

SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE – COVER NOTE

PART 1

To: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
or
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PART 2

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

Clackmannanshire Core Paths Plan

The Responsible Authority is:

Clackmannanshire Council

PART 3

Please tick the appropriate box

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

SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE – COVER NOTE

PART 4

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PART 5

Signature (electronic signature is acceptable)	
Date	17 December 2007

SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

KEY FACTS

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF PPS CONTENT

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

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

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

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

PLAN, PROGRAMME OR STRATEGY CONTEXT

Background.

The CPP has involved several steps including;

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

Essential criteria for a core path:

Easily accessible from where people live or links 2 communities.

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

Is unlikely to adversely impact upon biodiversity.

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

Desirable criteria for a core path:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gives access to facilities e.g. shops.

Provides links to other paths.

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

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

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

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

International:

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

EU:

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

National:

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

Local:

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

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

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

Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment

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

Special Protection Area/Ramsar Site:

- Firth of Forth

Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

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

Country Park and Local Nature Reserve:

- Gartmorn Dam

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

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

Environmental problems

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

Environmental problems which have been identified are:

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

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

SCOPE AND LEVEL OF DETAIL PROPOSED FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The following will be assessed for their environmental effects:

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

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

Scoping in/out of SEA issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

- air
- soil

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

Methodology for assessing environmental effects

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

Biodiversity, flora and fauna:

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

Population and human health:

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

Water:

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

Material assets:

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

Climatic factors:

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

Cultural heritage and landscape:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEXT STEPS

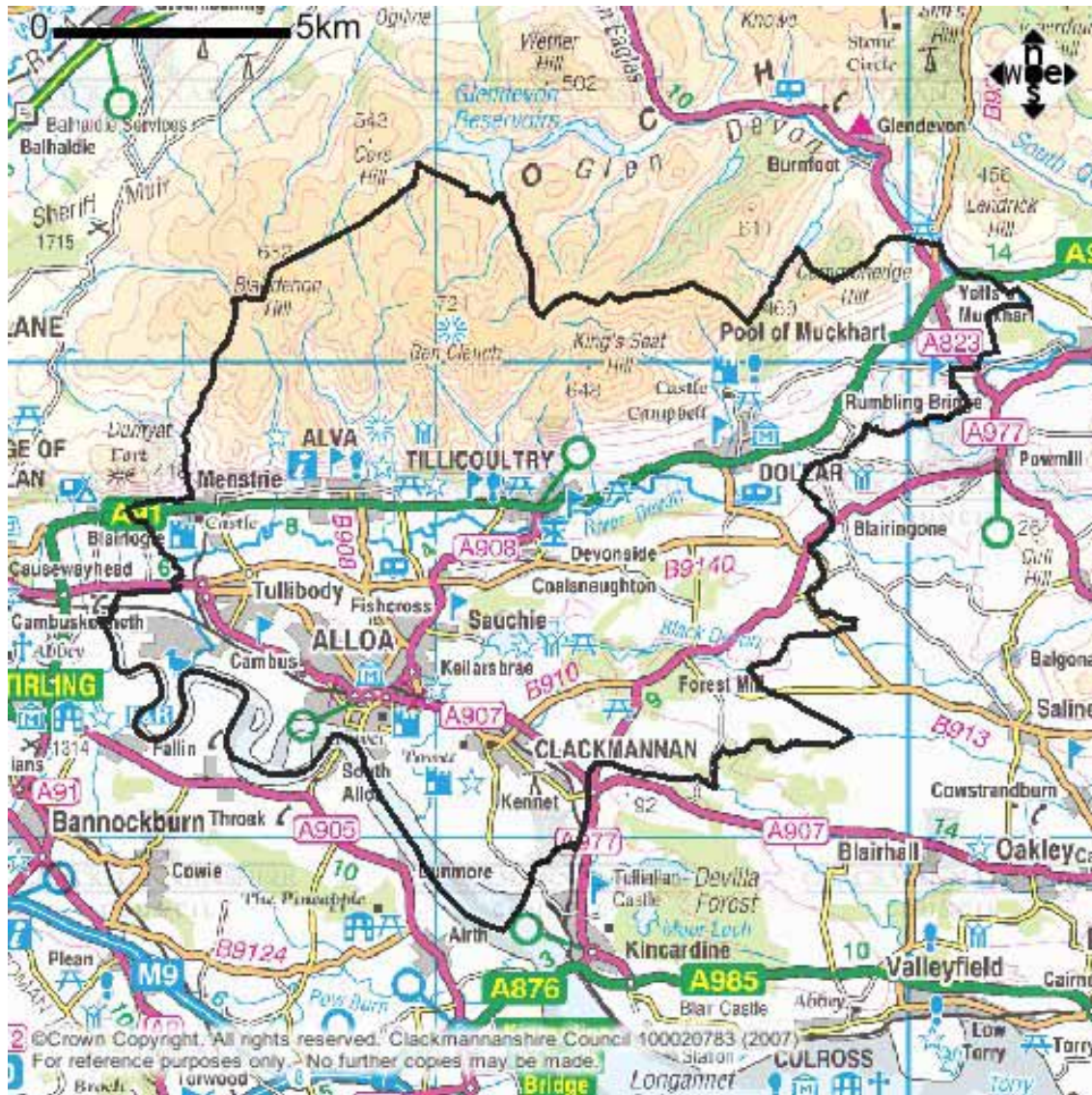
Proposed consultation timescales and methods

