



## **Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2009**

### **Strategic Environment Assessment: Interim Environmental Report**

**18 May 2009**

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## SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT– COVER NOTE

### PART 1

To: [SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)  
or  
SEA Team  
Scottish Government  
2-H (South)  
Victoria Quay  
Edinburgh  
EH6 6QQ

### PART 2

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

**ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The Responsible Authority is:

**ABERDEENSHIRE 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 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT – COVER NOTE**

**PART 4**

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**PART 5**

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## 1 Non-Technical Summary

### Introduction

- 1.1 Consistent with paragraph 10 of Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, Aberdeenshire Council has prepared this non-technical summary for the Main Issues Report for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan. The Main Issues Report is expected to be the main focus of engagement and consultation on the Plan. The area covered by the Main Issues Report will be the whole of Aberdeenshire, excluding that part within the Cairngorms National Park. The Cairngorms National Park Authority will be preparing their own Local Development Plan in due course. The Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan will have an effective date from the date of its adoption (anticipated early 2011) until 2023. It will provide firm guidance for the period up to 2016, when it will be reviewed.
- 1.2 This Interim Environmental Report covers the key issues, outcomes, topics and processes of the Strategic Environmental Assessment process listed at paragraph 1-9 of Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act.

### How to comment on the Environment Report

- 1.3 The Environment Report will be available for public comment for the period of seven weeks, from 18 May 2009 to 6 July 2009. All comments should clearly state to which part of the Environment Report they refer. Comments should be submitted within the consultation period to the Planning Policy Team at the address below:

The Aberdeenshire Planning Policy Team  
Planning and Environmental Services  
Woodhill House  
Westburn Road  
Aberdeen  
AB16 5GB  
Tel: 01224 664221  
Fax: 01224 664679  
E-mail: [LDP@aberdeenshire.gov.uk](mailto:LDP@aberdeenshire.gov.uk)

### Summary of SEA

- 1.4 The Local Development Plan is required to be consistent with the aims and objectives of the emerging Aberdeenshire City and Shire Structure Plan produced by the Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan Authority. The Structure Plan provides a strategic context for the Local Development Plan, which seeks to grow and diversify the economy, take on the challenges of sustainable development and climate change, enhance the region's quality of life, protect and improve Aberdeenshire's assets and resources, facilitate the creation of sustainable mixed communities with the highest standard of design, and make efficient use of the transport network.
- 1.5 The Local Development Plan will have regard to a number of key documents which relate to Aberdeenshire. These include statutory strategies produced by Aberdeenshire such as the Local Housing Strategy and the Local Transport Strategy. They also include higher level documents, like the Community Plan, and the Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Futures Action Plan, "Building on Energy". In total, the Local Development Plan has a relationship with 12 international, 84 national and 22 regional and local qualifying plans and programmes and other environmental objectives.

- 1.6 Consideration of the current state of the environment in the northeast includes the deterioration of water quality from phosphate and nutrient discharge from waste water treatment plants and possible impact of water abstraction on the River Dee, which is an internationally designated site. If water quality and water levels fall due to pollution and/or climate change, these interests may become threatened. Other issues include limited sites for recycling waste, and the size of the region's global footprint in terms of resource use and carbon emissions, as the region has one of the highest in Scotland. Were the local development plan not prepared, it is unlikely there would be a long-term plan to ensure the sustainable use of resources or investment in infrastructure and services. Important heritage features could also be threatened without the local development plan to ensure their protection and enhancement.
- 1.7 Areas likely to be significantly affected by existing environmental problems are likely to have the following environmental characteristics:
- high phosphorus levels (from sewage) and other nutrients affecting the Rivers Dee, Don, Ythan and Deveron;
  - a build-up of nitrates from diffuse pollution within the River Ythan catchment is adversely affecting species that live in the mud flats of the river mouth (Ythan Estuary) and River Dee, both internationally designated nature conservation sites;
  - reduction in water flow of the River Dee due to water abstraction;
  - low air quality in the town centres of Inverurie and Peterhead;
  - extensive use of land, and cumulative impact is resulting in the loss of biodiversity; and
  - pockets of deprivation through low job opportunities and income could be adversely affecting people's mental well-being in parts of Aberdeenshire.
- 1.8 The likely positive and negative significant effects on the environment arising from the implementation of the plan include:
- adverse impacts to protected species in the River Dee from increased water abstraction rates through reduced water flow levels;
  - increased phosphate levels in the Ythan Estuary and River Don adversely affecting species;
  - poor air quality in Inverurie and Peterhead;
  - redevelopment of vacant and contaminated land;
  - increase in the mix and tenure of housing provision;
  - lower carbon emissions; and
  - efficient use of resources and infrastructure.
- 1.9 Some of the adverse effects will be cumulative, secondary and long term. However, the 15-year time scale of the local development plan will allow investment in infrastructure in order to reduce impacts on the environment, and plan for equipment that would have been too expensive for short-term growth (e.g. upgrading waste water treatment plants to significantly reduce phosphate output levels).
- 1.10 The alternatives considered for the SEA were derived from the development of the Main Issues Report. These were technically appraised to identify the preferred settlement strategy for the plan and development options. The plan itself and the alternatives were assessed against 15 SEA objectives. These objectives were used to describe, analyse and compare environmental effects.
- 1.11 The Local Development Plan will be reviewed on a 4-5 yearly cycle. A monitoring framework has been developed to identify who is to monitor what and when.



## 2 Introduction

- 2.1 In accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Planning Policy and Environment Service of Aberdeenshire Council have prepared this Environmental Report as part of the preparation of the Main Issues Report for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan, which excludes the Cairngorms National Park. This report is based on the scoping report on which the consultation authorities (Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and Historic Scotland (HS) have already expressed their views, and the Environmental Report for the Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Structure Plan. This report is being prepared:
- to provide information on the Main Issues Report and the SEA process;
  - to identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of the Main Issues Report and reasonable alternatives; and
  - to provide an early and effective opportunity for the Consultation Authorities and the public to offer their views on any aspects of this report.
- 2.2 The EU Directive defines SEA as:
- preparing an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects of the Main Issues Report;
  - carrying out consultation on the Main Issues Report and the accompanying Environmental Report;
  - taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of the consultation in decision-making; and
  - providing information when the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan is adopted showing how the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account.
- 2.3 The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires the preparation of strategic environmental assessment for a wide range of plans and programmes including the local development plan. The objective of the Act is to:
- provide a high level of protection of the environment;
  - integrate environmental considerations into plan preparation and adoption;
  - promote sustainable development; and
  - increase public participation in environmental decision making.
- 2.4 The key SEA stages are provided in the Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Key SEA stages**

Stage	Description
<b>Screening</b>	Determining whether the local development plan is likely to have significant environmental effects and whether an SEA is required. It was viewed that the local development plan would require an SEA due to its nature and significance.
<b>Scoping</b>	Deciding on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report, and the consultation period.
<b>Environmental Report</b>	Publishing an Environmental Report on the local development plan (the Main Issues Report and the Proposed Plan) and its environmental effects, and consulting on it.
<b>Approval</b>	Providing information on the approved plan; providing information on how the consultations have been taken into account and setting out the monitoring framework.

<b>Monitoring</b>	Monitoring significant environmental effects and taking appropriate remedial action for any which are unforeseen significant environmental effects.
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- 2.5 In this report, the non-technical summary is covered in Chapter 1 while Chapter 2 introduces the main report. Chapter 3 provides some key facts about the local development plan including the overview, name of authority, plan title, the reason why the plan is being drawn up, plan subject, period covered, area coverage and frequency of future plan updates. Chapter 4 discusses the plan context including other relevant plans and programmes; environmental problems relevant to the plan; and environmental baseline. Chapter 5 looks at alternatives considered, assessment methods, the assessment of the plan and the alternatives as well as the mitigation and monitoring frameworks for the plan. The next steps are discussed in Chapter 6. The last section contains the appendices.

### 3 Key facts about the Local Development Plan

3.1 The key facts relating to the plan are set out in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Key facts relating to the local development plan**

Name of Responsible Authority	Aberdeenshire Council
Title of PPS	Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan
What prompted the PPS	Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006
Subject	Land Use
Period covered by PPS	2010-2025
Frequency of updates	Every five years
Area covered by PPS	The whole of Aberdeenshire excluding the Cairngorms National Park
Purpose and/objectives of PPS	The purpose of the local development plan is to provide a framework for the sustainable development of land covering its area of effect, all of Aberdeenshire excluding land within the Cairngorms National Park. It does not provide a framework for all development, only actions defined as “development” in legislation, and for which planning permission is a legal requirement.
Contact Point	Planning Policy and Environment, Planning and Environment Service, Aberdeenshire Council, Woodhill House, Westburn Road, Aberdeen AB16 5GB  01224 665168

#### The SEA activities to date in relation to the local development plan

3.2 Table 3 summarises the SEA activities to date in relation to the local development plan.

**Table 3: SEA activities to date**

	SEA Activity	When carried out	Notes
1	Screening	January 2009	SEA was deemed necessary due to the nature and scale of the plan. As a result, no screening report was submitted to the SEA Gateway.
2	Scoping	March 2009	The scoping report was submitted to the SEA Gateway for comment by the three consultation authorities on 23 March 2009. Comments were received on 27 April 2009. The consultation authorities approved the methodology proposed

	SEA Activity	When carried out	Notes
			with very few amendments or additions.
3	Relationship with other plans, programmes & environmental objectives	April 2009	Updated following comments from the consultation authorities on 27 April 2009.
4	Environmental baseline	January 2009	Updated following comments from the consultation authorities on 27 April 2009.
5	Environmental issues	January 2009	Updated following comments from the consultation authorities on 27 April 2009.
6	Alternatives – main issues (policy changes)	February 2009	Alternatives were established in February, after consultation with Members at Area and Topic seminars. They were assessed against the SEA objectives, as part of the plan's technical appraisal of the major changes proposed to seven policies.
7	Alternatives – core objectives	February 2009	Alternatives were established in February, after consultation with Members at Area and Topic seminars. They were assessed against the SEA objectives, as part of the plan's technical appraisal of the major changes proposed to seven policies.
8	Development of core objectives and preferred (Main Issue) policies	March 2009	Undertaken by officers.
9	Evolution of the likely future environment without the plan	March 2009	Undertaken by officers.
10	Assessment method established	April 2009	The proposed methodologies/ frameworks for undertaking the SEA were supported by the Consultation Authorities with minor amendments on 27 April 2009.
11	Assessment of the development proposals nominated for inclusion in the plan, core	January to March 2009	Undertaken by officers.

	SEA Activity	When carried out	Notes
	objectives, main issues (policies), and current policies remaining unchanged		
12	Likely problems after implementation and mitigation identified	April 2009	The proposed methodologies/ frameworks for undertaking the SEA were supported by the Consultation Authorities with minor amendments on 27 April 2009.
13	Monitoring established	April 2009	Agreed by the consultation Authorities on 27 April 2009.
14	Consultation timescale with Consultation Authorities	April 2009	Comments were received from the consultation Authorities on 27 April. Few alternatives or amendments were proposed.
15	Consultation timescale with the public	April 2009	The period of seven weeks was agreed by the Scottish Ministers On 30 April 2009.
16	Notification and publicity	18 May 2009	Joint advert/notice with the Main Issues Report

## 4 Context of the Local Development Plan

- 4.1 Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report should include “an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme.” It should also include the relationship with other plans and programmes and environmental objectives; relevant aspects of the current state of the environment; and environmental problems. The purpose of this section is to explain the above issues that set the context for the local development plan.

### Outline of the core objectives

- 4.2 The key elements of the Main Issues Report include a settlement strategy, core objectives with alternatives and delivery mechanisms (the preferred policies with alternatives). The local development plan covers the whole of Aberdeenshire but excludes the Cairngorms National Park.
- 4.3 The Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Planning Authority have prepared a finalised structure Plan that meets the requirements of a strategic development plan, as set out in Part 2 s7.1 of the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006. The Main Issues Report has taken into account the National Planning Framework and will be consistent with the finalised Structure Plan’s vision, aims, spatial objectives and spatial strategy.
- 4.4 The vision statement is set out in the finalised Structure Plan and is provided in Box 1.

### Box 1: Vision statement in the finalised Structure Plan

By 2030, Aberdeen City and Shire will be an even more attractive, prosperous and sustainable European city region and an excellent place to live, visit and do business. We will be recognised for:

- our enterprise and inventiveness, particularly in the knowledge economy and in high-value markets;
- the unique qualities of our environment; and
- our high quality of life.

We will have acted confidently and taken the courageous decisions necessary to further develop a robust and resilient economy and to lead the way towards development being sustainable, including dealing with climate change and creating a more inclusive society.

- 4.5 In order to realise this vision, a series of aims have been developed, which are set out in the finalised Structure Plan. These aims provide a useful guide, which both interprets the vision and focuses explicitly on the role the structure plan and local development plan will play in delivery the vision in partnership with stakeholders and the public.
- 4.6 The vision and aims of the finalised Structure Plan have been adopted for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan and a series of objectives have also been developed based on those aims. These are to:

- a) provide a strong framework for investment decisions which help to grow and diversify the regional economy, supported by promoting the need to use resources more efficiently and effectively; and
- b) take on the urgent challenges of sustainable development and climate change.

To support these main aims, the plan also aims to:

- c) make sure the area has enough people, homes and jobs to support the level of services and facilities needed to maintain and improve the quality of life;
- d) protect and improve our valued assets and resources, including the built and natural environment and our cultural heritage;
- e) help create sustainable mixed communities, and the associated infrastructure, which meet the highest standards of urban and rural design and cater for the needs of the whole population; and
- f) make the most efficient use of the transport network, reducing the need for people to travel and making sure that walking, cycling and public transport are attractive choices.

4.7 Based on these aims the following objectives are proposed for the Local Development Plan (LDP), which are summarised below. The alternatives are also presented. The prime reason for the “preferred” options in most cases is the need for consistency with the Structure Plan.

**a) AIM: Grow and diversify the economy**

*Preferred options for LDP objectives*

- Maintain a supply of employment land on sites which offer a choice of size, location and environmental amenity, including 150ha of additional employment land in the Strategic Growth Areas.
- Outwith the Strategic Growth Areas employment land must be provided in proportion to housing proposals (a rate of approximately 1ha of serviced employment land per 200 new houses).
- Ensure that employment land is serviced as part of wider mixed-use developments.

*Alternatives considered*

- Increase (or decrease) the scale of the employment land requirement in comparison to that identified in the Finalised fPlan.
- Restrict employment development opportunities in the countryside to what is only required to support primary rural industries (e.g. farming, fishing, energy generation).

**b) AIM: Take on the challenges of sustainable development**

*Preferred options for LDP objectives*

- Limit the carbon footprint of the area, and conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage.
- Preserve the future area’s economic and environmental assets.
- Avoid risks associated with flooding or other major hazards, and avoid creating such risks (no exceptions through mitigation unless the development is required to promote key needs of communities and there are no other sites available).

*Alternatives considered*

- Have a significantly “harder” line on sustainability, such as rejecting proposals that are not carbon neutral both in construction and use, including travel. A “softer” line, accepting greater impacts on global climate, could also be adopted.
- Mitigation of risks, such as building flood resistant buildings or capping pipelines with a concrete skin, could be considered as a suitable strategy for development where “acceptable” risks exist.

**c) AIM: Make sure the area has enough people, homes and jobs to support services and facilities**

*Preferred options for LDP objectives*

- Maintain a rolling 7 year supply of effective (i.e. free from any constraints) housing and employment land.
- Allocations must be related to each settlement’s ability to accommodate it and in accordance with the spatial strategy of the finalised Structure Plan.

*Alternatives considered*

- Alternative options include increasing or decreasing the scale of the effective housing land supply.
- Development could be welcomed regardless of the impacts that it may have on existing communities.

**d) AIM: Protection and improvement of assets and resources**

*Preferred option for LDP objectives*

- Protect and utilise opportunities to foster and interconnect the natural and historic environment as a whole, whether designated or not.

*Alternatives considered*

- To give protection only to statutory protected sites and to allow development on sites of local importance would promote wider opportunities for development.

**e) AIM: Sustainable mixed communities with the highest standards of design**

*Preferred options for LDP objectives*

- Long-term site planning must be employed for major or important sites that encourage the provision of mix of uses and services appropriate to the size and needs of the neighbourhood and community.
- All development must pursue excellence in design that embraces the new as well as respecting the old, and which creates diverse and efficient streetscapes.
- Balanced mix of house types and affordability in response to needs, aspirations and demand of communities.

*Alternatives considered*

- To give market forces a greater role in determining the mix of uses and types provided within communities.

**f) AIM: Make efficient use of the transport network**

*Preferred options for LDP objectives*

- Development plan allocations must promote a pattern of development that assists the development of a long-term framework



for the communications network, with preference to walking, cycling and public transport.

- Development proposals of all types must relate to their accessibility to services and the transport network; and must adopt appropriate standards for the type of area they are located in.

*Alternatives considered*

- Allow the market to ascertain what the most efficient use of the transport network might be, removing restrictions on the location of development in terms of proximity to existing public transport etc., and increase development opportunity.

### **Settlement strategy**

4.8 The finalised Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan directs Local Development Plans to follow a *spatial strategy* consisting of three types of area.

- i) *Strategic Growth Areas*, which include Aberdeen City and corridors from Huntly, Peterhead and Laurencekirk to the city following the main transport routes. These are identified as the main focus for development in the North East, accommodating at least 75% of all new development.
- ii) *Regeneration Priority Areas*, where challenges and opportunities are wide-ranging and demand an appropriate response, and positive and lasting change is required.
- iii) *Local Growth and Diversification Areas*, where levels of growth are related to local needs.

4.9 The finalised Structure Plan divides the Strategic Growth Areas into 6 sub-areas, and the Local Growth and Diversification Areas into two. Table 4 shows the housing allowances that have to be planned for in the first two periods of the plan.

4.10 The Main Issues Report identifies the preferred settlement strategy with one or more alternative options. The settlement strategy requires to consider the areas noted in paragraph 4.8 above and provide a rationale for the distribution of development within the different areas.

4.11 The preferred settlement strategy and alternatives will be discussed further in chapter 5.

**Table 4: Breakdown of the settlement strategy**

Key elements of the strategy	Phase 1 2007-2016	Phase 2 2017-2023	Total	Structure Plan Requirement for new employment land	Employment land allocations sought
a) Huntly – Pitcaple	300	500	800	105ha	10ha
b) Inverurie – Blackburn	1,000	1,500	2,500		32ha
c) Portlethen – Stonehaven	2,200	2,400	4,600		52ha
d) South of Drumlithie - Laurencekirk	500	400	900		11ha
e) Peterhead – Hatton	800	800	1,600	45ha	18ha
f) Ellon – Blackdog	800	1,500	2,300		27ha
Local Growth (AHMA)	1,000	1,350	2,350	Undefined	Unlimited
Local Growth (RHMA)	4,200	4,000	8,200		Unlimited
Regeneration	Undefined	Undefined			Unlimited

**NOTE:** The Aberdeen Housing Market Area is an area defined by the area of search for housing made by house buyers wishing to locate in the Aberdeen area.

The “Rural Housing Market Area” is the area outwith the Aberdeen Housing Market Area.

Both the AHMA and RHMA will include the Regeneration Priority Areas

## Policies

4.12 To support the implementation of the plan’s aims and objectives and to form the basis for making decisions on planning applications a set of policies will be developed. The current policies in the Aberdeenshire Local Plan were reviewed and 8 specific policy areas were identified that would be likely to require a significant change in direction. These are the “Main Issues” as they relate to policy.

4.13 The “main” issues identified are:

- a) Developer contributions for facilities serving sub-regional areas.
- b) Planning for minerals.
- c) Planning for waste.
- d) Planning within the landscape.
- e) What approach should we take for “enabling” development?
- f) Destination retailing in rural areas.

- g) How should rural development, including housing in the countryside, be accommodated?
- h) How can design quality be improved?
- 4.14 In addition to the main issues, a number of other “important” issues were also identified that require minor change, although the overall objective remains sound. These are:
- The need for a policy to address demand for residential care homes.
  - The scale and procurement of affordable housing.
  - The supply of marketable employment land.
  - Protection of unused employment land.
  - The over-development of allocated sites.
  - The conversion of derelict rural buildings.
  - The adequacy of open space standards.
  - Protection of hotels from alternative developments.
  - Accommodating Gypsies / Travellers.
- 4.15 The preferred policy approach to each of the 8 policy areas was identified, along with two or more alternative approaches. It is proposed to take the existing policy approach on “important issues” forward largely unchanged, with modification only of the way the objectives are delivered. As a result, in these cases only the current policies in the existing local plan have been assessed (no alternatives). The assessment of the main issues and existing policies will be discussed further in chapter 5.

### **Relationship with other plans and programmes and Environmental Objectives**

- 4.16 Table 5 below lists other plans, programmes and environmental objectives relevant to the Main Issues Report to be analysed in the Environmental Report for their relationship with the Main Issues Report.
- 4.17 Detailed analysis of how they apply to the Main Issues Report and SEA issues are shown at Appendix 1. It should be noted that the modernisation of the planning systems; the gradual replacement of National Planning Policy Guidelines and Scottish Planning Policies (SPP) with a single three part SPP, is resulting in many planning guidance updates. Changes in legislation, regulations, policies and guidelines continue to influence land use planning. Consequently, any changes in policies will be tracked throughout the SEA process, keeping the process iterative and current. However, those changes occurring after the plan has been submitted through legislative process for approval cannot be considered.

