

Clackmannanshire Council

Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance

Post-adoption SEA Statement

Required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005

Post-adoption SEA Statement - Cover Note

Part 1

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

Part 2

A post-adoption SEA statement is attached for the plan entitled:	Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance
The Responsible Authority is:	Clackmannanshire Council

Part 3

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Signature & date:	Graeme Finlay	20th August 2015
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Introduction

This document is the post-adoption SEA statement for the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance, which was adopted by Clackmannanshire Council on 19th August 2015. Clackmannanshire Council, the responsible authority for the plan, has prepared the statement in accordance with Section 18 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Availability of Documents

Copies of the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance, Environmental Report and the Post-adoption SEA Statement are available from Clackmannanshire Council's website at www.clacksweb.gov.uk or can be inspected during normal business hours at:

Kilncraigs
Greenside Street
Alloa
FK10 1EB

The Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance can also be viewed in all public libraries and Community Access Points in Clackmannanshire.

Key Facts

Responsible Authority	Clackmannanshire Council
Title of Plan	Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance
Purpose of Plan	The purpose of the Local Development Plan is to set out the land-use policies of Clackmannanshire Council, directing new development to appropriate locations and guiding decisions on planning applications.
What prompted the Plan (e.g. a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)	Regulatory Provision of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006
Subject (e.g. transport)	Land Use Planning
Period covered	2015-2035
Frequency of updates	Every 5 years or less
Area of Plan	Clackmannanshire Council Administrative area
Summary of nature/content of the Plan	The plan is a detailed statement of the Council's policies and proposals as to the development and use of land within Clackmannanshire. The plan also comprises proposals maps which allocate land for specific purposes e.g. heritage protection, regeneration, housing, employment, community infrastructure etc.
Date adopted	19th August 2015
Contact name and job title address e-mail telephone number	Graeme Finlay, Principal Planner Clackmannanshire Council Planning & Economic Development, Development & Environment Kilncraigs Greenside Street Alloa, FK10 1EB E-mail: gfinlay@clacks.gov.uk Tel: 01259 452643 (direct line)
Date	20th August 2015

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Process

The Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan (LDP) and associated Supplementary Guidance (SG) have been subject to a process of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as required under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. This has included the following activities:

- Taking into account the views of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Ministers (Historic Scotland) regarding the scope and level of detail that was appropriate for the Environmental Report.
- Preparing a 2 stage SEA considering the Main Issues Report, then the Proposed Local Development Plan resulting in Environmental Reports on the likely significant effects on the environment of the Local Development Plan which included consideration of:
 - the baseline data relating to the current state of the environment;
 - links between the Plan and other relevant strategies, policies, plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives;
 - existing environmental problems affecting the Plan;
 - the Plan's likely significant effects on the environment (positive and negative);
 - measures envisaged for the prevention, reduction and offsetting of any significant adverse effects;
 - an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives chosen;
 - monitoring measures to ensue that any unforeseen environmental effects will be identified allowing for appropriate remedial action to be taken.
- Consulting on the Environmental Report.
- Taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in making final decisions regarding the Plan.
- Assessing and modifying the Environmental Report following the receipt of the Report of the Examination into the Local Development Plan.
- Committing to monitoring the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan. This will also identify any unforeseen adverse significant environmental effects and to enable taking appropriate remedial action.

Table 1 shows how environmental considerations and the findings of the environment report have been taken into account in the Adopted Local Development Plan.

Table 1 - How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance and how the Environmental Report has been taken into account						
Policy	Purpose/Aims	Recommendations from MIR stage SEA	Recommendations from Proposed Plan stage SEA	Changes made to policy as a result of Proposed Plan stage SEA	Environmental impacts of final policy	Mitigation/enhancement to be taken forward
SC1 Maintaining a Housing Land Supply	To ensure the maintenance of a robust and deliverable housing land supply.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
SC2 Affordable Housing	To set out criteria for the delivery of affordable housing and identifies different mechanisms for delivery and levels of provision. Further guidance is provided in the Affordable Housing SG.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to contribute to improved health, and improved community cohesion and inclusion.	-
Supplementary Guidance 5: Affordable Housing	To assist in guiding the successful delivery of affordable housing.	None.	None.	None.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this supplementary guidance.	-
SC3 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	To identify the considerations which will be taken into account when considering proposals for private sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
SC4 Residential Care Facilities	To direct residential care facilities to the most appropriate sites and ensure that the design is carefully considered.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to contribute to improving health and improving community inclusion, cohesion and safety. It is also likely to contribute to reducing the environmental impact of travel associated with such facilities.	-
SC5 Layout and Design Principles	To set out criteria that should be followed in the design of all new residential developments to ensure they are designed to high standards and contribute positively to their local environment and community.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that the policy include consideration of climate change impacts, particularly the need for water conservation, and flooding; sustainable drainage; address water pollution through landscaping; require planting appropriate to the climate; require facilities relating to storage/ collection of water and facilities for composting; strengthen the requirement for developments to take account of the landscape/ townscape and ecology; require plants used in landscaping are native species.	Policy amended to include water conservation and recycling, including through siting and orientation; require appropriate native species in landscaping; require developments to be designed in accordance with policy EA18; and require developments to contribute positively to the landscape/townscape and ecology. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that sustainable drainage and water pollution are taken into account.	This policy is likely to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency. It is likely have significant positive impacts on Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change, through the requirement for developments to manage flood risk in a sustainable way; air quality; the water environment; soil quality; waste generation; community safety; human health; the Central Scotland Green Network; the conservation of biodiversity, including habitat provision and enhancement; protection and enhancement of landscape character; and the environmental impacts of travel.	-
SC6 Additional Design Information	To set out circumstances where higher quality design will be expected and therefore the Council will expect proposals to be supported by additional design information.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that the policy be amended to clarify the purpose of a design statement.	Policy amended to clarify that a design statement is needed when higher quality design is expected.	This policy is likely to result in positive impacts on protection of the historic environment and areas designated for their landscape importance.	-

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Supplementary Guidance 3: Placemaking	To set out the Council's approach to placemaking in the planning of new developments in Clackmannanshire.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the SG recommended that the supplementary guidance be amended to address climate change adaptation, flooding, droughts, water status and sustainable water use.	Supplementary guidance amended to include a mention of climate change adaptation.	This supplementary is likely to lead to improved energy conservation and efficiency, safer communities, improved connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network, and reduce the environmental impacts of travel, through its emphasis on places that are safe and pleasant, easy to move around, and resource efficient.	Consider flooding and droughts as part of climate change mitigation; consider design and layout for water status improvements and water conservation through the Water SG.
SC7 Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Development	To set out the Council's expectations with regards to the energy efficiency of new buildings.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	Policy amended to apply to non-residential, as well as residential, development.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved energy conservation and efficiency.	-
Supplementary Guidance 7: Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Development	To provide advice and guidance on various aspects of energy efficiency and low carbon development.	None.	SEA of the draft of the SG found no likely significant environmental impacts. It recommended that the SG be revised to give more direction on the use of renewables, and to give more guidance on energy efficiency requirements.	No significant changes to the SG as a result of the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
SC8 Domestic Developments	To set out criteria for the assessment of domestic developments.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy be amended to address energy efficiency, water efficiency and climate change adaptation.	Policy amended to address energy and water efficiency.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions from, and improved energy and water efficiency in, existing developments. It is also likely to protect the distinctive character of the landscape.	Address climate change adaptation potential of domestic developments in supplementary guidance.
SC9 Developer Contributions	To ensure that, where a new development has an impact on infrastructure capacity or gives rise to the need for environmental mitigation measures, developers mitigate the impact by contributing new or improved infrastructure or facilities.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy should be clear about what issues (particularly environmental issues) developer contributions would cover.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy identified that the likely environmental impacts are uncertain, because it is unclear how contributions will be prioritised.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	The likely environmental impacts of this policy are uncertain: it has the potential to deliver a range of environmental benefits, depending on how the policy is implemented.	-
Supplementary Guidance 1: Developer Contributions	To provide guidance on how policy SC9 will be applied.	None.	There is the potential for positive environmental impacts, but contributions will be negotiated at the planning application stage.	No significant changes to the supplementary guidance through the SEA process.	There is the potential for positive environmental impacts, but contributions will be negotiated at the planning application stage.	-
SC10 Education, Community Facilities and Open Spaces	To retain and enhance the provision of education facilities, community facilities and open spaces.	SEA of the MIR recommended that maintenance of open space should contribute to promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network; and take into account biodiversity, including habitat connectivity and invasive species; soil and water quality; and composting.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have positive impacts on health and on community inclusion, cohesion and safety.	-

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SC11 Transport Networks	To ensure that the impacts of development on the wider transport network are considered, and that opportunities to enhance the network are identified at an early stage.	SEA of the MIR recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities for leisure/tourism businesses around cycling/walking; and supplying and servicing bicycles and active travel equipment • New routes would need to be designed in a way that doesn't adversely affect the historic environment. CCTV and lighting would need to be sensitively located • Off road routes could be designed to serve bus stops/railway station, and give access to green spaces. 	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy prioritise active travel, require the provision of walking and cycling routes in new neighbourhoods, and consider landscape impacts.	Policy amended to include safeguarding, promotion and enhancement of the core path network, and provision of improvement and links to the core path network through new development. Policy amended to include landscape considerations.	This policy is likely to reduce the environmental impacts of travel, including greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and impacts on biodiversity. It aims to safeguard, promote and enhance the core path network, which contributes to the Central Scotland Green Network, and should bring health benefits for users. It is also likely to contribute to community safety.	-
SC12 Development Proposals - Access and Transport Requirements	To ensure that sustainable transport infrastructure is fully integrated into the design of new developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprived areas tend to have lower car ownership - suggest targeting them first (although this would have less impact on greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution than targeting more affluent areas) • There are opportunities for new/improved routes to contribute to improved quality of open space • Ensure new paths avoid damaging key habitats; there is the opportunity for habitat creation e.g. hedgerows • Avoid impacts on priority habitats and species and designated sites. • Be aware of invasive plant species when constructing paths. • There is the opportunity to reduce accessibility-related barriers to employment. • There is the opportunity for improved public transport facilities in town centres. • Policy makers could strengthen the wording relating to making settlements "<u>capable</u> of being served by a bus route". • The right bus routes could improve accessibility of green spaces. • The policy could be more explicit about convenience/ease of use by disabled and vulnerable people. • There is the potential to encourage freight movement for existing/new businesses. • Uncertainties depend on the nature of any development/infrastructure requirements. <p>The following should be considered in relation to any new rail facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic environment; • ensure any development does not adversely impact town centres; • avoid adverse effects on biodiversity (including through appropriate assessment); be aware of invasive species. <p>Mitigation and enhancement measures include SUDS etc and walking routes to any new stations serve bus stops/railway station, and give access to green spaces.</p>	SEA of the earlier iterations of the policy recommended that it refer to the CSGN.	Policy amended to place greater emphasis on walking and cycling.	This policy is likely to reduce the environmental impact of travel, including greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. It is likely to have significant positive impacts for health, and for community safety and inclusion.	Consider how walking and cycling infrastructure relates to the CSGN at planning application stage.

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SC13 Decentralised Energy	To encourage the provision of decentralised energy from appropriate sources and within suitable developments.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy should clarify the types of energy generation technologies that would be supported: this, along with location would better determine the impacts on landscape and cultural heritage; impacts on material assets would depend on whether biomass generation would include energy from waste.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that it be amended to include a stronger requirement for renewable heat/decentralised energy in new developments, and include criteria relating to the protection of the historic environment.	Policy amended to require decentralised energy generation in developments over a certain size. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that air quality and the historic environment are taken into account.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved energy conservation and efficiency. It has the potential to contribute to health improvement through the alleviation of fuel poverty; there is also the potential for a reduction in air quality, but this can be addressed through policy EA11.	-
SC14 Renewable Energy	To encourage the incorporation and use of renewable energy technology.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that it be more supportive of renewable energy.	Policy amended to encourage renewable energy generation.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, designated sites, landscape and built heritage.	-
SC15 Wind Energy Development	To provide details of areas where wind energy development proposals will be likely to be most acceptable.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on the water environment, carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, biodiversity, designated sites, health and the historic environment. It is likely to protect the distinctive character of the landscape.	-
Supplementary Guidance 2: Onshore Wind Energy	To assist in positively planning for wind energy development in Clackmannanshire by providing additional guidance and advice designed to supplement the Spatial Frameworks for Wind Energy and relevant policies contained in the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan (LDP).	None.	This supplementary guidance recognises the potential for damage to carbon rich soils; increased flooding; air pollution; damage to the water environment; damage to designated sites and species; impacts on landscape; and impacts on the historic environment. It requires measure to avoid, reduce and mitigate any adverse impacts.	No significant changes to the supplementary guidance through the SEA process.	This supplementary guidance recognises the potential for damage to carbon rich soils; increased flooding; air pollution; damage to the water environment; damage to designated sites and species; impacts on landscape; and impacts on the historic environment. It requires measure to avoid, reduce and mitigate any adverse impacts.	Mitigation measures are included in the SG.
SC16 Hydro-electricity Development	To identify the circumstances under which hydro-electricity schemes may be supported.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, designated sites, landscape and built heritage. It has the potential to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through environmental enhancements associated with the re-use of existing in-stream structures.	Where existing in-stream structures are re-used, ensure they remove barriers to fish passage.

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SC17 Biomass	To identify the circumstances under which biomass proposals may be supported.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions but there is also the potential for a reduction in air quality. However, this can be addressed through policy EA11. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, air quality, designated sites, landscape and built heritage.	Address air quality by considering in conjunction with policy EA11.
SC18 Large Solar Arrays	To identify the circumstances under which large solar array proposals may be supported.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, designated sites, landscape and built heritage.	-
SC19 Deep Geothermal	To identify the circumstances under which deep geothermal proposals may be supported.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, air quality, the water environment, designated sites, protected species, landscape and built heritage.	-
SC20 Water and Drainage Infrastructure and Capacity	To ensure that developments are served by the required standards of water and drainage infrastructure.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of this policy recommended that it be amended to direct development away from sites that cannot connect to a public sewer.	Policy amended to require all sites within or close to urban areas to connect to a public sewer.	This policy is likely to contribute to the protection of the water environment, and reduction of flood risk. It is likely to contribute to protection and enhancement of the landscape, and the connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network. There is the potential for SUDS features to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, and to ecosystem connectivity: the opportunities for habitat creation or enhancement should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider habitat and habitat connectivity opportunities offered by SUDS at the planning application stage.
SC21 Pipeline and Hazard Consultation Zones	To ensure that proposed developments within Consultation Zones are compatible with the existing operational uses.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
SC22 Hazardous Substances Consent	To ensure that developments requiring Hazardous Substances Consent are located on the most appropriate sites.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-

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SC23 Development in the Countryside - General Principles	To safeguard the countryside by supporting developments which meet the criteria of the relevant policies.	SEA of the MIR recommended that policy on development in the rural area should take into account biodiversity, flora and fauna; soil; water; climate change mitigation and adaptation; the historic environment; active travel; Central Scotland Green Network; landscape character and capacity; and habitat connectivity when defining the circumstances in which development in the countryside would be permitted. The SEA also recommended that the policy should require energy efficient design and sustainable water use.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that it be amended to encourage accessibility by public and active travel, and require travel planning; that business developments be required to be of a high standard of energy efficiency; and to "require" rather than "encourage" environmental enhancement, and be specific about the nature of the enhancements required.	Policy amended to require development to contribute to green network objectives as set out in the Green Network SG. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that travel and energy efficiency are taken into account.	This policy is likely to protect and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape, and contribute to the promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network. It is likely to avoid adverse impacts on soil quality and biodiversity, and avoid increases in greenhouse gas emissions from transport associated with rural development.	-
SC24 Residential Development in the Countryside	To set criteria for residential development in the countryside.		SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts, beyond those identified for SC23.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy, beyond those identified for policy SC23.	-
SC25 Business Development in the Countryside	To set criteria for business development in the countryside.		SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts, beyond those identified for SC23.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy, beyond those identified for policy SC23.	-
SC26 Enabling Development in the Countryside	To provide a framework for determining planning applications for enabling development in the countryside which may be required to finance another, proposed development.		SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts, beyond those identified for SC23.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy, beyond those identified for policy SC23.	-
EP1 Strategic Land for Business	To support business and industrial developments on strategic sites allocated in this Plan.	SEA of the MIR recommended that business and industrial developments meet biodiversity criteria.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy be amended to require buildings to be energy efficient, and to require accessibility by public transport.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions, and has the potential to lead to increased air pollution and land contamination (although may also provide opportunities to remediate existing contamination): these issues should be considered and addressed at the planning application stage.	Require planning proposals to demonstrate how new business/industrial development would address potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential to require energy efficient developments. Consider risk to air and soil quality, and mitigation, at planning stage.
EP2 Existing Business Sites	To support the retention and promotion of the existing business and industrial sites identified in this Plan.		SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that business developments be in accordance with the layout and design policy and SG.	Policy SC7 amended to include non-residential development.	This policy is likely to lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions, and has the potential to lead to increased air pollution and land contamination (although may also provide opportunities to remediate existing contamination): these issues should be considered and addressed at the planning application stage. The policy avoids adverse impacts on the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site.	Require planning proposals to demonstrate how new business/industrial development would address potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential to require energy efficient developments. Consider risk to air and soil quality, and mitigation, at planning stage.