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

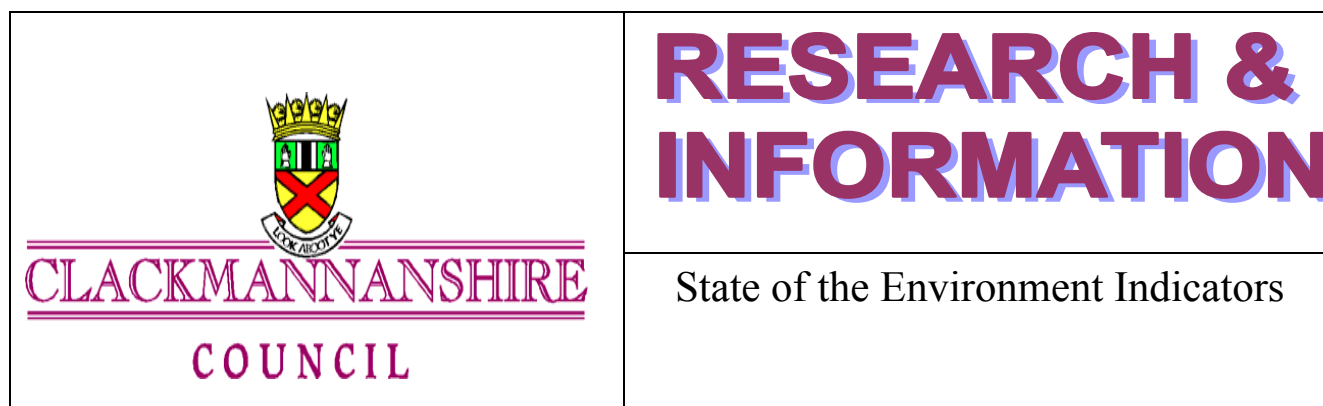
Anticipated milestones in the SEA and planning processes related to this PPS

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

Appendix 1: Map of Clackmannanshire



Appendix 2: Draft state of the environment report for Clackmannanshire



Demographic and Economic Snapshot

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

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

In 1999, 4 percent of the population in Clackmannanshire had a degree. Figures from 2005-2006 , the 24 percent of the adult population aged 16-64 years have a degree or professional qualification. **Source: Scotland's People: Annual Report 2005/06**