**Table 5: Other Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives**

<b>Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental protection objective</b>	
<b>International Level</b>	
1.	Council Directive 92/43/EEC <i>on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (known as the Habitats Directive)</i>

2.	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971 (amended 1982/87)
3.	Council Directive 79/409/EEC <i>on the conservation of wild birds (known as the Birds Directive)</i>
4.	Council Directive 2000/60/EC <i>on establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (known as the Water Framework Directive) - integrated river basin management for Europe</i>
5.	Council Directive 76/160/EEC the Bathing Waters Directive
6.	Council Directive 99/31/EC <i>on the landfill of waste (known as the Landfill Directive)</i>
7.	Council Directive <i>on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (known as the Floods Directive)</i>
8.	Council Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste (this is the codified version of Waste Framework Directive, 75/442/EEC as amended)
9.	Council of Europe, 2000 <i>The European Landscape Convention</i>
10.	Council Directive 2001/77/EC on the Promotion of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources in the Internal Electricity Market (known as the Renewables Directive)
11.	EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2005)
12.	Council Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from the extractive industries (known as the Mining Waste Directive)
<b>National Level</b>	
1.	Scottish Government. 2008. <i>National Planning Framework for Scotland 2: Draft</i> . Edinburgh: Scottish Government
2.	Office of Public Sector Information, 2006 <i>The Planning (Scotland) Act 2006</i> .
3.	SEPA (2008) Draft River Basin Management Plan, Annexes and the North East Area Management Plan
4.	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997
5.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
6.	Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003
7.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
8.	The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
9.	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No. 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2008
10.	Water Environment Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
11.	SDD Circular 2/1962: Definition of Areas of Great Landscape Value
12.	DTI (2003) Energy White paper: <i>Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy</i>
13.	Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
14.	Changing Our Ways – Scotland's Climate Change Programme (2006)
15.	The Scottish Parliament: Scottish Climate Change Bill
16.	Energy Efficiency and Microgeneration: Achieving a Low Carbon Future: A Strategy for Scotland
17.	Low Carbon Building Standards Strategy for Scotland: Sullivan Report
18.	BREEAM/ EcoHomes
19.	National Waste Strategy
20.	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000)
21.	Scotland's Transport Future: The Transport White Paper (2004)
22.	Scottish Executive. 2006. <i>Scotland's National Transport Strategy</i> . Edinburgh: Scottish Executive.
23.	UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
24.	Scottish Executive (2004) Scottish Biodiversity Strategy: <i>Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland</i>

25.	Planning to halt the loss of biodiversity – Biodiversity conservation standards for planning in the United Kingdom – Code of Practice, 2006
26.	SNH's Landscape Policy framework (Policy Statement No. 05/01)
27.	Scottish Executive Marine & Coastal Strategy (2005) – <i>Seas the Opportunity – A Strategy for the Long Term Sustainability of Scotland's Coasts and Seas</i>
28.	Scottish Government (2008) <i>The Future of Flood Risk Management in Scotland – consultation for the future Scottish Flooding Bill</i>
29.	SEPA (2006) Second-generation flood risk maps (200 year flood event maps on GIS)
30.	Biomass Action Plan for Scotland (2007)
31.	Forestry Commission Scotland (2006) <i>The Scottish Forestry Strategy</i>
32.	Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2007)
33.	Scottish Government (2008) <i>Zero Waste Scotland</i>
34.	SEPA (2009) <i>Guidelines for Thermal Treatment of Municipal Waste</i>
35.	Historic Scotland (2008) <i>Scottish Historic Environment Policy</i>
36.	Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (withdrawn)
37.	Scottish Executive (2001) <i>Designing Places: A Policy Statement for Scotland</i>
38.	Scottish Government (2008) SPP: <i>The Planning System (Parts 1 and 2)</i>
39.	Scottish Executive (2002) SPP2: <i>Economic Development</i>
40.	Scottish Government (2008) <i>Scottish Planning Policy 3: Planning for Homes (Revised)</i>
41.	Scottish Executive (2006) SPP4: <i>Planning for Minerals</i>
42.	Scottish Planning Policy 6: <i>Renewable Energy</i>
43.	Scottish Executive (2004) SPP7: <i>Planning and Flooding</i>
44.	Scottish Executive (2006) SPP8: <i>Town Centres and Retailing</i>
45.	Scottish Executive (2006) SPP 10: <i>Planning for Waste Management</i>
46.	Scottish Government (2007) SPP 11: <i>Open Space and Physical Activity</i>
47.	Scottish Executive (1997) NPPG12: <i>Skiing Developments</i>
48.	Scottish Executive (1997) NPPG13: <i>Coastal Planning</i>
49.	Scottish Executive (1999) NPPG: <i>14 Natural Heritage</i>
50.	Scottish Executive (2005) SPP15: <i>Planning for Rural Development</i>
51.	Scottish Executive (2005) SPP 17: <i>Planning for Transport</i>
52.	Scottish Executive (2005) NPPG19: <i>Radio Telecommunications</i>
53.	Scottish Executive (2005) SPP20: <i>Role of Architecture and Design Scotland</i>
54.	Scottish Executive (2006) SPP 21: <i>Green Belts</i>
55.	Scottish Government (2008) SPP23 <i>Planning and the Historic Environment</i>
56.	Scottish Executive Development Department, (Revised 2000). <i>Planning Advice Note 33: Development of Contaminated Land</i>
57.	PAN 42: <i>Archaeology - The Planning Process &amp; Scheduled Monument Procedures</i>
58.	Scottish Executive (1994) <i>Planning Advice Note 44: Fitting new development into the landscape</i>
59.	<i>Planning Advice Note 45: Renewable Energy Technologies (2002)</i>
60.	<i>Planning for Micro Renewables Annex 1 to PAN 45 Renewable Energy Technologies (2006)</i>
61.	<i>Spatial Frameworks and Supplementary Planning Guidance for Wind Farms Annex 2 to PAN 45 Renewable Energy Technologies (2008)</i>
62.	<i>Planning Advice Note 50: Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings (1996)</i>
63.	<i>PAN 51 Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation (Revised 2006)</i>
64.	Scottish Office Development Department, (1997). <i>Planning Advice Note 52: Planning in Small Towns</i>
65.	Scottish Executive (1998) <i>Planning Advice Note 53: Classifying the coast for planning purposes</i>

66.	PAN54 Planning Enforcement
67.	Scottish Executive Development Department, (1999). Planning Advice Note 59: Improving Town Centres
68.	Planning Advice Note 60: Planning for Natural Heritage (August 2000)
69.	Scottish Executive (2001) Planning Advice Note 61 Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
70.	Scottish Executive (2002) Planning Advice Note: 63 Waste Management Planning
71.	Planning Advice Note 64: Reclamation of Surface Mineral Workings (2002)
72.	Scottish Executive (2003) Planning Advice Note 65: Planning and Open Space
73.	Scottish Executive (2004) Planning Advice Note: 69 Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding
74.	PAN71 Conservation Area Management
75.	Planning Advice Note 72: New Housing in the Countryside
76.	Scottish Executive Development Department, (2005). Planning Advice Note 73: Rural Diversification
77.	Planning Advice Note 74 Affordable Housing (March 2005)
78.	Planning Advice Note 75: Planning for Transport (August 2005)
79.	Planning Advice Note 76: New residential streets (November 2005)
80.	Scottish Government (2006) Planning Advice Note79: Water and Drainage. Edinburgh: Scottish Government.
81.	Planning Advice Note: PAN 84 Reducing Carbon Emissions in New Development (2008)
82.	SNH (2006) <i>Guidance on Local Landscape Designations</i> , SNH and Historic Scotland
83.	Scottish Water (2009) Strategic Asset Capacity (web based)
84.	Scottish Government (2007) Firm Foundations: The Future of Housing in Scotland
<b>Regional level</b>	
1.	Finalised Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Structure Plan (2009)
2.	North East Scotland Biodiversity (2001) <i>North East Scotland's Biodiversity Action Plan</i>
3.	Aberdeenshire Council (2005) Forest and Woodland Strategy for Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City
4.	Aberdeenshire Council (2008) River Dee Catchment Management Plan
5.	NESTRANS. 2008. Regional Transport Strategy 2021. Finalised Strategy. Nestrans & Steer Davies Gleave.
6.	North East Scotland Area Waste Plan (2003)
7.	Economic Growth Strategy for North East Scotland (Local Economic Development Strategy 2003-2010)
8.	Aberdeen City and Shire, (2007). Building on Energy. The Economic Manifesto for Aberdeen City and Shire
<b>Local level</b>	
1.	Aberdeenshire Community Plan
2.	Aberdeenshire Council (2004) <i>The Renewable Energy Strategy: A Strategy to Promote the Generation of Energy from Renewable Sources</i>
3.	Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (2007) Strategic Forecasts
4.	Aberdeenshire Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009 Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Local Housing Strategy</i>
5.	The Macaulay Institute and the University of Aberdeen (2006) <i>Planning for Rural Diversification in Aberdeenshire</i>
6.	Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (2007) <i>Housing Land Audit</i>
7.	Index 21: Housing Layout Tool

8.	Aberdeen City and Shire, (2007). Employment Land Audit
9.	Local Transport Strategy (April 2007)
10.	Aberdeenshire Council (2008) <i>Local Air Quality Management: Progress Report 2008</i>
11.	Aberdeenshire Contaminated Land Strategy (Under review)
12.	Aberdeenshire Countryside Access Strategy (1998),
13.	Hargest and Wallace Planning Ltd, (2008). For Aberdeenshire Council: Review of Retail Requirements, Draft Final Report
14.	Cobham Resource Consultants (1997) National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and Buchan, Scottish Natural Heritage Review No 37
15.	Environmental Resources Management (1998) South and Central Aberdeenshire: landscape character assessment, Scottish Natural Heritage Review No 102
16.	Turnbull Jeffrey Partnership (1996) Cairngorms landscape assessment, Scottish Natural Heritage Review No 75.

4.18 From the analysis of the relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives (listed in column 2 of Appendix 1), we observe that the local development plan must consider emphasising the following:

- the protection, maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity, the landscape character, and built and cultural heritage;
- sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts;
- reducing water pollution and enhancing water quality;
- protecting and improving the water environment;
- promoting sustainable waste management;
- creating sustainable communities with a focus on the sustainable use of natural resources;
- to limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases;
- encourage the increased use of renewable energy resources and the more efficient use of energy and water in housing;
- limit or reduce the emissions of pollutants;
- promoting quality of life issues;
- ensuring more coherence and cost effectiveness in policy-making;
- supporting economic sustainability consistent with social progress and the environment;
- dealing with housing shortage, affordable housing, gypsy traveller sites, low demand, abandonment and liveability;
- promoting good design, safe environments, clean environments and good quality services;
- promoting sustainable alternatives to car use and reducing congestion and traffic pollution through the allocation of land uses;
- promoting non-motorised transport, access to outdoor recreation and greenspace;
- promoting economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety;
- addressing climate change;
- avoiding further degradation of the coastal and marine environment;
- promoting the economy, supporting the community and the public service; and
- setting the planning policy framework for development consents for major residential, commercial, retail, and employment developments.

4.18 Were the local development plan not implemented there would be no plan-led system to direct development to the most appropriate locations. This is likely to lead to unplanned and piecemeal development being built in inappropriate locations. The likely changes to the environment could be as follows:

- deterioration in air quality;
- deterioration of water quality from phosphate and nutrient discharge from waste water treatment plants;
- increase in water abstraction from the River Dee to unsustainable levels, resulting in irreversible harm to the qualifying interests in the River Dee;
- increase in water abstraction and waste water as policies would not exist to reduce water use and support water improvement technologies;
- likelihood of inappropriate developments on flood plains, affecting their function and increase the risk of flooding downstream;
- contaminated, derelict and vacant land (commonly known as brownfield land) would remain undeveloped;
- slow uptake of measures to counter the effects of climate change, risking peoples lives and damage to property from flooding and storm damage;
- continued use and possible increase in fossil fuels;
- rise in the regions global footprint;
- deterioration of wildlife corridors from development or due to their being isolated and not linked with one another;
- loss of biodiversity from development and pollution;
- ad hoc access or no access to open spaces, employment, education and services thus leading to social exclusion;
- little or no development of recreation facilities;
- inappropriate design styles which pay little respect to local vernacular styles and the needs of society (e.g. family housing, nursing homes, gypsy traveller sites and affordable homes);
- lack of services for special needs;
- destruction or deterioration of valued natural and historical assets;
- deterioration of the landscape and townscape from inappropriately located, sited and designed developments;
- no strategic investment in infrastructure and services for the long term growth of the region; and
- developments built not using sustainable materials.

#### **Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment**

- 4.19 The existing environmental baseline data have been collected from a wide range of sources, including national government/agency websites, consultation authorities, and council publications. Environmental issues such as air, water, soil, climatic factors, landscape, cultural heritage, biodiversity and material asset set the context for the collection of the baseline data. This data is then presented in a table covering:
- the latest data for Aberdeenshire;
  - comparators: regional or national data against which Aberdeenshire's status are compared;
  - targets where they exist;
  - trends where they exist;
  - environmental problems/issues – where Aberdeenshire is performing badly compared with the comparators or targets; and
  - referencing the sources of data used.
- 4.20 The detailed analysis of the baseline data is presented in Appendix 2. The linkages of the environmental problems between the SEA Topics are presented in Table 6 below.



**Table 6: Linkages between SEA topics**

<b>SEA Topic</b>	<b>Link with</b>	<b>SEA Topic</b>
Water: Increasing water abstraction of the River Dee from Scottish Water is likely to have an effect on water quality and associated fauna and flora.(e.g. Fresh water pearl mussels and Atlantic Salmon)		Climatic Factors: changes predicted in precipitation (e.g. drier summers and increased water temperature).
Water abstraction from underground water supplies (e.g. boreholes) may dry up and increase the level of demand for mains water supply.		Climatic Factors: changes predicted in precipitation (e.g. drier summers).
Soil: Rise in river and coastal erosion (as rainfall is predicted to increase in the future) will reduce areas of prime agricultural land.		Climatic Factors: changes predicted in weather patterns (e.g. more and heavier flash floods).
Biodiversity: Habitats and communities at the local level – issue of quality, variety and migration of species (e.g. wildlife corridors).		Human health (e.g. recreation corridors)
Biodiversity: non-native/invasive species.		Climatic factors: migration of alien species northwards as temperatures rise (if predictions are correct).
Biodiversity: encourage native plants (robustness of biodiversity).		Climatic factors
Climatic factors: rising CO <sub>2</sub> levels.		Material assets: use of sustainable materials.

SEA Topic	Link with	SEA Topic
Climatic Factors: Habitat changes due to climate change, which will result in invasion of new species (Alien Species) living in the North East. As a result, should we continue to protect the River Dee, which is designated as a Special Area of Conservation under the Habitats Directive from inappropriate development if new species are likely to migrate from the south?		Biodiversity
Climatic Factors: Peatslides / soil erosion from flash floods / increased rainfall.		Soil: degrading of soil quality and reduction in quantity (e.g. from water run-off).
Climatic Factors: increase silting of rivers from fluvial flooding.		Water: degradation of water quality.
Climatic Factors: Direct impacts, such as the effects of increased flooding and storminess on historic buildings or coastal archaeological		Cultural heritage
Climatic Factors: Impacts arising from measures derived to mitigate and adapt to climate change, such as renewable energy developments or flood defences.		Cultural heritage
Human Health: over crowding, centralisation of services (e.g. training).		Population
Population: increase in household numbers will require a need for more housing.		Material assets: there are a high number of vacant properties, which are not being retrofitted/ redeveloped.
Material assets: Roads		Air and Human health
Material assets: Flood defences.		Climatic factors: increase in storms.

SEA Topic	Link with	SEA Topic
Material assets: Second/holiday homes.		Population: increasing number of households
Material assets: affordable housing		Human health (e.g. reducing the number of people living in deprived conditions)

### Environmental problems

- 4.21 This section summarises the state of the environment within the local development plan area (Aberdeenshire) by identifying the most significant environmental problems that exist in North East Scotland, as well as presenting the policy measures required to mitigate the environmental problems identified.
- 4.22 Environmental problems affecting the local development plan area were principally identified through the information collected from the environmental baseline data/trends/comparators, as presented in Appendix 2.
- 4.23 The significant environmental problems categorised under each SEA topic are summarised in the tables 7 to 16 below.

**Table 7: Significant environmental problems: air quality**

Air	Significant environmental problems
	High NO <sub>2</sub> levels (although not quite exceeding the annual mean NO <sub>2</sub> objective for 2005) in parts of Inverurie and Peterhead.
	Traffic growth is a constraining factor in the future, especially in Inverurie

**Table 8: Significant environmental problems: water quality**

Water	Significant environmental problems
	Qualifying interests in the SACs constrain how the SACs should be used and managed.
	Need to reduce water abstraction by incorporating water efficient technologies into new development (e.g. industrial and domestic) in light of the predicted decrease in summer rainfall.
	The Ythan estuary is an SPA, so the sensitivity of the area is greater and therefore the overall effect is likely to be more significant than this implies.
	Diffuse pollution affecting the River Dee (a SAC) from badly connected drainages systems and poor surface water drainage systems.
	Impacts on bathing water from future uses, such as the rise in water sports, which could have an adverse impact on water quality.
	The release of untreated sewage effluent is reducing the water quality along the coast.
	A build-up of nitrates from diffuse pollution within the River Ythan catchment is adversely affecting species that live in the mud flats of the river mouth, which is an internationally designated natural heritage site.
	Peterhead Power Station is likely to be contributing to the poor water quality.

	Significant environmental problems
	In the North East, the main cause of poor quality coastline is the result of sewage effluent being released untreated.
	Major impact both on the sand dune erosion, wildlife and the enjoyment of other beach users from motorised vehicles.

**Table 9: Significant environmental problems: soil quality**

Soil quality	Significant environmental problems
	There are 5,000 potentially contaminated sites recorded in North East. These include several hundred high-risk sites such as landfill and gasworks.
	Contaminated land places financial and technological constraints on development. These constraints may dictate the type of development: the feasibility of remedial works may determine that a site is only suitable for industrial use; the cost of remedial works may determine that high-density housing is the only viable economic option.
	Contaminated land impacts the water environment, i.e. ground surface and coastal waters, and the wider environment including for instance local ecology.
	Potential loss of prime agricultural land from climate change – precautionary approach may need to be applied in certain areas (e.g. on prime agricultural land near flood plains, along the coast, and on land of the highest quality).
	Not enough sites for recycling or composting biodegradable municipal waste (large, medium or small scale) to help the local authorities achieve their recycling and landfill targets.
	Coastal erosion mostly where there are no rocks or coastal defences.
	Increase in soil erosion from wind and water, which is exacerbated by bad land use practices, such as locating tracks/access roads on steep/upland ground.

**Table 10: Significant environmental problems: biodiversity**

Biodiversity	Significant environmental problems
	UK priority species and habitats are still declining and require rigorous protection and enhancement.
	Implementation of the NE BAPs is the key issue to enhancing biodiversity.
	Threat of invasive effecting water quality and ecological status of the rivers.
	The significance and purpose of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) mean that development in or adjacent to them, such as the River Dee SAC may cumulatively prevent the objectives of these designations being met, and may prevent new development being developed.
	Indirect impact of development on designated sites that are affecting their water table, and therefore the quality of wetland habitats.
	Development will put pressure on biodiversity, especially on the periphery of settlements.
	Increase of access to designated sites could be damaging to some sites.

	Indirect impacts of development on biodiversity from loss of greenspaces/wildlife corridors within built up areas. Links to existing corridors should be maintained and new wildlife corridors created.
	Need to enhance and augment habitats to avoid their decline both within and outwith settlements.
	Extensive use of land and cumulative impact is resulting in the loss of biodiversity.

**Table 11: Significant environmental problems: climatic factors**

Climatic factors	Significant environmental problems
	High energy dependence on fossil fuels to provide heat and electricity.
	High energy dependence on fossil fuels for transportation.
	Insufficient grid connections and constraints with certain types of renewable energy technologies.
	Lack of appropriate locations identified for renewable energy technologies.
	The current layout of low density housing does not reduce energy use (e.g. reducing wind chill, maximising solar gain).
	Few properties incorporate in their design resilience to extreme climate and weather conditions.
	Materials with high CO <sub>2</sub> levels are still increasingly popular (e.g. concrete and tarmac).
	Possible need for a management retreat of settlements below the 5m Ordnance Datum mark.
	Sea defensive walls may be inadequate as sea levels rise.
	Rise in soil erosion from storm events, which will create a greater need for SuDS, and an increase their water holding capacity.
	Increase silting of rivers from fluvial flooding.
	Rising precipitation and storms will increase fluvial flooding (e.g. 1 in 200 year flood event), which will restrict where new development can be located for some settlements.
	The number of properties at risk from inland fluvial flooding is low, but local flood defensive schemes will still be required.
	Rise in precipitation during the winter months and increase in storms will result in the need for SuDS to prevent pluvial flooding in urban areas.
	Aberdeen consumes more natural resources per person than any other Scottish city and has the largest global footprint in Scotland, which cannot be sustained in the long-term.
	Fragmented habitats resulting from development and changes in the climate may affect less mobile species from migrating and/or adapting to changes in the environment.
	Need to promote appropriate native species in new development schemes to enhance existing biodiversity and preventing the spread of non-native species.
Increasing need for service provision throughout the year (e.g. as flood events are predicted to increase during winter seasons).	