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EP3 Business and Industrial Uses Outwith Existing or Allocated Business Sites	To set out criteria for consideration of other employment generating uses outwith existing or allocated business sites.	SEA of the MIR recommended that business and industrial developments meet biodiversity criteria.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that business developments be in accordance with the layout and design policy and SG.	Policy SC7 amended to include non-residential development.	The policy is likely to lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions, and has the potential to lead to increased air pollution: these issues should be considered and addressed at the planning application stage. The policy avoids adverse impacts on the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site.	Require planning proposals to demonstrate how new business/industrial development would address potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential to require energy efficient developments. Consider risk to air quality, and mitigation, at planning stage.
EP4 Non-Employment Generating Uses on Existing or Allocated Business Sites	To set out criteria for consideration of non-employment generating uses on existing or allocated business sites.		SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	There is the potential for this policy to have beneficial impacts on the landscape and the Central Scotland Green Network: this depends how the requirement for visual and/or environmental enhancements is implemented at the planning application stage.	Require design and landscaping to contribute to the Central Scotland Green Network and to landscape character at the planning application stage.
EP5 Home Working	To support the principle of home-working subject to detailed criteria.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP6 Green Business	To provide support and encouragement to Green Business.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the definition of "green business" should include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transport and waste, and improving energy efficiency.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy has the potential for a range of positive environmental impacts, depending on the nature of the green businesses that the policy attracts.	-
EP7 Telecommunications Development Criteria	To set out criteria for the consideration of proposals for telecommunications developments.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy be more specific about how visual impact will be dealt with in relation to designated landscapes and the historic environment. It recommended that policy support for WiMAX could contribute to enabling disabled and vulnerable people to live independently; promoting regeneration in the most deprived areas; and achieving mixed-use developments.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy avoids adverse impacts on the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site.	-
EP8 Telecommunication Development - Additional Information	To set out the level of information required in order to allow the Council to consider applications for telecommunication developments.		SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP9 Protection of Minerals Resources	To protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found that it had potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions and damage soils; however, these impacts are likely to come as a result of resources being worked, rather than as a result of the policy itself, and thus would be covered by policies EP10-13.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-

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EP10 Minerals - General Principles.	To ensure that minerals extraction does not have a significant adverse impact on Clackmannanshire's environment and communities.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy identified that there were likely to be significant negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions; air quality; soil quality; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity protected and priority sites and species; landscape and the CSGN. The SEA also found that impacts on carbon rich soils; flooding; water use; health; geodiversity and the historic environment were uncertain. The SEA recommended that restoration could contribute to sustainable flood management, to enhancement of the natural environment and improvements to visual amenity; it also regulated that water use and emissions from plant be controlled.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process. Detailed information on restoration and on processes is likely to be included in the SG and covered by regulation by SEPA.	This policy is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and damage soils (although this can be mitigated by the requirement for restoration). There is the potential for the policy to have positive impacts on community cohesion and inclusion, depending on how the requirement for community benefits is implemented. There is the potential for the policy to adversely affect health and exacerbate existing conditions, so the health profile of areas affected by development should be considered at the planning application stage. There is potential for negative impacts on geodiversity, biodiversity, species, habitats and the Central Scotland Green Network, depending on the location of proposals; these issues, and the potential for habitat improvements and green network improvements through site restoration, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider local community health profiles at planning application stage. Consider the potential for impacts on, or enhancement of, the Central Scotland Green Network, biodiversity conservation, European protected species, priority species, and habitat connectivity at planning application stage. Consider potential for adverse impacts on geodiversity at planning application stage.

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EP11 Surface Coal Mining	To set out additional criteria in relation to surface coal mining.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy identified that there were likely to be significant negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions; air quality; soil quality; health; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity protected and priority sites and species; landscape and the CSGN. The SEA also found that impacts on carbon rich soils; flooding; water use; health; geodiversity and the historic environment were uncertain. The SEA recommended that carbon rich soils be included in the criteria for identifying level of constraint; that the policy include criteria relating to particulates, and that developers be require to implement measures to reduce dust and particulates.	Carbon rich soils are included as areas of medium constraint. Detailed information relating to managing particulates is likely to be included in the SG and covered by regulation by SEPA.	This policy is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and damage soils (although this can be mitigated by the requirement for restoration). There is the potential for the policy to have positive impacts on community cohesion and inclusion, depending on how the requirement for community benefits is implemented. There is the potential for the policy to adversely affect health and exacerbate existing conditions, so the health profile of areas affected by development should be considered at the planning application stage. There is potential for negative impacts on geodiversity, biodiversity, species, habitats and the Central Scotland Green Network, depending on the location of proposals; these issues, and the potential for habitat improvements and green network improvements through site restoration, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider local community health profiles at planning application stage. Consider the potential for impacts on, or enhancement of, the Central Scotland Green Network, biodiversity conservation, European protected species, priority species, and habitat connectivity at planning application stage. Consider potential for adverse impacts on geodiversity at planning application stage.

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EP12 Aggregate Minerals	To set out additional criteria in relation to aggregate minerals.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy identified that there were likely to be significant negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions; air quality; soil quality; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity protected and priority sites and species; landscape and the CSGN. The SEA also found that impacts on carbon rich soils; flooding; water use; health; geodiversity and the historic environment were uncertain. Other than those suggested for policy EP10, no recommendations to mitigate the impacts of the policy.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and damage soils (although this can be mitigated by the requirement for restoration). There is the potential for the policy to have positive impacts on community cohesion and inclusion, depending on how the requirement for community benefits is implemented. There is the potential for the policy to adversely affect health and exacerbate existing conditions, so the health profile of areas affected by development should be considered at the planning application stage. There is potential for negative impacts on geodiversity, biodiversity, species, habitats and the Central Scotland Green Network, depending on the location of proposals; these issues, and the potential for habitat improvements and green network improvements through site restoration, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider local community health profiles at planning application stage. Consider the potential for impacts on, or enhancement of, the Central Scotland Green Network, biodiversity conservation, European protected species, priority species, and habitat connectivity at planning application stage. Consider potential for adverse impacts on geodiversity at planning application stage.

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EP13 Coal Bed Methane	To set out additional criteria in relation to coal bed methane.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy identified that there were likely to be significant negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions; air quality; soil quality; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity protected and priority sites and species; landscape and the CSGN. The SEA also found that impacts on carbon rich soils; flooding; water use; health and safety; geodiversity and the historic environment were uncertain. Other than those suggested for policy EP10, no recommendations to mitigate the impacts of the policy.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and damage soils (although this can be mitigated by the requirement for restoration). The policy is likely to have a negative impact on the water environment. There is the potential for the policy to have positive impacts on community cohesion and inclusion, depending on how the requirement for community benefits is implemented. There is the potential for the policy to adversely affect health and exacerbate existing conditions, so the health profile of areas affected by development should be considered at the planning application stage. There is potential for negative impacts on geodiversity, biodiversity, species, habitats and the Central Scotland Green Network, depending on the location of proposals; these issues, and the potential for habitat improvements and green network improvements through site restoration, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider local community health profiles at planning application stage. Consider the potential for impacts on, or enhancement of, the Central Scotland Green Network, biodiversity conservation, European protected species, priority species, and habitat connectivity at planning application stage. Consider potential for adverse impacts on geodiversity at planning application stage.
EP14 Retail Network Centre and Hierarchy	To protect and enhance the role and function of the network and hierarchy of retail centres in Clackmannanshire.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP15 Promoting Town Centre Regeneration	To support developments that will contribute to town centre regeneration, in accordance with the LDP Strategy.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended criteria to protect and enhance the historic environment.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process, although the principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that the historic environment is taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant positive effects on town centre regeneration, protection and enhancement of built heritage, and reducing the environmental impacts of travel.	-
EP16 New Retail and Commercial Leisure Development	To set out criteria for the assessment of new retail and commercial leisure developments, in accordance with the LDP Strategy.	SEA of the MIR recommended that policy on comparison retail should include the following in its sustainability criteria: conservation of biodiversity; habitat connectivity; ability of the landscape to accommodate development; soil and water quality issues; flood risk.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended the addition of criteria relating to waste management and the historic environment.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process, although the principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that waste management and the historic environment is taken into account.	This policy avoids adverse effects of the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site.	-
EP17 Supermarket and Superstore Development	To set out criteria for supermarket and superstore proposals in accordance with the LDP Strategy.		SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-

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EP18 Food and Drink	To set out criteria for food and drink proposals in accordance with the LDP Strategy, and taking particular account of issues of amenity.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP19 Siting of Mobile Snack Bars	To set out criteria for proposals to site mobile snack vans in accordance with the LDP Strategy, and taking particular account of issues of amenity and road safety.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy has the potential for positive and negative impacts on health, and on the environmental impact of travel.	-
EP20 Motor Vehicle Sales and Service Areas	To set criteria for the location of motor vehicles sales and service areas.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP21 Local Shops	To protect the role of local shops in accordance with the LDP Strategy, and set out criteria for assessment of proposals to change their use.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP22 Shop Front Design, Advertising and External Security Measures	To set out criteria for shop front, advertisement and security proposals, in accordance with the LDP Strategy and with an emphasis on the impact on the character and visual amenity.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	-
EA1 Clackmannanshire Green Network	To support the implementation of the Central Scotland Green Network by ensuring that new development contributes to its objectives where possible.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy encourages promotion and connection of the Central Scotland Green Network. This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on improving Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change, including the ability of local biodiversity to adapt to a changing climate. It is likely to have significant beneficial impacts on air quality, the water environment, biodiversity and landscape. Through enabling access to the outdoors it is likely to improve community cohesion and safety, and improve health; it is likely to reduce the environmental impacts of travel, and consequently reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	-

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Supplementary Guidance 6: Green Infrastructure	To ensure that developers, the public, land and property owners are aware of the contribution that green infrastructure can make to achieving a successful place.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the SG found that it was likely to have significant beneficial impacts on community cohesion, safety and health; promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity and reducing the impact of invasive species; and reducing the environmental impact of travel.	No significant changes were made to the SG through the SEA process.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the SG found that it was likely to have significant beneficial impacts on community cohesion, safety and health; promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity and reducing the impact of invasive species; and reducing the environmental impact of travel.	-
EA2 Habitat Networks and Biodiversity	To encourage the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and habitat networks by safeguarding the integrity of features of the landscape which are important because of their linear and continuous structure or function as intermediate sites for the movement of both fauna and flora.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy should include reducing the impact of non-native species.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy be amended to ensure that new development contributes to the development of habitat networks; to ensure that habitat networks contribute to sustainable flood risk management and complement river basin management planning; to ensure projects have regard for soil quality; and ensure the creation of new habitats does not adversely impact on the landscape character.	Policy amended to strengthen the requirement for new development to contribute to biodiversity conservation and enhancement. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that flooding, the water environment, soils and landscape are taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts for biodiversity, including priority species and habitats, and designated sites. Its focus on habitat networks is likely to help biodiversity adapt to a changing climate; habitat creation also has potential to enhance the distinctive character of the landscape, and contribute to sustainable flood management. This policy is likely to contribute to the promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network.	-
EA3 Protection of Designated Sites and Protected Species	To protect designated sites and protected species.	None	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy recommended that the policy be amended to include SSSIs designated for their geodiversity	Policy amended to include geology.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts for biodiversity, particularly designated sites and protected species; geodiversity; and landscape character.	-
EA4 Landscape Quality	To set a framework for the protection and enhancement of the quality and distinctive character of Clackmannanshire's landscape and to protect the Special Landscape Areas.	None	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant beneficial impacts for protection and enhancement of the distinctive character of the landscape, including, but not limited to, areas designated for their landscape importance.	-
EA5 Geological Conservation Review Sites	To protect Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of geodiversity.	-

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EA6 Woodlands and Forestry	To protect and expand Clackmannanshire's woodland resources.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy recommended that it be clearer about the Woodland and Forest Strategy's aims and policy direction, and that it set criteria relating to biodiversity and landscape.	Policy amended to be clearer about its purpose. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that biodiversity and landscape are taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network; it is likely to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and is likely to be beneficial for biodiversity through an increase in woodland habitat and improved habitat connectivity. There is the potential for further biodiversity benefits: opportunities for habitat creation and protection, particularly for protected species, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Ensure new woodland planting considers the potential to contribute to habitat connectivity and the conservation of biodiversity, including European protected species.
EA7 Hedgerows, Trees and Tree Preservation Orders	To retain trees, woodland and hedgerows that make a positive contribution to local amenity.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have positive impacts on biodiversity, including priority species and habitats, and adaptation to climate change. It is likely to contribute to sustainable flood management, and to the Central Scotland Green Network, as well as to community cohesion and the distinctive character of the landscape.	-
EA8 Green Belt	To explain restrictions on development within areas designated as Green Belt, the exceptions to these restrictions and requirements where development is permitted within the Green Belt.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy should protect the historic environment and support measures such as SUDS.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy wording regarding contribution to the CSGN be strengthened.	Policy wording amended to require developments to contribute to the CSGN " <i>wherever possible</i> ".	This policy is likely to protect and enhance the landscape; it is also likely to contribute to town centre regeneration. It has the potential to enhance the historic environment through supporting the re-use of historic buildings: this should be done in accordance with the historic environment policies.	Ensure any conversion or re-use of building of historic or architectural value is done in accordance with historic environment policies.
EA9 Managing Flood Risk	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources: river, coastal, surface water, sewers, groundwater, reservoirs and other infrastructure.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to significantly improve Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change, and reduce overall flood risk in a sustainable way. Sustainable flood management measures are likely to enhance the status of the water environment, including reducing pollution; they also have the potential to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through habitat enhancement. Reducing the risk of flooding is likely to lead to improved community safety, and is likely to have health benefits.	-

