Angus Sustainable Energy & Climate Action Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment

PREPARED FOR:

Angus Council

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Contents

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Environmental Report

1.1 Angus Council has carried out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as part of the preparation of the Angus Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP). A SEA is a systematic method for considering the likely environmental effect of Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS). A SEA aims to:

- Integrate environmental factors into PPS preparation and decision making;
- Improve PPS and enhance environmental protection;
- Increase public participation in decision making; and
- Facilitate openness and transparency in decision making.

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

Screening: Determining whether a PPS is likely to have significant environmental effects and whether a SEA is required.

Scoping: Deciding on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report, and the consultation period for the report. This is done in consultation with the Consultation Authorities including NatureScot (previously Scottish Natural Heritage), Historic Scotland and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

Environmental Report: Publishing an Environmental Report on the PPS and its environmental effects, and consulting on that report.

Adoption: Providing information on: the adopted PPS, how consultation comments have been taken into account, and the methods for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the PPS.

Monitoring: Monitoring significant environmental effects in such a manner as to also enable the Responsible Authority to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and undertake appropriate remedial action.

1.2 The purpose of this Environmental Report is to:

- Provide information on the Angus SECAP;
- Identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of the Angus SECAP and its reasonable alternatives;
- Provide an early and effective opportunity for the Consultation Authorities and the public to offer views on any aspect of this Environmental Report.

SEA Activity to Date

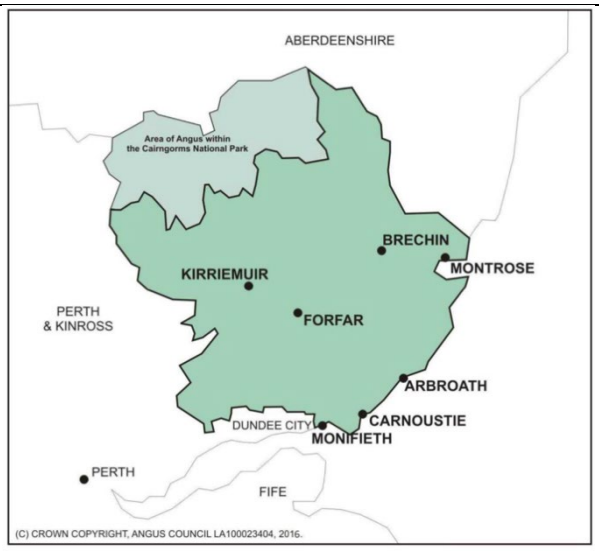
1.3 An initial SEA Screening Report was submitted to the SEA Gateway on the 20th October 2020 and comments from the Consultation Authorities were received on the 9th November 2020. A full Scoping Report was then submitted to the SEA Gateway on the 27th July 2021 and comments from the Consultation Authorities were received on the 31st August 2021 These comments have been taken into account in the preparation of this Environmental Report and have been taken into account and influenced the preparation of the SECAP. Appendix I details Angus Council's response to the Consultation Authorities comments.

1.4 It should be noted that the majority of the SEA activity has been conducted during the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, the long-term environmental impact of this unprecedented global pandemic is unknown. Therefore, the SECAP should be aligned with Angus Council's latest COVID-19 Response, Recovery and Renew plans.

2. Key Facts

2.1 The following table summarises the key facts relating to the SECAP.

Responsible Authority	Angus Council
Title of Plan, Programme or Strategy (PPS)	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP)
What Prompted the PPS	Angus Council chose to develop the SECAP in response to the Scottish Government's declared climate emergency. Developing a SECAP was proposed in Angus Council's 2019 Summary Report in accordance with the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) Scotland Order 2015. This was agreed and approved by Angus Council on 17th October 2019.
Subject	Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change
Period Covered by the PPS	2020- 2030
Frequency of Updates	The SECAP will be a flexible document which should be reviewed regularly. A full review of the actions will take place every two years and annual progress will be reported as part of the Public Bodies Duties report requirements.
Area Covered by the PPS	The SECAP will cover, and include actions, across the local authority area. The area of Angus which resides within Cairngorms National Park is excluded. This falls under the jurisdiction of the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA). However, the CNPA is included as a partner in the SECAP.

	
Purpose of the PPS	The purpose of the SECAP is to support Angus in its commitment to sustainable development, environmental management and the transition to a low carbon economy. It will provide a roadmap demonstrating how Angus can meet its climate commitments. The SECAP will concentrate on measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as adaptation actions in response to the impacts of climate change. The SECAP will cover 6 sectors including Transport, Buildings, Energy, Waste, Agriculture & Food, Land Use & Forestry with additional actions related to Governance & Process.
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3. Context of the SECAP

Background to the SECAP

3.1 Angus is committed to sustainable development, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving climate resilience. The Angus SECAP will supersede, and expand upon, the previous Angus Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2012-2016) and align with relevant international, national, regional and local legislation and policies.

3.2 The Council has a dedicated Climate Change Member Officer Group which comprises of elected members and senior staff. The group steer and monitor the delivery of work plans from three working groups focusing on Carbon Emissions, Adaptation and Sustainability. The SECAP has been developed so as to closely align with the work of these action groups to ensure a holistic and integrated approach.

Objectives of the SECAP

3.3 The aim of the SECAP is to provide strategic direction to Angus Council to help meet its climate commitments. The SECAP includes a strategic vision and objectives, an assessment of the current baseline (using a Baseline Emissions Inventory and a Risk and Vulnerabilities Assessment), governance arrangements, specific actions across a range of sectors as well as progress monitoring and reporting structures. The SECAP also includes a set of core principles informing how the SECAP, and the actions contained within it, should be delivered.

3.4 The SECAP is arranged according to six key sectors: Transport, Buildings, Energy, Waste, Agriculture & Food and Land Use & Forestry with additional actions related to Governance & Process. Each sector incudes a set of actions which together form a single integrated plan, designed to maximise positive interactions and synergies and minimise any negative interactions. The actions contained in each sector reflect the priorities of the SECAP to maximise emissions reductions and help Angus adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Sector	Objectives
Buildings	- Support sustainable development in the region. - Improve the energy efficiency of the existing building stock. - Support the adaptation of Angus' built environment to ensure it is resilient to the impacts of climate change.
Energy	- Grow renewable energy generation from other sources in the region. - Promote the uptake and use of cleaner and/ or alternative fuels. - Ensure affordable access to energy and support sustainable energy projects. - Improve the energy efficiency of public infrastructure.
Transport	- Increase the proportion of journeys in Angus made via active modes. - Increase the use of zero emission vehicles in Angus. - Reduce the carbon impact of freight and logistics in Angus. - Increase Angus' resilience to the impacts of climate change.
Land Use & Forestry	- Provide access to good quality open space and natural environments to aid the wellbeing of citizens and visitors. - Increase Angus' resilience to flooding. - Promote the development of sustainable neighbourhoods and communities. - Enhance Angus' natural biodiversity.
Agriculture & Food	- Support clean growth and innovation in the agricultural sector. - Promote the use of sustainable, local produce. - Increase the provision of food growing facilities in Angus.
Waste	- Make it as easy as possible for households and businesses to recycle waste. - Reduce food waste in Angus. - Reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through repair and reuse initiatives.
Governance & Process	- Ensure sustainability is a key priority in the council. - Support sustainable procurement practices. - Develop consistent approaches to measuring progress against climate goals across the region. - Increase citizens' awareness of sustainability and the impacts of climate change.

Table 1. SECAP objectives per sector.

Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS)

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

3.6 Table 2. summarises how the SECAP affects, and is affected by, other relevant PPS and environmental protection objectives. A more detailed description of each relevant PPS and its implications for the SECAP can be found in Appendix II.

3.7 Figure 1. Illustrates the position of the SECAP in the plan hierarchy.

	Name of Plan, Programme or Strategy
International Level	
Sustainability, Climate Change and Energy	
1.	EU 2030 Climate and Energy Framework
2.	The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
3.	National Emissions Ceilings Directive 2016/2284/EU
4.	Directive 2009/28/EC
5.	Energy Efficiency Directive 2018/2002 (amending directive to 2012/27/EU)
Nature Conservation	
6.	Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
7.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC.
8.	EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030
Water	
9.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
10.	Nitrates Directive 91/43/EC
Waste	
11.	Directive 99/31/EC (waste management of landfills)
12.	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC

National Level	
Planning Policy	
13.	National Planning Framework (Scotland) and Scottish Planning Policy 2014
14.	Scotland's Land Use Strategy (2016)
Cross- Sectoral	
15.	Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003
16.	Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
17.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)
Sustainable Transport	
18.	National Transport Strategy (2020)
19.	A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030 (2014)
20.	Let's Get Scotland Walking A National Walking Strategy for Scotland (2016)
Air and Climate Change	
21.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2019
22.	Climate Change Plan: The third Report on Proposals and Policies (2018) currently being updated to reflect the Climate Change Act (Scotland) 2019
23.	Scottish Energy Strategy: The future of energy in Scotland (2017)
24.	Energy Efficient Scotland Programme (2018)
25.	Scottish Government Heat Policy Statement (2015)
26.	Cleaner Air for Scotland Strategy (2015)
27.	Climate Ready Scotland: Second Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2019-2024
Nature Conservation	
28.	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 Wildlife and Countryside act 1981
29.	Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy- it's in your hands (2004)
30.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulation and Subsequent Amendments (Scotland) Regulations 2007
31.	Scottish Forestry strategy (2019-2029)
32.	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland (2009)
Water	

33.	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005
34.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
35.	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
36.	Scotland's River Basin Management Plan (2015)
37.	Marine (Scotland) Act (2010)
Waste	
38.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)
39.	Scottish Government Charter for Household Recycling (2016)
40.	Making Things Last: A Circular Economy Strategy for Scotland (2016)
Marine and Coastal	
41.	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010
42.	Scotland's National Marine Plan (2015)
Regional Level	
43.	TAYPlan Strategic Development Plan (2016)
44.	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) Local Flood Risk Management Plan
45.	Tay Cities Regional Economic strategy (2017)
46.	TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy refresh (2015-2036)
47.	Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2016-26)
Local Level	
48.	Angus Council Plan (2019-2024)
49.	Angus Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (2017-2030)
50.	Angus Local Development Plan (ALDP) 2016. Currently under review will be updated in 2021
51.	ALDP Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Development Supplementary Guidance
52.	Angus Community Plan (2017-2030)
53.	Angus Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2016)
54.	An Active Travel Plan for Angus (2016) Currently being updated
55.	Angus Local Climate Impact Profile 2nd edition
56.	Mercury Programme

Table 2. Relevant plans, programmes and strategies and environmental protection objectives of SECAP.