**Table 12: Significant environmental problems: Human health**

Human health	Significant environmental problems
	Significant development pressure to build on urban open spaces.
	There is pressure to reduce the size of open spaces in residential developments.
	Need for larger areas of open spaces, including civic or town parks.
	Poor access to services in rural areas.
	Centralisation of service provision has and will continue to affect marginalised areas.
	Pockets of deprivation through low job opportunities and income could be adversely affecting people's mental health in Aberdeen and in northern Aberdeenshire.
	Overcrowding in Aberdeen is higher than the Scottish average and it could be affecting people's mental health.
	Lack of variety in new house types granted planning consent.
	There will still be a need for a significant proportion of new housing to be larger properties.
	When considered in the context of the existing stock, planning permissions are being given which, over time, will lead to the differences between the housing stock in the City and Shire being more extreme.
	Limited progress has been made to provide sports facilities at Cove, a swimming pool in Mintlaw, and a 6 Badminton Court Hall in Peterhead and Fraserburgh, all of which were identified in the City's and Shire's sports study.

**Table 13: Significant environmental problems: population**

Population	Significant environmental problems
	Increasing number of households is creating more demand for housing (and land).
	The need for more development land is placing pressure on or near sensitive natural heritage areas.
	The growing age of the head of the household may result in more homes needed for their needs (e.g. bungalows or special needs dwellings).
	Aging population will create demand for certain types of houses (e.g. bungalows and services (increasing the need for more land) and care homes.
	There is likely to be capacity issues in some of secondary schools in the larger settlements in Aberdeenshire.
	In-migration will create greater demand for houses and services in Aberdeenshire.
	Continuing demand for land for new dwellings and associated infrastructure in Aberdeenshire.
	The rise in visitor numbers annually demonstrates the popularity of country parks. However, care is necessary to ensure access to and within parks is sufficient and is not damaged by erosion.

**Table 14: Significant environmental problems: cultural heritage**

Cultural heritage	Significant environmental problems
	Although only a small percentage of the listed buildings in the North East are on the Buildings at Risk Register, the area has one of the highest numbers of properties at risk, and the figure is rising.
	Very few buildings at risk are undergoing restoration in Aberdeenshire.
	The majority of the buildings at risk are in rural areas, with few undergoing restoration.
	Lack of an existing policy on inclusive design in the Local Plan.
	Development adversely impacting on a community's' or settlement's 'sense of place' (e.g. historical perspective).
	Safeguarding building functionality (e.g. use, access and space), which is not always considered.
	Poor design when incorporating modern materials.
	Cumulative impact of proposals, which alone may not affect the conservation designation, but cumulatively affect it's overall objective.
	Loss of unknown and locally known architectural remains from new development and other practices, vandalism and coastal erosion.
	Adverse impacts on the setting of listed buildings and archaeological remains from new developments.

**Table 15 Significant environmental problems: landscape**

Landscape	Significant environmental problems
	Even outwith the boundary of a designation, the insensitive siting and design, as well as type (e.g. dwelling(s), wind farm or quarry) of any new development may adversely affect landscapes of national importance (e.g. National Scenic Areas and Cairngorms National Park).
	There is an increased need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ assess a settlement's key features(s);</li> <li>○ reinforcing a sense of place (its character and identify) by restoring, enhancing, improving and rehabilitating the best and worst areas of these settlements; and</li> <li>○ involving local communities.</li> </ul>
	The inappropriate scale and insensitive siting of enabling development is adversely affecting landscape characteristics (e.g. changing its landscape character type, not respecting local topography/contours).
	New development not fitting in with the landscape's capacity to absorb further developments (e.g. design, layout and sense of place) – need to promote suitable development capacity.

**Table 16: Significant environmental problems: material assets**

Material assets	Significant environmental problems
	Land that has been vacant for several years is unlikely to become redevelopment due to the recent rise in vacant and derelict sites.

Material assets	Significant environmental problems
	The predicted rise in storm events and winter precipitation is likely to increase soil/sand erosion from the wind and rain/water, which may prevent flood defence schemes functioning properly and result in their failure (e.g. collapse).
	There is a significant wastewater constraint issue in most of Aberdeenshire, which may have adverse effects on water quality.
	There is a significant water supply constraint throughout most of the North East, with the exception of a handful of settlements in the north and Banchory.
	The predicted rise in storm events and winter precipitation is likely to increase soil/sand erosion from the wind and rain/water, which may prevent existing flood defence schemes functioning properly and result in their failure (e.g. collapse).
	There is a significant shortfall of affordable housing in Aberdeenshire.
	There is a need to review the proportion of affordable housing in new build.
	The number of second homes rented out by oil companies could be sold off as the oil sector declines.
	A shortage of holiday homes will adversely affect the tourist trade in Aberdeenshire's most popular areas.
	New developments (e.g. dwellings, schools, offices etc) not using sustainable materials in new build.
	Greater pressure will be placed on the natural and built environment in and around settlements in central Aberdeenshire to cater for the demand in employment land.



## **5 Strategic environmental assessment**

### **Assessment framework – SEA objectives and indicators**

- 5.1 Neither the SEA Directive nor the Scottish legislation specifically requires the use of objectives or indicators in the SEA, but they are very useful in describing, analysing and comparing environmental effects. SEA objectives state the broad intention while the indicators become a benchmark against which the local development plan's performance is measured.
- 5.2 To fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive, the SEA objectives must cover environmental issues including biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between them.
- 5.3 Table 17 lists a set of SEA objectives against which the settlement strategy, objectives and policies of the Aberdeenshire local development plan will be assessed. Alternative objectives and policies will be assessed against the 15 SEA Objectives.
- 5.4 In order to finalise the SEA objectives and indicators Aberdeenshire's environmental problems, baseline data, and relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives were thoroughly analysed. This together with the response form the Consultation Authorities informed the choice which are in this report.

**Table 17: SEA objectives & indicators**

SEA Topics	SEA Objectives	SEA Indicators	Indicators from baseline data and environmental problems sections in Appendix 2	Likely outcomes from the analysis of other plans etc, which the local development plan should emphasise on (Appendix 1)
Air	1. Protect and improve local air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) monitored at specific locations in Aberdeenshire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable alternatives to car and reducing congestion traffic pollution through the allocation of land uses.</li> <li>• Improvement of green spaces, such as more tree planting to combat air quality.</li> </ul>
Water	2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement to water bodies to good ecological status by 2015.</li> <li>• Freshwater pearl mussels, Atlantic salmon and otter in favourable condition/conservation objectives are met.</li> <li>• Increase in the number and duration of bathing water areas passing Bathing water quality EC Guideline Standards.</li> <li>• Reduction in diffuse pollution (e.g. nitrates) within river catchment areas.</li> <li>• Reduction in point source pollution in water courses.</li> <li>• Reduction in the number of planning applications granted planning permission in functional floodplains.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of development schemes that incorporate water efficient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quantity in Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas</li> <li>• Ground water and river levels</li> <li>• Water quality (biology and chemistry)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.</li> <li>• Could lead to sustainable populations of protected species.</li> <li>• Reduce water pollution and enhance water quality.</li> <li>• Avoid further degradation of the coastal environment.</li> </ul>

SEA Topics	SEA Objectives	SEA Indicators	Indicators from baseline data and environmental problems sections in Appendix 2	Likely outcomes from the analysis of other plans etc, which the local development plan should emphasise on (Appendix 1)
		technologies.		
Soil	3. Improve and safeguard soil quality. 4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remediation of contaminated land</li> <li>Reduction in the area of Prime agricultural land developed.</li> <li>Meeting Landfill Allowance Targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated land.</li> <li>Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1).</li> <li>Waste disposal in landfill.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create sustainable communities with a focus on the sustainable use of natural resources.</li> </ul>
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of notified or qualified interests (e.g. European Protected Species and designated habitats) adversely affected by new development.</li> <li>Proportion of required open space being natural/wild areas and augmenting habitats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North East Biodiversity Action Plan (NE BAP) targets.</li> <li>Designated areas.</li> <li>Sites of Special Scientific Interests</li> <li>Special Areas of Conservation</li> <li>Special Protection Areas</li> <li>Country Parks</li> <li>Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>National Nature Reserves</li> <li>Ramsar sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and enhance the populations of European protected species, protect their resting places and promote their wildlife corridors.</li> <li>Protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity.</li> </ul>
Climatic factors	6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) levels through carbon accounting.</li> <li>Reduction in the North East's global (energy) footprint.</li> <li>Decrease in the proportion of people traveling to work or study by car.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of heat and electricity generated from renewable energy sources and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes.</li> <li>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.</li> <li>Encourage the increase use of renewable energy resources and more efficient use energy and water in housing.</li> <li>Limit or reduce the emissions of</li> </ul>

SEA Topics	SEA Objectives	SEA Indicators	Indicators from baseline data and environmental problems sections in Appendix 2	Likely outcomes from the analysis of other plans etc, which the local development plan should emphasise on (Appendix 1)
	7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding (pluvial, fluvial or tidal).</li> <li>• Reduction in those vulnerable to rising sea levels through the improvement and building of new sea defences.</li> <li>• Increase in augmented habitats (see Biodiversity above).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority Species</li> <li>• Impact on natural resources (global footprint)</li> <li>• Areas affected by flooding (sea, fluvial and pluvial).</li> <li>• Impact on year-round services.</li> </ul>	<p>pollutants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address climate change</li> </ul>
Human health	<p>8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.</p> <p>9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number of town/civic parks created.</li> <li>• Improvement to the issues highlighted in the <i>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation</i> affecting Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>• Decrease in the number of those overcrowded (as identified in the Census).</li> <li>• Reduction in the number of community facilities still to be provided.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of regeneration schemes developed.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of planning permissions granted for the different housing types and the variation between Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality and availability of public open space in urban and rural areas.</li> <li>• Improvements to quality of life in currently deprived areas.</li> <li>• Sport and recreation facilities in areas of identified need</li> <li>• Cause of mental health (especially of poorer communities).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote quality of life issues.</li> <li>• Promote good design, safe environments, clean environments and good quality services.</li> </ul>

SEA Topics	SEA Objectives	SEA Indicators	Indicators from baseline data and environmental problems sections in Appendix 2	Likely outcomes from the analysis of other plans etc, which the local development plan should emphasise on (Appendix 1)
Population	10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number and tenure of dwellings built.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of care homes built.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing trends in household size.</li> <li>• Years of healthy life expectancy.</li> <li>• Size of population.</li> <li>• Migration change.</li> <li>• Number of visitors to country parks</li> <li>• School role and capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set the planning policy framework for development consents for major residential, commercial, retail, and employment developments.</li> </ul>
Cultural heritage	11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in the number of listed buildings and archaeological sites at risk from human (e.g. neglect or vandalism) or natural (e.g. coastal erosion) impacts.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of buildings renovated/regeneration schemes in urban and rural areas.</li> <li>• Reduced number of historic buildings registered at risk'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</li> <li>• Listed Buildings numbers.</li> <li>• Conservation Areas numbers.</li> <li>• Number of Archaeological sites.</li> <li>• Numbers of listed buildings at risk.</li> <li>• No. of excavations, evaluations, etc., the Archaeology Service instigated to mitigate against the loss of sites.</li> <li>• Safeguarding archaeological sites</li> <li>• Number of Gardens and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, maintain and enhance the historic environment.</li> </ul>

SEA Topics	SEA Objectives	SEA Indicators	Indicators from baseline data and environmental problems sections in Appendix 2	Likely outcomes from the analysis of other plans etc, which the local development plan should emphasise on (Appendix 1)
			Designated Landscapes (GDL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding listed buildings,</li> <li>• Designed landscape etc, and Conservation Areas.</li> <li>• Ensuring the impact from new build reflects: materials &amp; form, urban &amp; social integration, internal environment, character and innovation of existing historic buildings.</li> </ul>	
Landscape	12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reported condition of Aberdeen's and Aberdeenshire's landscapes (non/designated) and townscapes, (including conservation areas).</li> <li>• Reduction in the number of planning applications granted planning permission either as departures or against officers' recommendation. For example where:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new developments individually or cumulatively adversely affect designated landscapes; and</li> <li>• the insensitive siting and design of new developments adversely affect the landscape and townscape setting.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact to National Scenic Areas (NSA).</li> <li>• Enhancing and sustaining townscape quality.</li> <li>• Impact on Landscape character</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, maintain and enhance the landscape character.</li> </ul>

SEA Topics	SEA Objectives	SEA Indicators	Indicators from baseline data and environmental problems sections in Appendix 2	Likely outcomes from the analysis of other plans etc, which the local development plan should emphasise on (Appendix 1)
Material assets	<p>13. Promote the creation of fixed assets, commercial and industrial assets.</p> <p>14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.</p> <p>15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number of waste management facilities built that address the need identified in the Area Waste Plan.</li> <li>• Increase and enhancement in the number of wastewater treatment works and water works built.</li> <li>• Decrease in waiting list figures for affordable housing.</li> <li>• Increase in redevelopment of brownfield sites.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of flood defences developed or upgraded (see climatic factors above).</li> <li>• Increase in the number of residential, industry, and commercial properties protected by flood defences (see climatic factors above).</li> <li>• Increase in the use of sustainable materials in new build and retrofit in planning applications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of vacant dwellings</li> <li>• Derelict and vacant land (and buildings)</li> <li>• Existing flood defences.</li> <li>• Existing pumping stations and sewage works.</li> <li>• Water treatment works.</li> <li>• Supply of affordable housing.</li> <li>• Supply of holiday homes.</li> <li>• Access to good quality affordable housing.</li> <li>• Proportion of building materials from sustainable sources.</li> <li>• Number of new businesses.</li> <li>• Employment land supply.</li> <li>• Quality of life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety.</li> <li>• Support economic sustainability consistent with social progress and the environment.</li> <li>• Tackle housing shortage, low demand, abandonment and liveability.</li> <li>• Promote the economy, and support the community and public services.</li> </ul>

## **Strategic Environmental Assessment of alternatives**

- 5.5 The following explains how alternatives were identified and preferred alternatives chosen in the development of the Main Issues Report. Preferred alternatives are a statutory requirement in the Main Issues Report, and have emerged through engaging with officers and councillors.

### Plan objectives

- 5.6 The local development plan has adopted the vision and aims of the finalised Structure Plan and developed preferred objectives for the plan based on those aims listed in Chapter 4. The preferred alternatives were identified by officers and presented to members for comment. The objectives must be consistent with the Structure Plan and the other strategies to which Aberdeenshire subscribes. In many cases the alternatives presented represent relatively extreme points on a sliding scale of options.

### Plan policies

- 5.7 During 2008 a range of groups was asked to comment on any aspects of the current Aberdeenshire Local Plan that were drawn up to deliver the wrong outcome, or that were trying to deliver the correct outcome but were not achieving this. In addition a technical exercise took place to look at the operation of the policies in today's context. From the analysis 8 specific policy areas were identified that would be likely to require a significant change in direction. These are the "Main Issues" as they relate to policy, and are summarised in chapter 4. Debate with Council Members was undertaken in order to discuss the different policy options, before a preferred policy and a number of alternative options were identified.
- 5.8 In addition to the main issues, a number of other "important" issues was also identified that require minor change, although the overall objective remains sound. As there are clearer ways forward for their development (i.e. updating the policies to conform to national policy) there is not the same pressing need to identify them as Main Issues. As a result, alternatives of the existing policies will be identified during the development of the proposed plan and not at the Main Issues Report stage.

### Settlement strategy and development proposals

- 5.9 In September 2008, land owners and developers were invited to submit proposals for land they would wish to see allocated for development in the local development plan. Over 800 development proposals were received. Officers identified whether the sites were constrained (e.g. from flooding), and assessed each proposal against a goal achievement matrix Tables 31 and 32) and the SEA objectives.
- 5.10 Each site was categorised as preferred, possible or undevelopable. Members were asked to comment on the officers' judgement on the outcome of these assessments, and provided their opinions. The high number of development proposals provided a choice of sites. The assessment of the development proposals informed the preferred settlement strategy (see chapter 4). This provided the preferred options to each element of the strategy and the preferred alternatives. Given the high number of development proposals, the SEA will focus on the settlement strategy, and not the development proposals. The development proposals will be subjected to scrutiny through the SEA process when preparing the Proposed Plan.

## **Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Main Issues Report**

- 5.11 The plan's preferred objectives, settlement strategy, and main policy issues were assessed against the 15 SEA objectives agreed through the scoping process. The preferred alternatives were also assessed. Significant environmental effects of the



plan's preferred options and alternatives were predicted to determine whether the plan had negative, positive, uncertain or neutral effects. Furthermore, the effects were evaluated to determine the nature of their effect, if any. These effects include the likely significant environmental effects to receptors in terms of risks, duration (permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium term) and cumulative (direct, indirect, secondary) and synergistic effects.

5.12 Tables 19 to 24, 26 and 27 present a summary of the strategic environmental assessment of the plan's objectives, settlement strategy and policies, with alternatives, as agreed at the scoping process. To show the results more clearly in the summary tables below, the 15 SEA objectives have been broken down into their corresponding SEA 10 topics. The full assessment can be found in Appendices 4, 5, 6 and 7.

5.13 Appendix 8 presents the assessment of the cumulative and synergistic effects of the preferred policies and the alternatives proposed in the Main Issues Report. Only the 'main issues' policies and alternatives that were identified of having cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects will be included the assessment. The assessment of the proposed policies and land allocations will be undertaken at the Proposed Plan stage. The assessment of cumulative effects was undertaken using the following process:

- further assessing the preferred policies and alternatives that were identified in Table 29 as having cumulative/ synergistic/secondary effects;
- considering the effects that may arise from interaction with proposals within the local development plan as well as those within other plans, programmes and strategies (National Planning Framework 2, Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan, Regional Transport Strategy, and Local Economic Development Strategy);
- taking account of whether any effects will bring the critical environmental capital (e.g. water) close to their capacity or threshold to remain productive or sustainable; and
- being aware of the level of uncertainty in identifying cumulative, secondary or synergistic effects and ensuring that, where uncertainty exists, this is documented.

5.15 Summaries of the cumulative effects are provided at the end of each sub-section below.

Assessment of objectives

5.14 As presented in chapter 4, to deliver the vision, aims and objectives of the finalised Structure Plan, a number of proposed local development plan objectives and alternatives were proposed. For the purpose of the SEA these have been broken down into 14 preferred objectives and 12 alternative objectives. Table 18 breaks down the aims into the relevant objectives and alternatives.

**Table 18: Breakdown of the finalised Structure Plan aims into the corresponding objectives with alternatives for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan**

Aim	Preferred objective(s)	Alternative(s)
1) Grow and diversify the economy	1.1a) Maintain a supply of employment land including 150ha in the strategic growth areas.	1.1b) Increase the provision
		1.1c) Decrease the provision

Aim	Preferred objective(s)	Alternative(s)
	1.2a) Outwith the strategic growth areas provide 1ha of services employment land per 200 houses.	1.2b) Restrict employment development opportunities in the countryside to what is only required to support primary rural industries.
	1.3a) Mixed use developments	-
<b>2) Take on the challenges of sustainable development</b>	2.1a) Limit the carbon footprint of the area	2.1b) Significantly “harder” line on sustainability
		2.1c) A “softer” line, accepting greater impacts on global climate
	2.2a) Prevent the sterilisation of the area’s economic and environmental assets from new development	-
	2.3a) Avoid risks associated with flooding or other major hazards	2.3b) Mitigation of risks
<b>3) Make sure the area has enough people, homes and jobs to support services and facilities</b>	3.1a) Maintain a rolling 7 year supply of effective (i.e. free from any constraints) housing and employment land	3.1b) Increase the scale of the effective housing land supply
		3.1c) Decrease the scale of the effective housing land supply
	3.2a) Allocations must be related to each settlement’s ability to accommodate it and in accordance with the spatial strategy	3.2b) Welcome development regardless of the impacts that it may have on existing communities
<b>4) Protection and improvement of assets and resources</b>	4.1a) Protect, foster and interconnect the natural and historic environment as a whole, whether designated or not.	4.1b) Give protection only to statutory protected sites and to allow development on sites of local importance.
<b>5) Sustainable mixed communities with the highest standards of design</b>	5.1a) Provision of mix of uses and services appropriate to the size and needs of the community.	5.1b) To give market forces a greater role in determining the mix of uses and types provided within communities
	5.2a) Pursue excellence in design that embraces the new as well as respecting the old.	-

Aim	Preferred objective(s)	Alternative(s)
	5.3a) Balanced mix of house types and affordability.	-
<b>6) Make efficient use of the transport network</b>	6.1a) Promote a long-term framework for the communications network, with preference to walking, cycling and public transport.	6.1b) Allow the market to ascertain what the most efficient use of the transport network might be.
	6.2a) Development proposals of all types must relate to their accessibility to services and the transport network.	