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EA10 Coastal Planning	To promote an integrated approach to development in the coastal zone, supporting the provisions of the Forth Area Management Plan, and ensuring protection of designated habitat sites and the landscape, open space and cultural heritage of the coastal margin.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that the criteria be amended to consider the potential to tackle invasive species and soil contamination.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process. However, the Clackmannanshire Biodiversity Action Plan (with which flood management provisions must be compatible) includes actions to address non-native invasive species; and the principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that contaminated land is taken into account.	This policy is likely to contribute to sustainable flood management and to enhancement of water status. It is likely to have significant beneficial impacts for biodiversity, including habitat connectivity, and is likely to protect and enhance the landscape and cultural heritage of the coastal margin. This policy is likely to contribute to the objectives of the Central Scotland Green Network, and is likely to help to reduce the environmental impact of travel.	-
EA11 Environmental Quality	To protect the quality of the environment.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy recommended that the policy be amended to include soil as one of the media to be protected from pollution.	Policy amended to include soil.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts for air, water and soil quality, and is consequently likely to contribute to improved health, and benefits for biodiversity.	-
EA12 Water Environment	To protect and enhance the water environment.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to make a significant contribution to improving Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change, through addressing the risk of floods and drought; this is also likely to have significant beneficial impacts for community safety and health. This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the water environment, on the Central Scotland Green Network, and on biodiversity, particularly on priority species and habitats relating to the water environment. Improvements to the water environment are likely to lead to positive impacts on soils, and contribute to protecting and enhancing the distinctive character of the landscape. The policy is likely to reduce the impact of non-native invasive species.	-

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Supplementary Guidance 4: Water	To ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the relationship of water issues to planning, and to raise awareness and provide guidance regarding risks to the water environment, flooding, drainage, green infrastructure and good design.	None.	The supplementary guidance is likely to have beneficial impacts on the water environment, flood risk, resilience to climate change, carbon rich soils, community safety, health, biodiversity.	No significant changes to the supplementary guidance through the SEA process.	The supplementary guidance is likely to have beneficial impacts on the water environment, flood risk, resilience to climate change, carbon rich soils, community safety, health, biodiversity.	
EA13 Significant Soil Resources	To protect the areas of prime agricultural land and carbon rich soils, identified on the Constraints Map, from inappropriate development.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection of carbon rich soils, and consequently is likely to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to have significant positive impacts on biodiversity, including priority species and habitats. This policy is likely to safeguard soils quality and quantity, which is likely to contribute to the protection of the water environment.	-
EA14 Supporting the Delivery of Community Growing Spaces	To support the delivery of community growing spaces, and direct them to locations that encourage active travel and sustainable development.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct new provision to areas with vacant/derelict sites, or green spaces that are under-used/subject to vandalism or antisocial behaviour • Require allotments to be designed to be wildlife-friendly; organic or otherwise reducing the potential impact of pesticide and weedkiller on water supply; and planted with native species only • Locate allotments to connect existing areas of habitat • Encourage accessibility by active and public modes of transport. 	SEA of earlier iterations of this policy recommended that the policy be amended to take into account the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage town centre locations for community gardens; • encourage accessibility by active travel; • design sites for flood risk management; • ensure sites use minimal chemicals; • ensure sites use water butts and composting; • encourage sites that enhance the connectivity of the green network; • encourage biodiversity-friendly gardening and native tree planting; • take into account whether sites are used by birds from the Firth of Forth SPA; • ensure location is sensitive to landscape character and take landscape designations into account. 	Policy amended to ensure no detrimental impacts on the landscape; policy amended to take into account impacts on the Firth of Forth (through the HRA process). Suggestions around the management and planting of the site are best addressed through other channels. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that town centre regeneration, accessibility by active travel, and flood risk are taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant benefits for community inclusion and cohesion, community safety, and health. It is likely to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, resilience to climate change, and increasing composting. It contributes strongly to the Central Scotland Green Network, and has the potential for beneficial impacts on biodiversity, if wildlife-friendly growing and planting are encouraged.	Encourage wildlife-friendly growing and planting
EA15 Classification of Land that has been used for Community Growing	To ensure appropriate remediation for any land that ceases to be used for community growing.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-

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EA16 Waste Management Facilities	To support the development of suitable waste management facilities while safeguarding the environment and amenity.	SEA of the MIR recommended the policy address landscape impact.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy recommended that the policy be considered in relation to policies protecting: carbon rich soils, CSGN, biodiversity, natural environment, landscape, geodiversity, built heritage; that sites be located in areas that are less sensitive to increases in air pollution	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process, although the principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that these issues are taken into account.	This policy is likely to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimise waste generation, and maximise recycling and composting. By diverting waste from landfill, it is likely to have positive impacts on soil quality and quantity. This policy is likely to avoid adverse impacts on air quality or on the Firth of Forth SPA.	-
EA17 Energy from Waste Facilities	To set criteria for proposals to generate energy from waste.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the proposals be considered in relation to policies protecting carbon rich soils, CSGN, biodiversity, natural environment, landscape, geodiversity and built heritage. The SEA also recommended that the policy consider impacts of air pollution and ensure energy is only recovered from waste streams that can not practicably be recovered and recycled; however, these issues are covered in SEPA's Thermal Treatment of Waste guidelines, with which the policy requires proposals to comply.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that the issues raised are taken into account.	This policy is likely to contribute to improving energy conservation and efficiency, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It has the potential for positive impacts on community cohesion.	-
EA18 Minimising Waste in New Development	To minimise the waste generated during the construction and use of new developments.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to minimise waste generation and maximise recycling and composting; consequently, it is likely to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	-
EA19 Scheduled Monuments	To protect Scheduled Monuments and other identified nationally important archaeological resources.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment; it is also likely to contribute to the protection and enhancement of landscape character.	-
EA20 Other Archaeological Resources	To protect other archaeological resources and preserve them in situ wherever possible.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	-
EA21 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	To protect and enhance historic gardens and designed landscapes.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	-

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EA22 Listed Buildings	To protect listed buildings and their settings.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment; it is also likely to contribute to the protection and enhancement of landscape character.	-
EA23 Conservation Areas	To preserve and enhance the character of Clackmannanshire's conservation areas.	SEA of the MIR suggested that policy should include consideration of biodiversity in old buildings.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment; it is also likely to contribute to the protection and enhancement of landscape character and the regeneration of town centres.	-
EA24 Buildings at Risk and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	To support the renovation and re-use of buildings at risk.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of this policy found no likely negative environmental impacts, but recommended the inclusion of landscape as a consideration in the policy, and raised the opportunity to require energy efficiency measures in re-used buildings.	Policy changed to include landscape as a consideration.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the landscape; it is also likely to contribute to the regeneration of town centres.	-
EA25 The Development of Brownfield, Unstable and Contaminated Land	To encourage the re-use of brownfield, unstable and contaminated land.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of this policy recommended that it be amended to require improvements to watercourses on brownfield sites, and to more actively encourage the remediation of contaminated land.	Policy amended to encourage the re-use of contaminated land. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that the watercourses are taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on soils, and contribute strongly to the Central Scotland Green Network. It is likely to contribute to town centre regeneration, minimising waste, protecting the landscape and improving community safety and health.	-

Table 2 shows how opinions expressed on the Environment Report were taken into account. Responses to opinions expressed on the Proposed Local Development Plan can be found on the website of the [Directorate for Planning and Environmental Appeals](#).

Table 2 - How opinions expressed during the consultation on the Proposed Plan SEA have been taken into account

CA	Comments	Response
SNH	Content with the ER.	Welcomed.
HS	Welcome the thorough approach taken to the preparation of the ER.	Welcomed.
HS	Typo noted in the non-technical summary: " <i>natural historic environment</i> " should read " <i>natural and historic environment</i> ".	Noted.
HS	State of the Environment: Reference could be made to Clackmannanshire's resource of undesigned historic environment assets.	There are records for such sites and, although they are numerous, they could be referred to in future and potentially highlighted where they might be impacted by development or are within a settlement or meet some other criteria.
HS	Policy SC14 - Renewable Energy The ER states that this policy contributes to the objective of protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the historic environment. We would agree with this, however, would note that the statement which says the policy is likely to avoid impacts on built heritage is a considerable assumption to make.	Considered that the Policy is sufficiently robust to avoid significant adverse impacts on the historic environment.
HS	Policy SC26 – Enabling Development in the Countryside The ER considers that this policy contributes to the built environment objective of protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the historic environment. This is on the basis that Policy SC23 supports appropriate conversion of existing rural buildings of traditional character and architectural value. We would agree within this, however, note that Policy SC26 may also have the potential to conflict with the built environment objective, for example, if an enabling development proposal adversely affects the setting of a historic environment asset.	As stated in the Policy, any enabling development will have to comply with Policy SC23. Policy SC23 is therefore the 'primary' policy which any proposals would first need to comply with.
HS	Policy EP15 – Promoting Town Centre Regeneration We would agree with the assessment that this policy has the potential to have a significant positive effect on the historic environment.	Welcomed.

CA	Comments	Response
HS	<p>Policy EA8 – Green Belt Table 4.1 of the ER (environmental impacts of policies and supplementary guidance) states that policy EA8 has the potential to enhance the historic environment through supporting the re-use of historic buildings, however, the Completed Final Assessment Matrix (Appendix 6) indicates that the policy will have an uncertain impact on the built environment. The ER does not explain how the predicted '<i>uncertain</i>' effect has been arrived at. We would consider that this policy has the potential for both positive and negative effects on the built environment objective.</p>	<p>Agreed, hence the identification that it has the "potential" for enhancement, but the acknowledgement that this is "uncertain". Environmental impacts of individual developments will be addressed through Development Quality.</p>
HS	<p>Policies EA19 – Scheduled Monuments The ER concludes that this policy contributes significantly to the built environment objective. We would agree with this. The ER also states that this policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. We consider that this policy will not necessarily have a significant positive impact as this requires some form of proactive enhancement which this policy does not facilitate or require. This is also the case for Policy EA20.</p>	<p>The Policy requires Scheduled Monuments to be preserved in situ and "<i>...within an appropriate setting...</i>" which has the potential to enhance their setting.</p>
HS	<p>We welcome the thorough approach taken in the assessment of land allocations against the environmental topics, including the historic environment.</p>	<p>Welcomed.</p>
HS	<p>Dollar Expansion – within the assessment of potential impacts of this allocation, reference could have been made to the potential for impacts on the setting of the scheduled monument known as Kelly Bridge palisaded enclosure (Index no. 6544).</p>	<p>Development Requirements for the site include, under 'Environmental Assets', "<i>...An archaeological field evaluation for the investigation and preservation of all features of archaeological interests within or adjacent to the site.</i>"</p>
HS	<p>Patons Bowling Club – we are content with the predicted neutral/ negative effect, after mitigation, resulting from the development of this allocation on the category B listed Sports Pavilion. We welcome that reference is made in the assessment matrix to development needing to be sensitive to the setting of the listed building, features of archaeological interest and the conservation area. We also welcome the statement that retention of the Sports Pavilion building would safeguard the character of the area.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
HS	<p>M03 Greenfield Alloa – This site is included within Appendix 10 (List of sites in the Proposed Local Development Plan) of the ER which states that the site has not been assessed as it is identified as an opportunity only. We would suggest that as the site is included within the Proposed Plan, an assessment should have been undertaken of potential environmental effects.</p>	<p>Noted. Further consideration will be given as to what sites should be assessed at the Review of the LDP.</p>

CA	Comments	Response
HS	Clackmannan Road Retail Park – we would agree that there may be the potential for a neutral/positive impact on Parkmill cross slab (Index no. 3016), however, this would be dependent on the siting and design of the proposed development and the landscaping measures put in place to reduce the current adverse impact which the existing use has on the setting of the asset (as stated in the ER).	Development Requirements for the site include, under 'Creating Sustainable Communities', "... <i>Appropriate building and landscape design required to avoid adverse impacts on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Monument.</i> ".
HS	We would request that the commentary in relation to enhancement/mitigation within the site assessments (and in particular where potential negative effects are predicted) be transferred into the relevant site allocation sections of the Action Programme.	The Action Programme relates to the actions which should be undertaken in order to secure planning permission for a site. This includes studies and investigation work. Agreed enhancement/mitigation measures will follow from this, but will not necessarily be known until these studies are finalised and will likely be too detailed to include in the Action Programme.
HS	Overall, content with the suggested monitoring indicators for the historic environment, although note that " <i>number of buildings in Clackmannanshire on the Buildings at Risk Register</i> " may be affected by external factors not associated with the Plan.	Noted - it is accepted that many environmental indicators that are proposed for the plan are likely to be affected by factors other than the LDP.
SEPA	Generally satisfied with the Environmental Report, and that most of SEPA's comments on the MIR ER have been taken into account.	Welcomed.
SEPA	Welcome the transparency of the SEA process in relation to policies, although this does not extend to sites.	Site appraisals were carried out by consultants, and as such did not follow the same process of robust recording as the assessment of the rest of the plan. This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Welcome the approach of providing all SEA information in one document, but would prefer if sections were available separately.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would have liked to have seen the draft SEA at the same time as the draft proposed plan was circulated.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	For some sites where the environmental assessment has identified negative effects in relation to flooding, no mitigation is proposed. These are addressed in SEPA's representations on sites in their response to the PP.	Noted.
SEPA	A visual representation of the final environmental assessment would have made the non-technical summary even clearer.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would welcome the addition of the Zero Waste Plan and Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act in the list of key policies and legislative influences.	Noted.

CA	Comments	Response
SEPA	The Open Space Strategy should have been included in the summary of sections which make up the LDP.	The Open Space Strategy, although related, is not part of the LDP. However, the relationship between these two documents could have been acknowledged.
SEPA	Context: More recent data is available for some of the SEA topics, e.g. Water and Waste.	Noted.
SEPA	The definition of municipal waste has recently changed.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would have welcomed a clearer explanation of the circumstances in which an assessment of "no impact" would in fact depend on the correct implementation of policies. Comments on the PP include recommendations to improve policies' wording.	Noted.
SEPA	Content with the decision to use the previous drafts of policies as alternatives to the final policies.	Noted.
SEPA	Cumulative effects of sites could be better described.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would have welcomed an assessment of sites which are identified as 'opportunities'.	Noted.
SEPA	Please note that a different use for an existing building could result in a change in the vulnerability in terms flood risk. The Land Use Vulnerability Guidance provides a framework to assist the assessment of the vulnerability of different types of land use to the impact of flooding.	Noted. As in many cases proposals for change of use may be difficult to predict, it is considered that changes in vulnerability would be picked up at the planning application stage or as part of the remit of any necessary Flood Risk Assessment.
SEPA	Would have welcomed clearer evidence for the assessment of cumulative effects.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would have welcomed reference to the in-policy mitigation for greenhouse gas emissions and air quality in the assessments of EP10, EP11, EP12 and EP13.	Noted.
SEPA	Policy SC16 is assessed as having positive impacts on ecological quality; however, the policy does not specifically mention ecological quality. Further details in SEPA's PP response.	Ecological quality was included in the version of the policy that was assessed, but 'dropped out' of the Proposed Plan. It has now been re-instated in accordance with SEPA's Proposed Plan response.
SEPA	Would have been useful if the requirement for restoration was identified as mitigation for the impacts on soil of policies.	Noted.
SEPA	EP13 coal bed methane should have been scored as a conflict for air quality.	This was a typing error.

