) had an unknown response given by local authorities for the presence of contamination.

Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2006, Scottish Executive

Transport: Road traffic- road traffic reduction



Learning: % schools registered for Ecoschools & achieved green flag

Schools registered for Eco schools in Clackmannanshire:

School Name	Town/City	Postcode	Date Registered
Abercromby Primary School	Tullibody	FK10 2PZ	10 July 2005
Alloa Academy	Alloa	FK10 2EQ	20 January 2004
Alva Academy	Alva	FK12 5LY	2 April 2003
Alva Primary School	Alva	FK12 5AN	20 January 2004
Banchory Primary School	Tullibody	FK10 2TF	20 January 2004
Clackmannan Nursery School	Clackmannan	FK10 4JS	10 August 2004
Clackmannan Primary School	Clackmannan	FK10 4JS	3 August 2005
Clackmannanshire Secondary Schools Support Service	Alloa	FK10 1LJ	28 June 2006
Claremont Primary School	Alloa	FK10 2ED	1 April 2006
Coalsnaughton Primary School	Coalsnaughton	FK13 6JU	31 March 2004
Craigbank Primary School	Alloa	FK10 3EJ	26 September 2002
Deerpark Primary School	Sauchie	FK10 3PB	24 February 2003
Dollar Academy	Dollar	FK14 7DU	16 May 2005
Fairfield School	SAUCHIE	FK10 3BX	9 October 2002
Fishcross Primary School	Alloa	FK10 3HT	26 January 2004
Ladywell Nursery School	Tullibody	FK10 2RD	14 November 2005
Lornshill Academy	Alloa	FK10 2ES	11 May 2003
Menstrie Primary School	Menstrie	FK11 7AP	12 September 2002
Muckhart Primary School	by Dollar	FK14 7JL	15 September 2004
New Struan School	Alloa	FK10 1NP	2 October 2006

Park Primary School	Alloa	FK10 1AN	29 November 2004
Sauchie Nursery School	Clackmannanshire	FK10 3NQ	10 August 2004
St Bernadette's Primary School	Tullibody	FK10 2SD	31 March 2005
St Johns Primary School	Alloa	FK10 1ND	10 November 2005
St Mungo's Primary School	Alloa	FK10 1QW	19 January 2004
St Serf's Primary School	Tullibody	FK10 2RD	19 November 2003
Strathdevon Primary School	DOLLAR	FK14 7AA	26 September 2002
Sunnyside Primary School	Alloa	FK10 2AT	21 November 2002
Tillicoultry Primary School	TILlicoultry	FK13 6PL	15 May 2000
Tower Nursery School	ALLOA	FK10 1BD	10 July 2002

Total number of schools registered in Clackmannanshire: 30

Total % of schools in Clackmannanshire registered as Eco schools: 83.3% (This figure includes the 19 primary, 3 secondary, 2 special and 2 support services).

Source: Eco Schools Scotland, Keep Scotland Beautiful Website

Green Flag Awards for Clackmannanshire

School Name	Award Progress	Date Achieved
Alva Academy	First Green Flag	15/06/2006
Alva Primary School	First Green Flag	31/03/2005
Clackmannan Nursery School	First Green Flag	13/09/2006
Craigbank Primary School	First Green Flag	06/06/2007
Ladywell Nursery School	First Green Flag	27/04/2007

Muckhart Primary School	First Green Flag	09/11/2005
St Johns Primary School	First Green Flag	27/10/2006
St Serf's Primary School	Second Green Flag	23/04/2007
Strathdevon Primary School	Second Green Flag	09/05/2007
Tower Nursery School	First Green Flag	03/02/2006

Source: Eco Schools Scotland, Keep Scotland Beautiful Website

Appendix 3: SEA objectives

Topic	SEA objective	Indicator	Data source
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported condition of locally and nationally important wildlife sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNH
	2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clacks Council / to be developed
	3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people actively engaged in biodiversity conservation and events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clacks Council / to be developed
Population and human health	4. Promote healthy living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of healthy life expectancy / infant mortality rate SIMD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GROS Scottish Executive
	5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded crime Fear of crime surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Clacks 1000? / to be developed
	6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident perception surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clacks 1000? / to be developed
Water	7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River quality Groundwater quality Otter status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEPA SEPA Clacks Ranger Service

Topic	SEA objective	Indicator	Data source
Material assets	8. Minimize waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household waste produced per household • Household waste recycled per household • Council waste arisings and percentage recycled/composted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEPA • SEPA • Clacks Council – Waste Services
	9. Make best use of existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of water supply and its local capacity • Proximity to community hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Water • Clacks Council -Services to People
Climatic factors	10.Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net GHG emissions • Energy consumption • Percentage energy consumption from indigenous renewables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEPA • DTI • DTI?
	11. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk • Number of road and rail closures due to weather events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEPA • Clacks Council – Road / emergency Planning; Network Rail
Cultural heritage and landscape	12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of listed buildings and archaeological sites 'at risk' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Scotland?
	13. Protect and enhance the landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clacks 1000? / to be developed
	14.Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clacks 1000? / to be developed

Appendix 4: Proposed assessment matrix

SEA objective	Likely environmental impact				Mitigation or further improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments	
1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species					
2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses					
3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places					
4. Promote healthy living					
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime					
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations					
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)					
8. Minimize waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery					
9. Make best use of existing infrastructure					
10. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions					
11. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change					
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features					
13. Protect and enhance the landscape					
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space					

Key

- ++ very positive impact
- + positive impact
- +− positive and negative impacts
- − negative impact
- −− very negative impact
- / neutral or no impact
- ? unknown

ANNEX B

PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES REVIEWED

Table B1.1 Plans, Programmes and Strategies Reviewed

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
INTERNATIONAL		
Air		
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)	Clackmannanshire Council will need to ensure any activities producing sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine particulate matter such as soot, suspended particulate matter, lead and ozone are reduced in line with UK standards and will need to consider measures, which reduce the need to travel and encourage the development and uptake of more sustainable options	(4) Promote healthy living (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)		
The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	Directive to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. Clackmannanshire Council will need to ensure no impact on internationally protected bird species	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	The primary objective of the Directive is to protect natural habitats and other species of wild plants and animals and to establish Natura 2000 sites (protected areas including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) and protect European protected species. Clackmannanshire Council will need to ensure no impact on Natura 2000 sites, SACs, SPAs or European Protected Species	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
Halting the Loss of Biodiversity by 2010 and Beyond, Sustaining Ecosystems Services for Human Well-Being (2006)	EU document with priorities to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond, including a 10 key objective action plan. Clackmannanshire Council will need to ensure that the core paths plan does not cause loss of biodiversity	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
European Biodiversity Strategy	Framework for developing Community policies and instruments to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Clackmannanshire Council will need to ensure that the core paths plan does not cause loss of biodiversity.	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
The European Biodiversity Action Plan on Conservation of Natural	Improve or maintain the status of wild flora and fauna and their ecosystems and habitats; building on and complementing	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
Resources	existing Community and environmental legislation and initiatives. Clackmannanshire Council will need to ensure that the core paths plan does not cause loss of biodiversity.	species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
Climatic Factors		
European Climate Change Programme (ECCP): Phase 1 and Phase 2 (2000)	A significant place will have to be given to reducing CO ₂ emissions throughout all work	(10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol (1992)	Commitment (signed by 38 countries and the EU) given to reducing CO ₂ emissions and five other greenhouse gases in line with international standards. Legally binding targets set to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 – 2012	(10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)		
European Parliament Cultural Policy (2000)	Clackmannanshire Council work should contribute to the flourishing of Scotland's national culture whilst recognising diversity among its peoples	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features.
Landscape and Townscape		
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (1995)	The work of must not impact in a negative way on biological and landscape diversity in terms of the existing initiatives, which are mobilized within this document	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape
European Thematic Strategy on the Urban Environment.	Implementation of EU environmental legislation to achieve long lasting improvements in environmental quality and performance in urban environments. Clackmannanshire Council will have to adopt an integrated approach to urban management at the local level, based on effective consultation of all stakeholders.	(14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space
Water		
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Introduces an integrated approach through River Basin Management Planning, which will consider the cumulative impacts of all activities within a river basin and district and the risk posed to the environment. Clackmannanshire Council must ensure there is no detrimental impact on water features associated with any activities	7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)
Human Health and Safety		