- 5.15 Each objective was assessed individually in the context of the preferred settlement strategy, as proposed in the Main Issues Report. The full assessment of the objectives is available in Appendix 4. Tables 19 to 24 provide a summary of the assessment. Comments are provided in each table. Minor amendments to the objectives are proposed (see Table 25), in order to enhance specific objectives so that they attain their full potential to safeguard the environment while promoting the development identified in the settlement strategy.
- 5.16 The preferred economic growth objectives could have an overall positive impact. Negative impacts on the environment are expected in terms of land lost to development. However, Aberdeenshire has very little brownfield land and in order to comply with the level of development proposed in the finalised Structure Plan, greenfield sites will be necessary. A technical assessment of all the nominated sites for development has been undertaken, and every site has been assessed using the SEA objectives. As a result, those sites that will be allocated for development are unlikely to have a significant impact on the environment.
- 5.17 Preferred objective 1.2a) could have slightly more adverse impacts on the environment compared with its alternative. However, restriction of employment development in the countryside is unlikely to support the aim of growing and diversifying the economy. Given that the impacts are predicted to be minor, appropriate policies in the local development plan could ensure development in the countryside does not adversely affect the environment.
- 5.18 Positive impacts are predicted for the sustainable development objectives, as the preferred objectives promote the reduction in use of resources and energy efficient buildings. However, little attention is given to the use of water efficient technologies and the re-use of buildings. The focus is on reducing the carbon footprint rather than the ecological footprint of Aberdeenshire. In the finalised Structure Plan, a target under the sustainable development and climate change strategic objective requires all new development to use water saving technology. This could be carried forward in the local development plan.
- 5.19 Providing sufficient people, homes and jobs to support services and facilities could have a mixed impact. The alternatives are unlikely to have a more positive impact. Indirectly the preferred objectives could ensure that any development does not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlements, including the natural and historic environment. However, the preferred objectives do not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites. In the long term negative impacts are predicted as employers may relocate to new greenfield sites creating more brownfield land.

5.20 Mixed cumulative effects were identified for economic growth, mixed communities and transport objectives (see Appendix 8). Negative direct and indirect cumulative impacts were identified from new development and transport networks, if they are not appropriately sited (climatic factors (resource use) and biodiversity). The emphasis on employment land provision in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term positive cumulative effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets.

**Table 19: Summary of objectives with alternatives for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan: 1) Economic growth**

Objectives (a) and alternatives (b) and (c)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
<b>Grow and diversify the economy</b>																				
1.1a) Maintain a supply of employment land	+	+	-	+	-	+/-	+	0	0/+	+	0	0/-	++	-	0/-	+	Biodiversity (-) Climatic factors (+/-) Material assets (+)			
1.1b) Increase the provision	+	+	--	+	-	+/-	+	0	0	++	0/-	-	++	--	0/-	+/-				
1.1c) Decrease the provision	+	+	-/0	+/0	-	+/-	+/0	0	0/+	+	0	0/-	+	+/-	0/-	+				
1.2a) Outwith the strategic growth areas	+	0/-	-/0	0/+	-	+/-	0	0	0	+/0	0	0/-	+/0	+/0	0/-	0/-				
1.2b) Restrict employment development opportunities in the countryside	++	+	+/0	+	+/-	+/0	0	0	0	0	0	0/-	+/0	+/0	0/-	0/+				
1.3a) Mixed use developments	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0/+	+	0	0	++	0	0/+	+/0				
<b>Overall Effects</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>+/0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+/0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0/-</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>0/-</b>					
Key	++ = very positive					+ = positive					+/- = mixed					? = uncertain				
	-- = very negative					- = negative					0 = neutral									
<b>Comments</b> [Short-term, medium-term and long-term effects; permanent and temporary effects; positive & negative effects; and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, as identified in the Goal Achievement Matrix]															<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</li> <li>Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.</li> <li>The scale of development will also result in the loss of greenfield sites, potentially increasing the amount of contaminated land.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from new development and transport networks if they are not appropriately sited (climatic factors (resource use) and biodiversity).</li> <li>Development of transportation proposals is likely to have long-term positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the enhancement &amp; promotion of commercial and industrial assets.</li> </ul>					

**Table 20: Summary of objectives with alternatives for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan: 2) Sustainable development**

Objectives (a) and alternatives (b) and (c)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
<b>Sustainable development</b>																				
2.1a) Limit the carbon footprint of the area	+	0/-	0	+	+/0	+	+	+	+/0	+	+	+	0	-	++	+	Yes for 2.3a): Biodiversity (+) Cultural heritage (+) Landscape (+)			
2.1b) Significantly “harder” line on sustainability	+	+	0	+	+/0	++	++	++	0/+	++	++	+	0	+	++	+				
2.1c) A “softer” line, accepting greater impacts on global climate	0	0/-	-	+	0/-	+/0	+	+	0/+	+/0	+/-	+	0	-	+	+/-				
2.2a) Prevent the sterilisation of the area’s economic and environmental assets from new development	0	+	0	+	+/0	+	+	++	0/+	0	0/-	+	-	++	0	+				
2.3a) Avoid risks associated with flooding or other major hazards	0	+	0	0	+/0	+	++	0	0	0	+/0	+/0	0	-	+	+/0				
2.3b) Mitigation of risks	0	-	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0/-	+	+	--	+/-				
<b>Overall Effects</b>	0/+	+/-	0	+/0	+/-	+	+	+	0/+	0/+	+/-	+	0	+/-	+					
Key	++ = very positive					+ = positive					+/- = mixed					? = uncertain				
	-- = very negative					- = negative					0 = neutral									
<b>Comments</b>	[Short-term, medium-term and long-term effects; permanent and temporary effects; positive & negative effects; and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, as identified in the Goal Achievement Matrix]										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preferred objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, and energy efficient buildings, but little is given to the use of water efficient technologies and the re-use of buildings.</li> <li>Protects environmental assets from development that could adversely affect water courses (e.g. point source pollution).</li> <li>The positive impact is less for some receptors as the scale and majority if development will be on greenfield sites, some on prime agricultural land.</li> </ul>									

**Table 21: Summary of objectives with alternatives for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan: 3) Sufficient people, homes and jobs to support services and facilities**

Objectives (a) and alternatives (b) and (c)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
<b>Sufficient people, homes and jobs</b>																				
3.1a) Maintain a rolling 7 year supply of effective housing and employment land	+	+	-	+	-	+/-	+	0	0/+	++	0/+	0/-	++	-	0/-	+/-	Biodiversity (-) Climatic factors (+/-) Material assets (+)			
3.1b) Increase the scale of the effective housing land supply	+	+	--	+	-	+/-	+	0	0	++	0/-	-	++	--	0/-	+/-				
3.1c) Decrease the scale of the effective housing land supply	+	+	-/0	+/0	-	+/-	+/0	0	0/+	+	0/+	0/-	+	+/-	0/-	+/-				
3.2a) Allocations must be related to each settlement's ability to accommodate it	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0/+	++	+/0	++	++	0/-	0	+				
3.2b) Welcome development regardless of the impacts	-	--	0	-	--	-	--	-	0/-	+/-	-/0	-	-	0/-	0	-				
<b>Overall Effects</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0/+</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>0/+</b>	<b>-/0</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0/-</b>					
Key	++ = very positive					+ = positive					+/- = mixed					? = uncertain				
	-- = very negative					- = negative					0 = neutral									
<b>Comments</b>	<p>[Short-term, medium-term and long-term effects; permanent and temporary effects; positive &amp; negative effects; and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, as identified in the Goal Achievement Matrix]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land. The preferred objective does not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.</li> <li>The scale of development will also result in the loss of greenfield sites, potentially increasing the amount of contaminated land.</li> <li>Indirectly the objective could ensure that any development does not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement, including the natural and historic environment.</li> </ul>																			

**Table 22: Summary of objectives with alternatives for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan: 4) Protection and improvement of assets and resources**

Objectives (a) and alternatives (b) and (c)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
<b>Protection and improvement of assets and resources</b>																			
4.1a) Protect, foster and interconnect the natural and historic environment as a whole, whether designated or not.	0	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	0	0	++	++	0	+/0	+		+	No	
4.1b) Give protection only to statutory protected sites and to allow development on sites of local importance.	0	+/-	-	0	+/-	+	+/ 0	0	0	0	++	+	0	+/0	+		+/-		
<b>Overall Effects</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>+/0</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+/0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+/0</b>	<b>+</b>				
Key	++ = very positive				+ = positive				+/- = mixed				? = uncertain						
	-- = very negative				- = negative				0 = neutral										
<b>Comments</b> [Short-term, medium-term and long-term effects; permanent and temporary effects; positive & negative effects; and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, as identified in the Goal Achievement Matrix]							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preferred objective could ensure that any development does not adversely affect the natural or historic environment.</li> <li>Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood and the re-use of historic buildings.</li> <li>Indirect positive impact, as the objective promotes the interconnection of habitats, which are vital during times of climate change.</li> </ul>												





**Table 24: Summary of objectives with alternatives for the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan: 6) Make efficient use of the transport network**

Objectives (a) and alternatives (b) and (c)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
<b>Make efficient use of the transport network</b>																				
6.1a) Promote a long-term framework for the communications network, with preference to walking, cycling and public transport.	++	+	+	0	+/-	+	+/-	++	+	+	+	0/-	++	+	0		+	Water (+) Biodiversity (-) Climatic factors (-) Material assets (+)		
6.1b) Allow the market to ascertain what the most efficient use of the transport network might be.	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	-	0/-	-	--	0	+/-	-	++	0/-	0		+/-			
6.2a) Development proposals of all types must relate to their accessibility to services and the transport network.	++	++	+	++	+/-	++	+/-	++	+	+	+	0/-	+	+/0	0		+			
<b>Overall Effects</b>																				
Key	++ = very positive					+ = positive					+/- = mixed					? = uncertain				
	-- = very negative					- = negative					0 = neutral									
<b>Comments</b> [Short-term, medium-term and long-term effects; permanent and temporary effects; positive & negative effects; and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, as identified in the Goal Achievement Matrix]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preferred objective promotes alternatives to the private car reducing pressure on the natural environment, but new transport routes could have negative <b>cumulative</b> effects if they prevent migration of species.</li> <li>Preferred objective promotes asset creation and could ensure that any development is accommodated within the capacity of services.</li> <li>An indirect positive impact in terms of asset creation is predicted and increasing the accessibility within settlements will have positive impacts and improve quality of life.</li> </ul>																			

**Table25: Possible amendments to the objectives**

<b>Finalised Structure Plan aim</b>	<b>Preferred objective</b>	<b>SEA issue</b>	<b>Amendment to objective</b>
Take on the challenges of sustainable development	2.1a) Limit the carbon footprint of the area	Water quality (2 <sup>nd</sup> objective) and Climatic factors (6 <sup>th</sup> objective): The preferred objective does not promote water efficient technologies in new development.	The objective could refer to both the carbon footprint and ecological footprint.
Take on the challenges of sustainable development	2.1a) Limit the carbon footprint of the area	Cultural heritage (11 <sup>th</sup> objective): Objective seeks to conserve the historic environment, but little is given to the re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register.	The objective could highlight that the regeneration of derelict, vacant or contaminated land could also contribute to this aim.
Take on the challenges of sustainable development	2.2a) Prevent the sterilisation of the area's economic and environmental assets from new development	Material assets (13 <sup>th</sup> objective): Objective protects economic assets from inappropriate development, but it is unclear whether this will apply to water or waste management facilities (e.g. key services) or in use or disused railway lines (e.g. transport links) that may need to expand or be reinstated.	Economic and environment assets could be expanded to include key transportation and service/infrastructure assets.
Make sure the area has enough people, homes and jobs to support services and facilities	3.2a) Allocations must be related to each settlement's ability to accommodate it and in accordance with the spatial strategy	Material assets (14 <sup>th</sup> objective): Objective relates to new development and does not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.	The objective could highlight that the regeneration of derelict, vacant or contaminated land could also contribute to this aim.

Assessment of the settlement strategy

- 5.21 The settlement strategy shows the scale and general location of development proposed in the local development plan. The Main Issues Report identifies the preferred settlement strategy with one or more alternative options. The Main Issues Report identified the key considerations in developing a settlement strategy as:
- the efficient use of existing buildings, land and infrastructure;
  - the accessibility of homes, services, open space and employment opportunities by a range of transport options;

- the co-ordination of housing land release with investment in infrastructure including transport and educational investment, and with other major proposals; and
  - the protection and enhancement of landscape, natural, built and cultural heritage, biodiversity and the wider environment, including consideration of flood risk.
- 5.22 The Main Issues Report proposes 150ha of employment land to 2023 within the strategic growth areas and an undefined number elsewhere. The majority of the employment land is targeted between Inverurie and Blackburn and Portlethen and Stonehaven. A significant proportion is proposed between Ellon and Blackdog.
- 5.23 The housing allowances in the Main Issues Report propose 9,900 dwellings to 2016 and 12,450 between 2017 and 2023. Just under half of this allowance, 10,550 dwellings will be outwith the strategic growth area. An undefined figure is given in the regeneration priority areas.
- 5.24 For ease of the assessment, Table 26 provides a breakdown of the settlement strategy. The settlement strategy was assessed in the context of the spatial strategy, as set out in the finalised Structure Plan and the development proposals received.
- 5.25 A summary of the assessment of the settlement strategy and alternatives is provided in Tables 26 and 27. The full assessment is provided in Appendix 5. The SEA identified that the preferred strategy could have the most positive and least negative significant environmental impacts. The preferred strategy promotes development along the main transport corridors and focuses development outwith the strategic growth areas to existing settlements. The strategy reduces the need for resources and land take, while promoting development where it can be accommodated without affecting the scale and sense of place of settlements.
- 5.26 Development between Portlethen and Stonehaven will have the greatest negative effects due to the scale of development proposed and its land take. However, from the choice of development proposed, which are not constrained by the pipelines or capacity of the secondary schools, the preferred strategy can deliver the spatial strategy set out in the finalised Structure Plan and have the greatest positive impacts. Sensitive siting of the development will be required, if the preferred strategy is adopted, given the land is currently within the Aberdeen Green Belt and it is adjacent to the River Dee.
- 5.27 Much of the impacts of the preferred strategy were identified as mixed (air, soil, water, vulnerability to climatic factors and historic environment). These effects are attributed to increased air pollution from traffic flowing in and out of Aberdeen, development along the River Don corridor and River Ythan, and the scale and location of development in and around settlements. However, these effects will be largely short term, as the scale of development could allow for improved public transport links and water and waste infrastructure, and new development will be required by the Plan to be sensitively designed and in appropriate locations.
- 5.28 The large scale and distribution of development in the preferred strategy could have a positive effect on the soil (waste management), climatic factors (reducing effects of climate change), human health (open spaces), population (increased housing types), and material assets (asset creation and improved design) receptors. Greater positive effects were identified for the areas outwith the strategic growth areas, as the strategy could improve the supply of housing and provide new assets in terms of water and waste, which has been an issue in many settlements.

- 5.29 However, the preferred strategy will have some negative effects on the environment, most notably on biodiversity and landscape. Due to the scale of development impacting on the natural environment and the concentration of prime agricultural land in south and central Aberdeenshire, development between Laurencekirk and Inverurie in the strategic growth area will have the greatest negative effects. However, given the number and choice of sites that have been nominated for development by landowners and developers, sites with the least negative impacts could be identified as the preferred allocation for development in the Proposed Plan. Opportunities for enhancement of habitat and biodiversity will be provided through the development process.
- 5.30 A summary of the cumulative effects is provided in tables 27 and 28. The full assessment is provided in Appendix 8. The assessment shows that the preferred strategy will have short term negative effects on air (traffic flow in and out of Aberdeen), water (water pollution along the River Don and Ythan Estuary), soil (loss of prime agricultural land), biodiversity and landscape. The concentration of development between Portlethen and Inverurie in the strategic growth areas will have the greatest negative effects. The second alternative that promotes development outwith the strategic growth areas (Table 27) will have greater cumulative effects, as it will increase car travel (affect air quality) and dispersed development could have an adverse impact on the landscape. Cumulative or other effects are possible if sites are allocated inappropriately sited, and will need to be assessed in a SEA of the Proposed Plan.
- 5.31 Positive secondary cumulative impacts are possible if new development results in the remediation of contaminated sites to reduce any adverse impacts to the wider environment and achieve long-term positive effects. Short-term reversible indirect and secondary effects such as soil erosion, disaggregation, compaction, sedimentation, and pollution are likely only during the constructional phases of the development. Regeneration through the redevelopment of existing buildings could have a positive effect. However, new development could have an adverse impact, if not appropriately sited and designed.

**Table 26: Breakdown of the settlement strategy**

Key elements of the strategy	Total	Preferred settlements for the majority of the growth	Alternative settlement(s) (i)	Alternative settlement(s) (ii)	Structure Plan Requirement for new employment land	Employment land allocations sought
a) Huntly – Pitcaple	800	Huntly and Inch	Pitcaple	Inch	105ha	10ha
b) Inverurie – Blackburn	2,500	Inverurie then Kintore	Inverurie	Inverurie and Blackburn		32ha
c) Portlethen – Stonehaven	4,600	Banchory Leggart and Portlethen North	Elsick	Portlethen and Stonehaven		52ha
d) South of Drumlithie - Laurencekirk	900	Laurencekirk	Development of other settlements	-		11ha
e) Peterhead – Hatton	1,600	Peterhead	Peterhead, Cruden Bay, Hatton and Longside	-	45ha	18ha
f) Ellon – Blackdog	2,300	Ellon and Potterton	Ellon	-		27ha
1. Local Growth (AHMA)	2,350	Oldmeldrum, Newmachar, Banchory, Westhill	Reduce scale of existing settlements and create new settlements or other major settlement expansions	More significant development in the countryside outwith settlements.	Undefined	Unlimited
2. Local Growth (RHMA)	8,200	Banff, Macduff, Turriff, Fraserburgh Alford, Aboyne, Mintlaw, Inverboyndie				Unlimited
3. Regeneration	Undefined	Undefined (coastal settlements)				-

**NOTE:** The Aberdeen Housing Market Area is an area defined by the area of search for housing made by house buyers wishing to locate in the Aberdeen area.

The “Rural Housing Market Area” is the area outwith the Aberdeen Housing Market Area.

Both the AHMA and RHMA will include the Regeneration Priority Areas

**Table 27: Summary of settlement strategy with alternatives – Strategic growth areas (a) to f)**

Settlement strategy and alternatives (i) and (ii)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
a) Huntly to Pitcaple	+/0	0	0/-	+	-/0	+	0	+	+	++	+/-	0	0/+	0	+	+/0	Air (-) for b)'s, c)'s and f)'s Water (-) b)'s Soil (+/-) Biodiversity (-) Landscape (-) for (c)i, c)ii, d), e)i, and f)'s			
a)i	0	0	-	+/0	-/0	+/0	0/-	+/0	0	+/0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+/-				
a)ii	0/+	0	-	+	-/0	+	0/-	+	++	+	+/-	-/0	+	0	+	+/-				
b) Inverurie to Blackbrun	+/-	+/-	0/+	+	-/0	++	+	++	0	++	+/-	-	+	0	+	+/-				
b)i	+/-	+/-	0/+	+	-/0	++	+/-	++	0	+	+/-	--	++	0	+	+/-				
b)ii	+/-	+/-	0/+	+/0	-/0	+	+	+	0	++	+/-	-	+	0	+	+/-				
c) Portlethen to Stonehaven	+/-	+/-	+	++	-	++	0	++	0	++	+/-	--	+/0	-/0	+	+/-				
c)i	-	0	0/+	++	-/0	+	0/-	+/0	0	0	+/-	-/0	-	-	+	-/0				
c)ii	-	0	-	+	-/0	+	+	++	0	++	+/-	--	++	0	+	+/-				
d) South of Drumlithie to Laurencekirk	+/0	0	-	+	-/0	+	0/-	+	0	+	+/-	-/0	+	0	+	+/-				
d)i	0	0	-	+/0	-/0	+/0	0	+/0	0	+/0	+/-	0	0	0	+	0				
e) Peterhead to Hatton	0	0	0	+	-/0	+	+	+	+/0	+	+/-	0	+	0	+	+				
e)i	0	-	0/-	+/0	-	+/0	+/0	+	0	++	+/-	-/0	+/0	0	+	+/-				
f) Ellon to Blackdog	+/-	+/-	0	+	-	+	+/-	++	0	++	+/-	-/0	++	0	+	+/-				
f)i	-	-	0/-	++	--	+	+/-	++	0	+	+/-	-/0	++	0	+	+/-				
<b>Overall Effects (preferred strategy)</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+</b>					
Key	++ = very positive					+ = positive					+/- = mixed					? = uncertain				
	-- = very negative					- = negative					0 = neutral									

**Table 28: Summary of settlement strategy with alternatives – Outwith the strategic growth areas and regeneration**

Settlement strategy and alternatives (i) and (ii)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
<b>Development in the AHMA</b>																				
1) Preferred strategy	-	-	-	++	-/0	++	+/-	++	+	++	+/-	0/-	++	0	+	++/-	Air (-) for (1)i and 1)ii Soil (-) Biodiversity (-) Landscape (-) for 1)ii and 2)ii Historic environment (+)			
1)i Reduce scale of existing settlements and create new settlements	-	-/0	-/0	+	-/0	+	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	0	+/0	-	+	+/-				
1)ii More significant development in the countryside outwith settlements	--	--	-/0	--	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	+	-				
<b>Development in the RHMA</b>																				
2) Preferred strategy	-/0	-	+/-	++	-/0	++	+/-	++	++	++	+/-	-/0	++	0	+	++/-				
2)i Reduce scale	-	-/0	-	+	-/0	+	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	0	+/0	-	+	+/-				
2)ii More significant development in the countryside	--	--	-	--	--	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/0	+	--				
<b>Regeneration</b>																				
3)	0	0/-	-	+/0	-	+	+	+	+	+/0	+/-	-/0	+	++	++	+				
<b>Overall Effects (preferred)</b>	-	-	-	++	-	++	+/-	++	+	++	+/-	-/0	++	0/+	+					
Key	++ = very positive					+ = positive					+/- = mixed					? = uncertain				
	-- = very negative					- = negative					0 = neutral									



### Assessment of the policies

- 5.32 To deliver the plan's aims and objectives and to ensure the settlement strategy and proposals do not adversely affect the environment a number of policies will be developed, some of which will be accompanied by supplementary guidance.
- 5.33 As discussed in chapter 4, eight main policies issues were identified as not achieving the correct outcome or were drawn up to deliver the wrong outcome. These are the "Main Issues" as they relate to policy. Debate with members was undertaken to discuss the different policy options before a preferred policy and a number of alternative options were identified.
- 5.34 In addition to the main issues, a number of other "important" issues were also identified that require minor change, although the overall objective remains sound. As there are clearer ways forward for their development (i.e. updating) there is not the same pressing need to identify them as Main Issues.
- 5.35 As a result, the assessment will focus on the eight main policies issues. All the current Aberdeenshire Local Plan policies have been assessed and can be viewed in Appendix 6. A number of these policies will be subject to minor changes (e.g. the policies to conform to national policy). Alternatives of the existing policies will be identified during the development of the Proposed Plan and not at the Main Issues Report stage.
- 5.36 Those policies that were identified as failing to deliver their desired outcome are considered in the Main Issues Report. Alternatives of the policies below were also considered, and have also been appraised as part of the environmental assessment. These 'main issues' policies are:
- a) Developer contributions for facilities serving sub regional areas  
Developer contribution (preferred)
    - 1) Allocations
    - 2) Developer led
  - b) Planning for minerals  
Minerals policy with maps in supplementary guidance (preferred)
    - 1) Retaining the current tiered policy approach
    - 2) Minerals policy with no maps in supplementary guidance
  - c) Planning for waste  
Waste management policy with maps in supplementary guidance (preferred)
    - 1) Waste management policy retaining the current criteria and tiered policy approach for landfill and landraise sites
    - 2) Waste management policy with no maps in supplementary guidance
  - d) Planning within the landscape  
All landscapes both non and designated (preferred)
    - 1) Designated landscapes only
    - 2) Non designated landscapes only (remove ALS designation)
  - e) "Enabling" development  
Enabling Development (listed buildings)

1) Enabling Development (stricter approach of the preferred option)

2) Enabling Development (economic development tool)

f) Destination retailing in rural areas

Destination Retailing (preferred)

1) Destination Retailing (Farm Shops)

2) Destination Retailing (relaxed version of the preferred option)

g) Rural development, including housing in the countryside

Rural Development (preferred)

1) Rural Development - Development in the Countryside: Maximise Sustainability

2) Rural Development - Sustainable Communities

3) Rural Development - Development in the Countryside: Maximise Aspiration

h) Design quality

Design Quality (preferred)

1) Design Quality (existing policy)

5.37 The results of the assessment are provided in Appendix 7. A summary of the assessment is provided in Table 29.

5.38 In six out the eight policies, the preferred options could have the least significant negative environmental effects. The alternatives proposed for the enable developing and rural development policies could have fewer negative impacts.