CA	Comments	Response
SEPA	It is unclear whether policy EP10 is used as a form of mitigation for policy EP13.	EP10 is expected to be a mitigation measure for EP13.
SEPA	There is inconsistency in the scoring of the impacts of policies SC14 and SC15 on soils.	Noted. Unclear why this inconsistency arose.
SEPA	Agree with the assessment of SG3's impact on air quality, subject to the modification proposed in SEPA's response to the PP.	Noted.
SEPA	Some of the hyperlinks in the table in Appendix 10 are broken.	Noted.
SEPA	In some circumstances flood risk was identified as part of site assessments, but no mitigation was identified; in most of these cases the PP proposes an FRA. Where this has not happened SEPA has requested a modification in its PP response.	Noted.
SEPA	B13 - We note that the SEA assessment (June 2013) identified flood risk and water pollution on the Upper Forth Estuary which should be mitigated by avoidance. We note that there is a requirement for a FRA and a drainage assessment in the PP, however in our response to the PP while we support this we also have serious concerns regarding the size of the allocation and the number of units available due to constraints from flood risk. In addition the development requirements could make it clearer that development of the site, including construction and operation, should ensure that any potential risk of pollution of the Upper Forth Estuary is avoided, as suggested in the SEA assessment.	Proposal B13 does not give an indicative number of units for the site. The Flood Risk Assessment would be used to inform the developable area of the site and details about the design and layout, in accordance with Policy EA9 - Managing Flood Risk. Policy EA9 also addresses avoiding development on the functional flood plain.
SEPA	B18 - We note that the SEA assessment carried out in November 2012 did not identify significant effects in relation to flood risk and actually stated that the lack of flood risk is a particularly attractive asset for this site. In the response to the PP we requested a modification to include FRA. In addition the SEA identified negative effects in relation to air for which a mitigation was proposed, but which is not reflected in the PP: 'Housing development on the site is likely to generate relatively minor increases in overall traffic levels – with which the A91 should be readily able to cope. However, the current main entrance to the site is via a Bellmouth junction directly on to a 60mph section of the A91. The mitigation proposed states: 'The transition from 40-60mph is adjacent to the site's western boundary and could be extended past the site to slow traffic. Alternatively, new junction arrangements – such as a deceleration/turning lanes – may have to be considered to secure road safety. The PP proposes the provision of dedicated active travel access to the site, however does not refer to the mitigation proposed.	Requirement for FRA now included in the Development Requirements. Access arrangements will depend on proposed site solutions and will be assessed at the planning application stage. The 'Developer Contributions' require the provision of "...a signed active travel link to the site, from the Back Road (to the north) and/or the former Menstrie Branch line cycle/walkway to the south."

CA	Comments	Response
SEPA	H19 and H20 – We note that the SEA (Appendix 9, July 2013) proposed as a mitigation measure that geotechnical and hydrological investigations should be conducted to identify reasons for the site’s damp conditions. The Council may want to consider this as part of the drainage assessment proposed in the PP.	The scope of the geotechnical/hydrological investigations, and the drainage assessment will be defined at the planning application or pre-application stage to ensure it appropriately covers all aspects of any proposed development.
SEPA	H32 – The assessment (Feb 2013) identified possible negative effects in relation to water pollution and identified as a mitigation measure that development of the site, including construction and operation, should ensure that any potential risk of pollution of the River Devon is avoided. Any increases in runoff should be mitigated wherever possible through the use of SUDS and permeable surface treatment. We note that the PP mentions drainage assessment but no reference is made to the avoidance of pollution. We assume this will be delivered through the use of the Water SG, however this could have been made clearer directly in the assessment. Pollution issues have been identified in other sites (e.g. B02, B12, B13) and we assume that the mitigation will be delivered through the SG and the policy.	Drainage assessment is to establish the provision for SUDS provision and will consider how this will contribute to avoiding pollution in accordance with LDP Policies and Supplementary Guidance.
SEPA	M01 - The SEA identified opportunity for enhancements: ‘high quality landscaping could dramatically reduce runoff, and development could incorporate rainwater retention for non-drinking applications’, however is not clear how this has been addressed in PP.	This will require to be considered at the planning application or pre-application stage.
SEPA	S07 - The assessment identified a significant negative effect due to the closeness to the water table (St Serf well). This raises significant issues with potential pollution associated with leaching of nutrients/pollutants from decomposing human remains. A detailed hydrological survey was proposed for mitigation, but no clear information is available in the PP about this.	The Local Development Plan has introduced the requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment.
Liz Albert, SWT	Would like more specific information about mitigation of impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, water pollution and biodiversity included in the Plan.	The Local Development Plan addresses mitigation, the precise details of which will be unique to each application or development. The LDP Review will consider whether more specific information could be included.

Reasons for choosing the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance as Adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives

The production of the LDP is a legislative requirement of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006; therefore there is no alternative to producing the plan. The LDP will have an overall positive impact on the environment as it contains policies and proposals requiring environmental considerations to be taken into account, when making decisions on planning applications. The plan sets the spatial context for sustainable economic growth within Clackmannanshire, steering development to appropriate locations.

Through its development, the LDP has been subject to detailed environmental assessment and has drawn on extensive consultations with the general public and stakeholders at different stages. Reasonable alternatives have been considered, including those for housing land, town centres, rural developments, employment land and infrastructure. Supplementary Guidance, Development Briefs, Masterplans, Environmental Impact Assessments etc. will consider particular environmental matters on a site by site basis in more detail.

Since the policy areas to be covered by the LDP are generally required through national policy and guidance, earlier iterations of policies are considered to be reasonable alternatives to final the policies. The SEA process has been used to make these final policies as environmentally beneficial as possible.

Measures that are to be taken to monitor significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance as Adopted

The Council will undertake monitoring of the LDP. An Action Programme has been prepared, listing actions required to deliver the specific proposals and policies within the LDP, and identifying the agencies, groups or individuals who will be required to implement these. Implementation of the actions will be monitored regularly by the Council through updates to the Action Programme.

The Council will also prepare monitoring statements, examining significant changes in the principal environmental characteristics of the area and the impacts of the policies and proposals of the LDP. This will be consistent with the requirements of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006.

Indicators relevant to the SEA objectives are listed in the table below and will be included in the monitoring framework for the LDP.

	Strategic objective/sub-objective	SEA objective	Indicator	Who measures	Baseline figure	Baseline year	Notes/source
SO7	conserving our built heritage, including designated conservation areas, and taking a pro-active role in its enhancement;	Protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment	Number of buildings in Clackmannanshire on the Buildings at Risk Register	Sustainability Team	16	Oct 2013	CAR SCC 121
			Number of successful regeneration projects resulting in buildings being removed from the Buildings at Risk Register	Development Quality/Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	
			Number of planning applications, affecting historic environment assets, which have been approved where significant effects were predicted	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO1	continuing the planned regeneration of our town centres	Regenerate Clackmannanshire's town centres	Number of town centre regeneration actions (as identified in the public realm strategies) completed	Facilities Management			
			Number of town centre regeneration actions in progress	Facilities Management			
SO5	designing new neighbourhoods to maximise personal safety and reduce the opportunity for crime;	Our communities are safer	Number of developments built in accordance with PAN 77 or <i>Secured by Design</i>	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO7	designing places which have a strong sense of local identity, are people-centred, safe, and promote mixed uses and sustainable lifestyles;	Our communities are more cohesive and inclusive	Number of developments designed in accordance with <i>Designing Streets</i> , PAN 77 and Architecture and Place Policy Statement	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO5	To work with partners to achieve social regeneration, revitalise those parts of the county which continue to be affected by deprivation and lack of opportunities, enable residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and address health inequalities	Improve health and reduce health inequalities	Total number of path users in key locations	Sustainability Team	92,565	2012	CAR SCC 122
			Number of residents surveyed who agree that Clackmannanshire has good cycle networks	Clacks 1000	78%	2014	In 2014 Clacks 1000; not sure if it will be in 2015
			Number of residents surveyed who agree that Clackmannanshire has good walking networks	Clacks 1000	89%	2014	In 2014 Clacks 1000; not sure if it will be in 2015
SO6	strengthening habitat networks within Clackmannanshire and linking to neighbouring areas;	Encourage promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network within and linking beyond Clackmannanshire	Proportion of natural land under positive conservation management (cf CSGN baseline)	SNH?			
SO6	Furthering the conservation of Clackmannanshire's biodiversity	Further the conservation of biodiversity	Percentage of the year's Biodiversity Action Plan actions completed	Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	
SO6	particularly through the protection and enhancement of designated sites	Avoid adverse effects on the integrity of the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site	Condition of qualifying features	SNH			Info from SNH website
SO6	and priority habitats and species;	Maintain and enhance the populations of European Protected Species, including protection of their resting places	Number of planning applications consented that are likely to adversely impact European Protected Species	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Number of planning applications refused that would be likely to adversely impact European Protected Species	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Percentage of planning applications likely to adversely impact European Protected Species that are consented	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO6	Particularly through the protection and enhancement of designated sites	Protect and enhance SSSIs	Condition of qualifying features	SNH			Info from SNH website
			Number of planning applications consented that are on or adjacent to SSSIs	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	

	Strategic objective/sub-objective	SEA objective	Indicator	Who measures	Baseline figure	Baseline year	Notes/source
			Number of planning applications refused that are on or adjacent to SSSIs	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Percentage of planning applications on or adjacent to SSSIs that are consented	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO6	and priority habitats and species;	Protect and enhance priority species and habitats in Clackmannanshire	Percentage of the year's Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and species actions completed	Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	
SO6	strengthening habitat networks within Clackmannanshire and linking to neighbouring areas;	Increase habitat connectivity and ecosystem function to assist local biodiversity in response to climate change	Extent of priority habitats within a network across the Council area	SNH			
SO6	Furthering the conservation of Clackmannanshire's biodiversity	Reduce the impact of invasive species	Extent and impact of invasive species	Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	Work being undertaken jointly with the Council and Stirling University to record invasive species. This will provide a baseline.
SO6	protecting and enhancing Clackmannanshire's distinctive landscape character;	Protect and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and ensure new development does not exceed the capacity of the landscape to accommodate it	Number of applications approved contrary to landscape policy		N/A	N/A	
		Protect and enhance areas designated for their national or local landscape importance e.g. AGLVs	Measure against special qualities and detail in citations				
		Protect and enhance geodiversity, particularly in geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Condition of notified Earth Science features in SSSIs				
SO7	encouraging appropriate remediation of contaminated land;		Area of contaminated land remediated/ redeveloped through development	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	safeguarding soil quality and quantity;	Reduce contamination and safeguard soil quantity and quality	Surface area of land sealed by development	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Surface area of prime agricultural land sealed by development or lost to mineral workings	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Surface area of soils lost to mineral workings	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	minimising release of greenhouse gas emissions from natural sources including protection of carbon-rich soils,	Protect carbon-rich soils from disturbance or loss	Area of carbon-rich soils developed	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	And water quality	Prevent deterioration and enhance the status of the water environment	Water status for each water body/length of water body at each status	SEPA/Sustainability Team			

	Strategic objective/sub-objective	SEA objective	Indicator	Who measures	Baseline figure	Baseline year	Notes/source
		Achieve good ecological status	Proportion of water bodies at good ecological status	SEPA/Sustainability Team			
			Proportion of water bodies at good ecological potential	SEPA/Sustainability Team			
			Reduce water pollution	SEPA data on licenses/CAR authorisations			
SO3	improved water conservation and efficiency,	Promote sustainable water use	Total domestic water usage (Ml/day)	Scottish Water	8.5 8.3 8.1 8.4	2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14	CAR SCC 119
			Water use per capita (l/head/day)	Scottish Water	153 151 150 148	2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14	CAR SCC 120
SO3	reducing overall flood risk and promoting sustainable flood management techniques	Contribute to the mitigation of floods and droughts	Number of flood and drought actions in Action Programme delivered	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	managing and reducing pollution, to contribute to the improvement of our air [...] quality	Keep air pollution below Local Air Quality Management thresholds	NO ₂	Environmental Health	There is no clear trend but the annual mean NO ₂ concentration has consistently remained below the limit concentration of 40µg/m ³ during the last 5 years. The annual mean concentration of PM ₁₀ over the period 2008-2013 has ranged between 15.8-17µg/m ³ with an average of 16.4µg/m ³ , remaining below the limit concentration of 18µg/m ³ .	2013/14	2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Clackmannanshire Council
			PM ₁₀				
			Number and increases to existing Air Quality management Areas (AQMA)	Environmental Health	0	2013/14	2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Clackmannanshire Council
SO3	ensuring that new development does not result in growth in Clackmannanshire's net greenhouse gas emissions;	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Total greenhouse gas emissions for Clackmannanshire (kt CO ₂) (DECC)	Sustainability Team	588.42 593.12 663.18 679.53 559.42 664.97 634.2 672	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	DECC Local and Regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2010 CAR SCC 005

	Strategic objective/sub-objective	SEA objective	Indicator	Who measures	Baseline figure	Baseline year	Notes/source
			Per capita greenhouse gas emissions for Clackmannanshire (kt CO ₂) (DECC)	Sustainability Team	12.1 12.1 13.3 13.5 11.1 13.1 12.5 13.1	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	DECC Local and Regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2010 CAR SCC 001
			Greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (kt CO ₂) (DECC)	Sustainability Team	5.08 5.23 5.21 10.74 9.66 9.43 10.2 9	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	DECC Local and Regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2010 CAR SCC 009
SO3	delivering a step change towards improved energy [...] conservation and efficiency,	Improve energy conservation and efficiency throughout Clackmannanshire	Number of developments built in accordance with SG7 'Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Development'.	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	adapting to the impacts of climate change by ensuring that new development is appropriately 'climate proofed' to remain resilient to predicted future climatic conditions, and to protect existing development from the adverse effects of climate change;	Improve Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change	To be contained within the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	
SO3	reducing overall flood risk and promoting sustainable flood management techniques;	Reduce overall flood risk in a sustainable way	Number of properties at risk of flooding	New approach to measurement being developed by SG and SEPA	N/A	N/A	
SO8	To facilitate improved movement and accessibility between homes, jobs and schools and reduce reliance on private cars by:	Reduce the environmental impact of travel	NO ₂ PM ₁₀	Environmental Health	20.4 µg/m ³ 15.8 µg/m ³	2008 2008	Local Transport Strategy 2010-2014
SO3	minimising our waste	Minimise waste generation	Total waste (tonnes)	Waste Management	2011/12 2012/13 2013/14	6652 5631 7830	ENV WMA 01e
SO3	and maximising opportunities for recycling, composting	Maximise recycling and composting	Percentage of household waste recycled/composted	Waste Management	2013 2014	59.9% 60.8%	ENV WMA 010

Clackmannanshire Council

Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance

Post-adoption SEA Statement

Required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005

Post-adoption SEA Statement - Cover Note

Part 1

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

Part 2

A post-adoption SEA statement is attached for the plan entitled:	Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance
The Responsible Authority is:	Clackmannanshire Council

Part 3

Contact Name:	Graeme Finlay
Job Title:	Principal Planner - Development Plans
Contact Address:	Clackmannanshire Council Planning & Economic Development Development & Environment Kilncraigs Greenside Street Alloa FK10 1EB
Contact Tel. No.:	01259 452643
Contact e-mail:	gfinlay@clacks.gov.uk

Signature & date:	Graeme Finlay	20th August 2015
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Introduction

This document is the post-adoption SEA statement for the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance, which was adopted by Clackmannanshire Council on 19th August 2015. Clackmannanshire Council, the responsible authority for the plan, has prepared the statement in accordance with Section 18 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Availability of Documents

Copies of the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance, Environmental Report and the Post-adoption SEA Statement are available from Clackmannanshire Council's website at www.clacksweb.gov.uk or can be inspected during normal business hours at:

Kilncraigs
Greenside Street
Alloa
FK10 1EB

The Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance can also be viewed in all public libraries and Community Access Points in Clackmannanshire.