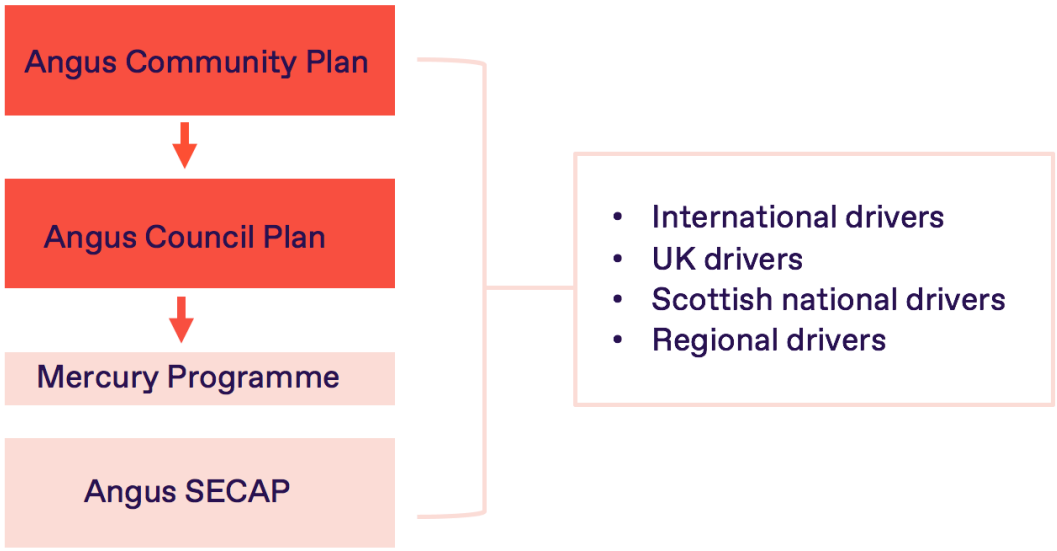

Figure 1. SECAP placing within plans hierarchy.

4. State of the Environment

Environmental Baseline Data

4.1 The collation of baseline environmental data is an important part of the SEA process as it provides key information on the environment, highlights existing environmental issues, and can be used to predict the future impacts that the implementation of the SECAP may have on the environment. It also directly informs the development of the SEA objectives which the SECAP will be assessed against.

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

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	To conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance the diversity of species and habitats.	A range of sites in Angus have been recognised for their wildlife and geological interest. These include: International Natural Heritage Designations: • 4 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's): Barry Links; Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary (part); River South Esk; River Tay. • 5 Special Protection Areas (SPA's): Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary; Loch of Kinnordy; Loch of Lintrathen; Montrose Basin& Cairngorms Massif (part). • 4 Ramsar Sites: Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary; Loch of Kinnordy; Loch of Lintrathen; Montrose Basin. • 3 Marine Protection Areas (MPA's): Outer Firth of Forth & Tay Bank Complex; Outer Firth of Forth & St Andrews Bay Complex; Firth of Forth Banks Complex National and Local Natural Heritage Designations: • 36 Sites of Special Scientific Interest • 1 Local Nature Reserve • 14 Gardens and Designed Landscapes • 16 Geological Review Sites (may also be designated SSSI)	• Impact of individual and cumulative development pressure on biodiversity • Impact of development on habitats and species, including international, national and local designated sites and European Protected Species. • Potential loss of wildlife corridors and species. • Existence of non-native invasive species.	Native Woodland Survey of Scotland 2013 Revised edition.

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
		The combined area of the above designated sites is around 4,100ha. • In 2017 75.3% of natural features on designated sites are classified as in favourable condition • 62,000ha of productive woodland in Angus. This equates to 70% of total woodland cover in Angus. • Native woodland in Angus is 5,022ha, which is 21.7% of the total woodland area or 2.3% of the total land area of Angus (2013). • 681ha of woodland now present is on ancient woodland sites, of which 61% is native woodland (2013).		
Population & Human Health	To improve the health and wellbeing of communities in Angus and reduce inequalities.	• 116,040 people (National Records of Scotland mid-year estimate June 2018) • Population density of 53people/sq.km is markedly lower than the average across Scotland of 69 people/sq km (mid-year 2016). • 23.5% of the population over 65 –this is significantly higher than the national figure of 19% (National Records of Scotland mid-year estimates 2018). This is projected to rise to 36.9% by 2026.	• Aging population. • Fuel poverty is 43% and above the Scottish average of 34%. (Angus Local Outcome improvement plan) • Impact on human health if air	National Records of Scotland Angus Citizen Survey 2017

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
		• Life expectancy for both males and females is slightly above the Scottish average (2016-2018) • 97% of residents who responded to the Angus Citizens Survey in 2015 said they were either very or fairly satisfied with the quality of life in Angus. This level was maintained in 2017. • Angus towns and villages are characterised by a range of open spaces, including coastal links, public parks, play areas, playing fields and sports pitches, allotments, footpath networks and general amenity areas • 3 Country Parks at Forfar Loch, Crombie and Monikie covering a total of 269 ha (including 111ha of water)	quality were to deteriorate. • Accessibility, quality and distribution of open space, play areas, sports pitches and playing fields, footpath networks and general amenity areas. • Potential nuisance caused by noise and light pollution due to development.	
Soil	To ensure that soil protection is taken into account with regard climate	• 10% of Scotland's prime agricultural land is located in Angus and 40% of Scotland's class 1 Agricultural land is located in Angus (Angus Local development plan 2014-2024 main issues report 6).	• Contamination or loss of soil from previous, current and future developments.	Angus Local development plan 2014-2024 main issues report 6

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
	change and energy activities and as far as possible prevent the contamination of land. Reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land. SECAP activities should avoid disturbing peat or carbon rich soil.	• In 2018 there was 281ha of derelict and urban vacant land in Angus which accounted for around 3% of the area of Angus.	• Potential loss of prime agricultural land. • Pockets of vacant and derelict land. • Impact of erosion and run off from developed hard surfaces and compacted land.	Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2018
Water	To protect and enhance the status of the water environment and	• 45% of the rivers in Angus are classified as being of a good to high standard, 29.6% classified as being of moderate standard and 25.4% as a poor to bad standard. The majority of this latter group lie in lowland Angus where the predominant land use activity is arable farming and the majority of the area's population is concentrated.	• Impact of development on quality of watercourses and waterbodies.	SEPA Water Classification Hub

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
	to avoid and reduce flood risk.	• 50.0% of lochs in Angus are classified as having a poor to bad condition. • 100% of transitional waters classified as good. • In Angus the poor status ground water is concentrated in the lowlands (SEPA 2018) where agriculture is the predominant land use and the majority of the population is located. • Key pressures adversely affecting the ecological status of groundwater are: - abstraction for arable farming purposes - diffuse pollution from farming and sewage - disposal sources - point source pollution from sewage disposal.	• Drainage capacity and network constraints affect some parts of the Angus towns with parts of the rural area without access to either public drainage or public water supply. Potential pollution issues from increased use of private drainage solutions. • Threat of flooding from rising coastal and fluvial water levels. • Varying ecological status of different water courses.	

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
Air	Keep air pollution below Local Air Quality Management thresholds and enhance air quality.	• Air quality monitoring data available for 2018 confirm that air quality across the administrative area of Angus remains good. • Previous reviews and assessments have concluded that concentrations of carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead, sulphur dioxide, PM10 and NO2 are compliant with the relevant objectives, and no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been declared. • No new significant sources of pollutant emissions have been identified within the Angus Council area. (2019 Angus Air Quality Annual Progress report)	• Current air quality is good with no declared Air Quality Management Areas and no Air Quality Standards exceeded. • Individual renewable energy technologies co uld have negative impacts on air quality.	Angus Air Quality Annual Progress report (2019)
Climatic Factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure resilience to a changing climate.	• Angus Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2017: - Total emissions 679.9 kt. C02. - Industry and Commercial 32.2% - Domestic 29.8% - Transport 38%	• Increased energy consumption of new developments. • Increased threat from fluvial, pluvial and coastal flooding.	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2017

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
		• The number of approved/operational renewable energy schemes within Angus is increasing. The number of renewable electricity installations at the end of 2018 in Angus: - Photovoltaics: 2024 - Onshore wind: 88 - Hydro: 15 - Anaerobic Digestion: 3 - Sewage gas: 1 - Landfill gas: 3 - Plant Biomass: 7 • Around 11,120 hectares or 5.1% of land in Angus lies within 1:200 year flood zones and was considered to be at risk from fluvial (10,340 hectares (4.7% of land)) and coastal (780 hectares (0.4% of land)) flooding. • The latest data I can find is from 2011. Angus Council State of the environment report. Fluvial flooding 103.5km2 (4.7% of area) and coastal flooding 7.8km2 (0.4% of area). Angus re-used this data in 2015.	• Continued reliance on cars and associated emissions. • Effect on greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and global warming.	Regional Renewable Statistics. Gov.UK State of the Environment Report for Angus 2011
Material Assets	To develop and promote a more	Distinctive local vernacular architecture	• Constraints on infrastructure	Angus Council website

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
	efficient and sustainable use of material assets	• 7 recycling centres and 23 recycling points distributed across Angus (Angus Council website 2020) • Majority of waste material generated in the area was sent to destinations within Angus • 71,821tonnes of MSW (2016): - 30.0% of MSW disposed of to landfill (2016) - 51.0% of MSW recycled and composted (2016) • 19.0% of MSW disposed through DERL (Waste to Energy Plant)	delivery, including economic constraints. • Use of scarce natural resources including minerals and the loss of prime quality agricultural land. • Current land uses have the potential to be affected by changes to policy on renewable energy. • Impact of climate change, on infrastructure, such as increased flooding.	Angus Local Development Plan SEA Scoping Report 2017
Cultural Heritage	Ensure the maintenance or	Angus has a rich historic built environment of national, regional and local importance including:	• Impact of increased pressure for	Angus Local Development

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
	(where possible) enhancement of cultural heritage and avoid damage to designated sites and their setting.	• 392 Scheduled Ancient Monuments* • 2,151 Listed Buildings • 19 Conservation Areas • 14 Gardens & Designed Landscapes * A single monument can appear in more than one category and there is therefore an element of double counting.	development on sites of cultural, historical and archaeological importance, such as battlefields and historic landscapes, listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and areas of archaeological interest. • Development on land adjacent to protected sites can have an impact on the sites setting.	Plan SEA Scoping Report 2017

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
Landscape	Ensure the character, diversity and special quality of the Angus landscape is protected.	• None of the Angus Local Development Plan area is covered by National Scenic Areas. The Deeside and Lochnagar NSA which covers part of Angus lies wholly within the Cairngorms National Park boundary - Land Use/Land Cover (1988): - Agriculture (33%) - Forestry/Woodland (16%) - Scrub/Heath/Moor (45%) - Water Bodies and Bog (3%) - Urban Industrial/Commercial (2%) - Predominately residential areas (<1%) • Key Landscape Character Areas in Angus*: - Highland Summits and Plateaux - Highland Glens - Mid Highland Glens - Highland Foothills - Broad Valley Lowland - Low Moorland Hills	• Current development forces and pressures including: - Changes in agricultural practices - Forestry and woodlands development pressures in and around settlements a nd the Angus countryside. - Development in the countryside - Windfarms, solar far ms and run of river hydro. - Mineral extraction - Tourism.	Angus Local Development Plan SEA Scoping Report 2017

SEA Topic	SEA Objective	Key Baseline Information	Environmental Problems/ Issues	Data Sources
		- Dipslope Farmland - Igneous Hills - Lowland Basin - Coast with Sand & Cliffs * Source: Tayside Landscape Character Assessment, SNH (2001) • Current forces and pressures leading to change in the landscape are: - Change in agricultural practices - Forestry and woodlands development pressures in and around settlements - Development in the countryside - Windfarms - Mineral extraction - Tourism - Climate change Development pressures concentrated in and around the main settlements along the Coastal Strip and Strathmore Valley.	- Climate change, including adaption measures such as flood defences.	

Table 3. Environmental characteristics and issues.

Evolution of the Environment in the Absence of the SECAP

4.3 The SEA process requires that the likely impact on the environment, if the SECAP was not implemented, is assessed. It is considered that in the absence of the SECAP, any actions to reduce carbon emissions in Angus may be disjointed and may not lead to the integrated and coordinated action which is vital to drive down carbon emissions across Angus.