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	Provides a basis for developing and completing the existing set of community measures concerning noise emitted by the major sources. Also looks to define a common approach to avoid, prevent or reduce, on a prioritised basis, the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise	(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations.
European Environment and Health Strategy	Integrates information on the state of the environment, the ecosystem and human health.	(4) Promote healthy living.
European Environment and Health Action Plan 2004- 2010	Aimed at improving the co-ordination between the health-environment and research sectors	(4) Promote healthy living.
NATIONAL AND LOCAL		
Air		
National Air Quality Strategy, Working Towards Cleaner Air (2000)	Clackmannanshire Council should aim to prevent the level of hazardous pollutants in the air increasing to promote human health and the protection of vegetation and ecosystems.	(4) Promote healthy living (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Local Air Quality Management Act (Part of the Environmental Act 1995)	Clackmannanshire Council's activities will have direct influence on local air quality and as such will have linkages to these duties requiring local authorities to review and assess air quality in their area from time to time, the reviews forming the cornerstone of the system of local air quality management	(4) Promote healthy living (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)		
Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan (1994)	The plan assesses the current status of the UK's habitats and species and sets out a strategy for their future conservation and enhancement. Clackmannanshire Council's activities must promote the maintenance and enhancement of the UK's biodiversity	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
Scotland's Biodiversity, Its In Your Hands (2004)	Clackmannanshire Council should aim to conserve Scotland's biodiversity for future generations by conserving habitats and species and raising public awareness on the importance of biodiversity	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
Best Value and Biodiversity in Scotland: A Handbook of Good Practise for Public Bodies (2004)	All public bodies have a statutory duty to further the conservation of biodiversity and this document offers guidance and case studies on how to do this	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species.

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
		(2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
PAN 60 – Planning for Natural Heritage (2000)	When planning communities, Landscape Character Assessments, Biodiversity Action Plans and local biological record centres should be considered to inform the process	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
NPPG 14: Natural Heritage (1999)	The conservation of Scotland's plants, animals, landscapes, geology, natural beauty and amenity is important and should be considered in all development plans	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.
PAN 71 Conservation Area Management	Provides guidance on conservation area protection and enhancement	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses. (3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations.
Clackmannanshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	The LBAP translates national targets for species and habitats in to effective local action, stimulates local working partnerships into tackling biodiversity conservation, raises awareness, identifies local resources, identifies local targets for species and habitats ensures delivery and monitors progress	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses. (3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.
Climatic Factors		
Climate Change The UK Programme (2006)	It is vital to combat climate change by cutting the global and hence Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions. The UK target is to cut emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. Clackmannanshire Council should look to assist in cutting emissions and reaching the UK target	(10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Action by the Devolved	Describes the action taken by the devolved administration in	(10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
Administrations (Chapter 4 of UK Climate Change Programme)	devolved policy areas and reiterates Scotland's Commitment to contributing towards meeting the UK targets as set out by the Kyoto Protocol	
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	To enable people to access a better quality of life with new skills and qualifications without compromising the needs of future generations. Four guiding principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly Clackmannanshire Council should aim to fit in with these guiding principles	(10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (11) Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change.
Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007)	DTI Energy White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy with goals set to cutting CO ₂ emissions. Clackmannanshire Council should contribute to this goal	(10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Changing Our Ways - Scotland's Climate Change Programme (2006)	Details the Scottish Executive's programme for reducing and adapting to climate change. As a Scottish public body, Clackmannanshire Council aims to make an appropriate contribution to this programme.	(10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations.
Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Details the Scottish Executive's strategy for tackling issues such as climate change, biodiversity, resource use and pollution. As a Scottish public body, Clackmannanshire Council aims to accord with this strategy.	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage		
Cultural Policy Statement (2004)	To establish Scotland as a vibrant and cosmopolitan country, and to be recognised internationally as a creative hub. Each	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features.

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
	person in Scotland has a right to access to cultural activity.	(13) Protect and enhance the landscape. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Our Next Major Enterprise”: Final Report of the Culture Commission (2005)	Recognises that Scotland contains a wealth of heritage and sets out recommendation on the better preservation and encouragement of our culture in the future	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.
“Passed to the Future” Historic Scotland’s Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (2002)	As well as by natural processes the survival and condition of the historic environment is determined by human activities such as land management, urban and rural development, housing and transport. Its sustainable management is consequently related to the wider management of resources. Good stewardship of the historic environment can contribute to addressing wider issues like energy conservation and recycling. The use of local resources, traditional materials and skills can help reduce the impact of transportation. The historic environment makes an important contribution to economic and social well being. Historic character plays a significant part in local diversity and distinctiveness and is a major factor in our sense of place and cultural identity. Clackmannanshire Council should impact as little as possible on the historic environment	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
NPPG 18: Planning and the Historic Environment (1999)	The historic environment is a vital contribution to Scotland’s cultural heritage and contributes to our understanding of the past and present. The conservation of the historic environment should be carefully integrated with other policies to ensure its survival. Clackmannanshire Council should impact as little as possible on the historic environment	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.
NPPG 5: Archaeology and Planning (1998)	Archaeological remains are an important part of our heritage and their preservation is vital for our heritage. Clackmannanshire Council should impact as little as possible on the historic environment	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.
Scotland’s Historic Environment Policy 1 (SHEP 1): Scotland’s Historic Environment (2006)	SHEP 1 is the overarching policy statement for the historic environment. It provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. Clackmannanshire Council should impact as little as	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
	possible on the historic environment	
Scotland's Historic Environment Policy 2 (SHEP 2): Scheduling: protecting Scotland's nationally important monuments (2006)	Paper setting out Scottish Ministers' policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments. This process plays an important part in the conservation of evidence for Scotland's past. Clackmannanshire Council should impact as little as possible on the historic environment	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.
Scotland's Historic Environment Policy 3 (SHEP 3): Gardens and Designed Landscapes (2006)	This draft Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) paper invites views on Scottish Ministers' policies for gardens and designed landscapes in respect of their identification and protection, the management of change, and how Historic Scotland will implement these policies. Clackmannanshire Council should impact as little as possible on the historic environment	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.
SPP 23: planning and the Historic environment (Consultation Draft)	The historic environment is a vital contribution to Scotland's cultural heritage and contributes to our understanding of the past and present. The conservation of the historic environment should be carefully integrated with other policies to ensure its survival. Clackmannanshire Council should impact as little as possible on the historic environment	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.
PAN 42 Archaeology - The Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures	Advice on the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.
Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	Guide for applicants and planning officers on current legislation and compliance	(12) Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Human Health		
Our National Health: A plan for action, a plan for change (2000)	Poverty, poor housing, homelessness and the lack of educational and economic opportunity are the root causes of major inequalities in health in Scotland. The core aims are to build a national effort to improve health and to reduce inequalities in health. Clackmannanshire Council should contribute to this	(4) Promote healthy living. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
NPPG 11: Sport, Physical Recreation and Open Space (1996)	Sport and recreation are an important part of life and therefore areas for these activities should be protected and enhanced.	(4) Promote healthy living. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
SPP 11: Physical Activity and Open Space (Consultation Draft)	Sport and recreation are an important part of life and therefore areas for these activities should be protected and enhanced.	(4) Promote healthy living. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
National Cycling Strategy	The National Cycling Strategy (NCS) aims to double the number of trips made by bicycle between 1996 and 2002 and double them again by 2012. The NCS also aims to create and provide for better, safer access to key destinations	(4) Promote healthy living. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Clackmannanshire Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007-2010	The Clackmannanshire Joint Health Improvement Plan provides a framework and series of priorities for action to direct health improvement efforts over the next 3 years.	(4) Promote healthy living. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Landscape and Townscape		
Rural White Paper (2002)	The white paper follows two main aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To move towards a Common Agricultural Policy which encourages farmers to be more competitive and responsive to market signals so that they can make a good living while at the same time following practices which conserve and enhance the landscape and wildlife; and • To move environmental and social goals closer to the heart of agricultural policy alongside its economic 	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses. (3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape.