Key Facts

Responsible Authority	Clackmannanshire Council
Title of Plan	Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance
Purpose of Plan	The purpose of the Local Development Plan is to set out the land-use policies of Clackmannanshire Council, directing new development to appropriate locations and guiding decisions on planning applications.
What prompted the Plan (e.g. a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)	Regulatory Provision of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006
Subject (e.g. transport)	Land Use Planning
Period covered	2015-2035
Frequency of updates	Every 5 years or less
Area of Plan	Clackmannanshire Council Administrative area
Summary of nature/content of the Plan	The plan is a detailed statement of the Council's policies and proposals as to the development and use of land within Clackmannanshire. The plan also comprises proposals maps which allocate land for specific purposes e.g. heritage protection, regeneration, housing, employment, community infrastructure etc.
Date adopted	19th August 2015
Contact name and job title address e-mail telephone number	Graeme Finlay, Principal Planner Clackmannanshire Council Planning & Economic Development, Development & Environment Kilncraigs Greenside Street Alloa, FK10 1EB E-mail: gfinlay@clacks.gov.uk Tel: 01259 452643 (direct line)
Date	20th August 2015

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Process

The Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan (LDP) and associated Supplementary Guidance (SG) have been subject to a process of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as required under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. This has included the following activities:

- Taking into account the views of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Ministers (Historic Scotland) regarding the scope and level of detail that was appropriate for the Environmental Report.
- Preparing a 2 stage SEA considering the Main Issues Report, then the Proposed Local Development Plan resulting in Environmental Reports on the likely significant effects on the environment of the Local Development Plan which included consideration of:
 - the baseline data relating to the current state of the environment;
 - links between the Plan and other relevant strategies, policies, plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives;
 - existing environmental problems affecting the Plan;
 - the Plan's likely significant effects on the environment (positive and negative);
 - measures envisaged for the prevention, reduction and offsetting of any significant adverse effects;
 - an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives chosen;
 - monitoring measures to ensue that any unforeseen environmental effects will be identified allowing for appropriate remedial action to be taken.
- Consulting on the Environmental Report.
- Taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in making final decisions regarding the Plan.
- Assessing and modifying the Environmental Report following the receipt of the Report of the Examination into the Local Development Plan.
- Committing to monitoring the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan. This will also identify any unforeseen adverse significant environmental effects and to enable taking appropriate remedial action.

Table 1 shows how environmental considerations and the findings of the environment report have been taken into account in the Adopted Local Development Plan.

Table 1 - How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance and how the Environmental Report has been taken into account						
Policy	Purpose/Aims	Recommendations from MIR stage SEA	Recommendations from Proposed Plan stage SEA	Changes made to policy as a result of Proposed Plan stage SEA	Environmental impacts of final policy	Mitigation/enhancement to be taken forward
SC1 Maintaining a Housing Land Supply	To ensure the maintenance of a robust and deliverable housing land supply.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
SC2 Affordable Housing	To set out criteria for the delivery of affordable housing and identifies different mechanisms for delivery and levels of provision. Further guidance is provided in the Affordable Housing SG.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to contribute to improved health, and improved community cohesion and inclusion.	-
Supplementary Guidance 5: Affordable Housing	To assist in guiding the successful delivery of affordable housing.	None.	None.	None.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this supplementary guidance.	-
SC3 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	To identify the considerations which will be taken into account when considering proposals for private sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
SC4 Residential Care Facilities	To direct residential care facilities to the most appropriate sites and ensure that the design is carefully considered.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to contribute to improving health and improving community inclusion, cohesion and safety. It is also likely to contribute to reducing the environmental impact of travel associated with such facilities.	-
SC5 Layout and Design Principles	To set out criteria that should be followed in the design of all new residential developments to ensure they are designed to high standards and contribute positively to their local environment and community.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that the policy include consideration of climate change impacts, particularly the need for water conservation, and flooding; sustainable drainage; address water pollution through landscaping; require planting appropriate to the climate; require facilities relating to storage/ collection of water and facilities for composting; strengthen the requirement for developments to take account of the landscape/ townscape and ecology; require plants used in landscaping are native species.	Policy amended to include water conservation and recycling, including through siting and orientation; require appropriate native species in landscaping; require developments to be designed in accordance with policy EA18; and require developments to contribute positively to the landscape/townscape and ecology. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that sustainable drainage and water pollution are taken into account.	This policy is likely to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency. It is likely have significant positive impacts on Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change, through the requirement for developments to manage flood risk in a sustainable way; air quality; the water environment; soil quality; waste generation; community safety; human health; the Central Scotland Green Network; the conservation of biodiversity, including habitat provision and enhancement; protection and enhancement of landscape character; and the environmental impacts of travel.	-
SC6 Additional Design Information	To set out circumstances where higher quality design will be expected and therefore the Council will expect proposals to be supported by additional design information.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that the policy be amended to clarify the purpose of a design statement.	Policy amended to clarify that a design statement is needed when higher quality design is expected.	This policy is likely to result in positive impacts on protection of the historic environment and areas designated for their landscape importance.	-

Table 1 - How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance and how the Environmental Report has been taken into account						
Policy	Purpose/Aims	Recommendations from MIR stage SEA	Recommendations from Proposed Plan stage SEA	Changes made to policy as a result of Proposed Plan stage SEA	Environmental impacts of final policy	Mitigation/enhancement to be taken forward
Supplementary Guidance 3: Placemaking	To set out the Council's approach to placemaking in the planning of new developments in Clackmannanshire.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the SG recommended that the supplementary guidance be amended to address climate change adaptation, flooding, droughts, water status and sustainable water use.	Supplementary guidance amended to include a mention of climate change adaptation.	This supplementary is likely to lead to improved energy conservation and efficiency, safer communities, improved connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network, and reduce the environmental impacts of travel, through its emphasis on places that are safe and pleasant, easy to move around, and resource efficient.	Consider flooding and droughts as part of climate change mitigation; consider design and layout for water status improvements and water conservation through the Water SG.
SC7 Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Development	To set out the Council's expectations with regards to the energy efficiency of new buildings.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	Policy amended to apply to non-residential, as well as residential, development.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved energy conservation and efficiency.	-
Supplementary Guidance 7: Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Development	To provide advice and guidance on various aspects of energy efficiency and low carbon development.	None.	SEA of the draft of the SG found no likely significant environmental impacts. It recommended that the SG be revised to give more direction on the use of renewables, and to give more guidance on energy efficiency requirements.	No significant changes to the SG as a result of the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
SC8 Domestic Developments	To set out criteria for the assessment of domestic developments.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy be amended to address energy efficiency, water efficiency and climate change adaptation.	Policy amended to address energy and water efficiency.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions from, and improved energy and water efficiency in, existing developments. It is also likely to protect the distinctive character of the landscape.	Address climate change adaptation potential of domestic developments in supplementary guidance.
SC9 Developer Contributions	To ensure that, where a new development has an impact on infrastructure capacity or gives rise to the need for environmental mitigation measures, developers mitigate the impact by contributing new or improved infrastructure or facilities.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy should be clear about what issues (particularly environmental issues) developer contributions would cover.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy identified that the likely environmental impacts are uncertain, because it is unclear how contributions will be prioritised.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	The likely environmental impacts of this policy are uncertain: it has the potential to deliver a range of environmental benefits, depending on how the policy is implemented.	-
Supplementary Guidance 1: Developer Contributions	To provide guidance on how policy SC9 will be applied.	None.	There is the potential for positive environmental impacts, but contributions will be negotiated at the planning application stage.	No significant changes to the supplementary guidance through the SEA process.	There is the potential for positive environmental impacts, but contributions will be negotiated at the planning application stage.	-
SC10 Education, Community Facilities and Open Spaces	To retain and enhance the provision of education facilities, community facilities and open spaces.	SEA of the MIR recommended that maintenance of open space should contribute to promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network; and take into account biodiversity, including habitat connectivity and invasive species; soil and water quality; and composting.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have positive impacts on health and on community inclusion, cohesion and safety.	-

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SC11 Transport Networks	To ensure that the impacts of development on the wider transport network are considered, and that opportunities to enhance the network are identified at an early stage.	SEA of the MIR recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities for leisure/tourism businesses around cycling/walking; and supplying and servicing bicycles and active travel equipment • New routes would need to be designed in a way that doesn't adversely affect the historic environment. CCTV and lighting would need to be sensitively located • Off road routes could be designed to serve bus stops/railway station, and give access to green spaces. 	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy prioritise active travel, require the provision of walking and cycling routes in new neighbourhoods, and consider landscape impacts.	Policy amended to include safeguarding, promotion and enhancement of the core path network, and provision of improvement and links to the core path network through new development. Policy amended to include landscape considerations.	This policy is likely to reduce the environmental impacts of travel, including greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and impacts on biodiversity. It aims to safeguard, promote and enhance the core path network, which contributes to the Central Scotland Green Network, and should bring health benefits for users. It is also likely to contribute to community safety.	-
SC12 Development Proposals - Access and Transport Requirements	To ensure that sustainable transport infrastructure is fully integrated into the design of new developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprived areas tend to have lower car ownership - suggest targeting them first (although this would have less impact on greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution than targeting more affluent areas) • There are opportunities for new/improved routes to contribute to improved quality of open space • Ensure new paths avoid damaging key habitats; there is the opportunity for habitat creation e.g. hedgerows • Avoid impacts on priority habitats and species and designated sites. • Be aware of invasive plant species when constructing paths. • There is the opportunity to reduce accessibility-related barriers to employment. • There is the opportunity for improved public transport facilities in town centres. • Policy makers could strengthen the wording relating to making settlements "<u>capable</u> of being served by a bus route". • The right bus routes could improve accessibility of green spaces. • The policy could be more explicit about convenience/ease of use by disabled and vulnerable people. • There is the potential to encourage freight movement for existing/new businesses. • Uncertainties depend on the nature of any development/infrastructure requirements. <p>The following should be considered in relation to any new rail facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic environment; • ensure any development does not adversely impact town centres; • avoid adverse effects on biodiversity (including through appropriate assessment); be aware of invasive species. <p>Mitigation and enhancement measures include SUDS etc and walking routes to any new stations serve bus stops/railway station, and give access to green spaces.</p>	SEA of the earlier iterations of the policy recommended that it refer to the CSGN.	Policy amended to place greater emphasis on walking and cycling.	This policy is likely to reduce the environmental impact of travel, including greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. It is likely to have significant positive impacts for health, and for community safety and inclusion.	Consider how walking and cycling infrastructure relates to the CSGN at planning application stage.

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SC13 Decentralised Energy	To encourage the provision of decentralised energy from appropriate sources and within suitable developments.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy should clarify the types of energy generation technologies that would be supported: this, along with location would better determine the impacts on landscape and cultural heritage; impacts on material assets would depend on whether biomass generation would include energy from waste.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that it be amended to include a stronger requirement for renewable heat/decentralised energy in new developments, and include criteria relating to the protection of the historic environment.	Policy amended to require decentralised energy generation in developments over a certain size. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that air quality and the historic environment are taken into account.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved energy conservation and efficiency. It has the potential to contribute to health improvement through the alleviation of fuel poverty; there is also the potential for a reduction in air quality, but this can be addressed through policy EA11.	-
SC14 Renewable Energy	To encourage the incorporation and use of renewable energy technology.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that it be more supportive of renewable energy.	Policy amended to encourage renewable energy generation.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, designated sites, landscape and built heritage.	-
SC15 Wind Energy Development	To provide details of areas where wind energy development proposals will be likely to be most acceptable.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on the water environment, carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, biodiversity, designated sites, health and the historic environment. It is likely to protect the distinctive character of the landscape.	-
Supplementary Guidance 2: Onshore Wind Energy	To assist in positively planning for wind energy development in Clackmannanshire by providing additional guidance and advice designed to supplement the Spatial Frameworks for Wind Energy and relevant policies contained in the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan (LDP).	None.	This supplementary guidance recognises the potential for damage to carbon rich soils; increased flooding; air pollution; damage to the water environment; damage to designated sites and species; impacts on landscape; and impacts on the historic environment. It requires measure to avoid, reduce and mitigate any adverse impacts.	No significant changes to the supplementary guidance through the SEA process.	This supplementary guidance recognises the potential for damage to carbon rich soils; increased flooding; air pollution; damage to the water environment; damage to designated sites and species; impacts on landscape; and impacts on the historic environment. It requires measure to avoid, reduce and mitigate any adverse impacts.	Mitigation measures are included in the SG.
SC16 Hydro-electricity Development	To identify the circumstances under which hydro-electricity schemes may be supported.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, designated sites, landscape and built heritage. It has the potential to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through environmental enhancements associated with the re-use of existing in-stream structures.	Where existing in-stream structures are re-used, ensure they remove barriers to fish passage.

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SC17 Biomass	To identify the circumstances under which biomass proposals may be supported.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions but there is also the potential for a reduction in air quality. However, this can be addressed through policy EA11. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, air quality, designated sites, landscape and built heritage.	Address air quality by considering in conjunction with policy EA11.
SC18 Large Solar Arrays	To identify the circumstances under which large solar array proposals may be supported.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, designated sites, landscape and built heritage.	-
SC19 Deep Geothermal	To identify the circumstances under which deep geothermal proposals may be supported.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to avoid impacts on carbon rich soils, prime agricultural land, air quality, the water environment, designated sites, protected species, landscape and built heritage.	-
SC20 Water and Drainage Infrastructure and Capacity	To ensure that developments are served by the required standards of water and drainage infrastructure.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of this policy recommended that it be amended to direct development away from sites that cannot connect to a public sewer.	Policy amended to require all sites within or close to urban areas to connect to a public sewer.	This policy is likely to contribute to the protection of the water environment, and reduction of flood risk. It is likely to contribute to protection and enhancement of the landscape, and the connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network. There is the potential for SUDS features to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, and to ecosystem connectivity: the opportunities for habitat creation or enhancement should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider habitat and habitat connectivity opportunities offered by SUDS at the planning application stage.
SC21 Pipeline and Hazard Consultation Zones	To ensure that proposed developments within Consultation Zones are compatible with the existing operational uses.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
SC22 Hazardous Substances Consent	To ensure that developments requiring Hazardous Substances Consent are located on the most appropriate sites.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-

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SC23 Development in the Countryside - General Principles	To safeguard the countryside by supporting developments which meet the criteria of the relevant policies.	SEA of the MIR recommended that policy on development in the rural area should take into account biodiversity, flora and fauna; soil; water; climate change mitigation and adaptation; the historic environment; active travel; Central Scotland Green Network; landscape character and capacity; and habitat connectivity when defining the circumstances in which development in the countryside would be permitted. The SEA also recommended that the policy should require energy efficient design and sustainable water use.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that it be amended to encourage accessibility by public and active travel, and require travel planning; that business developments be required to be of a high standard of energy efficiency; and to "require" rather than "encourage" environmental enhancement, and be specific about the nature of the enhancements required.	Policy amended to require development to contribute to green network objectives as set out in the Green Network SG. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that travel and energy efficiency are taken into account.	This policy is likely to protect and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape, and contribute to the promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network. It is likely to avoid adverse impacts on soil quality and biodiversity, and avoid increases in greenhouse gas emissions from transport associated with rural development.	-
SC24 Residential Development in the Countryside	To set criteria for residential development in the countryside.		SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts, beyond those identified for SC23.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy, beyond those identified for policy SC23.	-
SC25 Business Development in the Countryside	To set criteria for business development in the countryside.		SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts, beyond those identified for SC23.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy, beyond those identified for policy SC23.	-
SC26 Enabling Development in the Countryside	To provide a framework for determining planning applications for enabling development in the countryside which may be required to finance another, proposed development.		SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts, beyond those identified for SC23.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy, beyond those identified for policy SC23.	-
EP1 Strategic Land for Business	To support business and industrial developments on strategic sites allocated in this Plan.	SEA of the MIR recommended that business and industrial developments meet biodiversity criteria.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy be amended to require buildings to be energy efficient, and to require accessibility by public transport.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions, and has the potential to lead to increased air pollution and land contamination (although may also provide opportunities to remediate existing contamination): these issues should be considered and addressed at the planning application stage.	Require planning proposals to demonstrate how new business/industrial development would address potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential to require energy efficient developments. Consider risk to air and soil quality, and mitigation, at planning stage.
EP2 Existing Business Sites	To support the retention and promotion of the existing business and industrial sites identified in this Plan.		SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that business developments be in accordance with the layout and design policy and SG.	Policy SC7 amended to include non-residential development.	This policy is likely to lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions, and has the potential to lead to increased air pollution and land contamination (although may also provide opportunities to remediate existing contamination): these issues should be considered and addressed at the planning application stage. The policy avoids adverse impacts on the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site.	Require planning proposals to demonstrate how new business/industrial development would address potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential to require energy efficient developments. Consider risk to air and soil quality, and mitigation, at planning stage.