5.39 The preferred policy option for enabling development is likely to have a negative effect, because it is one which can be used to encourage development opportunities which would not otherwise occur. However, a major factor mitigating the negative effects of alternative policy 1e) is the limited scope and scale of its application. This also limits its potential positive effects and so the overall effect remains at +/-0. The use of the enabling policy will be optional; if the public benefit, including environmental effect, is not sufficient the policy will not be implemented. Furthermore, compared with the alternatives, the preferred policy is likely to have a very positive effect on human health and material assets, as the overall ethos of the policy is to consider public benefit. Much of that consideration is likely to be opportunity for economic growth and diversification in rural and regeneration areas.

5.40 The difference between the preferred policy option for rural development and the alternatives is slight. The preferred policy promotes a more relaxed approach to development, particularly in 'very remote' areas and so there is potential for increased travelling and distance from services. The policy could also result in the loss of prime agricultural land and negative landscape impacts. However other policies will apply which can assist in reducing climate change and landscape impacts. In certain areas only development of existing buildings or brownfield land is permitted resulting in a positive impact on soil quality. Compared with the alternatives, the preferred policy will have a greater positive cumulative effect in that it is increasing supply, assets, brownfield land and sustainable materials.

5.41 Mixed impacts are predicted for preferred policies on mineral extraction and destination retailing (b) and f)), as they promote development, which could adversely affect the environment. The remainder of the preferred policies will have positive or neutral impacts.

- 5.42 Significant cumulative impacts were identified for all the policies with the exception of b) and g) on minerals extraction and design quality. Appendix 8 sets out the full assessment of cumulative effects.
- 5.43 Both positive and negative cumulative effects were identified. Positive impacts on material assets were identified for the policies on developer contributions as the design of any development will now be of scale to accommodate proposed future growth, rather than developers upgrading the infrastructure every time a new development is approved. The preferred policy on landscapes will have positive cumulative effects on most of the SEA receptors, as landscapes include rivers and estuaries and provide feeding and breeding sites to species. The landscape policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks. The proposed policy on design will be a significant improvement on the ALP Policy in SEA terms. It will have either a direct or indirect on the majority of the SEA receptors in terms of resource use, land take (higher densities) and design (landscape and cultural heritage).
- 5.44 Policies that support development will have mixed cumulative effects on air, water, soil, biodiversity, historic environment and landscape. The duration of these effects will vary, depending on the nature of the development. However, proposed developments will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's social and/or economic benefits. Furthermore significant effects can be avoided with the requirement for assessments, including Appropriate Assessments to ensure sensitive receptors are not degraded by development.
- 5.45 The impact of development in the countryside will also have a mixed impact. Although policies on rural development (f) and g)) encourages redevelopment of brownfield sites in certain areas, development may occur on greenfield sites, which may influence biodiversity and cumulatively could have a negative impact.
- 5.46 The assessment identified a few changes that could be made to the preferred policies on mineral extraction, planning within the landscape, rural development and improving design quality (see Table 30). These proposed amendments either clarify terminology used in the policy or identify where the policy could be improved to mitigate any adverse impacts.

**Table 29: Summary of ‘main issues’ policies with alternatives**

‘Main issues’ policies and alternatives (1) and (2)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
<b>a) Developer contributions</b>																	
Preferred	0/+	0	0	0	0/+	0/+	0	0/+	0/+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0/+	Material assets (+)
1a)	0	0	0	0	0/+	0/+	0	0/+	0/+	0/+	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	Human health (+)
2a)	0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0/+	0/-	+	0	0/-	+	0	0/-	0/-	Cultural heritage (+)
<b>b) Planning for minerals</b>																	
Preferred	0/+	+	+/-	0	0/-	+/-	0/-	0	0	0	0	+	++	-	0	+/-	
1b)	-	-	-	0	0/-	0/-	0/-	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	-	
2b)	0/+	+	+/-	0	0/-	+/-	0/-	0	0	0	0	+	++	-	0	+/-	
<b>c) Planning for waste</b>																	
Preferred	+/-	+	+/-	++	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0/+	++	++	+	+/0	+/0	Soil, water, air and climatic factors (+/-)
1c)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	-	-	
2c)	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0/+	++	+	+	+/0	+/0	
<b>d) Planning within the landscape</b>																	
Preferred	0	+	+	0	+	+/0	++	+	0	0	+	+	+/-	0/+	+/0	+	Water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, human health, cultural heritage and material assets (+)
1d)	+	+/0	+/0	0	+/-	+	+/0	+/-	0	0	+/0	--	+/-	+/0	+/-	+/-	
2d)	0	+	+	0	+/-	+/0	++	+	0	0	+	+/-	+/-	+/0	+/-	+/0	
<b>e) “Enabling” development</b>																	

'Main issues' policies and alternatives (1) and (2)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Preferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	++	+0	+	+/-	+	+	0	+/-	Air, water, soil, biodiversity, landscape (-/0) Climatic factors (-)
Preferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	++	+0	+	+/-	+	+	0	+/-	
1e)	0/-	0/-	0/-	0/-	0/-	0/-	0/-	0	+	0/+	+	+	+0	+0	0	+0	
2e)	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	0	0	0	0	0/-	+0	0	0	--	
<b>f) Destination retailing in rural areas</b>																	Biodiversity (-)
Preferred	0	0	-	+	+/-	-	0/-	+	-	0	+/-	-	+	0/+	0	+/-	
1f)	0	0	-	+	+/-	-0	0/-	0	-	0	0	-0	+	0/+	0	0/-	
2f)	0	0	-	+	+/-	--	0/-	+	-	0	+/-	--	+	0/+	0	+/-	
<b>g) Rural development, including housing in the countryside</b>																	
Preferred	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0/+	0/+	0/+	0	0/-	+	0/+	0/+	+/-	Biodiversity and landscape (-)
1g)	0/-	0	+/-	0/+	0/+	0/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/+	+	0/+	
2g)	+	0/-	0/-	0/+	0	+	0	0/+	0/+	0/+	0	0	0/+	0/+	0/+	+0	
3g)	-	0/-	0/-	0	0	0/-	0	0	0/+	0/+	0	0/-	0/+	0	0	0/-	Landscape (-)
<b>h) Design quality</b>																	
Preferred	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	0/+	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	++	
1h)	++	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+0	+	+	0	+	
<b>Overall Effects</b>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+0	0/+	0/+	0/+	+/-	+	0/+	0/+		
Key	++ = very positive                      + = positive                      +/- = mixed                      ? = uncertain																

'Main issues' policies and alternatives (1) and (2)	SEA Objectives															Overall effect	Cumulative impacts
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	-- = very negative					- = negative					0 = neutral						

**Table30: Possible amendments to the preferred policies**

Preferred policy	Preferred objective	SEA issue	Amendment to objective
Planning for minerals	Criterion 6	Water quality (2 <sup>nd</sup> objective): The extraction and processing materials must not have any adverse impact on the environment.	The word ‘environment’ could be clarified in criterion 6 to read “natural and historic environment”.
Planning for minerals	Criteria 6 and 7	Biodiversity (5 <sup>th</sup> objective): To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor.	The policy could be strengthened by supplementary guidance to state that land should be restored to its previous or improved state. It could also be strengthened by having regard for the need for an Appropriate Assessment.
Planning for minerals	Criterion 5	Climatic factors (6 <sup>th</sup> objective) If energy-intensive method of mining is used, the effect on climate change can be significant.	Although mention of reclamation and waste reduction is made in the justification text, reference to waste reduction could be made in the policy, possibly criterion 5) or in supplementary guidance.
Planning within the landscape	First paragraph	Soil (3 <sup>rd</sup> objective) and Landscape (12 <sup>th</sup> objective) and Material assets (14 <sup>th</sup> objective): Although, the policy will have a positive cumulative impact where development restores the site, for example mineral workings, “enhancement” is not mentioned.	The policy could be worded in the first paragraph to enhance landscape types, to support the development of degraded land (e.g. landfill sites).
Rural development	Development in intermediate and remote areas.	Soil (4 <sup>th</sup> objective) and Material assets (14 <sup>th</sup> objective): In some areas development is only allowed on brownfield sites or existing buildings, but no specifics is made about re-using the building.	The policy could be amended so that the redevelopment of brownfield sites is encouraged in all areas.
Rural development	All development	Biodiversity (5 <sup>th</sup> objective): The majority of the area, development can occur on greenfield	The policy could include in the last paragraph a section on new developments avoiding

		sites. These may influence biodiversity and cumulatively could have an impact.	adversely affecting the natural and historic environment.
Improving design quality in development	Part 2	Material assets (14 <sup>th</sup> objective): No mention is made on utilising brownfield land.	An additional criterion could be added on utilising brownfield land where possible.

Assessment of the development proposals

- 5.47 A technical assessment was undertaken of each development proposal. The proposals were assessed against the SEA objectives and a set of criteria listed in the Goal Achievement Matrix. The criteria asked questions ranging from the availability of water supply to the degree of biodiversity loss. The Goal Achievement Matrix is presented in Table 31. Each development proposal was also assessed to identify whether it was constrained by protected open space, flooding or natural heritage designations, or by health and safety or transport safeguarding corridors. These constraints are listed in Table 32.
- 5.48 The environmental assessment of the development proposals is summarised in Appendix 9. The appendix is broken down into six parts to reflect the six areas in Aberdeenshire.



**Table 31: Goal Achievement Matrix**

	Criteria	Score	Justification
	<b>Capacity study site?</b>	<b>(Example)</b>	<b>Which study:</b>
<b>Sustainable Economic Development</b>	<b>Accessibility of Existing centres of Employment</b>	<b>-1</b>	
	<b>Provision of Business Land</b>	<b>-1</b>	
	<b>Distance to Key Service Centres</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>pedestrian/cycle links to key services, employment land and surrounding developments</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Encourage and Support Regeneration</b>	<b>Brownfield Development</b>	<b>-1</b>	
	<b>Enhancement of Heritage</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Supporting quality of Services including primary schools</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Resolves Issues of Contamination on Site</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Maintain and Enhance the Quality of the Natural Heritage and Built Environment</b>	<b>Quality of Agricultural Land Lost</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Degree of loss of Biodiversity</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Setting of Historic Buildings Affected (SAM's)</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Archaeology Affected</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Landscape</b>	<b>Shelter from cold winds</b>	<b>-1</b>	
	<b>Potential for Passive Solar Gain</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Visual Considerations</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Designed Landscapes Affected</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Technical Issues</b>	<b>Availability of Water Supply</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Ease of Providing Drainage</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Costs of Providing Access</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Provision of New Community Services Required</b>	<b>1</b>	

**Table 32: Constraints mapping**

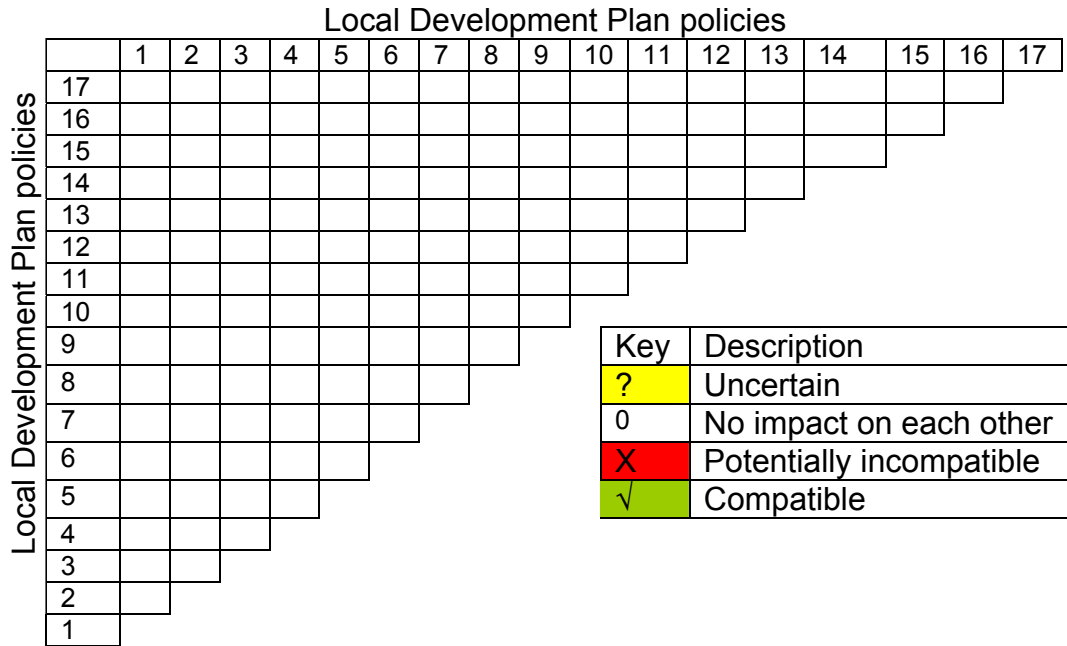
Constraint	Ok	Relative Constraint	Not Ok	Notes
Hazardous site		x		<i>Approximately half the site lies within the 1000m St Fergus Consultation Zone</i>
Transport safeguarded site	x			
Pipeline constraint	x			
SEPA Fluvial Flood risk (0.5%)	x			
SEPA coastal Flooding (0.5%)	x			
SAC	x			
SPA	x			
Ramsar site	x			
SSSI	x			
Local Nature Reserve	x			
SESA SINS	x			
Woods for people	x			
Ancient Woodland	x			
“Protected” open space	x			
Other Constraints				

**Other constraints include potential impact on critical environmental or social capital of the settlement identified through the characterisation process**

Assessment of compatibility of plan policies

5.49 In order to determine the consistency and compatibility of the local development plan’s policies to each other, an internal compatibility assessment of the local development plan’s policies will be undertaken using a framework presented in Figure 1 below. This will be presented in the Environmental Report of the proposed local development plan and not in the Environmental Report for the Main Issues Report, as the policies will not have been finalised until the proposed plan stage.

**Figure 1: Internal Compatibility Assessment of the preferred Local Development Plan policies**



**Proposed Mitigation Measures**

5.50 The SEA Directive requires that through mitigation measures, recommendations will be made to prevent, reduce or compensate for the negative effects of implementing the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan. It also seeks to ensure that positive effects identified are enhanced. The proposed framework for mitigating significant environmental effects is shown in Appendix 3. The mitigation measures will be presented in the Environmental Report of the proposed local development plan and not in the Interim Environmental Report for the Main Issues Report, as the objectives, settlement strategy, policies and land allocations will not have been finalised until the proposed plan stage.

**Monitoring Framework**

5.51 Aberdeenshire Council is required to monitor the significant environmental effects arising from the implementation of the local development plan. A monitoring report will therefore be integrated into the adopted plan to constantly monitor the significant environmental effects and the proposed framework for monitoring significant environmental effects of the implementation of the local development plan is shown in Table 33 below.

**Table 33: Monitoring the local development plan**

What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
Air quality	Reduction in nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council <i>Local Air Quality Management: Progress Reports</i>.</li> <li>• Local Development Plan Monitoring of Objective 2 on integrated land use and transportation.</li> </ul>	Whenever the plan is reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation and Infrastructure (T&amp;I) and Planning and Environmental Services (P&amp;ES) of Aberdeenshire Council</li> </ul>	Biennially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the development allocations.</li> </ul>
Water quality	<p>Improvement to water quality and maintain the ecological status of fresh water bodies in rivers and the coastline.</p> <p>Increase in the number and duration of bathing water areas passing Bathing water quality EC Guideline Standards.</p> <p>Reduction in diffuse pollution (e.g. nitrates) and phosphates within river catchment areas.</p> <p>Reduction in point source pollution in watercourses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEPA (bathing and river water quality and abstraction rates of the River Dee)</li> <li>• River Basin Management Plan (SEPA)</li> </ul>	When the water quality of particular water bodies has not improved or suddenly deteriorates.	SEPA	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the Action Programme of the local development plans.</li> <li>• Review development allocations</li> </ul>

What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
	Reduction in the number of planning applications granted planning permission in functional floodplains Increase in the number of development schemes that incorporate water efficient technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainability and Information and Research of Aberdeenshire Council.</li> </ul>	When it is identified that planning permission is being granted for development not in accordance with policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	Discuss future actions with Heads of Service – Member and Development Management Seminars on the issues of flood risk.
Soil	Remediation of contaminated land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeenshire Council <i>Contaminated Land Strategy, Public Register of Contaminated Land</i> and GGP overlay: <i>Potentially contaminated sites</i></li> </ul>	If the number of contaminated sites/land has not reduced annually.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the Action Programmes of the local development plans.</li> <li>Review local development plans policies and/or prepare SG.</li> </ul>
	Reduction in the area of Prime agricultural land developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning applications</li> </ul>	When the plan is reviewed or when it is identified that planning permission is being granted for development not in accordance with policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review local development plans policies, allocations and/or prepare SG.</li> </ul>

What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
	Meeting Landfill Allowance Targets.	SEPA (quarterly Landfill Allowance Scheme)	If the level of Biodegradable Municipal Waste sent to landfill sites does not decline in accordance with the EC Landfill Directive.	SEPA	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the Action Programme of the local development plan.</li> <li>Review local development plans policies &amp; SG (on waste management facilities).</li> </ul>
Biodiversity	The number of notified or qualitative interests (e.g. protected habitats and species) adversely affected by new development.	Local Development Plan monitoring of Objectives 5 and 11 on environmental quality (planning applications)	When proposals are supported as departures from local development plan policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Environment and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	Review local development plans policies
	Proportion of required open space being natural/wild areas and augmenting habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Development Plan monitoring of Objectives 5 and 11 on environmental quality</li> <li>Open Space Strategy</li> </ul>	When the plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Environment and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Biennially	Review local development plans policies and allocations.