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

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

Built Heritage

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

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

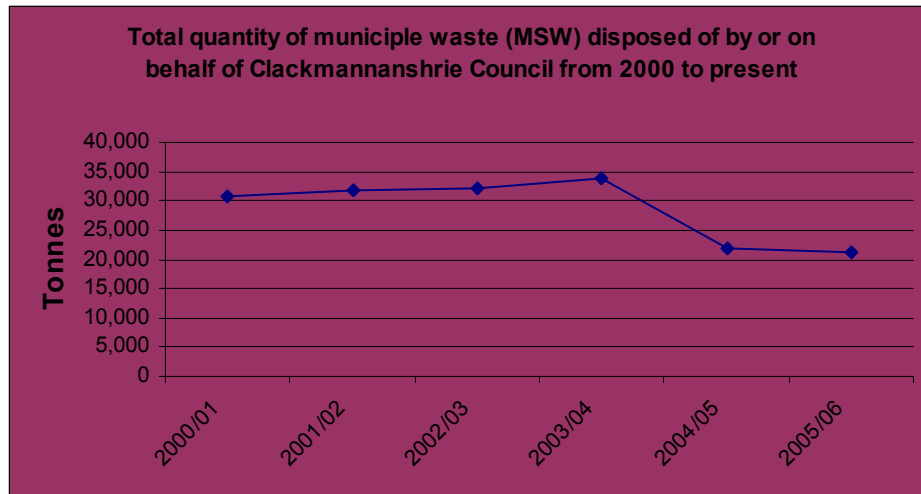
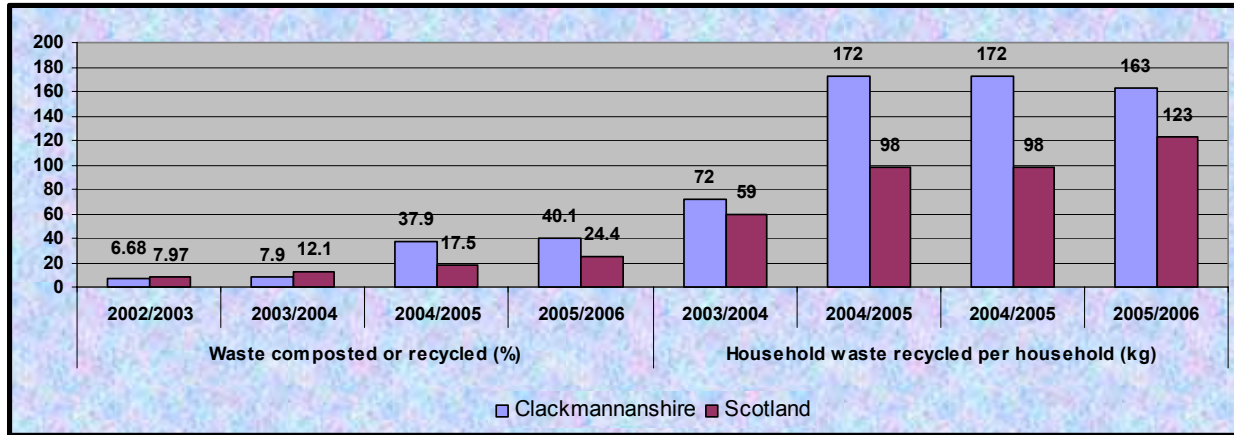
Monuments can be a wide range of physical markers to an era or point along the passage of time, generally providing a window into the human history of the area. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are monuments that have legal protection within Scotland. There are 17 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Clackmannanshire,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

Figure 6:

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

Waste Management

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



Household waste per person

There is an estimated 48,900 people in Clackmannanshire.