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EP3 Business and Industrial Uses Outwith Existing or Allocated Business Sites	To set out criteria for consideration of other employment generating uses outwith existing or allocated business sites.	SEA of the MIR recommended that business and industrial developments meet biodiversity criteria.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that business developments be in accordance with the layout and design policy and SG.	Policy SC7 amended to include non-residential development.	The policy is likely to lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions, and has the potential to lead to increased air pollution: these issues should be considered and addressed at the planning application stage. The policy avoids adverse impacts on the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site.	Require planning proposals to demonstrate how new business/industrial development would address potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential to require energy efficient developments. Consider risk to air quality, and mitigation, at planning stage.
EP4 Non-Employment Generating Uses on Existing or Allocated Business Sites	To set out criteria for consideration of non-employment generating uses on existing or allocated business sites.		SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	There is the potential for this policy to have beneficial impacts on the landscape and the Central Scotland Green Network: this depends how the requirement for visual and/or environmental enhancements is implemented at the planning application stage.	Require design and landscaping to contribute to the Central Scotland Green Network and to landscape character at the planning application stage.
EP5 Home Working	To support the principle of home-working subject to detailed criteria.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP6 Green Business	To provide support and encouragement to Green Business.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the definition of "green business" should include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transport and waste, and improving energy efficiency.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy has the potential for a range of positive environmental impacts, depending on the nature of the green businesses that the policy attracts.	-
EP7 Telecommunications Development Criteria	To set out criteria for the consideration of proposals for telecommunications developments.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy be more specific about how visual impact will be dealt with in relation to designated landscapes and the historic environment. It recommended that policy support for WiMAX could contribute to enabling disabled and vulnerable people to live independently; promoting regeneration in the most deprived areas; and achieving mixed-use developments.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy avoids adverse impacts on the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site.	-
EP8 Telecommunication Development - Additional Information	To set out the level of information required in order to allow the Council to consider applications for telecommunication developments.		SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP9 Protection of Minerals Resources	To protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found that it had potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions and damage soils; however, these impacts are likely to come as a result of resources being worked, rather than as a result of the policy itself, and thus would be covered by policies EP10-13.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-

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EP10 Minerals - General Principles.	To ensure that minerals extraction does not have a significant adverse impact on Clackmannanshire's environment and communities.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy identified that there were likely to be significant negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions; air quality; soil quality; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity protected and priority sites and species; landscape and the CSGN. The SEA also found that impacts on carbon rich soils; flooding; water use; health; geodiversity and the historic environment were uncertain. The SEA recommended that restoration could contribute to sustainable flood management, to enhancement of the natural environment and improvements to visual amenity; it also regulated that water use and emissions from plant be controlled.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process. Detailed information on restoration and on processes is likely to be included in the SG and covered by regulation by SEPA.	This policy is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and damage soils (although this can be mitigated by the requirement for restoration). There is the potential for the policy to have positive impacts on community cohesion and inclusion, depending on how the requirement for community benefits is implemented. There is the potential for the policy to adversely affect health and exacerbate existing conditions, so the health profile of areas affected by development should be considered at the planning application stage. There is potential for negative impacts on geodiversity, biodiversity, species, habitats and the Central Scotland Green Network, depending on the location of proposals; these issues, and the potential for habitat improvements and green network improvements through site restoration, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider local community health profiles at planning application stage. Consider the potential for impacts on, or enhancement of, the Central Scotland Green Network, biodiversity conservation, European protected species, priority species, and habitat connectivity at planning application stage. Consider potential for adverse impacts on geodiversity at planning application stage.

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EP11 Surface Coal Mining	To set out additional criteria in relation to surface coal mining.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy identified that there were likely to be significant negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions; air quality; soil quality; health; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity protected and priority sites and species; landscape and the CSGN. The SEA also found that impacts on carbon rich soils; flooding; water use; health; geodiversity and the historic environment were uncertain. The SEA recommended that carbon rich soils be included in the criteria for identifying level of constraint; that the policy include criteria relating to particulates, and that developers be require to implement measures to reduce dust and particulates.	Carbon rich soils are included as areas of medium constraint. Detailed information relating to managing particulates is likely to be included in the SG and covered by regulation by SEPA.	This policy is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and damage soils (although this can be mitigated by the requirement for restoration). There is the potential for the policy to have positive impacts on community cohesion and inclusion, depending on how the requirement for community benefits is implemented. There is the potential for the policy to adversely affect health and exacerbate existing conditions, so the health profile of areas affected by development should be considered at the planning application stage. There is potential for negative impacts on geodiversity, biodiversity, species, habitats and the Central Scotland Green Network, depending on the location of proposals; these issues, and the potential for habitat improvements and green network improvements through site restoration, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider local community health profiles at planning application stage. Consider the potential for impacts on, or enhancement of, the Central Scotland Green Network, biodiversity conservation, European protected species, priority species, and habitat connectivity at planning application stage. Consider potential for adverse impacts on geodiversity at planning application stage.

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EP12 Aggregate Minerals	To set out additional criteria in relation to aggregate minerals.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy identified that there were likely to be significant negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions; air quality; soil quality; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity protected and priority sites and species; landscape and the CSGN. The SEA also found that impacts on carbon rich soils; flooding; water use; health; geodiversity and the historic environment were uncertain. Other than those suggested for policy EP10, no recommendations to mitigate the impacts of the policy.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and damage soils (although this can be mitigated by the requirement for restoration). There is the potential for the policy to have positive impacts on community cohesion and inclusion, depending on how the requirement for community benefits is implemented. There is the potential for the policy to adversely affect health and exacerbate existing conditions, so the health profile of areas affected by development should be considered at the planning application stage. There is potential for negative impacts on geodiversity, biodiversity, species, habitats and the Central Scotland Green Network, depending on the location of proposals; these issues, and the potential for habitat improvements and green network improvements through site restoration, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider local community health profiles at planning application stage. Consider the potential for impacts on, or enhancement of, the Central Scotland Green Network, biodiversity conservation, European protected species, priority species, and habitat connectivity at planning application stage. Consider potential for adverse impacts on geodiversity at planning application stage.

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EP13 Coal Bed Methane	To set out additional criteria in relation to coal bed methane.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy identified that there were likely to be significant negative impacts on greenhouse gas emissions; air quality; soil quality; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity protected and priority sites and species; landscape and the CSGN. The SEA also found that impacts on carbon rich soils; flooding; water use; health and safety; geodiversity and the historic environment were uncertain. Other than those suggested for policy EP10, no recommendations to mitigate the impacts of the policy.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and damage soils (although this can be mitigated by the requirement for restoration). The policy is likely to have a negative impact on the water environment. There is the potential for the policy to have positive impacts on community cohesion and inclusion, depending on how the requirement for community benefits is implemented. There is the potential for the policy to adversely affect health and exacerbate existing conditions, so the health profile of areas affected by development should be considered at the planning application stage. There is potential for negative impacts on geodiversity, biodiversity, species, habitats and the Central Scotland Green Network, depending on the location of proposals; these issues, and the potential for habitat improvements and green network improvements through site restoration, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Consider local community health profiles at planning application stage. Consider the potential for impacts on, or enhancement of, the Central Scotland Green Network, biodiversity conservation, European protected species, priority species, and habitat connectivity at planning application stage. Consider potential for adverse impacts on geodiversity at planning application stage.
EP14 Retail Network Centre and Hierarchy	To protect and enhance the role and function of the network and hierarchy of retail centres in Clackmannanshire.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP15 Promoting Town Centre Regeneration	To support developments that will contribute to town centre regeneration, in accordance with the LDP Strategy.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended criteria to protect and enhance the historic environment.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process, although the principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that the historic environment is taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant positive effects on town centre regeneration, protection and enhancement of built heritage, and reducing the environmental impacts of travel.	-
EP16 New Retail and Commercial Leisure Development	To set out criteria for the assessment of new retail and commercial leisure developments, in accordance with the LDP Strategy.	SEA of the MIR recommended that policy on comparison retail should include the following in its sustainability criteria: conservation of biodiversity; habitat connectivity; ability of the landscape to accommodate development; soil and water quality issues; flood risk.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended the addition of criteria relating to waste management and the historic environment.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process, although the principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that waste management and the historic environment is taken into account.	This policy avoids adverse effects of the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site.	-
EP17 Supermarket and Superstore Development	To set out criteria for supermarket and superstore proposals in accordance with the LDP Strategy.		SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-

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EP18 Food and Drink	To set out criteria for food and drink proposals in accordance with the LDP Strategy, and taking particular account of issues of amenity.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP19 Siting of Mobile Snack Bars	To set out criteria for proposals to site mobile snack vans in accordance with the LDP Strategy, and taking particular account of issues of amenity and road safety.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy has the potential for positive and negative impacts on health, and on the environmental impact of travel.	-
EP20 Motor Vehicle Sales and Service Areas	To set criteria for the location of motor vehicles sales and service areas.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP21 Local Shops	To protect the role of local shops in accordance with the LDP Strategy, and set out criteria for assessment of proposals to change their use.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-
EP22 Shop Front Design, Advertising and External Security Measures	To set out criteria for shop front, advertisement and security proposals, in accordance with the LDP Strategy and with an emphasis on the impact on the character and visual amenity.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	-
EA1 Clackmannanshire Green Network	To support the implementation of the Central Scotland Green Network by ensuring that new development contributes to its objectives where possible.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy encourages promotion and connection of the Central Scotland Green Network. This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on improving Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change, including the ability of local biodiversity to adapt to a changing climate. It is likely to have significant beneficial impacts on air quality, the water environment, biodiversity and landscape. Through enabling access to the outdoors it is likely to improve community cohesion and safety, and improve health; it is likely to reduce the environmental impacts of travel, and consequently reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	-

Table 1 - How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance and how the Environmental Report has been taken into account						
Policy	Purpose/Aims	Recommendations from MIR stage SEA	Recommendations from Proposed Plan stage SEA	Changes made to policy as a result of Proposed Plan stage SEA	Environmental impacts of final policy	Mitigation/enhancement to be taken forward
Supplementary Guidance 6: Green Infrastructure	To ensure that developers, the public, land and property owners are aware of the contribution that green infrastructure can make to achieving a successful place.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the SG found that it was likely to have significant beneficial impacts on community cohesion, safety and health; promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity and reducing the impact of invasive species; and reducing the environmental impact of travel.	No significant changes were made to the SG through the SEA process.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the SG found that it was likely to have significant beneficial impacts on community cohesion, safety and health; promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network; biodiversity, including habitat connectivity and reducing the impact of invasive species; and reducing the environmental impact of travel.	-
EA2 Habitat Networks and Biodiversity	To encourage the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and habitat networks by safeguarding the integrity of features of the landscape which are important because of their linear and continuous structure or function as intermediate sites for the movement of both fauna and flora.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy should include reducing the impact of non-native species.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy be amended to ensure that new development contributes to the development of habitat networks; to ensure that habitat networks contribute to sustainable flood risk management and complement river basin management planning; to ensure projects have regard for soil quality; and ensure the creation of new habitats does not adversely impact on the landscape character.	Policy amended to strengthen the requirement for new development to contribute to biodiversity conservation and enhancement. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that flooding, the water environment, soils and landscape are taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts for biodiversity, including priority species and habitats, and designated sites. Its focus on habitat networks is likely to help biodiversity adapt to a changing climate; habitat creation also has potential to enhance the distinctive character of the landscape, and contribute to sustainable flood management. This policy is likely to contribute to the promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network.	-
EA3 Protection of Designated Sites and Protected Species	To protect designated sites and protected species.	None	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy recommended that the policy be amended to include SSSIs designated for their geodiversity	Policy amended to include geology.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts for biodiversity, particularly designated sites and protected species; geodiversity; and landscape character.	-
EA4 Landscape Quality	To set a framework for the protection and enhancement of the quality and distinctive character of Clackmannanshire's landscape and to protect the Special Landscape Areas.	None	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant beneficial impacts for protection and enhancement of the distinctive character of the landscape, including, but not limited to, areas designated for their landscape importance.	-
EA5 Geological Conservation Review Sites	To protect Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of geodiversity.	-

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EA6 Woodlands and Forestry	To protect and expand Clackmannanshire's woodland resources.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy recommended that it be clearer about the Woodland and Forest Strategy's aims and policy direction, and that it set criteria relating to biodiversity and landscape.	Policy amended to be clearer about its purpose. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that biodiversity and landscape are taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network; it is likely to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and is likely to be beneficial for biodiversity through an increase in woodland habitat and improved habitat connectivity. There is the potential for further biodiversity benefits: opportunities for habitat creation and protection, particularly for protected species, should be considered at the planning application stage.	Ensure new woodland planting considers the potential to contribute to habitat connectivity and the conservation of biodiversity, including European protected species.
EA7 Hedgerows, Trees and Tree Preservation Orders	To retain trees, woodland and hedgerows that make a positive contribution to local amenity.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have positive impacts on biodiversity, including priority species and habitats, and adaptation to climate change. It is likely to contribute to sustainable flood management, and to the Central Scotland Green Network, as well as to community cohesion and the distinctive character of the landscape.	-
EA8 Green Belt	To explain restrictions on development within areas designated as Green Belt, the exceptions to these restrictions and requirements where development is permitted within the Green Belt.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy should protect the historic environment and support measures such as SUDS.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the policy wording regarding contribution to the CSGN be strengthened.	Policy wording amended to require developments to contribute to the CSGN " <i>wherever possible</i> ".	This policy is likely to protect and enhance the landscape; it is also likely to contribute to town centre regeneration. It has the potential to enhance the historic environment through supporting the re-use of historic buildings: this should be done in accordance with the historic environment policies.	Ensure any conversion or re-use of building of historic or architectural value is done in accordance with historic environment policies.
EA9 Managing Flood Risk	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources: river, coastal, surface water, sewers, groundwater, reservoirs and other infrastructure.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to significantly improve Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change, and reduce overall flood risk in a sustainable way. Sustainable flood management measures are likely to enhance the status of the water environment, including reducing pollution; they also have the potential to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through habitat enhancement. Reducing the risk of flooding is likely to lead to improved community safety, and is likely to have health benefits.	-