4.4 Existing strategies have environmental protection policies within them which would ensure that the current environmental issues and problems are not exacerbated. However, without the SECAP, there would be little or no co-ordinated action to reduce carbon emissions and help Angus to adapt to the potential impacts of climate change. This could lead to a loss of direction and enthusiasm to make the necessary changes to address climate change. Potential changes to the environmental baseline without the SECAP are listed below in Table 4.

SEA Topic	Possible Changes Without SECAP
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	The SECAP, once agreed and adopted, will increase awareness of the role biodiversity in helping Angus adapt to climate change and improve the way in which biodiversity is viewed amongst the key stakeholders and the public. Without impetus for co-ordinated action via the SECAP, opportunities may be lost to promote and demonstrate better practice in biodiversity and Green Networks as important contributors to local climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Population & Human Health	Actions within the SECAP have the potential to improve human health in a variety of different ways. These include: • improving air quality; • the collection, handling and treatment of waste; • developing Green Networks; • promoting and facilitating active travel; and • improvements in the quality of residential, business and cultural environments. Without the SECAP there is likely to be a potential negative impact on the population with regards to green space and employment, as, without the SECAP

	there would not be the same impetus to enhance and expand green spaces and foster new 'green' employment opportunities. Without the SECAP's impetus to reduce emissions, there could be a negative impact on human health through reduced air quality. There could also be impacts on human health as a result of climate change, including increased flooding and extreme weather events. Without the SECAP there would be little or no co-ordinated action for environmental improvements related to emissions reduction which may reduce the opportunities to make behavioural and sustainable changes to current practices.
Soil	Without the SECAP the effect is likely to be neutral as developments will continue to be built under existing policies and regulations which control the release of substances during construction, remediation of contaminated land and the production and disposal of waste.
Water	Without the SECAP in place the increasing effects of climate change could result in less awareness and community resilience to more frequent extreme weather events and higher incidences of flooding.
Air	Without the SECAP there would be a neutral impact on air and climatic factors. The Cleaner Air for Scotland Strategy draws together Scottish Government policies which impact upon air quality into a single framework and sets out a series of actions for delivering further improvements to air quality. Without the SECAP the release of particulate matter through construction and traffic will be monitored/controlled through other strategies that are developed in isolation. However, this is considered to be a disjointed approach and would not allow for the effective co-ordination of climate change and air quality policies to deliver co-benefits.
Climatic Factors	Without the SECAP there would be a negative impact on climatic factors. Existing climate action within Angus is fragmented and an opportunity would be lost to ensure synergies between interventions and scale up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction targets.
Material Assets	Without the SECAP there would be a neutral impact on material assets. There is existing work happening throughout Angus with regards to sustainable transport, waste management and provision of safe pedestrian links and core paths. Adequate employment land and community facilities are already designated through the Angus Local Development Plan.

Cultural Heritage	Without the SECAP there would be limited impact on the conservation and enhancement of historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites.
Landscape	Without the SECAP the effect is likely to be neutral as developments, and other changes to the landscape, will continue to be made under existing policies and regulations which control where development can take place.

Table 4. Potential changes to the Environmental Baseline without the SECAP.

5. Assessment

Assessment Methodology

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

- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;
- Population and Human Health;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic Factors;
- Material Assets;
- Cultural Heritage; and
- Landscape.

Additionally, the following impacts will also be considered:

- Short, Medium- and Long-Term Effects;
- Permanent and Temporary Effects; and
- Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects.

5.2 In order to determine the environmental impact of the SECAP, it will be assessed against the SEA Objectives which reflect the broad visions for the area, as expressed by the Angus Community and Council Plans and objectives from other relevant plans, programmes and strategies, as well as environmental issues and problems identified from the environmental baseline.. To assist in determining the environmental impacts of the SECAP, assessment questions have also been devised. Each assessment will provide an overall score a described in Table 5 below. Additional commentary will provide a textual description for the reason on the impact selection.

Symbol	Assessment
++	Significant positive effect
+	Moderate positive effect
--	Significant negative effect
-	Moderate negative effect
0	No effect
?	Unknown or indeterminate effect

Table 5. Assessment scoring.

5.3 It should be noted that the SECAP is a high-level, multi-organisational strategy and therefore does not go into detail on every individual project that is intended to be delivered. Individual projects will be subject to their own individual environmental assessments, where necessary. Therefore, the assessment included in this Environmental Report have been carried out at a strategic level.

Assessment Results – SECAP Alternatives

5.4 In developing the SECAP, we have considered and assessed the environmental impacts of three alternative approaches described in Tables 6-8 below. The preferred option, Option Three, is chosen as it offers the most positive effects on the environment, producing a coherent, long term vision and principles that will help guide sustainable development in the region. It will increase the impetus to

reduce carbon emissions and improve the resilience of the region and help to avoid an ad-hoc approach to projects.

OPTION ONE: Do Nothing

In the 'do nothing' approach, the opportunity for collaboration and transparency around actions from partner organisations, as well as accountability and measurement of progress is not conducted in a systematic manner. Carbon emissions and climate adaptation actions would not be strategically managed, and potential benefits would be lost.

SEA Theme	SEA Objective	Assessment Question (does the SECAP option…)	Score	Commentary (including short/ medium/ long term reversibility/ irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/ temporary duration)
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	To conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance the diversity of species and habitats.	• Protect the diversity of species and habitats? • Impact on any international, national or locally designated sites? • Avoid habitat fragmentation and increase green network connectivity? • Benefit natural heritage in the built environment and open countryside (e.g. improve biodiversity/ blue/green infrastructure)? • Impact on areas of existing native trees, woodlands and hedges? • Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats? • Promote restoration opportunities for peatlands? • Promote restoration opportunities for woodlands?	-	There would be a moderate, long term, negative impact on biodiversity through the impacts of climate change. This would impact greenspace, designated sites, protected habitats and species. Without impetus for co-ordinated action via the SECAP, opportunities to promote biodiversity and habitats as important contributors to local climate change mitigation and adaptation may be lost.

Population & Human Health	To improve the health and wellbeing of communities in Angus and reduce inequalities.	• Support identified population needs? • Exacerbate or improve air, water or noise pollution in communities? • Contribute towards the improvement of the environment of communities? • Improve and make provision of open space? • Impact on waste?	-	This option is unlikely to have a negative effect on the population and there would be a neutral effect on the provision of open space. There are possible short to medium term negative effects on human health, as without the SECAP the impetus to reduce emissions and improve resilience to climate change, the impacts of extreme weather events, flooding and air quality may affect the most vulnerable in Angus.
Soil	To ensure that soil protection is taken into account with regard climate change and energy activities and as far as possible prevent the contamination of land. Reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land. SECAP activities should	• Encourage the reduction of soil contamination? • Protect soil quality and quantity? • Impact on vacant and derelict land? • Impact an area of peat or carbon rich soil?	o	This option would have a neutral impact on soil. Without the SECAP, development will continue within Angus under existing policies and regulations which control the release of substances during construction, remediation of contaminated land and the production and disposal of waste

	avoid disturbing peat or carbon rich soil.			
Water	To protect and enhance the status of the water environment and to avoid and reduce flood risk.	• Impact on water quality? If so, is it likely to be positive, negative, direct or indirect impacts or a combination? • Ensure sustainable use of water resources? • Increase the area at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Create opportunities to promote flood management? • Directly or indirectly result in positive or negative changes of water bodies? • risk exacerbating areas designated as being at risk of future flooding as a result of climate change?	-	This option is likely to have a negative effect on water. Despite the existing plans and policies around water and flood risk, without the SECAP in place, the increasing effects of climate change could result in less awareness and community resilience to more frequent extreme weather events or higher incidences of flooding. Developments if processed on an ad-hoc basis could have greater medium term negative impacts on watercourses and the coastline.
Air	Keep air pollution below Local Air Quality Management thresholds and enhance air quality.	• Impact on or be affect air quality leading to the creation of an air quality management area? • Result in the temporary release of particulate matter in constructing new development? • Increase vehicle traffic, negatively impacting on air quality? • Encourage and promote mobility and active travel?	-	This option is likely to have a moderately negative, short- to- medium term impact on air. There is an existing national Clean Air Strategy and Regional Transport Strategy which, without the SECAP, will continue to positively influence air quality. However, without the SECAP there will significantly less focus on low carbon transport.

		• seek to locate development to limit transport requirements?		
Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure resilience to a changing climate.	• Reduce GHG emissions? • Promote low carbon and local energy opportunities? • Promote low carbon transport? • Maximise sequestration opportunities? • Contribute to energy and resource efficiency within new and existing buildings? • Support home working, broadband roll-out etc.? • Consider future climate change projections (including changes to sea level and areas at risk from flooding)?	-	This option is likely to have a medium to long term, negative impact on climatic factors. Existing climate action is taking place across organisations in Angus. However, this is fragmented, and the opportunity would be lost to ensure synergies between interventions and scale up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction target.
Material assets	To develop and promote a more efficient and sustainable use of material assets	• Allow for sustainable use of resources including waste and energy? • Contribute to national and local recycling targets? • Reduce waste arisings? • Sustainable use of resources? Contribute to the circular economy? • Deliver sustainable & accessible infrastructure?	o	This option would have a neutral impact on material assets. There is existing work happening across Angus with regards to sustainable transport, waste management and provision of safe pedestrian links and core paths. Adequate employment land and community facilities are already designated through the Local Development Plan.

Cultural heritage	Ensure the maintenance or (where possible) enhancement of cultural heritage and avoid damage to designated sites and their setting.	• Affect any Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled monuments, Archaeological sites, Garden and Designed landscapes, and/or their settings? • Result in the opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment?	o/-	This option is likely to have both a neutral and moderately negative impact on cultural heritage. The business as usual scenario is unlikely to have any impact on the conservation and enhancement of historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites. However, without the adaptation actions in the SECAP, some designated sites and their settings could be affected by the impacts of climate change including flooding etc.
Landscape	Ensure the character, diversity and special quality of the Angus landscape is protected.	• protect and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape?	o	This option would have a neutral impact on the environment. Existing plans and policies including the Angus Local Development Plan already seek to protect and enhance the distinctive character of the environment.

Table 6. Option One: Do Nothing assessment of affects.

OPTION TWO: Do Minimum				
In the 'do minimum' approach, the Council would produce a limited plan covering only a selection of its main activities. These would be delivered, and results monitored, However, the scale of carbon reductions and climate adaptation measures would be insufficient. There would be a minimum management of environmental impacts and potential benefits would be lost.				
SEA Theme	SEA Objective	Assessment Question (does the SECAP option…)	Score	Commentary (including short/ medium/ long term reversibility/ irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/ temporary duration)

Biodiversity, flora and fauna	To conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance the diversity of species and habitats.	• Protect the diversity of species and habitats? • Impact on any international, national or locally designated sites? • Avoid habitat fragmentation and increase green network connectivity? • Benefit natural heritage in the built environment and open countryside (e.g. improve biodiversity/ blue/green infrastructure)? • Impact on areas of existing native trees, woodlands and hedges? • Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats? • Promote restoration opportunities for peatlands? • Promote restoration opportunities for woodlands?	+/-	There is the potential for individual stakeholders' strategies and management plans to have a positive impact on carbon emissions, greenspace, designated sites, habitats and species. However, individual organisations may implement projects that have the potential to negatively affect biodiversity and habitats. This option does not consider the area-wide cumulative positive impacts and synergies that the SECAP would provide.
Population & Human Health	To improve the health and wellbeing of communities in Angus and reduce inequalities.	• Support identified population needs? • Exacerbate or improve air, water or noise pollution in communities? • Contribute towards the improvement of the environment of communities? • Improve and make provision of open space? • Impact on waste?	+/o/-	This option is unlikely to have a moderately positive effect on population and there would be a neutral effect on the provision of open space. There could be a possible negative effect on human health as, without SECAP, impetus to reduce emissions and improve resilience to climate change, the impacts of extreme weather events, flooding and air quality may affect those most vulnerable in Angus.