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

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

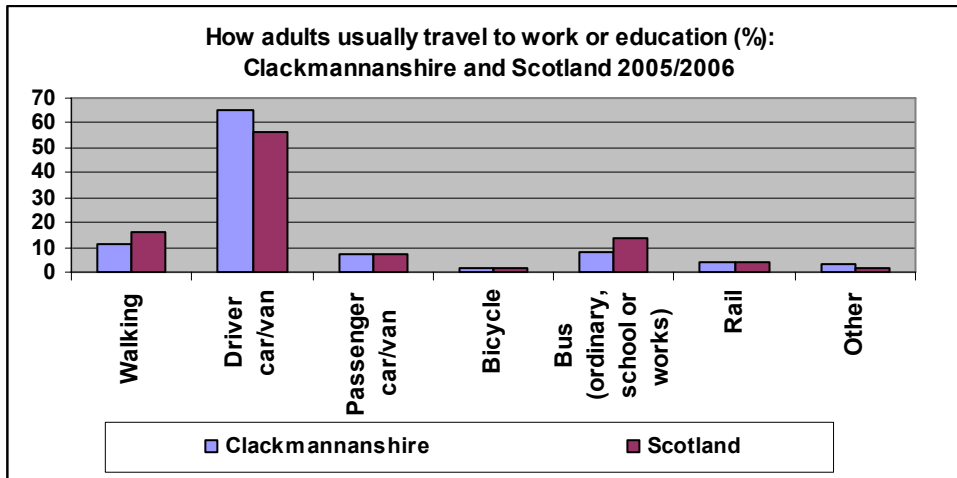
Therefore,

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

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

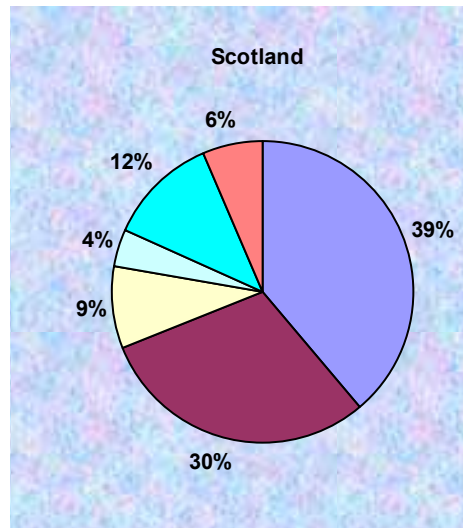
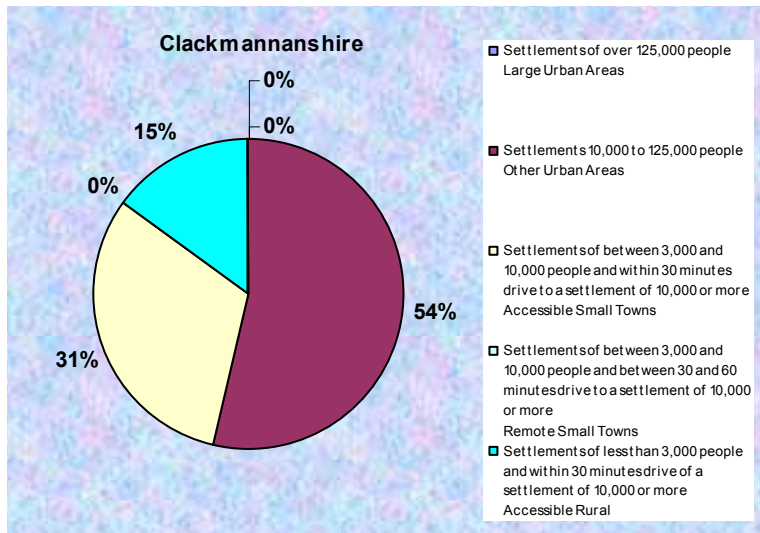
Source: Waste Arisings 7; Sepal