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
	<p>objectives.</p> <p>Clackmannanshire Council must take into account wildlife sites and Biodiversity Action Plans.</p>	
<p>Land Reform Act and Scottish Outdoor Access Code 2003.</p>	<p>Land Reform Act 2003. The Act introduces a right of responsible access to land and inland water in Scotland. The Scottish Outdoor Access Code gives guidance on the responsible exercising of this right. The Core Paths Plan will therefore seek to encourage participation in countryside and natural resource based leisure activities. Access to land and inland water for sport and recreation is an important component of this. The relevant priorities in the Core Paths Plan will be re-checked to ensure that access is promoted in accordance with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.</p>	<p>(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species.</p> <p>(2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.</p> <p>(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</p> <p>(13) Protect and enhance the landscape</p> <p>(14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.</p>
<p>PAN 65 – Planning and Open Space (2003)</p>	<p>Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces</p>	<p>(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species.</p> <p>(2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.</p> <p>(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</p> <p>(13) Protect and enhance the landscape</p> <p>(14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.</p>

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
National Planning Framework for Scotland	Framework for the spatial development of Scotland; Identifies priorities for investment in infrastructure and area regeneration	<p>(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species.</p> <p>(2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.</p> <p>(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</p> <p>(13) Protect and enhance the landscape</p> <p>(14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.</p>
SPP1 The Planning System	Set out the main purpose and tasks for development planning and control	<p>(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species.</p> <p>(2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.</p> <p>(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</p> <p>(13) Protect and enhance the landscape</p> <p>(14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.</p>
SPP 15 Planning for Rural Development	Encourage a more supportive attitude towards 'appropriate' development whilst acknowledging and valuing the diversity of rural Scotland	<p>(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species.</p> <p>(2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses.</p> <p>(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</p> <p>(13) Protect and enhance the landscape</p> <p>(14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.</p>

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
SPP 21 Green Belts	Provide clarity and certainty on where development will and will not take place	(1) Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species. (2) Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses. (3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (13) Protect and enhance the landscape (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
PAN 77 Designing Safer Places	Help create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behaviour	(5) Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
PAN 78 Inclusive Design	Guidance to the development process of creating and maintaining inclusive environments	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (5) Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Consultation on Draft Guidance for Core Paths Plan Local Inquiries	Code of Practice providing guidance on the operation of procedures for local inquiries in case of objections to a draft core path plan	(14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Core Paths Plans, A Guide to Good Practice	Guidance for the process of planning and establishing a core paths system	(14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Material Assets		
Transport White Paper (2004)	To improve the bus and rail network, particularly for local and interurban journeys as well as helping to ensure that walking and cycling are viable methods for local travel. Clackmannanshire Council should look to incorporate this in their Core Paths Plan.	(4) Promote healthy living (9) Make best use of existing infrastructure (10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)	Details the Scottish Executive's Strategy for developing an efficient and sustainable Scottish transport system. As a Scottish public body, Clackmannanshire Council aims to accord with this strategy.	(4) Promote healthy living (9) Make best use of existing infrastructure

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
		(10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
SPP 17: Planning for Transport (2005)	When designing new areas the emphasis should be on minimising the need for travel and creating good links with existing public transport. Any transport plans included must avoid or mitigate for adverse environmental impacts.	(4) Promote healthy living (9) Make best use of existing infrastructure (10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Clackmannanshire Local Transport Strategy (2006)	Sets out how the roads and transportation system will develop in the short and long term and commits to supporting future roads and transportation improvements. Aims to provide travel choices for all and to ensure that job opportunities are not restricted to only those with access to a car	(4) Promote healthy living (9) Make best use of existing infrastructure (10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
PAN 75 Planning for transport	Encourage the development of integrated transport solutions for new developments. The Core Paths Plan will therefore have to cater to the needs of new developments and tailor path networks to the occurrence of residential and employment developments.	(4) Promote healthy living (9) Make best use of existing infrastructure (10) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Clackmannanshire Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009	This strategy fulfils the legal requirements introduced in the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 by setting out clearly how the Council, working in partnership with others, can best tackle housing issues across all tenures – owner-occupation, social or private renting – in the coming 5 years.	(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
Clackmannanshire and Stirling Structure Plan and Clackmannanshire Local Plan	The Structure Plan sets out the broad long-term strategy for sustainable development of the Clackmannanshire and Stirling area, while the Local Plan sets out the specific planning policy advice and guidance relating to Clackmannanshire, in conformity with the Structure Plan. The overriding vision is: 'To work towards sustainable development in Clackmannanshire through a local land use framework that facilitates positive social and economic development whilst maintaining and enhancing environmental quality'. With regard to the natural environment it emphasises that a key part of caring for the environment is to ensure that the natural environment is protected from any adverse effects of development. Policies seek to ensure that this protection is provided and that development proposals are located where they do not cause significant harm to Clackmannanshire's natural environment	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Population		
A Partnership for a Better Scotland (2003)	The key aim is to ensure that no one in Scotland suffers from poverty and to regenerate the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods so that people can take advantage of job opportunities and improve their quality of life.	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
The Scottish Executives Community Regeneration Statement, Better Communities in Scotland – Closing the Gap (2002)	Poverty and deprivation are concentrated in some specific rural and urban areas in Scotland. The strategy intends to close the gap by making core public services as effective as possible and making sure every community has the social capital - skills, confidence, support network and resources – to take advantage of increased opportunities open to them.	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Making the Links: Greenspace and the Partnership Agreement, Greenspace Scotland	Green spaces contribute to quality of life, access, health, education, community cohesion, biodiversity and enterprise. They have a significant role to play in relation to housing and the environmental and community services that they offer.	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Disability Discrimination Act (2005)	Act detailing legislation requirements in relation to	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
	discrimination against disabilities. Clackmannanshire Council should look to following this legislation.	with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Reaching Higher: Scotland's National Strategy for Sport (draft)	National Strategy for the development of sports participation, performance and infrastructure in Scotland. Reaching Higher has a significant impact on the Core Paths Plan, the main role of which is to detail how Clackmannanshire Council will allow greater access to sports and outdoor recreation.	(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Clackmannanshire Accessibility Strategy	The Strategy details what steps the Council intends to take to increase the extent to which pupils with a disability can participate in school education, to improve the physical environment of the school and improve communication with pupils.	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Clackmannanshire Community Plan 2006-2009	The quality of the environment in which people live, work and relax is fundamental to their quality of life and general well-being. However, in the efforts made to improve quality of life today, it is important not to create problems for future generations. In order to achieve a balance between change and better use of existing environmental resources the Clackmannanshire Alliance has identified and agreed a number of priorities for action. With regard to the natural environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding and enhancing the area's natural heritage • Addressing the sustainable management of all public open space • Ensuring that built and natural heritage is enhanced 	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) Improve quality of publicly accessible open space.
Clackmannanshire Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008	The Strategy identifies three key themes for community safety in Clackmannanshire, these are: safety in the home, safety in the community and safety on roads. Of these, safety in the community and safety on roads will have ramifications for the Core Paths Plan. Under the theme of safety in the community, the core paths plan will have to contribute to making public	(5) Reduce and prevent crime; reduce the fear of crime (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations.