Soil	To ensure that soil protection is taken into account with regard climate change and energy activities and as far as possible prevent the contamination of land. Reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land. SECAP activities should avoid disturbing peat or carbon rich soil.	• Encourage the reduction of soil contamination? • Protect soil quality and quantity? • Impact on vacant and derelict land? • Impact an area of peat or carbon rich soil?	o	This option would have a neutral impact on soil. Without the SECAP, development will continue within Angus under existing policies and regulations which control the release of substances during construction, remediation of contaminated land and the production and disposal of waste
Water	To protect and enhance the status of the water environment and to avoid and reduce flood risk.	• Impact on water quality? If so, is it likely to be positive, negative, direct or indirect impacts or a combination? • Ensure sustainable use of water resources? • Increase the area at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Create opportunities to promote flood management? • Directly or indirectly result in positive or negative changes of water bodies?	+/o/-	This option could result in a neutral or positive impact on water through individual stakeholders and projects lowering carbon emissions and adapting to climate change. However, individual organisations may implement projects that have the potential to negatively affect water. This option does not consider the area-wide cumulative positive impacts and synergies that the SECAP would provide.

		• risk exacerbating areas designated as being at risk of future flooding as a result of climate change?		
Air	Keep air pollution below Local Air Quality Management thresholds and enhance air quality.	• Impact on or be affect air quality leading to the creation of an air quality management area? • Result in the temporary release of particulate matter in constructing new development? • Increase vehicle traffic, negatively impacting on air quality? • Encourage and promote mobility and active travel? • seek to locate development to limit transport requirements?	+/o	This option is likely to have a positive or neutral impact on air whereby individual stakeholders promote projects to reduce emissions and improve air quality. However, this is considered to be a disjointed approach and would not serve as an effective co-ordinated approach to deliver co-benefits and positive synergies.
Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure resilience to a changing climate.	• Reduce GHG emissions? • Promote low carbon and local energy opportunities? • Promote low carbon transport? • Maximise sequestration opportunities? • Contribute to energy and resource efficiency within new and existing buildings? • Support home working, broadband roll-out etc.? • Consider future climate change projections (including changes to sea level and areas at risk from flooding)?	+	This option is likely to have a positive impact on climatic factors whereby individual stakeholder plans are being implemented with expected reductions in energy consumption, carbon emissions and an increase in the use of renewables. This would be a fragmented approach however and an opportunity would be lost to ensure synergies between interventions and scale up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction target.

Material assets	To develop and promote a more efficient and sustainable use of material assets	• Allow for sustainable use of resources including waste and energy? • Contribute to national and local recycling targets? • Reduce waste arisings? • Sustainable use of resources? Contribute to the circular economy? • Deliver sustainable & accessible infrastructure?	o/+	There is the potential for individual stakeholders' strategies and action plans to have a positive impact on material assets. There is a significant amount of existing work already on going to address issues such as sustainable transport, waste management and flood prevention. However, an opportunity would be lost to ensure collaboration in implementing projects.
Cultural heritage	Ensure the maintenance or (where possible) enhancement of cultural heritage and avoid damage to designated sites and their setting.	• Affect any Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled monuments, Archaeological sites, Garden and Designed landscapes, and/or their settings? • Result in the opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment?	o	This option would have both a neutral impact on cultural heritage. Reduced carbon emissions from individual organisations would be unlikely to have an effect on the conservation and enhancement of historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation sites.
Landscape	Ensure the character, diversity and special quality of the Angus landscape is protected.	• protect and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape?	o	This option may have a positive, neutral or negative impact on the environment. Ad-hoc renewable energy projects may negatively affect the character and special quality of Angus' protected landscapes whereas individual projects may help protect the landscape by minimising the impact of climate change on the landscape.

Table 7. Option Two: Do Minimum assessment of affects.

OPTION THREE: Do Optimum

Under the 'do optimum' approach, the SECAP will be developed to realise the greatest environmental benefits due to the strategic, cooperative and partnership approach to the development of the plan.

The SECAP will outline the approach Angus intends to take to meet its commitments on reducing energy use and carbon emissions. If implemented it is likely that the SECAP will have a significant positive impact on the environment.

SEA Theme	SEA Objective	Assessment Question (does the SECAP option…)	Score	Commentary (including short/ medium/ long term reversibility/ irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/ temporary duration)
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	To conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance the diversity of species and habitats.	• Protect the diversity of species and habitats? • Impact on any international, national or locally designated sites? • Avoid habitat fragmentation and increase green network connectivity? • Benefit natural heritage in the built environment and open countryside (e.g. improve biodiversity/ blue/green infrastructure)? • Impact on areas of existing native trees, woodlands and hedges? • Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats? • Promote restoration opportunities for peatlands? • Promote restoration opportunities for woodlands?	++/-	This option is likely to have a significant positive impact on biodiversity. The SECAP aims to promote biodiversity and habitats as important local contributors to climate mitigation and adaptation. Actions will provide joined- up project opportunities and offer a means of promoting best practice in designing, constructing and operating projects. Some actions (e.g. change in land use or renewable energy projects) have the potential to create negative impacts including loss or change of habitat, fragmentation or disturbance and would require early and detailed assessment as part of the planning process to substantially reduce the risk of negative impacts.

Population & Human Health	To improve the health and wellbeing of communities in Angus and reduce inequalities.	• Support identified population needs? • Exacerbate or improve air, water or noise pollution in communities? • Contribute towards the improvement of the environment of communities? • Improve and make provision of open space? • Impact on waste?	++	The SECAP aims to provide multiple benefits in adapting to climate change impacts and moving towards a sustainable low carbon economy (e.g. helping to tackle fuel poverty). Changes in how energy is generated and actions to make Angus more resilient to climate change impacts will have a significantly positive impact on the population and human health through protecting and improving buildings, infrastructure and services. Long-term improvements to human health are expected through reducing air pollution, increasing active travel and enhancing green networks. In addition, the long-term impact of the global pandemic is not known. Many of our spaces have not been utilised due to the restrictions. Increase in mental health issues, will create challenges in how we use our buildings and spaces. There has also been periods of lesser traffic, benefiting a number of environmental areas.
Soil	To ensure that soil protection is taken into account with regard climate change and energy activities and as far as possible prevent the contamination of	• Encourage the reduction of soil contamination? • Protect soil quality and quantity? • Impact on vacant and derelict land? • Impact an area of peat or carbon rich soil?	+/-	This option is likely to have a positive impact on soil and land. Through joined up working, the SECAP aims to increase impetus, awareness and see more stakeholders reaching higher environmental/sustainability standards. Climate adaptation actions may create temporary or permanent disturbance to soils. Soil degradation or restoration, soil contamination and the loss of soil may occur during development activity or changed approaches to

	land. Reduce brownfield, derelict and contaminated land. SECAP activities should avoid disturbing peat or carbon rich soil.			flood management and would require early and detailed assessment as part of the planning process.
Water	To protect and enhance the status of the water environment and to avoid and reduce flood risk.	• Impact on water quality? If so, is it likely to be positive, negative, direct or indirect impacts or a combination? • Ensure sustainable use of water resources? • Increase the area at risk from flooding, or result in increased flooding in other areas? • Create opportunities to promote flood management? • Directly or indirectly result in positive or negative changes of water bodies? • risk exacerbating areas designated as being at risk of future flooding as a result of climate change?	+/-	This option could result in positive and negative impacts on water. The SECAP aims to reduce carbon emissions and increase Angus' resilience to the impacts of climate change including extreme weather and incidents of flooding. Developments may have temporary to longer term impacts on water and groundwater quality and detailed impact assessments for any such projects would be required.
Air	Keep air pollution below Local Air Quality Management	• Impact on or be affect air quality leading to the creation of an air quality management area? • Result in the temporary release of particulate matter in constructing new developments?	++/-	This option is likely to have a significantly positive impact on air quality. The SECAP, once agreed and adopted, would provide a joined-up approach that would ensure the effective co-ordination of climate change and air quality actions to deliver co-benefits. Some actions may influence air quality, including, renewable energy (both

	thresholds and enhance air quality.	• Increase vehicle traffic, negatively impacting on air quality? • Encourage and promote mobility and active travel? • seek to locate development to limit transport requirements?		positively and potentially adversely) and the transition to low carbon fuels (reduced particulates).
Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure resilience to a changing climate.	• Reduce GHG emissions? • Promote low carbon and local energy opportunities? • Promote low carbon transport? • Maximise sequestration opportunities? • Contribute to energy and resource efficiency within new and existing buildings? • Support home working, broadband roll-out etc.? • Consider future climate change projections (including changes to sea level and areas at risk from flooding)?	++	The SECAP will have a positive cumulative impact on climatic factors whereby the opportunity to ensure synergies between interventions and scale up activity in order to achieve the required emissions reduction target is captured. The SECAP emphasises a shift to a low carbon economy and actions give rise to opportunities to both harness the benefits of, whilst also offsetting the negative effects of, climatic change. Actions are expected to achieve reductions in energy consumption, carbon emissions and increase the use of renewables within Angus. Increasing changes in weather patterns are impacting directly on our communities and the ability to respond to ongoing issues from changing weather patterns. Rising sea levels are of significant concern.
Material assets	To develop and promote a more	• Allow for sustainable use of resources including waste and energy?	++	This option is likely to have a positive impact on material assets. A joined-up approached would promote the sustainable use of

	efficient and sustainable use of material assets	• Contribute to national and local recycling targets? • Reduce waste arisings? • Sustainable use of resources? Contribute to the circular economy? • Deliver sustainable & accessible infrastructure?		resources, construction and circular economy opportunities, active travel networks, electric vehicle/hydrogen infrastructure and renewable energy/heating technologies.
Cultural heritage	Ensure the maintenance or (where possible) enhancement of cultural heritage and avoid damage to designated sites and their setting.	• Affect any Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled monuments, Archaeological sites, Garden and Designed landscapes, and/or their settings? • Result in the opportunity to enhance or improve access to the historic environment?	o/+	This option is likely to have a neutral or positive impact on cultural heritage. The SECAP includes an action to improve the resilience of historic buildings to the impacts of climate change.
Landscape	Ensure the character, diversity and special quality of the Angus landscape is protected.	• protect and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape?	-/o	Possible developments may change the landscape and character of the area and there may be impacts on important views and areas of value.

Table 8. Option Three: Do Optimum assessment of affects.

Assessment Results- SECAP Actions

5.5 As part of the development of the SECAP, numerous different stakeholders were interviewed and helped in the development of the Action Plans for each sector. The Action Plans include:

Direct Actions: Measures that will directly reduce emissions/ embed resilience;
Enabling Actions: Measures to support the delivery of direct actions; and
Delivery Actions: Measures that will help in the implementation of the SECAP.

5.6 Table 9. Below documents the assessment of the proposed actions under the 6 sectors of Transport, Buildings, Energy, Waste, Agriculture & Food, Land Use & Forestry as well as Governance & Process.