Sustainable Transport



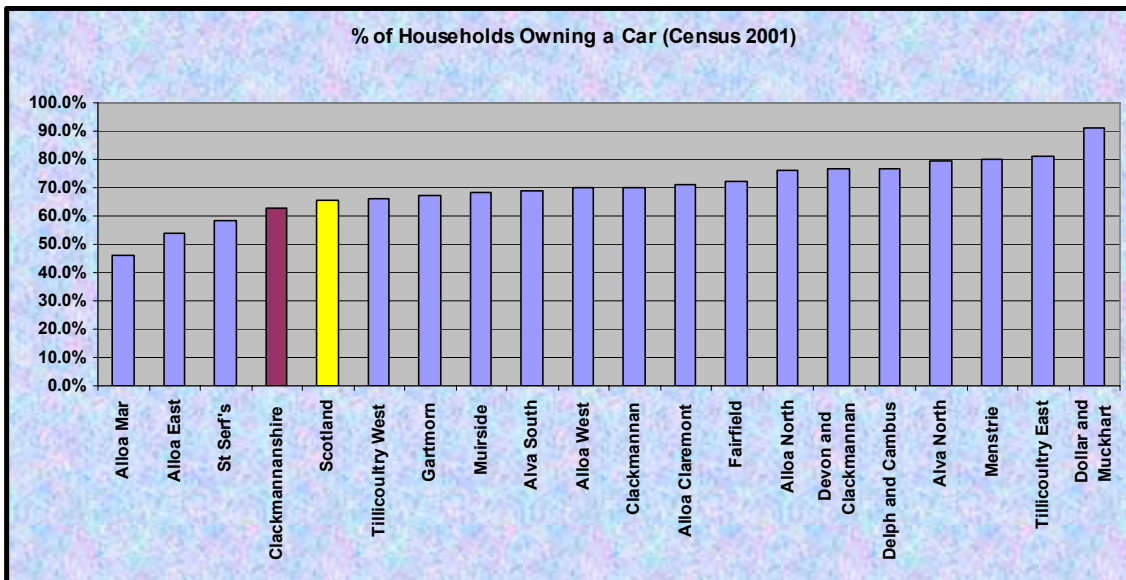
Source: Scotland's People: Annual Report 2005/2006

Rural Classifications



Source: Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2005/2006

Car Ownership



Cleanliness: Litter levels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

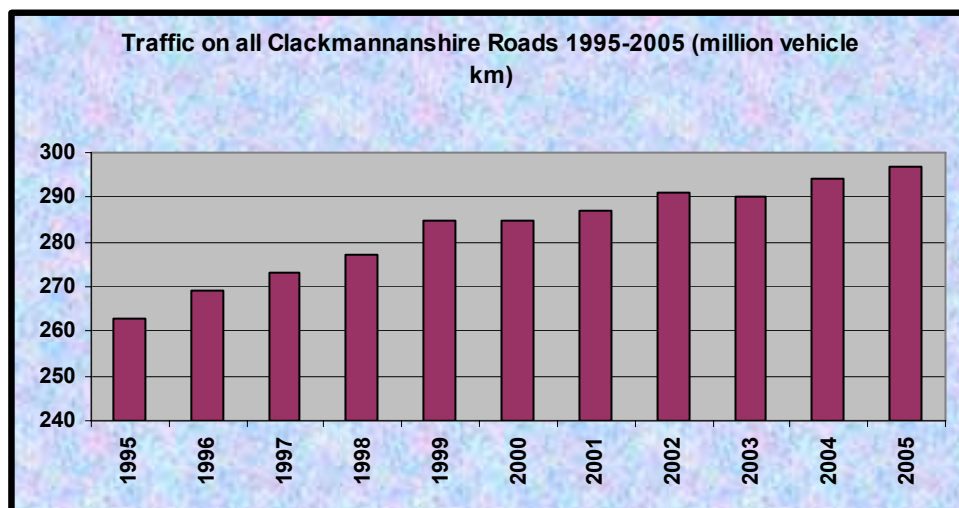
Land Quality: Vacant and Contaminated Land

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

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

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

Transport: Road traffic- road traffic reduction



Learning: % schools registered for Ecoschools & achieved green flag

Schools registered for Eco schools in Clackmannanshire:

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

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

Total number of schools registered in Clackmannanshire: 30

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

Source: Eco Schools Scotland, Keep Scotland Beautiful Website

Green Flag Awards for Clackmannanshire

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

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

Source: [Eco Schools Scotland, Keep Scotland Beautiful Website](#)

Appendix 3: SEA objectives

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

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

Appendix 4: Proposed assessment matrix

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

Key

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