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
	environments safer and increasing the number of people who view Clackmannanshire as a safe place to live. It can do this by ensuring that core paths are designed so as to discourage anti-social behaviour. Under the theme of road safety the core paths plan will have to contribute to the reduction of accidents related to road traffic. The core paths plan can do this by encouraging people to use designated walkways and safe crossing places that are designed to accommodate pedestrians and minimise road accidents.	
Clackmannanshire Economic Development Framework	The Framework identifies four key areas for action in order to improve economic standing in the area. These are; Building enterprise, building skills, building connections and building confidence. The Core paths plan can complement this framework under the key areas of building enterprise; by helping to develop a distinctive Clackmannanshire tourism product that encourages visitors to stay longer and spend more in the area, and building connections; by helping to encourage sustainable transport links between businesses within Clackmannanshire.	(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. (14) improve the quality of publicly accessible open space.
Clackmannanshire Regeneration Outcome Agreement 2005-2008	This document sets out the targets for the regeneration activities occurring in Clackmannanshire. 40 separate outcomes are identified under the themes of: Crime and public safety, health, economy and education. The Core Paths Plan can contribute to four specific areas of the Regeneration Outcome Agreement: reduced fear of crime and antisocial behaviour both inside and outside the home, making the public environment safer and more attractive, increase in levels of participation and access to safe opportunities for physical activity and Improved mental health and wellbeing.	(4) Promote healthy living (5) Reduce and prevent crime; reduce the fear of crime (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) improve the quality of publicly accessible open space.
Road Traffic Reduction Report 2006 – 2009.	Under the Road Traffic Reduction Act 1997, Clackmannanshire Council is required to assess and monitor existing and future levels of traffic on its road network. The Council is therefore responsible for setting targets to reduce existing levels of traffic or the rate at which traffic is growing. The Core Paths Plan has a clear role to play in contribution to the aims of the road traffic reduction report. By encouraging more people to walk rather than take the car on short journeys the Core Paths Plan will be helping to reduce traffic congestion. This especially relevant to parents dropping	4) Promote healthy living (6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (14) improve the quality of publicly accessible open space.

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
	children off at school, which is identified as a priority in the Road Traffic Reduction Report.	
Clackmannanshire Disability Equality Scheme 2006-2009	<p>The Core Paths plan will complement this document by abiding by the following practices, as set out in the Disability Equality Scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consultation events are accessible by all people living in Clackmannanshire. • Audit plans and programmes to ensure that procedures for organising development activities consider disability issues. • Give priority consideration to all service requests from disabled persons • Include dropped kerbs in all road crossing works. • Ensure that all disabled service users and potential service users receive appropriate levels of information, advice, support and services, in partnership with other service providers. • Reduce barriers to participation by being sensitive to the needs of all members of the community. 	<p>(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations.</p> <p>(14) improve the quality of publicly accessible open space.</p>
Tourism Strategy 2006	The Strategy provides a detailed framework for improving tourist facilities in Clackmannanshire and increasing the number of visitors to the area. The Core Paths Plan can contribute towards the aims of this strategy by encouraging tourists to gain access to the natural and cultural attractions of Clackmannanshire.	<p>(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</p> <p>(14) improve the quality of publicly accessible open space.</p>
Soil and Land		
PAN 33 – Development and Contaminated Land (2000)	Document provides advice with regards to the development of contaminated land, which any developments will need to adhere to.	<p>(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations.</p> <p>(7) Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)</p>
The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations (2005)	Details activities that are prohibited to prevent the contamination of land and watercourses.	<p>(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations.</p> <p>(7) Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)</p>
Clackmannanshire Ranger Service Strategy	<p>The strategy identifies four main roles of the ranger service as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a welcome for visitors to the countryside. 	<p>(3) Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</p>

DOCUMENT	KEY MESSAGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEA	RELEVANT SEA OBJECTIVE RELATING TO THE KEY MESSAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediation between public use and other rural land uses. • Promoting awareness and understanding of the countryside. • Caring for and enhancing the natural heritage. <p>The Core Paths Pan complements the aims of the Ranger Service by creating good quality public information and access routes throughout urban and rural areas.</p>	(14) improve the quality of publicly accessible open space.
Water		
Protection of Water Environment	Requires Clackmannanshire Council to have regard to the desirability of protecting the water environment. The principal means of complying with this specific requirement is by applying all appropriate guidance and legislation when planning any supporting infrastructure such as new paths or bridges.	(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations. (7) Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)
PAN 79 – Water and Drainage (2006)	The purpose of this Planning Advice Note (PAN) is to provide advice on good practice in relation to the provision of water and drainage in a planning context which Clackmannanshire Council should follow.	(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations (7) Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)
SEPA – State of Scotland’s Environment (2006), SPP7 – Planning and Flooding (2004)	The central purpose of this document is to prevent further development which would have a significant probability of being affected by flooding or which would increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. Clackmannanshire Council should follow all appropriate guidance and legislation.	(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations (7) Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act, 2003.	Ensures that all human activity that can have a harmful impact on water is controlled. Clackmannanshire Council should follow all appropriate guidance and legislation.	(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations (7) Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)
Flood Drainage and Land Drainage Plan (2005)	Provides information on all known occurrences of flooding of land, not being agricultural land, within the Council Area and sets out the measures the Council considers necessary to prevent or mitigate the flooding of land in the Council area	(6) Improve quality of life for present and future generations (7) Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)

ANNEX C

CORE PATHS SCREENING TABLE

C1 INTRODUCTION

This Annex shows the screening table for all 178 paths within the CPP. In order to filter the paths down to those where there could be a possible risk of an environmental effect through their inclusion within the CPP the following screening criteria were used:

SCREENING CRITERIA

1. In close proximity or is within internationally designated conservation site (e.g. Forth Estuary SPA and Ramsar site)
2. In close proximity or is within nationally designated site (e.g. Gartmorn Dam SSSI)*
3. Requires improvement to/addition of/maintenance to existing infrastructure (e.g. bridge)
4. Is the path proposed or existing? (says "1" in box if proposed)*
5. Path lies close to or within the Gartmorn Dam Country Park or Ochil Hills Woodland park *
6. Directly touches on, or directly passes through, a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
7. Near to or within potential new development site*

* A 'B-list' Issue: In isolation, this issue does not automatically qualify the path for further appraisal but in combination with any other B or A list issue, will be screened in. In the table below, B listed criteria are highlighted in blue.

Note that because these paths have undergone two stages of consultation and routes have been adjusted accordingly, the numbers in the table do not run continuously from 1 to 178 but rather run from 1 to 185, omitting the numbers 31, 51, 74, 144, 164, 166, and 167.