Action		SEA Objectives									Commentary including short/ medium/ long term, reversibility/ irreversibility of affects, risks, permanent/ temporary duration.
		Biodiversity, Flora Fauna.	Population and human health	Soil and land	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape	
Buildings											
B1.	DELIVER Clean growth business units at Zero Four Business Park	O	+	O/-	O	+/-	+	+/-	O	O	Positive impact through decreasing carbon emissions from commercial properties in Montrose. Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from commercial properties in the wider region through encouraging the uptake of low carbon technologies. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils and there may be a release of particulate matters during construction.
B2.	DELIVER Timmergreens low carbon housing-led regeneration scheme.	+	+	O/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	O	Positive benefit through reduced carbon emissions from housing, improved energy efficiency, enhancing green networks, facilitating active travel and tackling fuel poverty. Long term positive benefit through decreasing carbon emissions from housing in the wider region through encouraging the uptake of low carbon housing approaches. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils. Installation may have impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings.
B3.	RUN a pilot programme comparing and testing the efficacy of different retrofit technologies.	O	++	O	O	O	++	+	+/-	O	Focussed on energy efficiency improvements, with expected reductions in energy use and carbon emissions. Installation may have an impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings.

B4.	CONTINUE to deliver high quality, energy efficient homes using a 'fabric first' approach and working towards full compliance with EESSH 2 by 2032.	O	++	O	O	O	+	+	+/-	O	Focussed on energy efficiency improvements, with expected reductions in energy use and carbon emissions. Installation may have an impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings.
B5.	ENSURE continued decarbonisation of heating systems in the Angus Council property portfolio.	O	+	O	O	O	+	+	O	O	Long term impact of reducing carbon emissions and facilitating the use of renewable energy in buildings.
B6.	PURSUE funding opportunities to 'Enerphit' existing Council Properties which have a low energy performance rating.	O	+	O	O	O	+	+	O/-	O	Positive long-term benefits through improving energy efficiency in schools, improving the school/ classroom environment and reducing carbon emissions. Installation may have an impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings.
B7.	DELIVER a maintenance and repair programme for historic buildings to ensure they are resilient to the impacts of climate change.	O	O	O	O	O	++	++	+/-	O	Positive benefits through improving historic buildings to ensure they are resilient to the impacts of climate change. Installation may have an impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings.
B8.	DEPLOY drainage and flood management in new developments, as appropriate	+/-	+	+/-	+	O	+	+	+	+	Temporary disturbance to soils and habitats. Long term positive benefits from increased green networks, greater protection of buildings, communities, biodiversity and land from reduced flooding.
B9.	CONTINUE to implement the Angus Agile Programme.	O	O	O	O	O	+	++	O	O	Long term benefits through reduced carbon emissions from council owned buildings.
Energy											
E1.	CREATE a North Angus Clean Growth Area in Montrose.	O	O	O/-	O	+/-	++	+	O	+/?	Positive benefits to Angus' renewable infrastructure and reduced carbon emissions. Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from properties in the wider region through encouraging the uptake of low carbon technologies The may be possible temporary disturbances to soils and release of particulate matters during construction.
E2.	PRIORITISE the development of the Forth & Tay Offshore Wind Cluster.	?	O	O	+/-	O	++	+	O	O	Positive benefits to Angus' renewable infrastructure and reduced carbon emissions. Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon

											emissions from energy generation. Potential temporary impact on marine environment during installation.
E3.	SUPPORT the delivery of the Seagreen Wind Energy project off Montrose Port.	?	O	O	+/-	O	++	+/-	O	O/-	Positive benefits to Angus' renewable infrastructure and reduced carbon emissions. Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from energy generation. Potential temporary impact on marine environment during installation. There is a potential negative impact on landscape through the visual impact of the projects.
E4.	EXPLORE the potential for repurposing the Restenneth landfill site for renewable energy generation through either Solar PV deployment or biofuels	O	O	+	O	O	++	+	O	O	Positive long-term benefits through reduction in brownfield/ derelict/ contaminated land. Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from energy generation.
E5.	CONTINUE installing solar PVs on high energy use buildings and investigate/ pilot battery storage solutions.	O	+	O	O	?	++	++	+/-	?	Positive benefit through increased energy generated from renewable sources resulting in a reduction in carbon emissions and long-term benefits of sustainable energy generation. Installations may have an impact on traditional or culturally significant buildings.
E6.	PILOT Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) implementation with selected rural communities	O	+	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	Long term improvement to energy efficiency and an increase in the amount of energy produced from renewable sources.
E7.	ENSURE adequate provision of Solar PVs and Battery Storage systems at EV charging hubs, where appropriate.	O	+	+/-	O	+	+	++	O	O	Positive benefit to Angus with long term benefits to air quality and climatic factors. Cumulative benefit through effective co-ordination with other sustainable transport strategies. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils.
E8.	EXPLORE the potential of innovative models for investment and management of renewable energy generation infrastructure for rural communities	O	++	O	O	O	+	+	O	O	Positive benefits in tackling fuel poverty and promoting sustainable energy generation in rural communities.
E9.	IMPROVE the efficiency of public lighting infrastructure and the performance of the supporting energy network, through opportunities	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	O	Positive benefits through improvements to existing infrastructure and reduction in energy use through the use of energy efficient streetlights.

	presented by the streetlight replacement programme.										
Transport											
T1.	DELIVER the 2020 Angus Active Travel Strategy	+/0	++	0	0/+	++	++	+	0	0	Positive cumulative benefits expected through investment in active travel with benefits to air quality and a reduction in carbon emissions. Potential temporary disturbance to soils.
T2.	ENHANCE active travel networks, taking account priorities in the TAYPlan Green Network Strategy	+	++	0	0/+	++	++	+	0	0	Positive cumulative benefits expected through enhancement of Green Networks with benefits to air quality, providing additional amenity space, enhancing biodiversity and a reduction in carbon emissions.
T3.	ENHANCE infrastructure improvement and maintenance processes to encourage additional provision of facilities for pedestrians and cyclists	0	++	0	0	++	++	+	0	0	Positive benefits as a result of increased provision for Active Travel including improved air quality and community health and wellbeing. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils.
T4.	SUPPORT Angus Cycle Hub community cycling programmes	0	++	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	Positive cumulative benefit through additional programmes to support active travel, reducing carbon emissions from transport and improving air quality.
T5.	SUPPORT the implementation of the Tactran Regional Electric Vehicle Strategy	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	Positive benefit to Angus with long term benefits to air quality and climatic factors. Cumulative benefit to air quality alongside other active travel actions.
T6.	IMPLEMENT a low carbon Mobility Hub at Brechin	0	+	0/-	0	+	+	+	0	0	Positive benefit to Angus with long term benefits to air quality and climatic factors and promotion of sustainable transport alternatives. Cumulative benefit through effective co-ordination with Regional Electric Vehicle Strategy. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils.
T7.	IMPLEMENT an EV charging hub in Arbroath	0	+	0/-	0	+	+	+	0	0	Positive benefit to Angus with long term benefits to air quality and climatic factors. Cumulative benefit through effective co-

											ordination with Regional Electric Vehicle Strategy. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils.
T8.	IMPLEMENT any recommendations of the fleet review that could reduce the carbon impact of the Angus Council vehicle fleet	O	O/+	O	O	O/+	+	+	O	O	Positive benefits as a result of improvements to the fleet, reduced carbon emissions from council owned/ operated transport and improved air quality.
T9.	DEVELOP a Passenger Transport Strategy	O	++	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	Positive benefits as a result of improved public transport, reducing the number of private vehicles on the road and associated carbon emissions.
T10.	IMPLEMENT key parts of the Tactran Regional Transport Strategy.	O	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	Positive benefits as a result of improved public transport, reducing the number of private vehicles on the road and associated carbon emissions in the medium- long term.
T11.	DELIVER offshore asset monitoring and repairs using drone technologies	O	+/-	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	Positive long-term benefits as a result of decreased carbon emissions. There are both positive and potentially negative impacts on human health and wellbeing. By utilising drone technology there is a significant decrease in the risk to human health when undertaking offshore monitoring activities, but the drones may cause a nuisance in terms of noise.
T12.	REDEVELOP the Montrose railhead to shift Montrose Port road freight transport to rail	O	+	O	O	++	++	+	O	O	Positive benefits through reduced road-based freight leading to decreased carbon emissions and long-term improved air quality. As the railway is already existing it is unlikely to result in significant additional construction works.
T13.	DEVELOP policies to strengthen the resilience of Angus's transport network to the impacts of climate change, as part of the Tactran Regional Transport Strategy.	+	O	O	+	O	++	+	O	O	Positive long-term benefits as a result of ensuring essential infrastructure is resilient to the impacts of climate change. Measures will avoid and reduce flood risk.
Land Use & Forestry											

L1.	IMPLEMENT the TAYplan Green Network Strategy as it relates to Angus.	+	++	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	Multiple benefits through increased access to green spaces, improved air quality, enhanced habitats and biodiversity, natural flood management and improved resilience.
L2.	DEVELOP and EXPAND work around Angus' Green Health initiatives.	O	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Positive benefits to human health and increased access to green networks.
L3.	ENSURE the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) policies are integrated into development control activities, as appropriate.	O	+	O	+	O	+	O	O	O	Positive impacts from managing risks of coastal flooding and erosion.
L4.	ENGAGE with community groups to educate and raise awareness amongst the public of flooding.	O	+	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	Positive benefits to communities through increased resilience to the impacts of climate change.
L5.	EXPAND the integrated land use approach adopted by the River South Esk Catchment Partnership to other river catchments and involve relevant land managers.	+/O	O	O	+	O	+	O	O	O/+	Positive benefits through the expansion of a successful, joined-up approach to improving water quality, biodiversity and local communities.
L6.	IDENTIFY opportunities for natural flood management or other enhancement projects arising from the flood risk plans	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	Long term, multiple positive benefits through increased woodland expansion and peatland restoration alongside enhanced green spaces, and increased resilience to flooding and other impacts of climate change.
L7.	DEVELOP guidance for enhancing green and blue networks in the region, enhancing and connecting networks.	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	O	O	+	The guidance will identify opportunities to enhance green networks which will have a positive impact on human health, air and water quality, improved habitats and increased biodiversity and increased resilience to the impacts of climate change through natural flood management. Landscaping may cause a temporary disturbance to soils.
L8.	DESIGN and structure development to minimise environmental impacts and promote sustainable behaviours.	O	+	O/-	O	+	+	+/-	O	O	Positive long-term benefits through promoting and facilitating the development of sustainable communities through the promotion of active travel, creating energy efficient homes, encouraging

											renewable energy generation, enhancing green spaces etc. Construction may cause a temporary disturbance to soils.
L9.	SUPPORT and PROMOTE third party organisations delivering Angus wide invasive non-native species (INNS) projects	++	O	+	+	O	+	O	O	++	Positive benefits through the removal of non-native species.
L10.	ENABLE/ ENCOURAGE temporary greening projects on vacant and derelict land.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	Short term positive benefits through increased green spaces and improvements to vacant and derelict land.
L11.	IMPLEMENT Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-26.	++	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	Long term, multiple positive benefits through enhanced natural habitats, enhanced green spaces and resultant improvements in air quality.
L12.	SUPPORT and PROMOTE woodland expansion in the 'Target' areas within Angus as identified by Angus Woodland and Forestry Framework and the Cairngorms National Park Forestry Strategy.	++	+	++	++	++	++	O	O	+	Long term, multiple positive benefits through increased woodland expansion including positive impacts on human health, air and water quality, improved habitats, increased biodiversity and increased resilience to the impacts of climate change through natural flood management.
L13.	CONTINUE to support the delivery of peatland restoration projects.	++	+	++	++	++	++	O	O	+	Long term, multiple positive benefits through peatland restoration including positive impacts on human health, air and water quality, improved habitats and increased resilience to the impacts of climate change through natural flood management.
L14.	SUPPORT development of sustainable tourism. This would include food, transport and building energy efficiency. This activity contributes to the 4th Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan and will deliver against the Tourism Declares initiative.	+	+	++	O	+	++	+	++	+	Long term, multiple positive benefits through sustainable tourism including positive impacts on human health, climatic factors and cultural heritage.
Agriculture & Food											