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Policy	Purpose/Aims	Recommendations from MIR stage SEA	Recommendations from Proposed Plan stage SEA	Changes made to policy as a result of Proposed Plan stage SEA	Environmental impacts of final policy	Mitigation/enhancement to be taken forward
EA10 Coastal Planning	To promote an integrated approach to development in the coastal zone, supporting the provisions of the Forth Area Management Plan, and ensuring protection of designated habitat sites and the landscape, open space and cultural heritage of the coastal margin.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy recommended that the criteria be amended to consider the potential to tackle invasive species and soil contamination.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process. However, the Clackmannanshire Biodiversity Action Plan (with which flood management provisions must be compatible) includes actions to address non-native invasive species; and the principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that contaminated land is taken into account.	This policy is likely to contribute to sustainable flood management and to enhancement of water status. It is likely to have significant beneficial impacts for biodiversity, including habitat connectivity, and is likely to protect and enhance the landscape and cultural heritage of the coastal margin. This policy is likely to contribute to the objectives of the Central Scotland Green Network, and is likely to help to reduce the environmental impact of travel.	-
EA11 Environmental Quality	To protect the quality of the environment.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy recommended that the policy be amended to include soil as one of the media to be protected from pollution.	Policy amended to include soil.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts for air, water and soil quality, and is consequently likely to contribute to improved health, and benefits for biodiversity.	-
EA12 Water Environment	To protect and enhance the water environment.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to make a significant contribution to improving Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change, through addressing the risk of floods and drought; this is also likely to have significant beneficial impacts for community safety and health. This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the water environment, on the Central Scotland Green Network, and on biodiversity, particularly on priority species and habitats relating to the water environment. Improvements to the water environment are likely to lead to positive impacts on soils, and contribute to protecting and enhancing the distinctive character of the landscape. The policy is likely to reduce the impact of non-native invasive species.	-

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Supplementary Guidance 4: Water	To ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the relationship of water issues to planning, and to raise awareness and provide guidance regarding risks to the water environment, flooding, drainage, green infrastructure and good design.	None.	The supplementary guidance is likely to have beneficial impacts on the water environment, flood risk, resilience to climate change, carbon rich soils, community safety, health, biodiversity.	No significant changes to the supplementary guidance through the SEA process.	The supplementary guidance is likely to have beneficial impacts on the water environment, flood risk, resilience to climate change, carbon rich soils, community safety, health, biodiversity.	
EA13 Significant Soil Resources	To protect the areas of prime agricultural land and carbon rich soils, identified on the Constraints Map, from inappropriate development.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection of carbon rich soils, and consequently is likely to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. It is likely to have significant positive impacts on biodiversity, including priority species and habitats. This policy is likely to safeguard soils quality and quantity, which is likely to contribute to the protection of the water environment.	-
EA14 Supporting the Delivery of Community Growing Spaces	To support the delivery of community growing spaces, and direct them to locations that encourage active travel and sustainable development.	SEA of the MIR recommended that the policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct new provision to areas with vacant/derelict sites, or green spaces that are under-used/subject to vandalism or antisocial behaviour • Require allotments to be designed to be wildlife-friendly; organic or otherwise reducing the potential impact of pesticide and weedkiller on water supply; and planted with native species only • Locate allotments to connect existing areas of habitat • Encourage accessibility by active and public modes of transport. 	SEA of earlier iterations of this policy recommended that the policy be amended to take into account the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage town centre locations for community gardens; • encourage accessibility by active travel; • design sites for flood risk management; • ensure sites use minimal chemicals; • ensure sites use water butts and composting; • encourage sites that enhance the connectivity of the green network; • encourage biodiversity-friendly gardening and native tree planting; • take into account whether sites are used by birds from the Firth of Forth SPA; • ensure location is sensitive to landscape character and take landscape designations into account. 	Policy amended to ensure no detrimental impacts on the landscape; policy amended to take into account impacts on the Firth of Forth (through the HRA process). Suggestions around the management and planting of the site are best addressed through other channels. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that town centre regeneration, accessibility by active travel, and flood risk are taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant benefits for community inclusion and cohesion, community safety, and health. It is likely to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, resilience to climate change, and increasing composting. It contributes strongly to the Central Scotland Green Network, and has the potential for beneficial impacts on biodiversity, if wildlife-friendly growing and planting are encouraged.	Encourage wildlife-friendly growing and planting
EA15 Classification of Land that has been used for Community Growing	To ensure appropriate remediation for any land that ceases to be used for community growing.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	No significant environmental impacts have been identified for this policy.	-

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EA16 Waste Management Facilities	To support the development of suitable waste management facilities while safeguarding the environment and amenity.	SEA of the MIR recommended the policy address landscape impact.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy recommended that the policy be considered in relation to policies protecting: carbon rich soils, CSGN, biodiversity, natural environment, landscape, geodiversity, built heritage; that sites be located in areas that are less sensitive to increases in air pollution	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process, although the principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that these issues are taken into account.	This policy is likely to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimise waste generation, and maximise recycling and composting. By diverting waste from landfill, it is likely to have positive impacts on soil quality and quantity. This policy is likely to avoid adverse impacts on air quality or on the Firth of Forth SPA.	-
EA17 Energy from Waste Facilities	To set criteria for proposals to generate energy from waste.	None.	SEA of the earlier iteration of this policy recommended that the proposals be considered in relation to policies protecting carbon rich soils, CSGN, biodiversity, natural environment, landscape, geodiversity and built heritage. The SEA also recommended that the policy consider impacts of air pollution and ensure energy is only recovered from waste streams that can not practicably be recovered and recycled; however, these issues are covered in SEPA's Thermal Treatment of Waste guidelines, with which the policy requires proposals to comply.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that the issues raised are taken into account.	This policy is likely to contribute to improving energy conservation and efficiency, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It has the potential for positive impacts on community cohesion.	-
EA18 Minimising Waste in New Development	To minimise the waste generated during the construction and use of new developments.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to minimise waste generation and maximise recycling and composting; consequently, it is likely to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	-
EA19 Scheduled Monuments	To protect Scheduled Monuments and other identified nationally important archaeological resources.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment; it is also likely to contribute to the protection and enhancement of landscape character.	-
EA20 Other Archaeological Resources	To protect other archaeological resources and preserve them in situ wherever possible.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	-
EA21 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	To protect and enhance historic gardens and designed landscapes.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	-

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EA22 Listed Buildings	To protect listed buildings and their settings.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment; it is also likely to contribute to the protection and enhancement of landscape character.	-
EA23 Conservation Areas	To preserve and enhance the character of Clackmannanshire's conservation areas.	SEA of the MIR suggested that policy should include consideration of biodiversity in old buildings.	SEA of earlier iterations of the policy found no likely negative environmental impacts.	No significant changes to policy through the SEA process.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment; it is also likely to contribute to the protection and enhancement of landscape character and the regeneration of town centres.	-
EA24 Buildings at Risk and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	To support the renovation and re-use of buildings at risk.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of this policy found no likely negative environmental impacts, but recommended the inclusion of landscape as a consideration in the policy, and raised the opportunity to require energy efficiency measures in re-used buildings.	Policy changed to include landscape as a consideration.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the landscape; it is also likely to contribute to the regeneration of town centres.	-
EA25 The Development of Brownfield, Unstable and Contaminated Land	To encourage the re-use of brownfield, unstable and contaminated land.	None.	SEA of earlier iterations of this policy recommended that it be amended to require improvements to watercourses on brownfield sites, and to more actively encourage the remediation of contaminated land.	Policy amended to encourage the re-use of contaminated land. The principle that all policies apply to all developments should mean that the watercourses are taken into account.	This policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on soils, and contribute strongly to the Central Scotland Green Network. It is likely to contribute to town centre regeneration, minimising waste, protecting the landscape and improving community safety and health.	-

Table 2 shows how opinions expressed on the Environment Report were taken into account. Responses to opinions expressed on the Proposed Local Development Plan can be found on the website of the [Directorate for Planning and Environmental Appeals](#).

Table 2 - How opinions expressed during the consultation on the Proposed Plan SEA have been taken into account

CA	Comments	Response
SNH	Content with the ER.	Welcomed.
HS	Welcome the thorough approach taken to the preparation of the ER.	Welcomed.
HS	Typo noted in the non-technical summary: " <i>natural historic environment</i> " should read " <i>natural and historic environment</i> ".	Noted.
HS	State of the Environment: Reference could be made to Clackmannanshire's resource of undesigned historic environment assets.	There are records for such sites and, although they are numerous, they could be referred to in future and potentially highlighted where they might be impacted by development or are within a settlement or meet some other criteria.
HS	Policy SC14 - Renewable Energy The ER states that this policy contributes to the objective of protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the historic environment. We would agree with this, however, would note that the statement which says the policy is likely to avoid impacts on built heritage is a considerable assumption to make.	Considered that the Policy is sufficiently robust to avoid significant adverse impacts on the historic environment.
HS	Policy SC26 – Enabling Development in the Countryside The ER considers that this policy contributes to the built environment objective of protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the historic environment. This is on the basis that Policy SC23 supports appropriate conversion of existing rural buildings of traditional character and architectural value. We would agree within this, however, note that Policy SC26 may also have the potential to conflict with the built environment objective, for example, if an enabling development proposal adversely affects the setting of a historic environment asset.	As stated in the Policy, any enabling development will have to comply with Policy SC23. Policy SC23 is therefore the 'primary' policy which any proposals would first need to comply with.
HS	Policy EP15 – Promoting Town Centre Regeneration We would agree with the assessment that this policy has the potential to have a significant positive effect on the historic environment.	Welcomed.

CA	Comments	Response
HS	<p>Policy EA8 – Green Belt Table 4.1 of the ER (environmental impacts of policies and supplementary guidance) states that policy EA8 has the potential to enhance the historic environment through supporting the re-use of historic buildings, however, the Completed Final Assessment Matrix (Appendix 6) indicates that the policy will have an uncertain impact on the built environment. The ER does not explain how the predicted '<i>uncertain</i>' effect has been arrived at. We would consider that this policy has the potential for both positive and negative effects on the built environment objective.</p>	<p>Agreed, hence the identification that it has the "potential" for enhancement, but the acknowledgement that this is "uncertain". Environmental impacts of individual developments will be addressed through Development Quality.</p>
HS	<p>Policies EA19 – Scheduled Monuments The ER concludes that this policy contributes significantly to the built environment objective. We would agree with this. The ER also states that this policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. We consider that this policy will not necessarily have a significant positive impact as this requires some form of proactive enhancement which this policy does not facilitate or require. This is also the case for Policy EA20.</p>	<p>The Policy requires Scheduled Monuments to be preserved in situ and "<i>...within an appropriate setting...</i>" which has the potential to enhance their setting.</p>
HS	<p>We welcome the thorough approach taken in the assessment of land allocations against the environmental topics, including the historic environment.</p>	<p>Welcomed.</p>
HS	<p>Dollar Expansion – within the assessment of potential impacts of this allocation, reference could have been made to the potential for impacts on the setting of the scheduled monument known as Kelly Bridge palisaded enclosure (Index no. 6544).</p>	<p>Development Requirements for the site include, under 'Environmental Assets', "<i>...An archaeological field evaluation for the investigation and preservation of all features of archaeological interests within or adjacent to the site.</i>"</p>
HS	<p>Patons Bowling Club – we are content with the predicted neutral/ negative effect, after mitigation, resulting from the development of this allocation on the category B listed Sports Pavilion. We welcome that reference is made in the assessment matrix to development needing to be sensitive to the setting of the listed building, features of archaeological interest and the conservation area. We also welcome the statement that retention of the Sports Pavilion building would safeguard the character of the area.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
HS	<p>M03 Greenfield Alloa – This site is included within Appendix 10 (List of sites in the Proposed Local Development Plan) of the ER which states that the site has not been assessed as it is identified as an opportunity only. We would suggest that as the site is included within the Proposed Plan, an assessment should have been undertaken of potential environmental effects.</p>	<p>Noted. Further consideration will be given as to what sites should be assessed at the Review of the LDP.</p>

CA	Comments	Response
HS	Clackmannan Road Retail Park – we would agree that there may be the potential for a neutral/positive impact on Parkmill cross slab (Index no. 3016), however, this would be dependent on the siting and design of the proposed development and the landscaping measures put in place to reduce the current adverse impact which the existing use has on the setting of the asset (as stated in the ER).	Development Requirements for the site include, under 'Creating Sustainable Communities', "... <i>Appropriate building and landscape design required to avoid adverse impacts on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Monument.</i> ".
HS	We would request that the commentary in relation to enhancement/mitigation within the site assessments (and in particular where potential negative effects are predicted) be transferred into the relevant site allocation sections of the Action Programme.	The Action Programme relates to the actions which should be undertaken in order to secure planning permission for a site. This includes studies and investigation work. Agreed enhancement/mitigation measures will follow from this, but will not necessarily be known until these studies are finalised and will likely be too detailed to include in the Action Programme.
HS	Overall, content with the suggested monitoring indicators for the historic environment, although note that " <i>number of buildings in Clackmannanshire on the Buildings at Risk Register</i> " may be affected by external factors not associated with the Plan.	Noted - it is accepted that many environmental indicators that are proposed for the plan are likely to be affected by factors other than the LDP.
SEPA	Generally satisfied with the Environmental Report, and that most of SEPA's comments on the MIR ER have been taken into account.	Welcomed.
SEPA	Welcome the transparency of the SEA process in relation to policies, although this does not extend to sites.	Site appraisals were carried out by consultants, and as such did not follow the same process of robust recording as the assessment of the rest of the plan. This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Welcome the approach of providing all SEA information in one document, but would prefer if sections were available separately.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would have liked to have seen the draft SEA at the same time as the draft proposed plan was circulated.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	For some sites where the environmental assessment has identified negative effects in relation to flooding, no mitigation is proposed. These are addressed in SEPA's representations on sites in their response to the PP.	Noted.
SEPA	A visual representation of the final environmental assessment would have made the non-technical summary even clearer.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would welcome the addition of the Zero Waste Plan and Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act in the list of key policies and legislative influences.	Noted.

CA	Comments	Response
SEPA	The Open Space Strategy should have been included in the summary of sections which make up the LDP.	The Open Space Strategy, although related, is not part of the LDP. However, the relationship between these two documents could have been acknowledged.
SEPA	Context: More recent data is available for some of the SEA topics, e.g. Water and Waste.	Noted.
SEPA	The definition of municipal waste has recently changed.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would have welcomed a clearer explanation of the circumstances in which an assessment of "no impact" would in fact depend on the correct implementation of policies. Comments on the PP include recommendations to improve policies' wording.	Noted.
SEPA	Content with the decision to use the previous drafts of policies as alternatives to the final policies.	Noted.
SEPA	Cumulative effects of sites could be better described.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would have welcomed an assessment of sites which are identified as 'opportunities'.	Noted.
SEPA	Please note that a different use for an existing building could result in a change in the vulnerability in terms flood risk. The Land Use Vulnerability Guidance provides a framework to assist the assessment of the vulnerability of different types of land use to the impact of flooding.	Noted. As in many cases proposals for change of use may be difficult to predict, it is considered that changes in vulnerability would be picked up at the planning application stage or as part of the remit of any necessary Flood Risk Assessment.
SEPA	Would have welcomed clearer evidence for the assessment of cumulative effects.	This comment will be noted and taken into account in future SEA work.
SEPA	Would have welcomed reference to the in-policy mitigation for greenhouse gas emissions and air quality in the assessments of EP10, EP11, EP12 and EP13.	Noted.
SEPA	Policy SC16 is assessed as having positive impacts on ecological quality; however, the policy does not specifically mention ecological quality. Further details in SEPA's PP response.	Ecological quality was included in the version of the policy that was assessed, but 'dropped out' of the Proposed Plan. It has now been re-instated in accordance with SEPA's Proposed Plan response.
SEPA	Would have been useful if the requirement for restoration was identified as mitigation for the impacts on soil of policies.	Noted.
SEPA	EP13 coal bed methane should have been scored as a conflict for air quality.	This was a typing error.