Path Number	Screening Criteria							Does the path trigger an A list or combination of B list criteria?	Screened in or out?
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8							1		
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14							1		
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21							1		
22									
23	1	1						1	in
24									
25							1		
26	1	1				1		1	in
27						1		1	in
28									
29									
30									
32									
33									
34							1		
35									
36									

Path Number	Screening Criteria					Does the path trigger an A list or combination of B list criteria?	Screened in or out?
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49							
50							
52							
53							
54							
55		1					
56				1			
57				1			
58				1			
59							
60							
61							
62							
63							
64							
65							
66							
67							
68							
69							
70							
71							
72							
73							
75							

Path Number	Screening Criteria				Does the path trigger an A list or combination of B list criteria?	Screened in or out?
76						
77						
78						
79	1					
80						
81						
82	1					
83						
84						
85						
86	1					
87						
88						
89						
90						
91	1					
92						
93						
94						
95						
96						
97						
98						
99				1	1	in
100						
101						
102				1	1	in
103						
104						
105						
106						
107						
108						
109						
110						
111						
112						

Path Number	Screening Criteria					Does the path trigger an A list or combination of B list criteria?	Screened in or out?
113							
114							
115							
116					1		
117	1		1			1	in
118	1		1			1	in
119							
120							
121	1		1			1	in
122	1		1			1	in
123							
124							
125							
126							
127							
128							
129							
130							
131							
132							
133							
134							
135							
136							
137							
138							
139							
140							
141							
142							
143				1		1	in
145							
146							
147							
148							
149							
150							

Path Number	Screening Criteria							Does the path trigger an A list or combination of B list criteria?	Screened in or out?
151									
152							1		
153									
154									
155									
156									
157									
158									
159									
160									
161									
162									
163									
165									
168									
169									
170									
171									
172									
173									
174									
175									
176									
177									
178									
179									
180									
181		1							
182									
183									
184									
185									
Total	2	11	0	2	7	5	7	10	10

ANNEX D
DETAILED PATH APPRAISAL

D1 INTRODUCTION

This annex shows the appraisal tables of the ten paths screened in for more detailed assessment. In each table the effects of the paths are assessed and there is a commentary column that provides more details about the assessment. Where appropriate comments are also added which are intended to help make the inclusion of the path in the CPP even more effective in the delivery of the SEA objective.

KEY

Clear contribution to the objective, very positive	✓✓
Broadly supportive	✓
Neutral, no discernible effect	0
Negative effect, incompatible	x
Very negative effect	xx
Uncertain effect	?
Positive and negative effects	x✓