A1.	DEVELOP a Centre for Agricultural Sustainable Innovation at Forfar.	O	+	+/-	O	O/-	+	O	O	+/-	Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from agriculture in Angus through encouraging the uptake of low carbon technologies and sustainable farming practices including sustainable water and soil management practices. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils during construction and the release of particulate matters during construction.
A2.	DELIVER a crop quality centre.	O	+	+/-	O	O/-	+	O	O	O	Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from agriculture in Angus through encouraging the uptake of low carbon technologies and sustainable farming practices including sustainable water and soil management practices. Positive benefits through increased food security and resilience of the agricultural sector to the impacts of climate change. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils during construction and the release of particulate matters during construction.
A3.	DELIVER a precision farming centre.	O	+	+/-	O	O/-	+	O	O	O	Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from agriculture in Angus through innovative sustainable farming practices. Positive benefits through increased food security and resilience of the agricultural sector to the impacts of climate change. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils during construction and the release of particulate matters during construction.
A4.	DELIVER an innovation farm.	O	+	+/-	O	O/-	+	O	O	O	Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from agriculture in Angus through innovative sustainable farming practices. Positive benefits through increased food security and resilience of the agricultural sector to the impacts of climate change. There is potential for temporary disturbances to soils during construction and the release of particulate matters during construction.
A5.	DELIVER a Neutral Spirit Still at Arbikie Highland Estate.	O	+	+/-	O	O/-	+	O	O	O	Positive long-term impact by decreasing carbon emissions from gin and spirit manufacturing. Positive benefits through showcasing the benefits of sustainable business models and practices. There is

											potential for temporary disturbances to soils during construction and the release of particulate matters during construction.
A6.	DEVELOP and support local food procurement practices by public sector organisations	O	++	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	Positive benefits to population and human health through increased access to fresh, healthy produce. Long term benefits through reduced carbon emissions as a result of the transportation of food.
A7.	CONTINUE to promote local food and drink initiatives through the Angus Tourism Cooperative and Appetite for Angus.	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	Positive benefits through increased access to local, fresh produce. Long term benefits through reduced carbon emissions as a result of the transportation of food.
A8.	IMPLEMENT actions within the Angus Food Growing Strategy could reduce the carbon impact of food provision in Angus	O	++	O	O	O	+	+	O	O	Positive benefits through increased food security and community resilience to the impacts of climate change. Benefits through increased access to local, fresh produce. Long term benefits through reduced carbon emissions as a result of the transportation of food.
A9.	IDENTIFY land that can be used for community growing initiatives in line with the Angus Food Growing Strategy.	+	++	+	O	+	+	+	O	+	Long term positive benefits through the promotion of community growing initiatives. Benefits to soil through repurposing of vacant and derelict land and enhancing green networks.
A10.	SUPPORT local growing initiatives and help identify partnership opportunities.	+	++	+	O	+	+	+	O	+	Local food growing builds resilience, reduces carbon emissions, can improve soils, landscape and biodiversity and contribute towards water and air quality in comparison to other land uses.
A11.	PROMOTE the value and widespread adoption of nature friendly farming practices, to create healthier soil, woodlands and habitats across Angus.	++	+	++	O	O	+	O	O	+	Long term positive benefits through the promotion of nature friendly farming practices. This contributes reduction in water use, maintaining soil health, and minimising air and water pollution.
Waste											
W1.	IMPLEMENT alignment of kerbside collection services with the Scotland's Deposit Return Scheme to be rolled out in July 2022	+	O	O	O/+	O	+	++	O	O	Positive benefits in increasing waste collection efficiencies and promoting sustainable practices and reducing Angus' waste and litter.

W2.	CONTINUE the "Right Stuff, Right Bin" campaign, leveraging both on-line and print media	O	+	+	O/+	+	+	+	O	O	Positive benefits in promoting sustainable practices and reducing Angus' waste and litter.
W3.	IMPLEMENT a programme to increase the use of recycling and food waste processing by customers of Angus Council's commercial waste management services	O	+	+	O/+	+	+	+	O	O	Positive benefits in promoting recycling and reducing Angus' waste and litter within workplaces.
W4.	SUPPORT local initiatives to reduce food waste.	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	Positive benefits in reducing the amount of food waste generated in Angus and promoting sustainable practices. Positive impact due to a reduction in the amount of litter.
W5.	CONTINUE programmes to redistribute surplus food to community organisations.	O	++	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	Positive benefits in reducing the amount of food waste generated in Angus, tackling food poverty and promoting sustainable practices. Positive impact due to a reduction in the amount of litter.
W6.	ADOPT circular economy principles in supply chains for major development projects in the region	O	O	+	+	O	+	++	O	O	Positive cumulative benefit expected through significant waste reduction and increase of re-using and repair in major developments.
Governance & Process											
G1.	EVOLVE the Climate Change Member Officers Group and accompanying Working Groups into a SECAP Steering Group and temporary working groups	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Administrative action with no discernible environmental impact.
G2.	ESTABLISH a Community Climate Forum to engage community groups and advise on the development of the SECAP	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Administrative action with no discernible environmental impact.
G3.	RECRUIT a SECAP Coordinator for facilitating management, reporting and communication activities in relation to the SECAP	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Administrative action with no discernible environmental impact.

G4.	DEVELOP and implement a sustainable procurement action plan for Angus Council.	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	Positive benefit through reduced emissions associated with the transport of goods.
G5.	ENCOURAGE partners to develop procurement policies which favour local suppliers, where appropriate	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	Positive benefit through reduced emissions associated with the transport of goods.
G6.	EXPLORE the potential of utilising carbon emissions monitoring software.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Administrative action with no discernible environmental impact.
G7.	EXPLORE the potential for utilising adaptation benchmarking and monitoring tools	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Administrative action with no discernible environmental impact.
G8.	DEVELOP a communications strategy to raise awareness, and showcase sustainability across Angus and help people to understand and engage with climate change	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Positive cumulative impact through expected influence of the SECAP to promote sustainable practices and behaviours.
G9.	SHOWCASE examples of low carbon best practice adopted by businesses in the region	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Positive cumulative impact through promotion of sustainable practices and behaviours.

Table 9. Assessment of SECAP Actions.

6. Mitigation

Mitigation Measures

6.1 In accordance with Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment by implementing the SECAP have been considered and are outline in Table 10 below.

SEA Theme	Possible Impacts	Relevant Actions	Mitigation Measures	When should Mitigation be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking Mitigation?
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Some projects may directly affect habitats and species through disturbance/fragmentation or result in land use change.	B8.	Individual development projects will require Habitats Regulations Assessment where a proposal is likely to affect a protected European site. This measure is consistent with PV4 in the Angus Local Development Plan. A design statement and ecological assessment may be required for any development in the open countryside or urban fringe which potentially effects protected designations.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Population & Human Health	Potential for nuisance and disturbance to local communities caused by drones.	T11.	In order to mitigate any negative impacts, Angus Council will ensure the drones are used responsibly and in accordance with UK law. The community will also be given an opportunity to raise concerns and have them answered through a series of online presentations and consultations.	Project design and implementation.	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

Soil	Infrastructure related projects may result in temporary disturbance to soils or a change in land use.	B1-B3; E1; E7; T6-T7; L7-L8; A1-A5.	The promotion of good planning and design and construction management of individual projects to be adopted to minimise environmental impacts. Angus Local Development Plan policies to be followed to ensure compliance.	Project design and implementation	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Water	There is the potential of any offshore development to impact the marine environment.	E2-E3.	Projects must comply with the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and also ensure Habitats Regulations Assessments are carried out where required to address any impacts on protected habitats.	Project design and implementation	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Air	It is likely that short term emissions will occur through the construction phases of any development project.	E1; B1-B2; A1-A5.	Apply the Angus Local Development Plan policies which consider the implications of development on air quality, including PolicyDS4.	Project design and implementation	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Climatic Factors	It is likely that short term emissions will occur through the construction phases of any development project.	B2.	The promotion of good planning and design and construction management of individual projects to be adopted to minimise unavoidable carbon emissions.	Project design and implementation	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking

					overarching responsibility.
Material Assets	Potential for impacts on resource use and unsustainable practices arising from construction projects	B1-B2; E3; L8.	The promotion of good planning and design and construction management of individual projects to be adopted to minimise environmental impacts. The SECAP will also seek to embed circular economy principles in supply chains for major development projects in the region	Project design and implementation	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Cultural Heritage	The installation of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy technologies and changes to buildings to improve their resilience to the impacts of climate change, may have a mixed visual impact on traditional and culturally significant buildings associated with the	B2-B4; B6-B7; E5.	Specific environmental effects will be considered through the planning process such as Listed Building Consent, and on a site by site basis, and the use of appropriate construction management measures such as Environmental Management Plans.	Project design and implementation	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

	retrofitting of measures to existing building stock.				
Landscape	There is potential for visual impact of projects if they involve construction and development on the landscape character.	A1; E3.	Landscape impact to be mitigated through screening or sensitive siting within the landscape where appropriate. Projects will also be required to improve the visual amenity and landscape character consistent with the Angus Local Development Plan policies.	Project design and implementation	Various stakeholders with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

Table 10. Mitigation Actions.

7. Monitoring

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

7.2 A monitoring approach, as well as a clear governance structure, is outlined in the SECAP in order to clarify how progress against the actions will be measured and who is responsible. A SECAP Steering Group will be established which will have overarching responsibility for the delivery of the SECAP and will convene 4 times a year to measure progress and suggest amendments where necessary. Agendas, attendance and minutes will be made publicly available. Carbon reporting and measurement tools will be explored to help track Angus-wide emissions. A SECAP co-ordinator within Angus Council will be appointed to:

- Coordinate management and reporting in relation to the SECAP;
- Manage SECAP refresh;
- Communication and promotion in relation to the SECAP;
- Light touch support for Action Owners;
- Facilitate Steering Group meetings;
- Facilitate Community Climate Forums; and
- Acts as Action Owner for appropriate actions.

8. Consultation

8.1 In line with the principles of working in close partnership with community groups, and integrated working and co-operation, input was sought from a variety of stakeholders in the development of the SECAP. Key stakeholders included representatives from the council, community groups, businesses and third sector organisations.

8.2 Due to the limitations imposed as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, interviews were held virtually, bringing together, wherever possible, as many people as possible

in a single interview to share ideas and gain new perspectives. The information gained from these interviews played a crucial part in the development of the SECAP and the actions contained within it.

8.3 Key stakeholders included Sustainable Kirriemuir, Keep Scotland Beautiful, Circular Tayside, the Cairngorms National Park Authority, the National Farmers Union, Zero Waste Scotland, River South Esk Catchment Partnership and Friends of the Earth Tayside.

8.4 The SECAP, SEA and Priority Action Plan will be hosted on Angus Council website (www.angus.gov.uk) these documents and the actions within the SECAP will be reviewed regularly, a full review of the actions will take place every 2 years to monitor progress and identify remedial actions, or new actions, that need to occur in order to achieve targets. This will ensure that the SECAP fully considers and reflects changes to technology, market conditions and environmental concerns. In addition to the full review bi-annual updates will be presented to the Angus Community Planning Partnership with progress reported in the Annual Performance Report.