What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
Climatic factors	Reduction in carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) levels through carbon accounting.	Building Standards	When planning applications are being approved contrary to national guidance and standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the Action Programmes of the local development plans</li> <li>• Review local development plans policies.</li> </ul>
	Reduction in the North East's global (energy) footprint.	North East Scotland Global Reduction Footprint Report	When the development plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research)</li> </ul>	Biennially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review local development plans policies.</li> </ul>
	Decrease in the proportion of people travelling to work or study by car.	Aberdeenshire Local Transport Strategy	When the development plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation and Infrastructure (T&amp;I) of Aberdeenshire Council</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review local development plans policies.</li> </ul>
	Reduction in the number of properties at risk from flooding (pluvial, fluvial or tidal).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood Prevention and Land Drainage (Scotland) Act 1997 Biennial Reports</li> <li>• Shoreline Management Plan (once produced)</li> </ul>	When the development plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• T&amp;I of Aberdeenshire Council</li> </ul>	Biennially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review local development plans policies and allocations</li> </ul>

What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
Human health and Population	Increased provision and accessibility to open spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open space strategies</li> <li>• Open space audits</li> <li>• Local development plans' policies and proposal maps</li> </ul>	At the review/ preparation stage of the local development plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Environment and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the Action Programmes of the local development plans.</li> <li>• Review the local development plan policies</li> </ul>
	Improvement to the issues highlighted in the <i>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation</i> affecting Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire.	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	When the development plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research)</li> </ul>	Biennially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the local development plan policies and land allocations.</li> </ul>
	Decrease in the number of community facilities to be built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open space strategy</li> <li>• Future Infrastructure Requirements group</li> </ul>	When the development plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Environment and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the local development plan policies and land allocations.</li> </ul>
	Increase in the number of regeneration schemes re-developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire Regeneration Outcome Agreement annual reports</li> </ul>	When the development plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Planning and</li> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the settlement strategy.</li> <li>• Review local development plans policies and land allocations.</li> </ul>
	Decrease in the number of those overcrowded (as identified in the Census).	Census and forecast data				



What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number of planning permissions granted for the different housing types and the variation between Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire</li> <li>• Increase in the number and tenure of dwellings built.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Development Plan monitoring of Objective 7 on choice and location of development.</li> <li>• Housing Land Audit</li> </ul>	When the development plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research) and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the local development plan policies, land allocations and SG.</li> </ul>
	Increase in the number of care homes built.	Planning applications	When the development plan is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research) and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Biennially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the local development plan policies, land allocations and SG.</li> </ul>
Cultural heritage	Decline in the number of listed buildings and archaeological sites at risk from human (e.g. neglect or vandalism) or natural (e.g. coastal erosion) impacts.	Local Development Plan monitoring of Objectives 5 and 11 on the natural and historic environmental (planning applications)	When proposals are supported as departures from local development plan policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research)</li> </ul>	Annually	Review the local development plan policies

What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
	Increase in the number of buildings renovated/ in regeneration schemes in urban and rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire Regeneration Outcome Agreement annual reports</li> <li>• Planning applications</li> </ul>	When historic buildings within regeneration schemes remain undeveloped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Environment and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the spatial strategy and strategic objectives.</li> <li>• Review local development plans policies and land allocations.</li> </ul>
	Reduced numbers of historic buildings registered as 'at risk'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings at risk register for Scotland (website)</li> <li>• Local Development Plan monitoring of Objectives 5 and 11 on environmental quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the number of buildings on the 'at risk' register remains static or increases.</li> <li>• When proposals are supported as departures from local development plan policy on the historic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Environment and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the local development plan policies and land allocations and/or prepare SG</li> </ul>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in the quality of Aberdeenshire's landscapes (non/designated) and townscapes, (including conservation areas), including negative visual impacts on landscape character types and visual amenity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Development Plan monitoring of Objectives 5, 9, 10, and 11 on environmental quality (planning applications)</li> </ul>	When proposals are supported as departures from local development plan policies on the landscape and green belt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review local development plans policies and land allocations and/or prepare SG</li> </ul>

What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
	Reduction in the number of planning applications granted planning permission either as departures or against officers' recommendation. For example where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new developments individually or cumulatively adversely affect designated landscapes; &amp;</li> <li>• the insensitive siting and design of new developments adversely affect the landscape and townscape setting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Development Plan monitoring of Objectives 5 and 11 on environmental quality (planning applications)</li> </ul>	When proposals are supported as departures from local development plan policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review local development plans policies and land allocations and/or prepare SG</li> </ul>
Material assets	Increase in the number of waste management facilities built that address the need identified in the Area Waste Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Development Plan monitoring of Objective 4 on sustainable communities (SEPA, quarterly Landfill Allowance Scheme Data).</li> </ul>	When requirement set out in the North East Area Waste plan are not being delivered in lower tier plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEPA</li> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the Action Programme of the local development plan.</li> <li>• Review the local development plan policies, land allocations and/or SG for waste management facilities.</li> </ul>

What needs to be monitored? (e.g. effects)	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	When could the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How could the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?
	Increase and enhancement in the number of wastewater treatment works and water works built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Water</li> <li>• SEPA</li> </ul>	When land allocations are constrained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the Action Programme of the local development plan.</li> <li>• Review the settlement strategy and/or core objectives.</li> <li>• Review the local development plan policies and/or land allocations.</li> </ul>
	Decrease in waiting list figures for affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council housing waiting lists</li> </ul>	When the waiting list figures for affordable housing remain static or increases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing and Social Work of Aberdeenshire Council</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the settlement strategy and/or allocations.</li> <li>• Review the local development plan policies.</li> </ul>
	Increase in redevelopment of brownfield sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and Housing Land Audits</li> <li>• Scottish Annual Vacant &amp; Derelict Land Survey</li> </ul>	When the amount of brownfield land remains static or increases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the Action Programme of the local development plan.</li> <li>• Review the plan's policies and/or land allocations.</li> </ul>
	Increase in the use of sustainable materials in new build and retrofit in planning applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Land Audit (densities)</li> <li>• Planning applications</li> </ul>	When proposals are supported as departures from local development plan policies on sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P&amp;ES of Aberdeenshire Council (Sustainability, Information and Research and Planning Policy)</li> </ul>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the core objectives.</li> <li>• Review the local development plan policies.</li> </ul>

## 6 Next steps

### Proposed Consultation Timescale & Anticipated Milestones

6.1 Table 34 shows the remaining steps needed for the SEA of the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan; and how these steps would be carried out and described in the Final SEA Environmental Report. From Table 34 below, the proposed period for consultation on the draft Main Issues Report, Proposed Plan and the accompanying environmental reports is a minimum of six weeks.

**Table 34: Proposed Consultation Timescale and Methods**

Expected date	Milestone	Comments
24 March 2009 – 28 April 2009	Consulting on the Scoping Report by the SEA Gateway	
1 week	Collating views from the Consultation Authorities on the Scoping Report consultation	
1-2 weeks	Take the appropriate action on the Scoping report and the plan as the result of the consultations	
4 weeks	Produce the draft Environmental Report	
18 May 2009 – 6 July 2009	Consulting on the interim Environmental Report and the Main Issues Report	
2 weeks	Collating views on the Consultation	
2-4 weeks	Take the appropriate action on the environmental report and the plan as the result of the consultations.	
2-4 weeks	Produce the finalised Environmental Report	
February 2010 6 weeks	Consulting on the Environmental Report and the Proposed Plan	
1-2 weeks	Collating views on the Consultation	
2-4 weeks	Take the appropriate action on the environmental report and the plan as the result of the consultations.	
May 2010	Examination of the plan	
December 2010	Modify and adopt the Environmental Report, amend the proposed plan in light of the Reporters recommendations and adopt the plan and action programme, and submission to Scottish Ministers	
4 weeks	Take post-adoption measures	

### Framework for Analysing Consultees & their Comments

6.2 In order to track and analyse comments and suggestions from the consultation process, a framework for analysis is provided in Tables 35 and 36 below.

6.3 Consultees are asked to consider the following questions in their response on the likely significant changes to the local development plan and their environmental effects:

- Has any other baseline environmental information been omitted that might alter or strengthen the findings set out in the Interim Environmental Report?

- Are there any other environmental effects that may result from the local development plan as a whole?
- Is there a need for additional environmental mitigation or monitoring measures?

**Table 35: People Consulted on the initial draft of the Environmental Report**

Source (examples)	List names
Private individual	
Consultancy	
House builder	
Community group	

**Table 36: Analysis of Comments**

Organisation	Issue	Concern/Comments	How addressed in SEA Process	SEA Report page [specify number]
Scottish Natural Heritage	<i>SEA objective 1: air quality</i>			
Historic Scotland				
Scottish Environmental Protection Agency				

### Appendix 1: Analysis of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
<b>Review of International documents</b>					
Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	Gives powers to protect biodiversity through the maintenance or restoration of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora at a favourable conservation status with robust protection of habitats (designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) and Species of European Importance list.	Consider how the Plan can maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity.	Include a SEA objective that protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity.	5	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971 (amended 1982/87)	Otherwise known as the Ramsar Convention, it emphasises the special value of wetland, particularly as a key habitat for waterfowl. The Convention resulted in designation of sites for management and conservation.	The Plan should protect designated sites and the species they support, and in protect and enhance the wider biodiversity assets and networks.	Include a SEA objective that protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity.	5	
Birds Directive 79/409/EEC	Gives powers and responsibility to protect wild birds and to conserve the habitats of rare and migratory species designated as Special Protection Area (SPAs).	The Plan should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, and their habitats, and avoid hindering the protection, management and control of species of wild birds.	Include a SEA objective that protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity.	5	
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Establishes a framework for the protection, improvement and sustainable use of surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater	Develop policies that consider sustainable use of water and that mitigate the effects of floods and	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce water pollution and enhance water</li> </ul>	2 and 7	The RBMP for Scotland will have to be addressed in

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• addressing the issues of flooding;</li> <li>• SuDS;</li> <li>• water quality;</li> <li>• bathing Water Quality;</li> <li>• treatment of waste water;</li> <li>• ground water protection; and</li> <li>• River Basin Management Plans (which promote the concept of sustainable water management)</li> </ul>	droughts.	quality; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption to travel by extreme weather, etc.</li> </ul>		the next local development plan when it is produced in 2010/11 – most likely through a review.
Council Directive 76/160EEC the Bathing Waters Directive	Its main objective is to protect public health and the environment from faecal pollution at bathing waters.	Allocate land that is able to provide sufficient infrastructure to ensure water bodies are not adversely affected by development.	Include a SEA objective that reduces water pollution and enhance water quality.	2	
Landfill Directive	The Landfill Directive has derived a waste hierarchy, which starts at waste minimisation and increasing the levels of recycling and recovery, and it sets demanding targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal landfilled up to 2020.	The Plan should reflect the needs of the Landfill Directive, including the infrastructure required to meet the municipal biodegradable waste targets to 2020.	SEA objectives should use land effectively and efficiently, reducing waste to landfill and promote the need for waste infrastructure (material assets).	4 and 13	
Floods Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Bill will transpose the Floods Directive in Scotland and identify SEPA as the competent</li> </ul>	The Plan should reflect the Flood Risk Management Plans when produced and avoid development on land	SEA Objectives should ensure land allocations are not at risk from flooding.	2, 7 and 13	The Flood Risk Management Plans will not have been



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	<p>authority for the Floods Directive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Flood Risk Management Plans prepared by SEPA in response to the European Directive on Assessment and Management of Flood Risks ("EC Floods Directive") will require to be considered during the preparation of the local development plan.</li> </ul>	at risk form flooding.			produced by the time the Plan is adopted.
The European Landscape Convention (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotes the protection, management and planning of all European landscapes not just sites of 'heritage' value. States that landscapes across Europe make an important contribution to quality of life and cultural identity, but that they are being transformed as a result of a number of factors, including town planning, transport and infrastructure and the economy.</li> <li>Requires Member States to develop more comprehensive frameworks to protect and enhance landscapes.</li> <li>Is promotes via the Scottish Landscape Forum's <i>Scotland's Living Landscapes – places for people</i>.</li> </ul>	The Plan should promote an inclusive approach to landscape protection and enhancement that focuses on safeguarding designated areas but also extends to the wider environment.	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protect and enhance historic landscapes; &amp;</li> <li>protect the quality and distinctiveness of Aberdeenshire's landscapes.</li> </ul>	11 and 12	
Renewables Directive 2001/77/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote the production of energy from sustainable sources, providing the security and diversification of</li> </ul>	The plan should support the development and distribution of renewable	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote the use of</li> </ul>	6 and 13	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>energy supply, environmental protection and social and economic cohesion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires the UK to produce 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.</li> <li>• Requires Member States to guarantee the transport and distribution of energy produced from renewable sources (e.g. through a legal framework or standards for transport and distribution system operators to comply with).</li> </ul>	energy technologies in appropriate locations.	<p>energy from sustainable sources that reduce the causes of adverse climate change; &amp;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the creation of new technology (material assets).</li> </ul>		
Codified version of Waste Framework Directive, 75/442/EEC as amended) 2006/12/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste.</li> <li>• To encourage the recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources.</li> <li>• Develop waste management plans.</li> </ul>	The Plan should reflect the needs of the Waste Framework Directive, including the requirement for waste management plans to accompany planning applications where necessary.	SEA objectives should use land effectively and efficiently and promote the need for waste infrastructure (material assets).	4 and 13	
EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2005)	Notes that soil has important functions but that degradation of its quality is accelerating, partly due to wind and water erosion and also as a result of	The Plan should not increase the likelihood of soil pollution or erosion from new developments.	Include an SEA objective that protects soil from adverse effects.	3	Directive is still to be adopted.  The Scottish

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	depletion of organic matter content. Sets out commitments to improving quality as a result, including development of a New Directive.				Soil Framework has still to be adopted.
Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent or reduce as far as possible any adverse effects on the environment or on human health which are brought about as a result of the management of waste from the extractive industries.</li> <li>• Requires operators in the extractive industry to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ draw up appropriate waste management plans for the prevention or minimisation, treatment, recovery and disposal of extractive waste; and</li> <li>○ apply monitoring and management controls to prevent water and soil pollution and to identify any adverse effect that their waste facilities may have on the environment or on human health.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The Plan should reflect the needs of the Mining Waste Framework Directive, including the requirement for waste management plans and to monitor the impact of the development on the environment.	SEA objectives should safeguard water and soil quality and reduce waste going to landfill.	2, 3 and 4	
<b>Review of National documents</b>					
National Planning Framework for Scotland 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes the development of City Regions.</li> <li>• Facilitates the regeneration of socially</li> </ul>	The Plan should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the</li> </ul>	5, 6, 8, 9, and 13	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>disadvantaged areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitates the implementation of sustainable transport and other key infrastructure.</li> <li>Development of skills and the knowledge economy (accessibility).</li> <li>Encourages environmental stewardship.</li> </ul>	<p>out in the NPF, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promoting the concepts of sustainable development, community regeneration, transportation infrastructure, and other environmental issues; &amp;</li> <li>ensuring land required to meet the city region's needs (e.g. infrastructure and affordable housing) is delivered.</li> </ul>	<p>investment of water and waste infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>affordable housing;</li> <li>protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity;</li> <li>renewable energy;</li> <li>enhance and promote commercial and industrial assets; and</li> <li>improve accessibility to public services, education, and decrease deprivation.</li> </ul>		
The Planning (Scotland) Act 2006	<p>Introduces reforms of the Scottish Planning System and is the primary piece of legislation governing land use planning in Scotland, replacing the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defines the role of the National Planning Framework, as part of the hierarchy of development plans in Scotland.</li> <li>Aims to strengthen community involvement and to make development plans and development management</li> </ul>	<p>The plan should encourage the development of sustainable communities and be developed in a much more inclusive and efficient way, which includes greater community involvement and supports the economy.</p>	<p>Include SEA objectives that protect and enhance both urban and rural environmental quality and promote the creation of mixed assets.</p>	1-15	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>more efficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets the legislative framework for protection of National Scenic areas.</li> </ul>				
Draft River Basin Management Plan and the North East Area Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notes the key pressures and their environmental impacts on Scottish water bodies. Key issues include diffuse and point source pollution, abstractions, modification to physical habitats and invasive species. Some of these issues may be exacerbated by climate change.</li> <li>• Highlights the key mechanisms for ensuring effective interaction between land use planning and river basin planning as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incorporating the appropriate WFD requirements in forthcoming Local Development Plans and associated Supplementary Guidance;</li> <li>• taking account of Flood Risk Management Plans in the preparation of development plans (and river basin management plans); and</li> <li>• using mechanisms of communication and community involvement already established by planning authorities to raise awareness of WFD</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should reflect the needs of the RBMP and Area Management Plans to ensure water bodies achieve good ecological status by 2015 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoiding development on flood risk sites, and</li> <li>• promoting good drainage design to prevent water pollution and flooding.</li> </ul>	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce water pollution and enhance water quality;</li> <li>• reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. avoiding development on flood risk sites, flooding defences, and good drainage design to prevent water pollution.</li> </ul>	2	RBMPs will not be published until post 2009 – the Plan may not be in accordance with the RBMP when it is approved.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	requirements and their implications for development.				
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	Plan should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development.	Include a SEA objective that preserves historic buildings and other culturally important features.	11	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas.	Plan should ensure that scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas are not adversely affected by new development.	Include a SEA objective that preserves archaeological sites and other culturally important features.	11	
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Legislation provides for reasonable rights of access to countryside.	Plan should protect and keep open and free from obstruction or encroachment any route, waterway or other means by which access rights may reasonably be exercised.	Include a SEA objective that improves the quality and quantity of publicly accessible open spaces.	8	
Wildlife and Country Act 1981	UK legislation implementing the Habitats and Birds Directives – protection of habitats and species from harm, and designating sites (updated by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004) and	Plan should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury, or intentional destruction.	Include a SEA objective that protects, maintains and enhances biodiversity.	5	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	public rights of way (updated by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000).				
Nature Conservation (Scotland) 2004 Act	Sets out a series of measures that are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland. The Act introduced a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.	Plan should promote the conservation of biodiversity.	Include a SEA objective that protects, maintains and enhances biodiversity.	5	
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No. 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2008	These implement the habitats and birds directive.	Plan should promote the conservation of biodiversity.	Include a SEA objective that protects, maintains and enhances biodiversity.	5	
Water Environment Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implements to the Water Framework Directives and introduces a broad framework for the management of water bodies.</li> <li>• Places a general duty on public bodies to protect the water environment and identifies SEPA as the organisation to prepare River Basin Management Plans.</li> <li>• Introduces the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 to regulate activities</li> </ul>	The plan should not conform to the RBMP and promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment and lead to the Aberdeenshire Council failing to ensure water bodies achieve good ecological status, as required in the Water Framework Directive by	Include SEA objectives that reduce water pollution and enhance water quality.	2	RBMPs will not be published until 2009 – the Plan may not be in accordance with the RBMP when it is approved.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	that have the potential to impact on the water environment in Scotland, such as discharges, abstractions, impoundments and engineering works in the freshwater environment	2015.			
Circular 2/1962: Definition of Areas of Great Landscape Value	Development plans should identify of areas of landscape value, especially those areas of recognised outstanding amenity where development and encroachment are immediately threatened. For example coastal areas or where sporadic development is occurring.	The plan should identify landscapes of value, and provide policies that prevent development within these areas unless it is consistent with the purposes underlying the definition of the area (e.g. recreation).	SEA objectives should protect the quality and distinctiveness of Aberdeenshire's landscapes.	12	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
UK Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy	Sets out the challenges for the energy sector in the UK, and defines how it should change over the coming years. Key priorities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020.</li> <li>• increasing the proportion of electricity provided by renewable sources to 10% by 2010;</li> <li>• doubling the proportion of electricity supplied by renewable sources by 2020;</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to meeting the requirements of the White Paper.	Include SEA objective to reduce the causes of adverse climate change.	6	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• updating the energy supply network (including the grid);</li> <li>• creating more diversity, including by promoting more renewable energy generation and local level supplies; and</li> <li>• ensuring every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>				
Choosing Our Future – Scotland’s Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Sits under the UK Government’s <i>Sustainability Development Strategy - Securing the future</i> (2005), which defines the Scottish priorities for sustainable development. It aims to mainstream sustainable development, measure progress more explicitly and strengthen accountability. Highlights the need to build a sustainable future taking account of public well-being (e.g. quality of life, food, and economic opportunities), travel, natural resources and waste.	Consider land allocations and policies that will deliver to sustainable communities.	SEA objectives need to ensure the sustainable use of resources and energy, and the protection of natural resources and the environment.	3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15	
Changing Our Ways – Scotland’s Climate Change Programme (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implements ‘Climate Change: The UK programme’ in Scotland, which reaffirms local government responsibilities set out in Energy White Paper and implements the Kyoto Protocol, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>• Provides framework for Scottish</li> </ul>	Include policies that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution; and</li> <li>• encourage sustainable development and land use (reducing the need to</li> </ul>	Include SEA objectives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve air quality;</li> <li>• reduce the causes of adverse climate change;</li> <li>• increase the use of renewable energy</li> </ul>	1, 6, 10 and 13	A new program will require to be prepared to deliver the requirements of the Scottish Climate Change Bill.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>climate change action. States that Scotland is contributing to UK targets of a 12.5% reduction in greenhouse gases by the period 2008-2012, and a reduction in CO2 emissions of 20% by 2010 and 60% by 2050.</p> <p>The Scottish Government is participating in the UK's Climate Change Bill which aims to reduce CO2 emissions by at least 60% by 2050.</p>	travel by private car).	<p>technologies; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increase the densities and tenure of dwellings.</li> </ul>		
Scottish Climate Change Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland by 80 per cent by 2050, an interim target of 50% by 2030, and to cut emissions by 3 per cent each year from 2020, with all six greenhouse gases included.</li> <li>Requirement for annual reporting, and provisions for meeting targets through additional policies and legislation. The targets include emissions from the aviation and shipping sectors.</li> </ul>	<p>Include policies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution; and</li> <li>encourage sustainable development and land use (reducing the need to travel by private car).</li> </ul>	<p>Include SEA objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improve air quality;</li> <li>reduce the causes of adverse climate change;</li> <li>increase the use of renewable energy technologies; and</li> <li>increase the densities and tenure of dwellings.</li> </ul>	1, 6 10, and 13	
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Bill 2008	<p>Includes new measures for sustainable flood risk management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the co-ordination and cooperation between relevant organisations; and</li> </ul>	The Plan should have regard to the 'Aberdeenshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan'	Include SEA objectives that sustain good water quality and reduce the vulnerability of	2 and 7	The Bill has not received royal assent and an 'Aberdeenshire