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Effect			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	
Core Path 23 – Tullibody Inch and River Forth				
1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species 2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses	?0	?0	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because this proposed core path has a section that runs immediately adjacent to the River Forth there is justification for raising a concern over possible impacts on the Firth of Forth SPA (e.g. in terms of potential disturbance to qualifying bird species). The proposed core path is however an existing right of way, predominately used by low impact users such as walkers. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated. On this basis the effect of inclusion as a core path would be broadly neutral to these two SEA objectives. The inclusion as a core path may however increase public awareness and use of the path leading to possible increases in footfall within this area. It is this that could lead to possible disturbance of wildlife in the area. Where paths pass through or adjacent to areas designated for their ecological importance and there is a possible risk of disturbance, then the mitigation would be to provide signage that should ask path users to avoid sensitive areas, minimise the impacts that they have generally throughout the area (by keeping dogs under control, not entering watercourses, etc) and adopt the principles set out in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Additional signage and interpretation relating to why a designation exists, explaining the important or unique characteristics of the designated area, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards wildlife and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's natural heritage. With mitigation the effect in the longer term could move from neutral to broadly positive as awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage is increased.
3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This proposed core path provides the opportunity for people to enjoy a riverside walk along the banks of the River Forth. It clearly provides the opportunity of coming into contact with wildlife so is strongly supportive of this SEA objective. Further signage and interpretation would strengthen the contribution that could be made to this objective.
4. Promote healthy living	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path that will take people into a wilder area along the Firth of Forth it will encourage exercise within a more natural setting and help to promote an appreciation of the countryside. It will make a strong contribution towards this objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Effect			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of walks that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc). Likely to be broadly supportive in the shorter term but could make a stronger contribution in the longer term as more people take the opportunity of walking and learning more about the natural environment.
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the path is already an established right of way its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing path like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing path resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no historic sites, buildings or features affected by the inclusion of this path so the effect is considered to be neutral.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. There will therefore be a positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 26 – National Cycle Network 76 and Cambus Pools Nature Reserve				
<p>1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species</p> <p>2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses</p>	?0	?0	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because this proposed core path has a small section that runs through the Scottish Wildlife Trust Cambus Pools Nature Reserve and adjacent to the River Forth there is justification for raising a concern over possible impacts on the nature reserve and the Firth of Forth SPA (e.g. in terms of potential disturbance to qualifying bird species). The proposed core path is however an existing right of way, is also part of the National Cycle Network 76 (also referred to as 'Round the Forth Cycle Route') and is predominately used by low impact users such as walkers and cyclists. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated. On this basis the effect of inclusion as a core path would be broadly neutral to these two SEA objectives. The inclusion as a core path may however increase public awareness and use of the path (by walkers and cyclists) leading to possible increases in footfall and activity within this area. It is this that could lead to possible disturbance of wildlife. Where paths pass through or adjacent to areas designated for their ecological importance and there is a possible risk of disturbance, then the mitigation would be to provide signage that should ask path users to avoid sensitive areas, minimise the impacts that they have generally throughout the area (by keeping dogs under control, not entering watercourses, etc) and adopt the principles set out in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Additional signage and interpretation relating to why a designation exists (in this case Cambus Pools Nature Reserve), explaining the important or unique characteristics of the designated area, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards wildlife and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's natural heritage. With mitigation the effect in the longer term could move from neutral to broadly positive as awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage is increased.
3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This proposed core path provides the opportunity for people to enjoy a riverside walk along the banks of the River Black Devon. It clearly provides the opportunity of coming into contact with wildlife within the Cambus Pools Nature Reserve so is strongly supportive of this SEA objective. Further signage and interpretation would strengthen the contribution that could be made to this objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
4. Promote healthy living	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path that will take people into a wilder area adjacent to the Firth of Forth it will encourage exercise within a more natural setting and help to promote an appreciation of the countryside. It will make a strong contribution towards this objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of walks that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc). Likely to be broadly supportive in the shorter term but could make a stronger contribution in the longer term as more people take the opportunity of walking and learning more about the natural environment.
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the path is already an established right of way its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing path like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing path resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	?0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The path or track passes over the Cambus Iron Bridge, a Category A listed building and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is a rare example within Scotland of a single span prefabricated lattice girder bridge constructed in the early 19th century to span the River Devon and link with the distillery founded in 1806. It was used by horse drawn wagons and pedestrians. Since the bridge was designed for pedestrian and horse use and has recently been repaired by the Council and opened for public use it is not anticipated that there would be adverse impacts to the monument caused by the inclusion of this path in the CPP.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. There will therefore be a positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 27 – Tullibody Old Bridge				
1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The path does not enter or go near to an area designated for its nature conservation importance so it is not anticipated that there would be a risk of damage to any sites or risks to protected species caused by the inclusion of this path within the CPP. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated so there would also not be any losses of biodiversity caused by the inclusion of this path. There is therefore likely to be a neutral effect on these SEA objectives.
2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses				
3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although not steering people directly towards areas of wildlife interest this path will still be part of the core paths network which overall will be providing opportunities for people to appreciate the natural heritage. Likely to be broadly supportive of this SEA objective.
4. Promote healthy living	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path (and also part of the National Cycle Network 76), it will provide opportunities for walking, cycling and general exercise so will be supportive of this objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of this path within a network of paths that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will mean that this path will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc).
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the path is already an established right of way its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing path like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing path resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The path passes over the Tullibody Old Bridge and since the opening of the new road (A907) and the new bridge, what was the old Stirling road and the now refurbished Auld Brig now forms a way for pedestrians and cyclists (the west part of path 27 is part of the National Cycle Network 76). The fact that this path encounters a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will bring the public into close contact with the historic environment and therefore improve appreciation of this. However, in order to conserve this SAM for future generations additional signage and interpretation relating to why a designation exists (in this case Tullibody Old Bridge SAM), explaining the important or unique characteristics of the structure, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards cultural heritage on the whole and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's own historic environment. Since there is encouragement for use by cyclists and walkers it is not anticipated that there would be any adverse impacts on this scheduled ancient monument so the effect is anticipated to be neutral on this SEA objective.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. By being part of a core paths system there will therefore be an overall positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 99 – Clackmannan Tower				
1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species 2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The path does not enter or go near to an area designated for its nature conservation importance so it is not anticipated that there would be a risk of damage to any sites or risks to protected species caused by the inclusion of this path within the CPP. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated so there would also not be any losses of biodiversity caused by the inclusion of this path. There is therefore likely to be a neutral effect on these SEA objectives.
3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although not steering people directly towards areas of wildlife interest this path will still be part of the core paths network which overall will be providing opportunities for people to appreciate the natural heritage. Likely to be broadly supportive of this SEA objective.
4. Promote healthy living	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path it will provide opportunities for walking and general exercise so will be supportive of this objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of this path within a network of paths that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage will mean that this path will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc).
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the path is already an established right of way its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing path like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing path resources so there is broad support for this objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The path is an existing right of way and a well used path. It leads up the hill out of Clackmannan to Clackmannan Tower. Currently the tower can only be viewed externally, although Historic Scotland is working towards full access by the public. The path has been diverted around the monument so there should not be any additional pressure, should the number of walkers increase, caused by including this within the CPP. The fact that this path encounters a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will bring the public into close contact with the historic environment and therefore improve appreciation of this. However, in order to conserve this SAM for future generations additional signage and interpretation relating to why a designation exists (in this case Clackmannan Tower SAM), explaining the important or unique characteristics of the structure, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards cultural heritage on the whole and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's own historic environment. It is therefore not anticipated that there would be any adverse impacts on this scheduled ancient monument so the effect is anticipated to be neutral on this SEA objective.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. By being part of a core paths system there will therefore be an overall positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 102 – Kennetpans Distillery				
1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species 2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses	?0	?0	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because this proposed core path has a small 'spur' section that runs down to the River Forth in the vicinity of Kennet Pans (which is part of the Firth of Forth SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site) there is justification for raising a concern over possible impacts on the SPA (e.g. in terms of potential disturbance to qualifying bird species). The proposed core path is however an existing right of way, goes only as far as the former Kennetpans Distillery site and is predominately used by low impact users such as walkers. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated. On this basis the effect of inclusion as a core path would be broadly neutral to these two SEA objectives. The inclusion as a core path may however increase public awareness and use of the path leading to possible increases in footfall and activity within this area. It is this that could lead to possible disturbance of wildlife. Where paths pass close to areas designated for their ecological importance and there is a possible risk of disturbance, then the mitigation would be to provide signage that should ask path users to avoid sensitive areas, minimise the impacts that they have generally throughout the area (by keeping dogs under control, not entering watercourses, <i>etc</i>) and adopt the principles set out in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Additional signage and interpretation relating to why a designation exists (in this case Kennet Pans), explaining the important or unique characteristics of the designated area, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards wildlife and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's natural heritage. With mitigation the effect in the longer term could move from neutral to broadly positive as awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage is increased.
3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This proposed core path provides the opportunity for people to enjoy a walk in countryside leading towards the banks of the River Forth. It clearly provides the opportunity of coming into contact with wildlife so is supportive of this SEA objective.
4. Promote healthy living	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path it will provide opportunities for walking and exercise so will be supportive of this objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of this path within a network of paths that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will mean that this path will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc).
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the path is already an established right of way its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing path like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing path resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The path passes into Kennetpans Distillery. The distillery was established in 1770, prospered as a major lowland distillery and then gave up distilling in 1820. Now part of the distillery is used as Kennetpans Garden Centre. The extensive site has now gone wild and the structures have fallen into ruins. Since this is an existing path it is not anticipated that there would be any adverse impacts on this scheduled ancient monument so the effect is anticipated to be neutral on this SEA objective. Signage and interpretation relating to the designation that explains the important or unique characteristics of the historic site would help to promote responsible attitudes towards the historic environment and also provide opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's historic and cultural heritage.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. By being part of a core paths system there will therefore be an overall positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 117 – River Black Devon				
<p>1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species</p> <p>2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses</p>	?0	?0	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because this proposed core path has a short section that runs immediately adjacent to the Linn Mill SSSI as well as being in close proximity to the popular Gartmorn Dam Country Park there is justification for raising a concern over possible impacts in terms of potential disturbance to habitats and species. • The proposed core path is however an existing right of way, predominately used by low impact users such as walkers. It is also only adjacent to a short stretch of the SSSI. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated. On this basis the effect of inclusion as a core path would be broadly neutral to these two SEA objectives. • The inclusion as a core path may however increase public awareness and use of the path leading to possible increases in footfall within this area. It is this that could lead to possible disturbance of wildlife within the SSSI. • Where paths pass through or adjacent to areas designated for their ecological importance and there is a possible risk of disturbance, then the mitigation would be to provide signage that should ask path users to avoid sensitive areas, minimise the impacts that they have generally throughout the area (by keeping dogs under control, not entering watercourses, etc) and adopt the principles set out in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. • Additional signage and interpretation relating to why the SSSI designation exists, explaining the important or unique characteristics of the habitats and species, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards biodiversity and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's natural heritage. • With mitigation the effect in the longer term could move from neutral to broadly positive as awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage is increased.
<p>3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places</p>	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This proposed core path provides the opportunity for people to enjoy a riverside walk close to the River Black Devon. It clearly provides the opportunity of coming into contact with wildlife so is strongly supportive of this SEA objective. • Further signage and interpretation would strengthen the contribution that could be made to this objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
4. Promote healthy living	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path that will take people into an attractive countryside location it will encourage exercise within a more natural setting and help to promote an appreciation of the countryside. It will make a strong contribution towards this objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of walks that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc). Likely to be broadly supportive in the shorter term but could make a stronger contribution in the longer term as more people take the opportunity of walking and learning more about the natural environment.
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the path is already an established right of way its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing path like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing path resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no historic sites, buildings or features affected by the inclusion of this path so the effect is considered to be neutral.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. There will therefore be a positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 118 – River Black Devon and Linn Mill				
<p>1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species</p> <p>2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses</p>	??	??	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because this proposed core path has a short section that runs immediately adjacent to the Linn Mill SSSI within some plantation woodland, as well as being in close proximity to the popular Gartmorn Dam Country Park, there is justification for raising a concern over possible impacts in terms of potential disturbance to habitats and species. The proposed core path is however an existing right of way, predominately used by low impact users such as walkers. It is also only adjacent to a short stretch of the SSSI. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated. On this basis the effect of inclusion as a core path would be broadly neutral to these two SEA objectives. The inclusion as a core path may however increase public awareness and use of the path leading to possible increases in footfall within this area. It is this that could lead to possible disturbance of wildlife within the SSSI. Where paths pass through or adjacent to areas designated for their ecological importance and there is a possible risk of disturbance, then the mitigation would be to provide signage that should ask path users to avoid sensitive areas, minimise the impacts that they have generally throughout the area (by keeping dogs under control, not entering watercourses, etc) and adopt the principles set out in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Additional signage and interpretation relating to why the SSSI designation exists, explaining the important or unique characteristics of the habitats and species, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards biodiversity and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's natural heritage. With mitigation the effect in the longer term could move from neutral to broadly positive as awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage is increased.
<p>3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places</p>	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This proposed core path provides the opportunity for people to enjoy a riverside walk close to the River Black Devon. It clearly provides the opportunity of coming into contact with wildlife so is strongly supportive of this SEA objective. Further signage and interpretation would strengthen the contribution that could be made to this objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
4. Promote healthy living	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path that will take people into an attractive countryside location it will encourage exercise within a more natural setting and help to promote an appreciation of the countryside. It will make a strong contribution towards this objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of walks that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc). Likely to be broadly supportive in the shorter term but could make a stronger contribution in the longer term as more people take the opportunity of walking and learning more about the natural environment.
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the path is already an established right of way its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing path like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing path resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no historic sites, buildings or features affected by the inclusion of this path so the effect is considered to be neutral.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. There will therefore be a positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 121 – Gartmorn Dam				
1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species 2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses	?0	?0	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because this proposed core path provides a circular walk around Gartmorn Dam Country Park, and because this reservoir is designated as an SSSI, there is justification for raising a concern over possible impacts in terms of potential disturbance to habitats and species. The proposed core path is however an existing right of way, predominately used by low impact users such as walkers. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated. On this basis the effect of inclusion as a core path would be broadly neutral to these two SEA objectives. The inclusion as a core path may however increase public awareness and use of the path leading to possible increases in footfall within this area. It is this that could lead to possible disturbance of wildlife within the SSSI. Where paths pass through or adjacent to areas designated for their ecological importance and there is a possible risk of disturbance, then the mitigation would be to provide signage that should ask path users to avoid sensitive areas and minimise the impacts that they have generally throughout the area (by keeping dogs under control, not entering watercourses, etc) and adopt the principles set out in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. This has already happened to a certain extent. Additional signage and interpretation relating to why the Gartmorn Dam SSSI designation exists, explaining the important or unique characteristics of the habitats and species, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards biodiversity and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's wider natural heritage. With mitigation the effect in the longer term could move from neutral to broadly positive as awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage in and around Gartmorn Dam is increased.
3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This proposed 'core path' provides the opportunity for people to enjoy a walk around a significant water feature. It clearly provides the opportunity of coming into contact with wildlife characteristic of lakes, ponds and wetlands so is strongly supportive of this SEA objective. On going support for the Visitor Centre at Gartmorn Dam would strengthen the contribution that could be made to this objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
4. Promote healthy living	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path that will take people into an attractive countryside location it will encourage exercise within a natural setting and help to promote an appreciation of the countryside. It will make a strong contribution towards this objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of activities that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc). Likely to be broadly supportive in the shorter term but could make a stronger contribution in the longer term as more people take the opportunity of learning more about lakes and wetlands and the natural environment.
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and activities and it is a public right of way and is already an established path and well used its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing resource like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing 'path' resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no historic sites, buildings or features affected by the inclusion of this path so the effect is considered to be neutral.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. There will therefore be a positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 122 – Gartmorn Dam				
<p>1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species</p> <p>2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses</p>	?0	?0	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because this proposed core path makes provision for non-motorised water-based access to the largest freshwater feature in Clackmannanshire – Gartmorn Dam, and because this reservoir is designated as an SSSI as well as being part of the Gartmorn Dam Country Park, there is justification for raising a concern over possible impacts in terms of potential disturbance to habitats and species. This proposed 'core path' is however already in current use as a water sports recreational facility (e.g. canoeists). There are already in place marker buoys that restrict access to the sensitive SSSI areas and information is provided on how to avoid key areas and minimise potential impacts on the SSSI. There are no planned works to be carried out on or in the near vicinity of this 'path' so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated. On this basis the effect of inclusion as a core path would be broadly neutral to these two SEA objectives. The inclusion as a core path may however increase public awareness and use of the reservoir by canoeists and other users leading to possible increases in activity within this area. It is this that could lead to possible damage to habitat and disturbance of wildlife within the SSSI. Where paths pass through or adjacent to areas designated for their ecological importance and there is a possible risk of disturbance, then the mitigation would be to provide signage that should ask path users to avoid sensitive areas and minimise the impacts that they have generally throughout the area by responsible use of canoes and other boats. This has already happened to a certain extent. Additional signage and interpretation relating to why the SSSI designation exists, explaining the important or unique characteristics of the habitats and species, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards biodiversity and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand Clackmannanshire's natural heritage. With mitigation the effect in the longer term could move from neutral to broadly positive as awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage in and around Gartmorn Dam is increased.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This proposed 'core path' provides the opportunity for people to enjoy waterborne activities and experiences. It clearly provides the opportunity of coming into contact with wildlife characteristic of lakes and ponds so is strongly supportive of this SEA objective. Further signage and interpretation would strengthen the contribution that could be made to this objective.
4. Promote healthy living	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path that will take people into an attractive countryside location and on to water it will encourage exercise within a natural setting and help to promote an appreciation of the countryside. It will make a strong contribution towards this objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of activities that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc). Likely to be broadly supportive in the shorter term but could make a stronger contribution in the longer term as more people take the opportunity of canoeing and other waterborne activities and learning more about the natural environment.
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the water-based access is already established and well used its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this 'path' for water based activities means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing resource like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing 'path' resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no historic sites, buildings or features affected by the inclusion of this 'path' so the effect is considered to be neutral.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
Core Path 143 – Dollar Glen and Castle Campbell				
<p>1. Ensure the sustainable management of, and avoid damage to, designated wildlife sites and protected species</p> <p>2. Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses</p>	?0	?0	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because this proposed core path provides a circular walk up Dollar Glen to Castle Campbell . Since Dollar Glen is an SSSI, there is justification for raising a concern over possible impacts on the qualifying features of the SSSI (e.g. oak woodland, springs and flushes, fen and marsh). • The proposed core path is however a well established path and is owned and managed by National Trust for Scotland. It is predominately used by low impact users such as walkers. There are no planned works to be carried out on this path so there would be no potential construction or development impacts anticipated. On this basis the effect of inclusion as a core path would be broadly neutral to these two SEA objectives. • The inclusion as a core path may however increase public awareness and use of the path leading to possible increases in footfall within this area. It is this that could lead to possible damage to habitats and disturbance of wildlife in the area. • Where paths pass through or adjacent to areas designated for their ecological importance and there is a possible risk of disturbance, then the mitigation would be to provide signage that should ask path users to avoid sensitive areas, minimise the impacts that they have generally throughout the area (by keeping dogs under control, not entering watercourses, <i>etc</i>) and adopt the principles set out in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. • There is a degree of signage already along this path which alerts walkers to the areas of interest. • Additional signage and interpretation relating to why a designation exists, explaining the important or unique characteristics of the designated area, would help further both to promote responsible attitudes towards wildlife and also the opportunities for people to enjoy and understand the wider Clackmannanshire natural heritage. • With mitigation the effect in the longer term could move from neutral to broadly positive as awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage is increased.
<p>3. Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places</p>	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This proposed core path provides the opportunity for people to enjoy a streamside walk up the Glen. It clearly provides the opportunity of coming into contact with natural habitats and wildlife so is strongly supportive of this SEA objective. • Further signage and interpretation would strengthen the contribution that could be made to this objective.