8.5 Members of the public, community and organisations are encouraged to become part of the Community Climate Forum and be part of the SECAP going forward.

8.6 The SECAP is an evolving document as our climate challenges and opportunities are constantly evolving and changing therefore engagement with communities will be ongoing throughout the coming years to ensure we ae protecting our environment..

Statutory Consultation

8.7 As proposed in the SEA Scoping Report, and agreed with Consultation Authorities, a six-week consultation period will take place for interested parties to make their representations on both the SECAP and the SEA Environmental Report.

9. Key Dates

9.1 Table 11. Below outlines the key dates for preparing the SECAP, although they may be subject to change.

Activity	Date
Submit SEA Screening Report to Consultation Authorities	Completed 20th October 2020
Scoping report submitted to SEA Gateway	Completed 27th July 2021
Stakeholder interviews	Completed July/ August/ September 2020 (phase 1) April / May 2021 (phase 2)
SECAP preparation	Completed August/ September 2021
Prepare SEA Environmental Report	August/ September 2021
Final SECAP to Angus Council Committee for adoption	4th November 2021
Publish final SECAP	November 2021
Publish draft Environmental Report for Consultation	December 2021
Consultation period	6 weeks from submission
Publish SEA Post-Adoption Statement	January – March 2022

Table 10. SECAP Preparation Key Dates.

10. Appendix I

Comments Received from the Consultation Authorities on the Scoping Report

In accordance with Section 15(2) of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 the Consultation Authorities have considered the Scoping report that was submitted to the SEA Gateway on 27th July 2021 and provided the following comments. Response to these comments from Angus Council are also provided.

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) – 17th August 2021		
#	Comment	Angus Council Response
1.	Our SEA topic guidance notes (https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/land/planning/strategic-environmental-assessment/) provide advice in regard to the scope and level of detail to be included in environmental reports in respect of our main areas of interest (air, water, soil, human health, material assets and climatic factors). We have used this guidance to review the consultation document and in accordance with Section 15(2) of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 we confirm that we are satisfied with the scope and level of detail proposed for inclusion in the Environmental Report. We also confirm that we are content with the proposed consultation period.	No Action Required
NatureScot (Scottish Natural Heritage) – 30th August 2021		
1.	We recommend the SECAP includes opportunities for nature based solutions to tackle both the biodiversity and climate change emergencies. Nature based solutions provide multiple benefits to both people and the environment and can help us mitigate and adapt to climate change.	This had been built in to the design of project 12 (IMPLEMENT Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.), i.e. To deliver adaptation against effects of climate change, a whole ecosystem approach to the delivery of the Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-26 and further green infrastructure development is required. For example, the replacement of hard surfaces with SuDS (as described in Project 4) and installation of nature-based solutions including meadows, rain gardens and other vegetation in built-up and rural locations to manage rainwater flows.
2.	NatureScot notes the proposed period of 6 weeks for consultation on the SECAP and is content with this proposed period.	No Action Required
3.	RE: Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA). There may be potential for some of the actions (for example those relating to renewables or other developments) to have implications for Natura sites. Plans are subject to the Conservation (Habitats &c) Regulations 1994, as amended, which may mean that the SECAP should undergo a Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) to consider this further. Please see datasets held by NatureScot which can be found on the Natural Spaces pages of our website: http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/natural-spaces/	This should be delivered on a project by project basis upon implementation.

4.	**Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies (Section 3 and Appendix 1)** Figure 1: We suggest consideration of the following national PPS to inform the 'Sustainable Transport' Strategic Programme Area: Let's Get Scotland Walking – The National Walking Strategy. Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2013. A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030. Landscape: please add that climate influences landform processes - these shape Scotland's landscapes and help maintain our habitats, ecosystems and landscapes. Thus climate change will affect the dynamics of all these processes.	The SECAP is aligned to these national strategies. Relevant PPS guidance will be considered when designing and developing planning applications for individual projects.
5.	**Scope of the Environmental Report (section 4)** Biodiversity, flora and fauna: please consider including that climate change will have significant adverse effects on this SEA issue. We consider this to be the single greatest threat to Scotland's habitats and species – please see our website for more information: https://www.nature.scot/climate-change/climate-change-impacts-scotland	The projects are all focused on mitigating climate change and its impact including projects specifically dedicated to habitats and biodiversity.
6.	**Baseline Information (section 4)** This takes the form of commentary in Table 3 summarising environmental characteristics and issues. Issues: Biodiversity, flora and fauna and 'population and human health': The provision of green infrastructure is a key adaptation measure and we recommend specific reference to this, as well as inclusion of active travel routes as modes of sustainable transport.	These are included as part of the projects listed in SECAP.
7.	**Monitoring.** Please provide details of monitoring to gauge effectiveness of mitigation proposed, identify unforeseen environmental effects and manage uncertainty.	The monitoring process and indicators used will developed on a project by project basis upon implementation.
Historic Environment Scotland – 31st August 2021		
1.	We note that while Section 6.3 of the scoping report states there will be a 6 week consultation period on the draft SECAP and its environmental report the accompanying table suggests a 5 week period (35 days). We would recommend that the 6 week consultation period is appropriate in this case.	The 6 week consultation period will be clarified for all future consultation documents.
2.	**Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies** In considering the SECAP's relationship with the historic environment we would note that the preparation of all plans in Scotland should be considered through the policies and principles within the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS). Of particular relevance to the SECAP is Policy HEP3	This should be delivered on a project by project basis where relevant.

	which states that "Plans, programmes, policies and strategies, and the allocation of resources, should be approached in a way that protects and promotes the historic environment.	
3.	**Environmental Baseline** We welcome the inclusion of baseline data in relation to the historic environment. In noting that the data source utilised dates back to 2017 we would point you to our Historic Environment Portal as well as our Digital Download section which provides up-to-date information on designations.	This will revisited upon production of the next Angus Local Development Plan which is in development.
4.	**Scope of the Assessment** We note that the historic environment is scoped into the assessment and we agree with this.	No Action Required
5.	**Proposed Methodology and SEA Objectives** We note that a standard methodology using objectives, assessment questions and indicators to test the actions of the plan is to be employed and we are content with the approach outlined. In terms of the detailed framework of the assessment we welcome the inclusion of the objectives, assessment questions and indicators to test to the content of the plan as they relate to the historic environment. However, these are focused on the impact that the plan and the actions arising from it will have on the historic environment. While this is welcome we would also note the potential for the historic environment resource to help deliver on the aspirations of the SECAP through the key role that the historic environment has to play as part of a circular economy based on the sustainable reuse and adaptation of our existing assets, places and landscapes. In light of this you may wish to also consider including an assessment question that unpacks the element of the existing objective that speaks to the maintenance of the historic environment that asks "does the SECAP promote the sustainable use of existing historic environment assets and encourage adaptation to the effects of climate change?"	We appreciate this comment and this is an important opportunity to consider. This question and indicator will be included in the monitoring process from relevant projects upon implementation.

11. Appendix II

Supporting Plans, Programmes and Strategies

International Level			
Sustainability, Climate Change and Energy			
6.	EU 2030 Climate and Energy Framework	Proposes targets to make the EU's economy and energy system more competitive, secure and sustainable. Including a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, a renewable energy target of at least 27% of energy consumption and improved energy efficiency.	The SECAP will identify greenhouse gas reduction measures which will help achieve these goals.
7.	The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive	Directive sets minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.)	The SECAP should support initiatives to improve the energy performance of buildings.
8.	National Emissions Reduction Directive 2016/2284/EU	Sets national emission reduction commitments for five main air pollutants for 2020 and 2030.	The SECAP will look to reduce air pollutants.
9.	Directive 2009/28/EC	Establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources. Sets the foundations of the role of hydrogen in linking renewable power, renewable heat and renewable fuels of non-biological origin.	The SECAP should support initiatives to deliver renewable energy expansion.
10.	Energy Efficiency Directive 2018/2002 (amending directive to 2012/27/EU)	Establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy efficiency in order to meet energy efficiency target of 32.5%% by 2030. Also introduces measures to encourage efforts to use energy more efficiently in all stages and sectors of the supply chain.	The SECAP should support energy efficient retrofit initiatives.
Nature Conservation			
11.	Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	The Directive protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats and gives the basis to classify Special Protection Areas; Special Areas of Conservation and European Protected Species.	The SECAP should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
12.	The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC.	Provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds; Seeks to preserve habitats for naturally occurring, rare and migratory species	The SECAP should not hinder protection, management and control of species of naturally occurring wild birds.
13.	EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030	Aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2030.	The SECAP should promote biodiversity as a key component in climate change adaptation.
Water			

14.	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	This Directive has the objective of safeguarding the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. It supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments and addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning.	The SECAP should consider sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.
15.	Nitrates Directive 91/43/EC	This Directive has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution.	SECAP actions should not increase water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from point source pollution sources.
Waste			
16.	Directive 99/31/EC (waste management of landfills)	The Landfill Directive has derived a waste hierarchy, which starts at waste minimisation and increasing the levels of recycling and recovery, and facilitates a move towards sustainable waste management.	The SECAP will look to minimise waste and increase levels of recycling and recovery.
17.	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	Sets out the approach for the sustainable management of waste in the Member States of the European Community. The Directive requires the application of the waste hierarchy to apply as a priority order in waste prevention and waste management legislation and policy. The European Union Action Plan for the Circular Economy seeks to maintain the value of products and materials for as long as possible. Waste and resource use are minimised, and when a product reaches the end of its life, it is used again to create further value.	The SECAP will support implementing key aspects of the Directive in relation to waste management
National Level			
Planning Policy			
18.	National Planning Framework (Scotland) and Scottish Planning Policy 2014	Both bring together plans and strategies in economic development, regeneration, energy, environment, climate change, transport, and digital infrastructure to provide a coherent vision of how Scotland should evolve over the next 20 to 30 years. Ensures that planning will play a key role in delivering on the commitments set out in the Scottish Government's low carbon ambitions and action set out in the Reports on Proposals and Policies. It provides a direction of travel consistent with Scottish climate change legislation.	The SECAP should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF, including promoting the concepts of sustainable development, community regeneration, transportation infrastructure, and other environmental issues.
19.	Scotland's Land Use Strategy (2016)	Strategy is a key commitment of Section 57 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and sets out continued policy direction for sustainable land use. Principles include that "land use decisions should be informed by an understanding of the opportunities and threats brought about by a changing climate. Greenhouse gas emissions associated with land use should be reduced and land should continue to contribute to delivering climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives."	The SECAP should take account of relevant spatial and environmental issues set out in the Land Use Strategy
Cross- Sectoral			
20.	Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003	The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 introduced statutory duties relating to Best Value and Community Planning, one of which - s1(5) - specifically requires that: "The local authority shall discharge its duties under this section in a way which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development."	The SECAP should support the sustainable development aims of the Act.
21.	Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	It highlights the need to build a sustainable future taking account of pubic well-being (e.g. quality of life, food, economic opportunities), travel, natural resources and waste.	The SECAP should consider objectives that will lead to sustainable communities.