CA	Comments	Response
SEPA	It is unclear whether policy EP10 is used as a form of mitigation for policy EP13.	EP10 is expected to be a mitigation measure for EP13.
SEPA	There is inconsistency in the scoring of the impacts of policies SC14 and SC15 on soils.	Noted. Unclear why this inconsistency arose.
SEPA	Agree with the assessment of SG3's impact on air quality, subject to the modification proposed in SEPA's response to the PP.	Noted.
SEPA	Some of the hyperlinks in the table in Appendix 10 are broken.	Noted.
SEPA	In some circumstances flood risk was identified as part of site assessments, but no mitigation was identified; in most of these cases the PP proposes an FRA. Where this has not happened SEPA has requested a modification in its PP response.	Noted.
SEPA	B13 - We note that the SEA assessment (June 2013) identified flood risk and water pollution on the Upper Forth Estuary which should be mitigated by avoidance. We note that there is a requirement for a FRA and a drainage assessment in the PP, however in our response to the PP while we support this we also have serious concerns regarding the size of the allocation and the number of units available due to constraints from flood risk. In addition the development requirements could make it clearer that development of the site, including construction and operation, should ensure that any potential risk of pollution of the Upper Forth Estuary is avoided, as suggested in the SEA assessment.	Proposal B13 does not give an indicative number of units for the site. The Flood Risk Assessment would be used to inform the developable area of the site and details about the design and layout, in accordance with Policy EA9 - Managing Flood Risk. Policy EA9 also addresses avoiding development on the functional flood plain.
SEPA	B18 - We note that the SEA assessment carried out in November 2012 did not identify significant effects in relation to flood risk and actually stated that the lack of flood risk is a particularly attractive asset for this site. In the response to the PP we requested a modification to include FRA. In addition the SEA identified negative effects in relation to air for which a mitigation was proposed, but which is not reflected in the PP: 'Housing development on the site is likely to generate relatively minor increases in overall traffic levels – with which the A91 should be readily able to cope. However, the current main entrance to the site is via a Bellmouth junction directly on to a 60mph section of the A91. The mitigation proposed states: 'The transition from 40-60mph is adjacent to the site's western boundary and could be extended past the site to slow traffic. Alternatively, new junction arrangements – such as a deceleration/turning lanes – may have to be considered to secure road safety. The PP proposes the provision of dedicated active travel access to the site, however does not refer to the mitigation proposed.	Requirement for FRA now included in the Development Requirements. Access arrangements will depend on proposed site solutions and will be assessed at the planning application stage. The 'Developer Contributions' require the provision of "...a signed active travel link to the site, from the Back Road (to the north) and/or the former Menstrie Branch line cycle/walkway to the south."

CA	Comments	Response
SEPA	H19 and H20 – We note that the SEA (Appendix 9, July 2013) proposed as a mitigation measure that geotechnical and hydrological investigations should be conducted to identify reasons for the site’s damp conditions. The Council may want to consider this as part of the drainage assessment proposed in the PP.	The scope of the geotechnical/hydrological investigations, and the drainage assessment will be defined at the planning application or pre-application stage to ensure it appropriately covers all aspects of any proposed development.
SEPA	H32 – The assessment (Feb 2013) identified possible negative effects in relation to water pollution and identified as a mitigation measure that development of the site, including construction and operation, should ensure that any potential risk of pollution of the River Devon is avoided. Any increases in runoff should be mitigated wherever possible through the use of SUDS and permeable surface treatment. We note that the PP mentions drainage assessment but no reference is made to the avoidance of pollution. We assume this will be delivered through the use of the Water SG, however this could have been made clearer directly in the assessment. Pollution issues have been identified in other sites (e.g. B02, B12, B13) and we assume that the mitigation will be delivered through the SG and the policy.	Drainage assessment is to establish the provision for SUDS provision and will consider how this will contribute to avoiding pollution in accordance with LDP Policies and Supplementary Guidance.
SEPA	M01 - The SEA identified opportunity for enhancements: ‘high quality landscaping could dramatically reduce runoff, and development could incorporate rainwater retention for non-drinking applications’, however is not clear how this has been addressed in PP.	This will require to be considered at the planning application or pre-application stage.
SEPA	S07 - The assessment identified a significant negative effect due to the closeness to the water table (St Serf well). This raises significant issues with potential pollution associated with leaching of nutrients/pollutants from decomposing human remains. A detailed hydrological survey was proposed for mitigation, but no clear information is available in the PP about this.	The Local Development Plan has introduced the requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment.
Liz Albert, SWT	Would like more specific information about mitigation of impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, water pollution and biodiversity included in the Plan.	The Local Development Plan addresses mitigation, the precise details of which will be unique to each application or development. The LDP Review will consider whether more specific information could be included.

Reasons for choosing the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance as Adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives

The production of the LDP is a legislative requirement of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006; therefore there is no alternative to producing the plan. The LDP will have an overall positive impact on the environment as it contains policies and proposals requiring environmental considerations to be taken into account, when making decisions on planning applications. The plan sets the spatial context for sustainable economic growth within Clackmannanshire, steering development to appropriate locations.

Through its development, the LDP has been subject to detailed environmental assessment and has drawn on extensive consultations with the general public and stakeholders at different stages. Reasonable alternatives have been considered, including those for housing land, town centres, rural developments, employment land and infrastructure. Supplementary Guidance, Development Briefs, Masterplans, Environmental Impact Assessments etc. will consider particular environmental matters on a site by site basis in more detail.

Since the policy areas to be covered by the LDP are generally required through national policy and guidance, earlier iterations of policies are considered to be reasonable alternatives to final the policies. The SEA process has been used to make these final policies as environmentally beneficial as possible.

Measures that are to be taken to monitor significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015 and Supplementary Guidance as Adopted

The Council will undertake monitoring of the LDP. An Action Programme has been prepared, listing actions required to deliver the specific proposals and policies within the LDP, and identifying the agencies, groups or individuals who will be required to implement these. Implementation of the actions will be monitored regularly by the Council through updates to the Action Programme.

The Council will also prepare monitoring statements, examining significant changes in the principal environmental characteristics of the area and the impacts of the policies and proposals of the LDP. This will be consistent with the requirements of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006.

Indicators relevant to the SEA objectives are listed in the table below and will be included in the monitoring framework for the LDP.

	Strategic objective/sub-objective	SEA objective	Indicator	Who measures	Baseline figure	Baseline year	Notes/source
SO7	conserving our built heritage, including designated conservation areas, and taking a pro-active role in its enhancement;	Protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment	Number of buildings in Clackmannanshire on the Buildings at Risk Register	Sustainability Team	16	Oct 2013	CAR SCC 121
			Number of successful regeneration projects resulting in buildings being removed from the Buildings at Risk Register	Development Quality/Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	
			Number of planning applications, affecting historic environment assets, which have been approved where significant effects were predicted	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO1	continuing the planned regeneration of our town centres	Regenerate Clackmannanshire's town centres	Number of town centre regeneration actions (as identified in the public realm strategies) completed	Facilities Management			
			Number of town centre regeneration actions in progress	Facilities Management			
SO5	designing new neighbourhoods to maximise personal safety and reduce the opportunity for crime;	Our communities are safer	Number of developments built in accordance with PAN 77 or <i>Secured by Design</i>	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO7	designing places which have a strong sense of local identity, are people-centred, safe, and promote mixed uses and sustainable lifestyles;	Our communities are more cohesive and inclusive	Number of developments designed in accordance with <i>Designing Streets</i> , PAN 77 and Architecture and Place Policy Statement	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO5	To work with partners to achieve social regeneration, revitalise those parts of the county which continue to be affected by deprivation and lack of opportunities, enable residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and address health inequalities	Improve health and reduce health inequalities	Total number of path users in key locations	Sustainability Team	92,565	2012	CAR SCC 122
			Number of residents surveyed who agree that Clackmannanshire has good cycle networks	Clacks 1000	78%	2014	In 2014 Clacks 1000; not sure if it will be in 2015
			Number of residents surveyed who agree that Clackmannanshire has good walking networks	Clacks 1000	89%	2014	In 2014 Clacks 1000; not sure if it will be in 2015
SO6	strengthening habitat networks within Clackmannanshire and linking to neighbouring areas;	Encourage promotion and connectivity of the Central Scotland Green Network within and linking beyond Clackmannanshire	Proportion of natural land under positive conservation management (cf CSGN baseline)	SNH?			
SO6	Furthering the conservation of Clackmannanshire's biodiversity	Further the conservation of biodiversity	Percentage of the year's Biodiversity Action Plan actions completed	Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	
SO6	particularly through the protection and enhancement of designated sites	Avoid adverse effects on the integrity of the Firth of Forth SPA and Ramsar site	Condition of qualifying features	SNH			Info from SNH website
SO6	and priority habitats and species;	Maintain and enhance the populations of European Protected Species, including protection of their resting places	Number of planning applications consented that are likely to adversely impact European Protected Species	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Number of planning applications refused that would be likely to adversely impact European Protected Species	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Percentage of planning applications likely to adversely impact European Protected Species that are consented	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO6	Particularly through the protection and enhancement of designated sites	Protect and enhance SSSIs	Condition of qualifying features	SNH			Info from SNH website
			Number of planning applications consented that are on or adjacent to SSSIs	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	

	Strategic objective/sub-objective	SEA objective	Indicator	Who measures	Baseline figure	Baseline year	Notes/source
			Number of planning applications refused that are on or adjacent to SSSIs	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Percentage of planning applications on or adjacent to SSSIs that are consented	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO6	and priority habitats and species;	Protect and enhance priority species and habitats in Clackmannanshire	Percentage of the year's Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and species actions completed	Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	
SO6	strengthening habitat networks within Clackmannanshire and linking to neighbouring areas;	Increase habitat connectivity and ecosystem function to assist local biodiversity in response to climate change	Extent of priority habitats within a network across the Council area	SNH			
SO6	Furthering the conservation of Clackmannanshire's biodiversity	Reduce the impact of invasive species	Extent and impact of invasive species	Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	Work being undertaken jointly with the Council and Stirling University to record invasive species. This will provide a baseline.
SO6	protecting and enhancing Clackmannanshire's distinctive landscape character;	Protect and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and ensure new development does not exceed the capacity of the landscape to accommodate it	Number of applications approved contrary to landscape policy		N/A	N/A	
		Protect and enhance areas designated for their national or local landscape importance e.g. AGLVs	Measure against special qualities and detail in citations				
		Protect and enhance geodiversity, particularly in geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Condition of notified Earth Science features in SSSIs				
SO7	encouraging appropriate remediation of contaminated land;		Area of contaminated land remediated/ redeveloped through development	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	safeguarding soil quality and quantity;	Reduce contamination and safeguard soil quantity and quality	Surface area of land sealed by development	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Surface area of prime agricultural land sealed by development or lost to mineral workings	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
			Surface area of soils lost to mineral workings	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	minimising release of greenhouse gas emissions from natural sources including protection of carbon-rich soils,	Protect carbon-rich soils from disturbance or loss	Area of carbon-rich soils developed	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	And water quality	Prevent deterioration and enhance the status of the water environment	Water status for each water body/length of water body at each status	SEPA/Sustainability Team			

	Strategic objective/sub-objective	SEA objective	Indicator	Who measures	Baseline figure	Baseline year	Notes/source
		Achieve good ecological status	Proportion of water bodies at good ecological status	SEPA/Sustainability Team			
			Proportion of water bodies at good ecological potential	SEPA/Sustainability Team			
			Reduce water pollution	SEPA data on licenses/CAR authorisations			
SO3	improved water conservation and efficiency,	Promote sustainable water use	Total domestic water usage (MI/day)	Scottish Water	8.5 8.3 8.1 8.4	2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14	CAR SCC 119
			Water use per capita (l/head/day)	Scottish Water	153 151 150 148	2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14	CAR SCC 120
SO3	reducing overall flood risk and promoting sustainable flood management techniques	Contribute to the mitigation of floods and droughts	Number of flood and drought actions in Action Programme delivered	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	managing and reducing pollution, to contribute to the improvement of our air [...] quality	Keep air pollution below Local Air Quality Management thresholds	NO ₂	Environmental Health	There is no clear trend but the annual mean NO ₂ concentration has consistently remained below the limit concentration of 40µg/m ³ during the last 5 years. The annual mean concentration of PM ₁₀ over the period 2008-2013 has ranged between 15.8-17µg/m ³ with an average of 16.4µg/m ³ , remaining below the limit concentration of 18µg/m ³ .	2013/14	2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Clackmannanshire Council
			PM ₁₀				
			Number and increases to existing Air Quality management Areas (AQMA)	Environmental Health	0	2013/14	2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Clackmannanshire Council
SO3	ensuring that new development does not result in growth in Clackmannanshire's net greenhouse gas emissions;	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Total greenhouse gas emissions for Clackmannanshire (kt CO ₂) (DECC)	Sustainability Team	588.42 593.12 663.18 679.53 559.42 664.97 634.2 672	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	DECC Local and Regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2010 CAR SCC 005

	Strategic objective/sub-objective	SEA objective	Indicator	Who measures	Baseline figure	Baseline year	Notes/source
			Per capita greenhouse gas emissions for Clackmannanshire (kt CO ₂) (DECC)	Sustainability Team	12.1 12.1 13.3 13.5 11.1 13.1 12.5 13.1	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	DECC Local and Regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2010 CAR SCC 001
			Greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (kt CO ₂) (DECC)	Sustainability Team	5.08 5.23 5.21 10.74 9.66 9.43 10.2 9	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	DECC Local and Regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2010 CAR SCC 009
SO3	delivering a step change towards improved energy [...] conservation and efficiency,	Improve energy conservation and efficiency throughout Clackmannanshire	Number of developments built in accordance with SG7 'Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Development'.	Development Quality	N/A	N/A	
SO3	adapting to the impacts of climate change by ensuring that new development is appropriately 'climate proofed' to remain resilient to predicted future climatic conditions, and to protect existing development from the adverse effects of climate change;	Improve Clackmannanshire's resilience to climate change	To be contained within the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	Sustainability Team	N/A	N/A	
SO3	reducing overall flood risk and promoting sustainable flood management techniques;	Reduce overall flood risk in a sustainable way	Number of properties at risk of flooding	New approach to measurement being developed by SG and SEPA	N/A	N/A	
SO8	To facilitate improved movement and accessibility between homes, jobs and schools and reduce reliance on private cars by:	Reduce the environmental impact of travel	NO ₂ PM ₁₀	Environmental Health	20.4 µg/m ³ 15.8 µg/m ³	2008 2008	Local Transport Strategy 2010-2014
SO3	minimising our waste	Minimise waste generation	Total waste (tonnes)	Waste Management	2011/12 2012/13 2013/14	6652 5631 7830	ENV WMA 01e
SO3	and maximising opportunities for recycling, composting	Maximise recycling and composting	Percentage of household waste recycled/composted	Waste Management	2013 2014	59.9% 60.8%	ENV WMA 010