SEA Objective	Likely Environmental Impact			Mitigation or Further Improvement
	Short	Medium	Long	Comments
4. Promote healthy living	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a core path that will take people into a wilder area within the Ochil Hills it will encourage exercise within a more natural setting and help to promote an appreciation of the countryside. It will make a strong contribution towards this objective.
5. Reduce and prevent crime; reduce fear of crime	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
6. Improve quality of life for present and future generations	✓	✓	✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of walks that take people into the countryside and promote an appreciation of the natural heritage will make a contribution towards improving the quality of life of communities (e.g. through health effects, sustainable transport options, etc). Likely to be broadly supportive in the shorter term but could make a stronger contribution in the longer term as more people take the opportunity of walking and learning more about the natural environment.
7. Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality, coastal processes)	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there are no planned construction works and the path is already an established right of way its inclusion in the CPP is unlikely to affect this objective so will be broadly a neutral effect.
8. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of walking through the adoption of the CPP and the inclusion of this path means that there will be broad support for this SEA objective.
9. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly the promotion of non-motorised travel through the implementation of the CPP should provide broad support for this SEA objective.
10. Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective since the CPP does not directly address issues connected with waste management.
11. Make best use of existing infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including an existing path like this one within the CPP is in effect making use of existing path resources so there is broad support for this objective.
12. Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The path provides ready access to Castle Campbell although path users can follow the paths beyond here and up into the hills. Since the castle is open to the public and there is advertised access via car (with two car parks serving the castle) it is unlikely that additional walkers using this core path would generate any additional impacts on this historic site. There is likely therefore to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
13. Protect and enhance the landscape	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is likely to be a neutral effect on this SEA objective.
14. Improve quality of publicly accessible open space	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPP as a whole aims to improve access to greenspace and encourage people to make use of the greenspace resource in their area. There will therefore be a positive contribution towards this SEA objective.