22.	Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2020)	Sets out Scotland's vision for the next 20 years. This redefines investment priorities, putting sustainable transport at the heart of decision-making.	The SECAP will support low carbon transport opportunities.
23.	Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015)	Sets out the Scottish Government's vision for Scotland's economy and society, focusing on tackling inequality. Includes the following four priorities: • Investing in our people and our infrastructure in a sustainable way; • Fostering a culture of innovation and research and development; • Promoting inclusive growth and creating opportunity through a fair and inclusive jobs market and regional cohesion. • Promoting Scotland on the international stage to boost our trade and investment, influence and networks	The SECAP should consider actions that will support sustainable economic growth and tackle inequalities in Angus,
Air and Climate Change			
24.	Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2019	Creates the statutory framework for greenhouse gas emissions reductions in Scotland by setting a target of net-zero carbon emissions by 2045 at the latest, with interim targets for reductions of at least 56% by 2020, 75% by 2030 and 90% by 2040. The Act also places duties on public bodies regarding climate change.	The SECAP should ensure compliance with the duties of the Act.
25.	Climate Change Plan: The third Report on Proposals and Policies (2018) currently being updated to reflect the Climate Change Act (Scotland) 2019	Details how Scotland will achieve its emissions reduction target of 66% by 2032. It sets out policies and proposals to reduce emissions from electricity generation, housing, transport, services, industry, land use, waste, and agriculture. Includes goals for 35% of homes to be heated by low-carbon technologies (including heat supplies by low-carbon electricity) and a 15% reduction in residential heat demand through energy efficiency measures.	SECAP actions should contribute to national carbon reduction targets.
26.	Scottish Energy Strategy: The future of energy in Scotland (2017)	Sets out Scottish Government's long-term vision for the future energy system in Scotland with 50% of energy for Scotland's heat, transport and electricity consumption to be supplied from renewable sources. Renewed focus on energy efficiency; and a target of 30% energy efficiency improvement by 2030.	The SECAP should support the aims of the Strategy.
27.	Energy Efficient Scotland Programme (2018)	A 20 year programme containing a set of actions aimed at making Scotland's existing buildings near zero carbon wherever feasible by 2050, and in a way that is socially and economically sustainable.	The SECAP should identify opportunities to deliver local actions from the programme.
28.	Scottish Government Heat Policy Statement (2015)	The Heat Policy Statement sets out the Scottish Government's future policy direction for addressing the three key aspects of the Heat system including how it's used (heat demand and its reduction); how it's distributed and stored (heat networks and heat storage) and where heat comes from (heat generation).	The SECAP should support heat network opportunities.
29.	Cleaner Air for Scotland Strategy (2015)	The Strategy draws together Scottish Government policies which impact upon air quality into a single framework and sets out a series of actions for delivering further improvements to air quality. The approach also highlights the opportunities to generate efficiencies and cost savings by linking air quality to other areas, such as climate change adaption and mitigation, transport and planning.	The SECAP should ensure synergies between climate change and air quality actions

30.	Climate Ready Scotland: Second Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2019-2024	Outlines the five-year programme to prepare Scotland for the challenges we will face as our climate continues to change. The plan recognises the links between adaptation and mitigation action to help deliver wider objectives for our society and economy.	The SECAP should support the aims of the Adaptation Programme.
Nature Conservation			
31.	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Places duties on public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity and increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	The SECAP should take into account environmental and conservation issues within climate action.
32.	Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy- it's in your hands (2004)	A long-term strategy that sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to: - look at the bigger picture: reconnecting and extending habitats and reducing barriers; - think in terms of landscapes and ecosystems (not just in terms of species and habitats), which it says can be better delivered through strategic planning; and - encourage more engagement with people in biodiversity conservation. The Strategy is supplemented by the Scottish Government's 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity.	The SECAP should support the aims of the Strategy in support of climate change adaptation action.
33.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulation and Subsequent Amendments (Scotland) Regulations 2007	Regulations implement the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives and provide for the: Designation and protection of 'European sites' (e.g. SACs); Protection of 'European protected species' from deliberate harm; and Adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites.	The plan should not adversely affect habitats and species protected under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives.
34.	Scottish Forestry strategy (2019-2029)	Outlines a 50-year vision for Scotland's forests and woodlands and sets out a 10-year framework for action. The strategy outlines forestry in Scotland significant role in driving forward the ambitions to make Scotland a low carbon economy and as a world leader in dealing with the threat of climate change. Forestry has a role in climate change mitigation by continuing to store captured carbon (sequestration), and in adaptation to unavoidable climate change by, for example, providing natural flood management and shelter for livestock. The strategy also recognises the need for Scotland's forests and woodlands to adapt to a changing climate and become more resilient to the growing threats and challenges they face.	The SECAP should take into account the opportunities within forestry for climate action.
35.	Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland (2009)	Sets out the key actions that are needed to ensure that greenspace delivers for people, communities and places across the whole of urban Scotland.	The SECAP should take account of the actions required to deliver quality.
Water			
36.	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005	Implements the obligations of section 20 of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act), and the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Its sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment.	The SECAP should not promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment.

37.	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Makes provision for protection of the water environment and implementing European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC.	The SECAP should not promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment.
38.	Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	The Act creates a framework in which organisations involved in flood risk management can co-ordinate actions to deliver sustainable and modern approaches to flood risk management.	The SECAP should actively promote sustainable flood risk management.
39.	Scotland's River Basin Management Plan (2015)	The Plan details the strategy and requirements for River Basin Management Planning in Scotland.	The SECAP should align with River Basin Management Plan for the area (Tay Estuary).
Waste			
40.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)	The plan outlines Scotland's key objectives in relation to waste prevention, recycling and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill on the journey to a zero waste Scotland. The plan proposes targets for Scotland's waste.	The SECAP should have regard to the Scottish Governments recycling targets.
41.	Scottish Government Charter for Household Recycling (2016)	Sets out a number of requirements that signatories are expected to follow to improve household waste and recycling services to maximise the capture of, and improve the quality of, resources from the waste stream.	The SECAP should align with and contribute to the commitments of the Charter.
42.	Making Things Last: A Circular Economy Strategy for Scotland (2016)	Sets out Scotland's ambitions for changing how waste is seen in our economy. It seeks to reduce waste lost from the economy, and retain the value of materials through repair, reuse, recycling, and remanufacturing via a range of policies and proposals. This is noted as fundamental to helping tackle climate change and preserve natural capital.	The SECAP will look to minimise waste and increase levels of recycling and recovery.
Marine and Coastal			
43.	Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	Provides a framework to help balance competing demands on Scotland's seas. It introduces a duty to protect and enhance the marine environment and includes measures to help boost economic investment and growth in areas such as marine renewables.	The SECAP should promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
44.	Scotland's National Marine Plan (2015)	Sets out how Scotland's marine resources are to be used and managed out to 200 nautical miles. It supports development and activity in Scotland's seas while incorporating environmental protection into marine decision-making to achieve sustainable management. The Plan applies to all decisions taken by public authorities which affect this marine area.	The SECAP should promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
Regional Level			
45.	TAYPlan Strategic Development Plan (2016)	Recognises the long-term implications of climate change and sea level rise. It supports the switch to a low carbon economy and zero waste economy by providing for appropriate infrastructure and improvements in our resilience to climate change and other potential risks. It seeks to deliver better quality development and places which respond to climate change by ensuring resilience built into the natural and built environments through a presumption against development in areas vulnerable to coastal erosion, flood risk and rising sea levels.	The SECAP should support the provision of the TAYplan.

46.	Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) Local Flood Risk Management Plan	The plan details the actions adopted to reduce the impact of flooding in the Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin (TEAMB) local plan district (LPD) as required by the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act.	The SECAP should contribute to the delivery of actions proposed the plan.
47.	Tay Cities Regional Economic strategy (2017) – Tay Cities Deal	A multi-organisation proposal for the long-term economic investment in the Tay region, focusing on inclusive growth and tackling challenges around innovation, internationalisation and connectivity.	The SECAP should support sustainable economic growth.
48.	TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy refresh (2015-2036)	The Strategy sets out a vision for improving the region's transport infrastructure, services and other facilities to 2036. It identifies 31 Strategic Actions which are aimed at supporting regional economic prosperity; connecting our communities and being socially inclusive; and promoting environmental sustainability and improved health and wellbeing.	The SECAP should support the aims of the Regional Transport Strategy.
49.	Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2016-26)	Charts the way ahead in protecting the multitude of flora and fauna that flourish across the county, as well as their habitats, bringing together organisations, communities and individuals.	The SECAP should promote biodiversity as a key component in climate change adaptation.
Local Level			
50.	Angus Council Plan (2019-2024)	The Council Plan highlights Angus' ongoing commitment to its four strategic priorities: 1. Angus is a go to place for business. 2. We want to maximise inclusion and reduce inequalities 3. We want our communities to be strong, resilient and led by citizens 4. We want Angus Council to be efficient and effective. It sets out the Councils intentions over the next five years under the headings of Economy, People, Place and Our Council.	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the outcomes of the Council Plan.
51.	Angus Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (2017-2030)	Illustrates Angus' vision to be a great place to live, work and visit across three cross cutting themes of Economy, People and Place. Under the heading of Place there are 3 strategic objectives: 1. Safe, secure, vibrant and sustainable communities 2. A reduced carbon footprint 3. An enhanced, protected and enjoyed natural and built environment	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will achieve the relevant objectives of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan
52.	Angus Local Development Plan (ALDP) 2016. Currently under review will be updated in 2021	Sets out the planning policies and proposals for the development and use of land across Angus. The plan is supported by Supplementary Guidance which explains in greater detail how planning policies will be used.	The SECAP should conform to the ALDP.
53.	ALDP Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Development Supplementary Guidance	Prepared to support the use and implementation of the ALDP Policy PV9: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Development. It establishes a spatial framework for onshore wind energy and detailed criteria to assist in the preparation and assessment of proposals.	The SECAP should conform to the ALDP and its supplementary guidance.
54.	Angus Community Plan (2017-2030)	The Community Plan is the Angus Community Planning and Locality Implementation Partnership tool. The framework sets out the building blocks to help achieve Angus' vision. The local outcomes include an inclusive and sustainable economy; a reduced carbon footprint; and an enhanced, protected and enjoyed natural and built environment.	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the outcomes of the Community Plan.

55.	Angus Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2016)	Developed to take into account the public bodies duties imposed by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The aim of this plan is to build upon other systems already in place within the council that measure and report our emissions and reduction efforts such as the Carbon Management Plan and the Carbon Trust Standard. The SECAP will replace this document.	The SECAP will replace the Angus Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.
56.	An Active Travel Plan for Angus (2016)	Currently being updated.	The SECAP should support active travel in pursuit of reducing carbon emissions in the city.
57.	Angus Local Climate Impact Profile 2nd edition	LCIP is designed to help Angus Council to better understand the areas exposure to weather and climate. It is based on evidence of Angus' vulnerability to severe weather events and in particular, how these events could affect the local community as well as the authority's assets and capacity to deliver services.	The SECAP should demonstrate how it will increase Angus' resilience to climate change through adaptation actions.
58.	Mercury Programme	The Mercury Programme, is a temporary partnership, funded through the Tay Cities Deal, between government, public, private and community sectors to increase productivity in Angus through clean growth and protect the environment for future generations	The Mercury Programme will help to fund many of the SECAP actions.
59.	Angus Local Housing Strategy 2017-22. (Work underway for 2022-27 version)	The LHS sets out the strategic direction and policy across all housing tenures in Angus. There are 3 strategic objectives: 1. The supply and availability of good quality, affordable housing is improved. 2. People can access appropriate housing options and related services to meet their needs and enable them to live independently. 3. The quality and energy efficiency of all housing stock is improved and we contribute towards targets to reduce CO2 emissions in Angus.	The SECAP should support the aims of the Angus Local Housing Strategy,