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>development of flood risk assessment and planning and tools for delivery and enforcement.</li> </ul>	when it is produced.	development to the effects of climate change.		LFRMP' is unlikely to inform this Plan.
SEPA's Second-generation flood risk maps	Provides a strategic national overview of flood risk in Scotland and enables local authorities to take a more proactive approach to flood risk management. The maps illustrate when land is at high risk (0.5% (1:200)) of flooding if there were no flood defences.	The Plan should have regard to the maps when allocating land for development and in planning policies.	Include a SEA objective that reduces the vulnerability of development from the effects of climate change, including flooding.	7	
Energy Efficiency and Microgeneration: Achieving a Low Carbon Future: A Strategy for Scotland	Sets out positive commitment to small scale, domestic level contributions to the broader agenda of a low carbon future. The Strategy notes that further work is required to establish how this can be achieved.	Include policies that promote efficient resource use and energy efficiency.	Include SEA objectives on the sustainable use of resources and energy, and the protection of natural resources and the environment.	5, 6, 13 and 15	
Low Carbon Building Standards Strategy for Scotland: Sullivan Report	Requires all new developments to be sustainable, and sets out the priorities for Scotland, which focus on resource use and energy use (e.g. fossil fuels, energy efficiency and renewable energy).	Promote policies that promote efficient resource use and energy efficiency.	Include SEA objectives on the sustainable use of resources and energy.	6, 13 and 15	
BREEAM/ EcoHomes	This programme sets the standards for development schemes to attain, so minimising their environmental impact, in particular through the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques.	Include policies that aim to ensure the environmental impact of buildings are minimised.	Include SEA objectives on the sustainable use of resources and energy, and the protection of natural	2, 5, 6, 13 and 15	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
			resources and the environment.		
National Waste Strategy (Scotland)	To provide a framework within which Scotland can reduce the amount of waste, which it produces, and to handle waste in more sustainable ways. The National Waste Plan is the key to implementing the National Waste Strategy. This plan brings together Area Waste Plans for the different Waste Strategy Areas across Scotland.	Plan should contribute to implementing the strategy, and include policies that promote waste minimisation and reduce the amount of municipal waste going to landfill.	Include a SEA objective that uses land effectively and efficiently and safeguards soil quality and quantity.	3 and 13	
Air Quality Strategy For England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air 2000	Seeks to improve and protect ambient air quality and protect human health and the environment without unacceptable economic or social costs.	Promote policies that improve local air quality.	Include SEA objectives to improve air quality.	1	Awaiting new objectives for acceptable nitrogen dioxide levels, as the current objective was only to 2005.
Scotland's Transport Future: The Transport White Paper (2004)	Sets out the Scottish Executive's ambitions for improving the planning and delivery of transport at a local, regional and national level. The White Paper aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote economic growth by improving transport services infrastructure and networks;</li> </ul>	Plan should contribute to meeting the objectives of the White Paper through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving transport infrastructure and interchanges;</li> <li>• connecting rural and disadvantaged</li> </ul>	SEA objectives should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving air quality;</li> <li>• increase the use of renewable energy technologies; and</li> <li>• improving accessibility to open spaces, jobs/</li> </ul>	1, 6, 9 and 13	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote social inclusion by connecting communities and increasing accessibility;</li> <li>• protecting the environment and improve health by minimising emissions, and consumption of resources and energy;</li> <li>• improve safety of journeys; and</li> <li>• improving integration between different forms of transport.</li> </ul>	<p>communities; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving air quality.</li> </ul>	<p>employment, education, public services, and decrease deprivation/social exclusion</p>		
Scotland's National Transport Strategy	<p>Sets out 3 key strategic outcomes to achieve its vision on economic growth, social inclusion, integration, safety, protecting the environment and improving health. They are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improve journey times and connections</b> to tackle congestion and the lack of integration and connections in transport;</li> <li>• <b>Reduce transport sector emissions</b> to tackle the issues of climate change, air quality and health improvement; and</li> <li>• <b>Improve quality, accessibility and affordability</b> particularly in relation to public transport as a viable alternative to the car and to provide</li> </ul>	<p>Promote policies that promote efficient resource use, energy efficiency and reduce the need to travel by private car.</p>	<p>SEA objectives need to ensure the sustainable use of resources and energy, and the protection of natural resources and the environment.</p>	<p>1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13</p>	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	choice of public transport.				
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Encourages planning authorities to adopt a strategic approach to natural heritage planning by augmenting habitats, and to make an important contribution to the achievement of biodiversity targets by adopting policies, which promote and afford protection to species and habitats identified as priorities in Local Biodiversity Action Plans.	Include policies that promote biodiversity through protecting habitats and species and by linking habitats together.	Include a SEA objective that protects, maintains and enhances biodiversity.	5	
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy	Is a 25 year strategy, which sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• look at the bigger picture: reconnecting and extending habitats and reducing barriers;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• encourage more engagement with people in biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>	The Plan should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity;</li> <li>• to assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and</li> <li>• to maximise habitat linkage in both urban and rural areas and minimise further fragmentation.</li> </ul>	Include a SEA objective that protects, maintains and enhances biodiversity.	5	
Planning to halt the loss of biodiversity – Biodiversity	Identifies how the planning system play its part in halting the decline of biodiversity. It provides	The Plan should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the protection and conservation of</li> </ul>	Include a SEA objective that protects, maintains and enhances	5	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
conservation standards for planning in the United Kingdom – Code of Practice, 2006	recommendations for the integration of biodiversity conservation into land use and spatial planning in the UK. It specifies a procedure by which a competent authority can implement biodiversity statute, policy and good practice.	biodiversity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and</li> <li>• to maximise habitat linkage in both urban and rural areas and minimise further fragmentation.</li> </ul>	biodiversity.		
SNH's Landscape Policy framework (Policy Statement No. 05/01)	The aim of the Policy is to achieve and maintain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attractive and distinctive settlements, with high quality greenspace, which reflect regional traditions of design and materials, fit their wider setting, and contribute positively to people's quality of life.</li> <li>• Farmed and crofting landscapes of diverse character, within which the significant contribution of designed landscapes to the lowland scene is recognised and safeguarded.</li> <li>• Forests and woodlands which enhance the landscapes of which they form part.</li> <li>• Uplands, hills and moorland landscapes characteristically Scottish in their openness and quality of</li> </ul>	The Plan should seeks to protect and enhance all types of landscape character areas, and support development that does not harm the quality and distinctiveness of Aberdeenshire's landscapes.	Include SEA objective that protects and enhances all types of landscape character areas, and where appropriate restores the quality and distinctiveness of Aberdeenshire's landscapes and townscapes.	12	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>wildness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The careful integration of human activity within coastal landscapes and seascapes, which reflects the diverse character of our developed, undeveloped and isolated coasts.</li> </ul>				
Sustainable Seas for All: a consultation on Scotland's first Marine Bill	Sets out proposals for change in the way Scotland's seas are managed. Proposes new approaches to marine planning that allow for sustainable growth in marine areas. Also aims to streamline licensing and enforcement, whilst also protecting marine biodiversity. A new structure is proposed to champion Scotland's seas.	Promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and marine environment.	Include a SEA objective that protects, maintains and enhances the water environment, including coastal and marine systems.	2	Current planning legislation only applies to the coast and not the sea.
Biomass Action Plan for Scotland (2007)	Proposes a co-ordinated programme for the biomass sector – from small to large scale developments. Estimates that there is potential for 450MWe to be generated from biomass in Scotland. Identifies potential environmental impacts of biomass and makes recommendations on mitigation for a range of partners.	The Plan should support new biomass energy plants subject to local landscape, built and cultural heritage, amenity (including public health and safety), environmental and transportation issues being satisfactorily addressed.	<p>Include a SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supports renewable energy technologies as a means of reducing the causes of climate change; and</li> <li>protect the natural and historic environment from development that may adversely affect the qualities of these areas.</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13	



Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
Government Economic Strategy (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets the agenda focusing on achieving sustainable economic growth.</li> <li>• Includes priorities relating to health and wellbeing, including the objective to reduce health inequalities, with greater targeting of resources on services and environment that support disadvantaged people and communities.</li> <li>• Also includes aims of delivering more affordable, well designed and energy efficient households and linking this with infrastructure enhancement.</li> </ul>	The Plan has a role to play in delivering these broader social and economic priorities including access to the outdoors, provision of land for housing and employment, adequate provision of infrastructure and services to meet community needs, and better designed homes.	SEA objectives should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving accessibility to open spaces, jobs/employment, education, public services, and decrease deprivation/social exclusion;</li> <li>• promote the creation of fixed assets; and</li> <li>• regeneration of brownfield land;</li> <li>• use of sustainable materials in new developments.</li> </ul>	8, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15	
The Scottish Forestry Strategy	Sets out a framework for nationally and privately owned forestry throughout Scotland. Key priorities include addressing climate change (a cross cutting theme), contributing to landscape quality, and protecting and enhancing biodiversity. The SFS notes potential for working positively with the planning system to achieve aims such as sustainable forestry management,	Through the natural heritage policies the Plan should complement the suite of forestry sector plans that together aim to increase woodland coverage and deliver a range of benefits through sustainable planting and land management.	Include a SEA objective that enhances the biodiversity of Aberdeenshire.	5	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	renewable energy development and creation of new woodland frameworks.				
Zero Waste Scotland	<p>Sets out new policy and targets on waste management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing the amount of municipal waste being recycled or composted to 60 per cent by 2020 and a new target of 70 per cent by 2025;</li> <li>• reducing landfill from municipal waste to five per cent by 2025</li> <li>• no more than 25 per cent of municipal waste to be used to generate energy by 2025;</li> <li>• rejecting large, inefficient incinerators;</li> <li>• stopping the growth in municipal waste by 2010.</li> </ul>	The Plan should support the provision of appropriate waste management facilities through allocating or safeguarding sites, identifying areas of search for facilities and through policies. Policies should require new development provide sufficient space for recycling and waste collection and require developers to minimise their waste.	Include a SEA objective that seeks to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.	4	
Guidelines for Thermal Treatment of Municipal Waste	<p>The practical implications of the Guidelines are that thermal treatment plants handling waste should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• take only residual waste after segregation (residual waste is the waste that remains after recycling separation has taken place and could be either mixed waste or segregated waste biomass);</li> <li>• be part of an integrated network of recycling and composting and</li> </ul>	The Plan should have sufficient employment/ industrial land for thermal treatment plants and have policies in place to accommodate such proposals. Where necessary, supplementary guidance should be provided clarifying the Plan.	Include a SEA objective that seeks to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.	4	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>other waste management facilities; &amp;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recover and use the energy derived from waste efficiently.</li> </ul>				
Scottish Historic Environment Policies (SHEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides the overarching framework for historic environment policy in Scotland, consolidating and replacing the previously separate SHEPs.</li> <li>Aims to promote effective conservation and to enhance enjoyment and understanding of the historic environment, linking it with the Scottish Government's Central purpose.</li> <li>Recognises the importance of the historic environment as an economic resource and also states a Ministerial commitment to connecting the population with their cultural legacy.</li> </ul>	The Plan should include policies that seek to ensure that protects and, where appropriate, enhances the historic environment.	Include a SEA objective that protects, enhances and where appropriate, restores historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features	11	
Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (withdrawn)	<p>The Memorandum of Guidance will be replaced by new guidance notes during 2009. These documents will provide operational guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the role of planning authorities, including in terms of development management and enforcement;</li> <li>the rights of the applicant; and</li> <li>detailed guidance on the consideration of Listed Building and Conservation</li> </ul>	The Plan should include policies that seek to protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.	Include an SEA objective that protects and, where appropriate, enhances the historic environment, including landscapes.	12 and 13	Extracts of the Memorandum of Guidance to be retained will be replaced by new guidance notes, but they will not be published until later in 2009.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	Area Consent Cases.				
Designing Places: A Policy Statement for Scotland	Aims to promote high quality design within planning throughout Scotland. States that good design is an essential part of sustainable development, and aims to encourage collaboration and training amongst development professionals in order to deliver higher quality standards.	The Plan should include policies that promote high quality design as a priority, and the continuation of current practice is not acceptable.	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the use of sustainable materials; and</li> <li>• safeguards the landscape and townscape setting from insensitive siting and design of new development.</li> </ul>	12 and 15	
SPP: The Planning System (Part 1 and 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SPP is a statement of Scottish Government policy on land use planning which identifies priorities for the system and the contribution of planning to the overarching purpose.</li> <li>• The Scottish Government is consolidating and rationalising the SPP series into a single policy document (Scottish Planning Policy). This will have 3 parts.</li> <li>• Parts 1 and 2 set out the overall context of the planning system and explain key components and procedures of the process, as defined by the Planning Etc. (Scotland) Act</li> </ul>	The Plan should pursue sustainable economic development, regeneration, social justice, and protect and enhance both urban and rural environmental quality.	Include SEA objectives that protect and enhance both urban and rural environmental quality.	1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12 and 13	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	2006. This replaced the existing SPP1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part 3 will set out the thematic policies on planning (SPPs2-23)</li> </ul>				
SPP2: Economic Development	Planning should strongly support economic development, both new and expanding businesses, where consistent with other national and local policies by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>providing a range of development opportunities; and</li> <li>securing new development in sustainable locations by integration of transport, brownfield site and use of ICT.</li> </ul>	Plan should pursue sustainable economic development principles, taking full account of the natural and built environment.	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protect, maintain and enhance historic buildings, landscape and townscape setting, biodiversity, archaeological sites;</li> <li>uses land efficiently;</li> <li>improve access to employment land;</li> <li>enhance and promote commercial and industrial assets; and</li> <li>regenerates brownfield land.</li> </ul>	2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12 and 13	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
SPP3: Planning for Homes (Revised)	For development plans to provide sufficient land to support an increased supply of the right homes in the right places and for the planning system to facilitate the construction of well designed, good quality housing in sustainable locations.	Plan should meet the requirements of the SPP in terms of providing residential developments, making the best use of urban areas and reusing urban land, and minimising	Is applicable to SEA objectives on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>soil and biodiversity;</li> <li>renewable energy and energy efficient technologies;</li> </ul>	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
		adverse effects on natural heritage, including landscape character and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open space;</li> <li>• housing types and needs</li> <li>• cultural heritage;</li> <li>• local vernacular styles;</li> <li>• landscape and townscape characteristics and setting;</li> <li>• landscape capacity;</li> <li>• creating fixed assets (affordable housing);</li> <li>• using sustainable materials and lifetime standards.</li> </ul>		
SPP4: Planning for Minerals	Planning system should take a positive approach to ensuring an adequate supply of minerals. The planning system must ensure that minerals extraction only takes place where impacts on local communities and the environment can be made acceptable.	Plan should ensure there is a sufficient amount of minerals reserves and that proposals for mineral extraction accord with the principles of sustainable development and environmental justice.	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use land effectively and efficiently; and</li> <li>• protects, maintains and enhances biodiversity, landscape, historic buildings, and archaeological sites.</li> </ul>	2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, and 13	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
SPP6: Renewable Energy	The planning system should support achievement of targets for the generation	The Plan should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide positively for</li> </ul>	SEA objectives should <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage the use of</li> </ul>	3, 5, 6, 11 and 12	Will be superseded

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	of electricity from renewable sources. The planning system should manage the process of encouraging, approving and implementing renewable energy proposals when preparing development plans and determining planning applications.	renewable energy developments where it is environmentally acceptable; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safeguard sites with potential for renewable energy projects; and</li> <li>• identify measures to reduce carbon emissions in new developments.</li> </ul>	renewable energy technologies; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect, maintain and enhance, amenity biodiversity, landscape, historic buildings, and archaeological sites.</li> </ul>		when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
SPP7: Planning and Flooding	New development should not take place if it would be at significant risk of flooding from any source or would materially increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. Drainage is a material consideration and sustainable drainage will be required wherever practicable. For coastal and watercourse flooding a Risk Framework characterises areas for planning purposes by their annual probability of flooding and gives the planning response.	Plan should ensure that existing land uses and new developments are not at risk from fluvial or tidal flooding, and contribute towards achieving the wider objectives of flood management and the water environment (e.g. SuDS).	Include a SEA objective on reducing a development's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, including flooding.	6	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
SPP8: Town Centres and Retailing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and promote town centres as part of a network of centres, and identify commercial centres and out-of-centre shopping areas by identifying the most appropriate location for</li> </ul>	Plan should take account of the retail hierarchy set out in the SPP when developing policies.	Include a SEA objective that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improves accessibility to open spaces, jobs/ employment, public</li> </ul>	5, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 15	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>retailing and other related activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus development in existing town centres by using a sequential approach to development.</li> <li>• Promote good quality design, protect and enhance existing quality, support the creation of town centres that are safe, inclusive and attractive for everyone and which promote sustainable management of water and energy.</li> <li>• Encourage developments that are accessible to all, reduce the need to travel and provide alternatives to the private car.</li> </ul>		<p>services, &amp; decrease deprivation social exclusion/;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects, maintains and enhances built and cultural heritage, the landscape and townscape;</li> <li>• promotes good design and efficient use of land; and</li> <li>• regenerates brownfield land.</li> </ul>		
SPP 10: Planning for Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SPP supports a planned approach to the identification of sites for waste management installations using a range of technologies.</li> <li>• Landfill opportunities should be safeguarded and waste facilities protected from inappropriate surrounding development.</li> <li>• Encourages the provision for waste separation and collection of recyclable material in new developments.</li> </ul>	<p>Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the SPP, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify suitable locations for large-scale waste management facilities to meet the Landfill Directive whilst safeguarding the natural and built environment including designated areas, green belts, open countryside</li> </ul>	<p>Include a SEA objective that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects air quality, the water environment, biodiversity, human health, landscape, and townscape, cultural heritage;</li> <li>• reduces land contamination, safeguards soil quality;</li> <li>• promotes the creation</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.



Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
		and the coast; and • promote waste minimisation.	of fixed assets and regenerates contaminated, derelict or vacant land.		
SPP 11: Open Space and Physical Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and enhance open space and opportunities for sport and recreation.</li> <li>• Open space audits should be undertaken to inform open space strategies.</li> <li>• Guidance should be provided in the quality and accessibility of open space in new developments.</li> <li>• To meet the sporting and recreation needs of residents, tourists and visitors, while safeguarding the quality of natural and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	Plan should take account of the need for sport, physical recreation and open space in the open space audit and strategy.	Include a SEA objective that improves accessibility to open spaces.	8	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
NPPG12: Skiing Developments	Provide for the growth of skiing in locations where it is not likely to lead to significant adverse effects. However, given the uncertainty over the effects of climate change and our increasing obligations under European legislation, the broad approach of these guidelines is to exercise caution in providing new opportunities for the expansion of skiing at new locations.	Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the NPPG.	Include SEA objective to protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity.	5	Policy on skiing will be removed when Part 3 of the SPP is published.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
NPPG13: Coastal Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coast should be classified for planning purposes as developed, undeveloped or isolated and different responses are required to development proposals in these areas. Isolated and undeveloped coast should be protected. Developed coasts should be the focus for development which requires a coastal location.</li> <li>To protect the coastal environment.</li> <li>Indicate priority locations for investment in enhancement and regeneration.</li> <li>Set out the criteria new development will have to have regard to in terms of the risk from flooding and erosion, and areas of natural and cultural importance.</li> </ul>	The Plan should avoid damage to coastal areas, and manage uses that require coastal locations in an environmentally sensitive manner.	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>safeguard soil quality and quantity (e.g. controlling soil erosion and sedimentation);</li> <li>protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity; and</li> <li>reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding and habitats.</li> </ul>	3, 5 and 7	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
NPPG14: Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning plays a key role in ensuring land requirements are met in ways which do not erode environmental capital.</li> <li>Sets out the key tools that planning can use to protect the environment.</li> <li>It notes the importance of a strategic approach to biodiversity protection, and explains the hierarchy of natural</li> </ul>	Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the NPPG.	Include SEA objective to protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. augmenting habitats) and landscapes.	5, 7 and 12	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>heritage designations, and the importance of protecting the wider environment. Also covers woodland and trees, lochs, ponds, water and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explains role of nonstatutory designations and refers to use of the precautionary principle.</li> </ul>				
SPP15: Planning for Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning's role in rural development is to enable opportunities for development in sustainable locations.</li> <li>• Rural diversification should be embraced to help businesses expand or start new enterprises in relevant circumstances.</li> <li>• New development should not undermine countryside character and quality.</li> </ul>	The plan should promote sustainable economic development in settlements of less than 3000 residents.	<p>Is applicable to SEA objectives on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• soil/land use</li> <li>• biodiversity;</li> <li>• accessibility to public services;</li> <li>• landscape and townscape characteristics and setting;</li> <li>• landscape capacity;</li> <li>• cultural heritage;</li> <li>• creation of fixed assets ( e.g. affordable housing/ second homes);</li> <li>• regeneration; and</li> <li>• enhancing commercial</li> </ul>	3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
			and industrial assets.		
SPP17: Planning for Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use planning should assist in reducing the need to travel and creating the right conditions for greater use of sustainable transport modes.</li> <li>• The settlement strategy should be related to the capacity of the strategic transport network.</li> <li>• Development likely to affect trunk and other strategic roads should not adversely impact on the safe and efficient flow of traffic.</li> <li>• Local maximum parking standards should be developed.</li> </ul>	The Plan should be co-ordinated with Regional and Local Transport Strategies (RTS/LTS) and take account of the environmental issues in the SPP and the RTS and LTSs. (e.g. allocating of sites for employment uses in a range of locations readily accessible by road and other forms of transport, and ensuring public transport access to new development areas).	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect and improve local air quality;</li> <li>• reduce the causes of adverse climate change; and</li> <li>• improve accessibility to open spaces, jobs/employment, public services, and decrease deprivation/social exclusion.</li> </ul>	1, 6 and 9	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
NPPG19 Radio Telecommunications	Siting and design of telecommunications development are the key issues to be addressed through the planning system. Options for site selection and base station design are set out and the role of the planning system in relation to emissions and health is explained.	Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the NPPG.	Should include an SEA objective that protects the historic environment, landscapes and townscapes.	11 and 12	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
SPP20: Role of Architecture and Design Scotland	The SPP draws together and reinforces the design policy commitments in <i>Designing Places</i> and sets out the role of Architecture and Design Scotland.	Design quality of new development must be central to the plan, and the continuation of current	Include a SEA objective that safeguards the landscape and townscape setting from	12	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
		practice is not acceptable.	insensitive siting and design of new development.		published.
SPP21 Green Belts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within a green belt designation, define the scale of land use change, identify the developments that are appropriate and indicate the standards of layout, design and other important requirements that should be met.</li> <li>• Green belt designation should be used as a long term land use planning tool to provide clarity and certainty on where development will and will not take place.</li> <li>• There is presumption against inappropriate development in green belts.</li> <li>• Where necessary the proposed release of green belt land should be taken forward as part of a long term settlement strategy in the development plan.</li> </ul>	Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the SPP and ensure the three key objectives of green belt policy are met by any green belt designation.	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the quality and quantity of publicly accessible open spaces;</li> <li>• safeguard the landscape and townscape setting from insensitive siting and design of new development; &amp;</li> <li>• protect, enhance and where appropriate, restore historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features.</li> </ul>	8, 11 and 12	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is published.
SPP23 Planning and the Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPP23 indicates the main elements of the historic environment of relevance for planning purposes.</li> <li>• The planning system can contribute to</li> </ul>	Plan should take account of the environmental issues in the NPPG proposed (e.g. encouraging the	SEA objectives should ensure the preservation of historic buildings, archaeological sites and	11 and 12	Will be superseded when Part 3 of the SPP is