ANNEX E

SUMMARY OF STATUTORY CONSULTEE RESPONSES

Consultation Authority	Information / Contents	Comment
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan, programme or strategy context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ER should also describe the likely change to the environment without the implementation of the Plan. • Scope and Level of Detail Proposed for the Environmental Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the ER further justification / information on why the Plan is not likely to have significant effects on the SEA issue of soil ○ In relation to the objective for 'water' SEPA suggests the requirements of the Water Framework Directive is mentioned to ensure no deterioration in the status of water bodies ○ It is a requirement of the Act to assess cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects ○ Mitigation measures are a crucial part of SEA and should be set out to clearly identify: (1) the measures required, (2) when they would be required and (3) who will be required to implement them. 	<p>Covered in Section 4.4</p> <p>Point noted and picked up in Sections 2.5.2 , 4.2.4 and 5.3</p> <p>Covered in Section 3.4</p> <p>Point noted and covered in Section 5.4</p> <p>Mitigation is covered in appraisal tables in Annex D and also in Section 5.5</p>
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)	<p>General Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expect the SEA to consider the potential impact of routes on designated sites and species in some detail <p>Current state of the environment - baseline information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include a description of the likely evolution of the environment without the plan to provide a frame of reference for the assessment of the plan • appropriate information on the natural heritage in the baseline in the ER <p>Environmental problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, flora and fauna <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ attention to be given to protected species, designated sites and nationally and internationally protected areas in considering specific environmental problems relevant to biodiversity. Where there are any potential significant effects on Natura sites it should be noted that these would be required to be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. ○ identify any entirely new routes within the Plan and those likely to see a significant change in use due to new promotion or an upgrade. ○ designated sites, the reason for their designation and comments on any likely effects of the CPP should be noted. ○ Reference should be made to European Protected Species such as otters and bats, to maintaining links between features (in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive) and to national and local BAP species and habitats. 	<p>Covered in appraisal tables in Annex D and Sections 5.3 and 5.3.2</p> <p>Point noted and covered in Chapter 4 and 4.4</p> <p>Covered in Section 4.2.2</p> <p>Covered in appraisal tables in Annex D and Sections 5.3 and 5.3.2</p> <p>Point noted but none qualify</p> <p>Covered in Annex D and Section 5.3</p> <p>Point noted. Reference to LBAP in Section 4.2.2 References to SPA and SSSI made where appropriate – see Annex D and Sections 5.3 and 5.5 and Table 5.1</p>

Consultation Authority	Information / Contents	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Make reference to the Scottish Biodiversity List and to the statutory duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity. • Water and Soil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ add development pressure along watercourses and within floodplains, and the need for sustainable flood alleviation schemes. The spread of non-native invasive species along watercourses is also an issue for Clackmannanshire. Specific attention should be given to the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site. • Cultural Heritage and Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ refer to the Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) in Clackmannanshire, access and the developing Access Strategy. • SEA Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ add a more specific objective to avoid adverse affects on the integrity of the Firth of Forth Natura site • Assessment Methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ if individual routes are not to be assessed how it is intended to assess effects on designated sites and protected species. ○ include synergistic and secondary effects. The proposals may also have cumulative effects, e.g. proposals which consist of linear paths along sensitive watercourses can be detrimental cumulatively. • Alternatives and mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ consider alternative path options where there are potential negative environmental impacts – both at a more strategic network approach level and regarding deleting or changing particular routes. 	<p>References made in Section 5.5</p> <p>Points noted. No construction work planned within the CPP so there should be no risks of adding development pressure along watercourses or spreading non-native species Covered in Section 4.2.9</p> <p>Point noted but considered not necessary as covered by SEA Objective 1. Covered in Annex C and D and Section 5.4</p> <p>Covered in Chapter 5, see Section 5.5</p>
Historic Scotland (HS)	<p>Scope of Assessment and Level of Detail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the effects of individual paths should be included in the assessment • Impacts on the historic environment should be considered in terms of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Direct (i.e. loss of and/or damage to a feature of the historic environment) ○ Indirect (i.e. effects on setting; changes to surface drainage patterns; removal of peat; etc) <p>Detailed Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan, Programme or Strategy of Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the addition of a criterion for the historic environment that is similar to the biodiversity criterion ○ the summary of the environmental baseline should also include information for the historic environment ○ additional baseline information to be provided for the following features of the historic environment: Gardens and designed Landscapes, locally important archaeological sites, Conservation Areas 	<p>Covered in Annexes C and D and Chapter 5</p> <p>Point noted and covered where appropriate including Annexes C and D and Chapter 5, Table 5.1</p> <p>Point noted and adequately covered by SEA Objective 12 Covered in Section 4.2.8</p> <p>Covered in Section 4.2.8</p>

Consultation Authority	Information / Contents	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental problems section should identify that the historic environment may be vulnerable to development pressures • Scope and Level of Detail proposed for the Environmental Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Effects of individual paths should be addressed in the environmental assessment ○ Methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ effects on the historic environment should be assessed separately from those on landscape ▪ Suggest the wording of proposed SEA objective for the historic environment to 'protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment' ▪ set out any assumptions that are made during the impact assessment ▪ set out any recommendations or expectations for lower level projects or activities that are identified as mitigation measures and identify who will be responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measures are taken forward ▪ ER should contain information on proposed monitoring strategy. Indicators chosen for the historic environment should reflect both the actions to be taken within the plan and the potential impacts identified in the course of the SEA. 	<p>Covered in Sections 4.3 and 4.4</p> <p>Covered in Annexes C and D</p> <p>Covered in Chapters 4 and 5</p> <p>Point noted</p> <p>Covered in Chapter 5</p> <p>Covered in Sections 5.5 and 5.6</p> <p>Covered in Section 5.6</p>

ANNEX F
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