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>the delivery of the Government's objectives for the historic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning authorities should ensure that development plans provide a framework for protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment in which development impacts can be properly assessed and provides model policies.</li> <li>• The historic environment can accommodate new uses while retaining its special character. The aim should be to identify the best viable use that is compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the historic environment.</li> </ul>	<p>preservation and continued use of the built heritage) and take account of the model policies.</p>	<p>other culturally important features.</p>		<p>published.</p>
<p>PAN 33: Development of Contaminated Land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning authorities should play a positive role in tackling the legacy of contaminated land by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifying contaminated land early stage in the planning process;</li> <li>• developing policies for the remediation and redevelopment of contaminated land; and</li> <li>• taking contamination issues into account in determining planning applications and attaching conditions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The plan should promote the re-use of brownfield land and set out its priorities for the reclamation and re-use of contaminated land</p>	<p>Include a SEA objective that seeks to improve and safeguard the quality of soil.</p>	<p>3</p>	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an opportunity for authorities to</li> <li>• Inform developers of the availability of sites, and the potential constraints attached to them.</li> </ul>				
PAN 42: Archaeology - The Planning Process & Scheduled Monument Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of archaeology. Policies and proposals for the different categories of remains should be based on an evaluation of the archaeological remains in their area, following advice from the Regional Archaeologist</li> </ul>	The Plan should include policies for the protection, preservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest both of national and local importance and of their settings.	Include a SEA objective that protects and enhances the historic environment.	11	
PAN 44: Fitting new development into the landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies and proposals for housing development should be guided by a better understanding of the characteristics of the landscape and its suitability for development. Where appropriate, plans should show any specific design requirements which follow from this.</li> <li>• Careful attention to landscape fit should be given by housing developers, and the principles of good design should be applied consistently by authorities in their planning decisions.</li> </ul>	The Plan should set out realistic objectives and criteria against which new housing proposals can be assessed.	Include a SEA objective that protects and enhances the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes.	12	
PAN 45: Renewable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports the policies in SPP6 by</li> </ul>	The Plan should support the	Include SEA objectives	5, 6, 11, 12 and	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
Energy Technologies	<p>providing information and advice on the technologies for harnessing renewable energy for electricity generation. It highlights the Scottish Government's commitment to increasing the amount of renewable energy generated and used in Scotland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further government advice is also provided in <i>Planning for Micro Renewables Annex 1 to PAN 45 Renewable Energy Technologies</i>. It explains how the planning system can support the micro-renewables industry in the rollout of renewable energy technologies less than 50kilowatts.</li> <li>• Annex 2 to PAN 45 sets out the spatial framework and supplementary guidance for wind farms.</li> </ul>	development of renewable energy, identify broad areas of search for wind farms over 20MW, and set out criteria against which new renewable energy proposals can be assessed.	<p>that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects biodiversity;</li> <li>• reduces the causes of adverse climate change;</li> <li>• safeguards the landscape and townscape setting from insensitive siting and design of new development; &amp;</li> <li>• protects the historic environment;</li> <li>• promotes the creation of commercial assets.</li> </ul>	13	
PAN 50: Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings	<p>Accompanies SPP4, and provides advice on a range of sensitivities to specific effects (noise, blasting, visual intrusion, ground and surface water, dust, severance and footpaths, and traffic). Further advice on controlling the environmental effects of surface mineral workings is given in Annexes A to D:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAN 50 Annex A: <i>The Control of Noise</i></li> </ul>	The Plan should set out criteria against which new mineral extraction proposals can be assessed.	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects biodiversity;</li> <li>• protects air and water quality;</li> <li>• safeguards the landscape and townscape setting from insensitive siting</li> </ul>	1, 2, 5, 11, 12 and 13	



Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p><i>at Surface Mineral Workings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAN 50 Annex B: <i>The Control of Dust at Surface Mineral Workings</i></li> <li>• PAN 50 Annex C: <i>The Control of Traffic at Surface Mineral Workings</i></li> <li>• PAN 50 Annex D: <i>The Control of Blasting at Surface Mineral Workings</i></li> </ul>		<p>and design of new development; &amp;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects the historic environment;</li> <li>• promotes the creation of commercial assets.</li> </ul>		
<p>PAN 51 Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation (Revised 2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledges the complex nature of the environmental protection issues and seeks to ensure that arrangements are in place that minimises the risks to public health and to the environment.</li> <li>• Highlights that it is the responsibility of planning authorities and the environmental protection bodies to collaborate in the task of protecting the environment, and to apply controls so that duplication is minimised and overlap is avoided whenever possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the structure plan identifies a general location where there are special environmental protection concerns, these should be set out in the Plan, with any implications explained and, as appropriate, the area(s) identified on the proposals map.</li> <li>• The Plan should also refer to particular environmental protection regimes if they are likely to impose constraints or limitations on development or particular uses of land in a specific area. This may take the</li> </ul>	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects biodiversity;</li> <li>• protects air, water and soil quality;</li> <li>• safeguards the landscape and townscape setting from insensitive siting and design of new development; &amp;</li> <li>• protects the historic environment.</li> </ul>	<p>1, 2, 3, 5, 11 and 12</p>	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
		form of a policy or the identification of an area			
PAN 52: Planning in Small Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies 3 elements that underpins planning in small towns as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• examining and, if necessary, redefining their key functions;</li> <li>• identifying, safeguarding and reinforcing sense of place and local assets; and</li> <li>• involving local communities and business organisations in decision making;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Planning authorities should consider the potential contribution which vacant or derelict land and obsolete or redundant buildings can make towards meeting development requirements.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the process of achieving sustainable development in small towns by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• defining the town's role in relation to the surrounding area;</li> <li>• engaging other agencies in formulating policies, identifying proposals and implementing projects;</li> <li>• providing a framework for investment in regeneration and expansion; and</li> <li>• identifying priorities for action (e.g. Development Briefs).</li> </ul>	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safeguards the townscape setting from insensitive siting and design of new development;</li> <li>• decreases deprivation;</li> <li>• protects the historic environment;</li> <li>• promotes brownfield development.</li> </ul>	9, 11, 12 and 14	
PAN 53: Classifying the coast for planning purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the criteria which planning authorities should use in deciding whether the coast should be regarded as developed, undeveloped or remote.</li> <li>• All settlements of &lt; 2000 population are considered to fall into the category of undeveloped coast.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should identify and provide policies on the development of the coast.</p>	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects biodiversity and water and soil quality;</li> <li>• safeguards the landscape and</li> </ul>	2, 3, 5, 11 and 12	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
			townscape setting from insensitive siting and design of new development; & <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protects the historic environment.</li> </ul>		
PAN54: Planning Enforcement	Suggests that the inclusion of enforcement policies in the Development Plan would act as a guide to enforcement priorities and practice, and serves as a basis for the effective deployment of the full range of enforcement powers.	It is optional for the Plan to include a policy on enforcement.	None.		
PAN 59: Improving Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underlines the importance of town centres and gives more detailed advice on how planning authorities can safeguard and improve them, drawing on specific examples of various approaches and actions undertaken in Scotland</li> <li>Town centres need to be flexible and adaptable if they are to remain active and attractive; for example by finding new uses for old buildings and by providing new opportunities for housing.</li> </ul>	The Plan can identify opportunities by provide a framework for development to promote opportunities for change in key locations.	Include SEA objectives that decrease deprivation and social exclusion and promote new assets and the redevelopment of brownfield land.	9, 13 and 14	
PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute</li> </ul>	The Plan should include policies on the protection	Include a SEA objective that conserves,	5	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlights that the planning system has a vital role to play in safeguarding the natural heritage and building environmental capital, as well as helping to create high quality sustainable environments, which offer social and economic opportunities.</li> </ul>	<p>and enhance of the natural environment. Where necessary, the location of these designations should be published.</p>	<p>protections and enhances biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).</p>		
<p>PAN 61 Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local plans should indicate the basis on which SUDS will influence the overall design of a major development or regeneration project, taking into consideration the land requirement needed for SUDS when specifying housing density, and the opportunity that certain SUDS may contribute to satisfying a development's open space requirement.</li> <li>Local plans should also set out in general policy terms how the SUDS approach will be applied to smaller sites.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should set out the application of SUDS principles in the design of new developments.</p>	<p>Include a SEA objective that protects water quality.</p>	<p>2</p>	
<p>PAN: 63 Waste Management Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assists planning authorities in ensuring that development plans reflect the land use requirements for the delivery of an</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should provide policies and where necessary identify sites for</p>	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protects air, water</li> </ul>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12 and 14</p>	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>integrated network of waste management facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities (e.g. areas of search in structure plans), and enables planning authorities to implement the Area Waste Plans.</li> </ul>	<p>waste management facilities. Further detail (e.g. standards) could be provided in Supplementary Guidance.</p>	<p>and soil quality, and the environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduces the amount of waste going to landfill; and</li> <li>promoted the redevelopment of brownfield land.</li> </ul>		
<p>PAN 64: Reclamation of Surface Mineral Workings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides advice on how planning authorities and operators can improve the reclamation of surface mineral workings, manage soil resources (handling and storage), landform, drainage and aftercare.</li> <li>Suggests development plan policies could provide advice on the type of information required for reclamation of surface mineral workings (e.g. preferred after uses).</li> <li>Suggests local plans could include policies on abandoned or dormant sites which are considered unlikely to be reactivated during the plan period.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should include policies or set out in supplementary guidance the information to be submitted with an application, including preferred after uses and reclamation standards, financial guarantees, and monitoring requirements.</p>	<p>Include SEA objectives that improve soil quality and promote the re-use of brownfield sites.</p>	<p>3 and 14</p>	
<p>PAN 65: Planning and Open Space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PAN emphasises the social, environmental and economic benefits that a good open space resource can</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan will require more detailed quality standards for the wide range of types</p>	<p>Include a SEA objective the increases accessibility to open</p>	<p>8</p>	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>bring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It suggests a typology of spaces which can be used to consider hierarchies.</li> <li>• The importance of quality and accessibility indicators for assessing is highlighted as well as other guidance on providing open space.</li> </ul>	of open space. Given the likely level of detail required, supplementary guidance would be required.	space.		
PAN: 69 Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides good practice advice on planning and building standards in areas where there is a risk of flooding. Provides advice on addressing flood risk in development plans and background information on the impact of floodwater on buildings and materials.</li> <li>• Local plans are required to guide development away from flood risk areas using the Flood Risk Framework.</li> </ul>	The Plan should ensure that existing land uses and new developments are not at risk from fluvial or tidal flooding.	Include SEA objective that protects water quality.	2	
PAN71 Conservation Area Management	Local plans should set out opportunities and priorities for enhancement by identifying sites of opportunity and areas where the Council and other stakeholders will be taking action. The detail of this, which will be informed by a conservation area appraisal, should be set out in action plans or supplementary guidance.	The Plan should promote positive development in its policies in order to preserve the character and appearance of conservation areas.	Include a SEA objective that protects and enhances the historic environment.	11	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
PAN 72: New Housing in the Countryside	<p>Outlines the likely opportunities for housing and sets out key design principles to be taken into account. Most new developments should try to fit into or nestle within the landscape. The guidance suggests that in many rural areas the design and site chosen will be the most important factors in the suitability of new housing in the countryside.</p>	<p>The Plan should set out design standards (e.g. through Supplementary Guidance) for applicants to comply with the key principles of PAN72: Context (fit in the landscape), Identity (design), and Connection (proximity to services).</p>	<p>Include a SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects and enhances the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes;</li> <li>and</li> <li>• promotes the use of sustainable materials.</li> </ul>	12 and 15	
PAN 73: Rural Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires development plans to identify suitable sites for rural diversification and develop positive policies to support enterprise.</li> <li>• Community support is also seen as important.</li> <li>• Rural brownfield sites are also strongly encouraged as potential sites for development.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should contain positive policies that encourage rural diversification and are appropriate to the rural areas they apply to, and identify sites that offer a choice of size, location and environmental amenity, in order to meet the varying demands of businesses and allow them to be located in the most suitable and sustainable locations.</p>	<p>Include a SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decreases deprivation;</li> <li>• protects and enhances the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes;</li> <li>and</li> <li>• promotes the redevelopment of brownfield sites.</li> </ul>	9, 12, 13 and 14	
PAN 74 Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The requirement for affordable housing should be seen as part of the overall housing requirement, not a separate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan should set out the appropriate % of the housing units to be</li> </ul>	<p>Include SEA objectives that decrease deprivation, promote</p>	9, 13 and 14	

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	<p>element.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local plans should allocate sufficient land to meet the requirement identified in the structure plan including affordable housing. It is important that there is an up-to-date understanding of requirements consistent with a local housing strategy</li> <li>Where a percentage contribution of affordable housing on private housing sites is sought, this should be set out as a clear policy in the local plan. Any such requirement must be justified by a housing needs assessment as part of the local housing strategy.</li> </ul>	<p>affordable, protect the character of the area by not concentrating special needs homes in one area, and identifying sites for care homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The delivery of affordable housing and contributions towards affordable housing through the planning system should be monitored.</li> </ul>	<p>material assets and promote the redevelopment of brownfield sites.</p>		
<p>PAN 75: Planning for Transport (August 2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New developments should be user focused and the transport element should promote genuine choice.</li> <li>Mixed use development, for example the inclusion of local shops and services within larger housing developments can encourage multi-purpose trips and reduce overall distances travelled by car by bringing together related land uses.</li> <li>The Dutch home zones (Woonerfen) are a leading example of the use of</li> </ul>	<p>The development of the Plan should encourage walking to become the prime mode for shorter journeys through arranging land uses, by utilising urban design and encouraging specific schemes, such as safer routes to schools.</p>	<p>Include SEA objective that decreases deprivation and social exclusion and improves access to open spaces.</p>	<p>8 and 9</p>	



Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	design measures to integrate transport and land use.				
PAN 76: New residential streets	Highlights a number of key issues and promotes new ideas in the thinking of new street layouts for new housing developments. A more holistic approach is emerging that embraces the need to develop streets as more than just a route from A to B, as streets make up a more significant proportion of the public realm in built up areas. Streets should be well designed and make a positive contribution to the overall quality of the environment.	The Plan should have specific planning policies on street design, or as supplementary guidance.	Include a SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improves access to open spaces;</li> <li>• decreases deprivation and social exclusion; and</li> <li>• protects and enhances the quality and distinctiveness of the area's townscapes.</li> </ul>	8, 9 and 12	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
PAN 79: Water and Drainage. Edinburgh: Scottish Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarifies the role of the planning authority in setting the direction of development to inform the planning and delivery of new water infrastructure in a coordinated way.</li> <li>• Explains the roles of Scottish Water and SEPA and encourages joint working in order to ensure a common understanding of capacity constraints and agreement on the means of their removal.</li> <li>• Advises on the appropriateness of private schemes and the handling of Scottish Water developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan should have specific planning policies or standards on water and drainage infrastructure, which could be developed as supplementary guidance.</li> <li>• Individual proposals should not impede the wider development of waste water infrastructure in the area.</li> </ul>	Include SEA objectives that seek to sustain and enhances water quality to good ecological status.	2	
PAN 84 Reducing Carbon Emissions in New Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Plans should support a move towards low and zero carbon development through the use of energy efficient, micro-generating and decentralised renewable energy systems. Provides information and guidance on implementing the target in SPP6 to reduce carbon emissions by 15% of the 2007 building standard.</li> <li>• The preferred procedures for compliance should be set out in policy or supplementary guidance.</li> </ul>	The Plan should set out local policies on the provision of on-site low carbon and renewable sources of energy in new development.	Include SEA objectives that reduce the cause of adverse climate change and promote material assets.	6 and 13	
SNH (2006)	To assist local authorities in reviewing	The Areas of Landscape	Includes SEA objectives	12	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
Guidance on Local Landscape Designations	<p>their local landscape designations and seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote greater understanding and support for local landscape designations;</li> <li>• reaffirm the role of local landscape designations and define the circumstances when they could be used;</li> <li>• secure greater consistency in the selection and use of local landscape designations; and</li> <li>• clarify the relationship of local landscape designations to the wider family of Scotland's landscape designations.</li> </ul>	Significance identified in the plan should be reviewed to ensure they are still 'fit for purpose'.	that safeguard different landscapes.		
Strategic Asset Capacity	In relation to waste water infrastructure, Scottish Waters Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan, which sets out the services and investment that it intends to undertake in order to meet its environmental obligations.	Allocate sites that can either be serviced or provide for new waste water treatment works.	Include SEA objective that protects water bodies.	2	
Firm Foundations: The Future of Housing in Scotland	<p>Seeks to strengthen the housing and planning delivery framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promotes better integration of housing and related strategies at the local level, to ensure that actions</li> </ul>	The Plan should increase the supply of housing land and accelerate the delivery of new homes through a long-term settlement	<p>Include SEA objectives that seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the causes of adverse climate change; and</li> </ul>	6 and 10	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	<p>within housing strategies contribute to meeting the health and social care needs of an ageing population;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• create sustainable communities; and</li> <li>• promote more carbon efficient dwellings.</li> </ul>	strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the supply of housing to accommodate an aging population and the predicted increase in households.</li> </ul>		
<b>Review of Regional documents</b>					
Finalised Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Structure Plan (2009)	Sets the vision, aims and spatial strategy for the Aberdeen City Region for the local development to comply with. These are supported by a series of objectives, which each have their own targets, actions required and monitoring arrangements. Sets out proposals in the key diagram.	The Plan should set out the settlement strategy that conforms to the spatial strategy and proposals, as set out in the Key Diagram in the finalised structure plan.	The SEA should support the 6 objectives set out the finalised structure plan on economic growth, sustainable development and climate change, population growth, environmental assets, sustainable mixed communities, and accessibility.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.	
North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Provides a long-term plan that aims to protect and enhance the biodiversity in the North East, and ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective local action.	Plan should take account of the proposed actions in the NE LAP action plans, and include objectives that further biodiversity conservation and enhancement.	Include a SEA objective that protects, maintains and enhances biodiversity.	5	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
Forest and Woodland Strategy for Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen Implements the <i>Forests for Scotland – The Scottish Forestry Strategy</i> , (Scottish Executive, 2000)	<p>The Strategy provides a framework for woodland development and management, and aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the sustainable management of the woodlands and forests;</li> <li>• contribute to the local economy;</li> <li>• provide opportunities for recreation and tourism; and</li> <li>• protect and enhance biodiversity and the environment.</li> </ul> <p>This means encouraging multi-benefit forestry in new planting and through re-structuring, balancing forestry against other land uses, protecting sensitive areas and identifying priority areas for expansion of a variety of forest and woodland types.</p>	Although the Plan does not need to conform to the Strategy, as it is a management tool, the Plan can ensure that new development does not conflict with forest and woodland priorities (e.g. sustaining ancient woodlands, enhancing popular recreation areas, and linking wildlife corridors).	<p>Include SEA objectives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protects, maintains and enhances biodiversity;</li> <li>• reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. augmenting habitats.</li> <li>• improves the quality and quantity of publicly accessible open spaces.</li> </ul>	5, 7 and 8	
River Dee Catchment Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records the current state of the Dee catchment, including water quality, the type and extent of habitats and species in the catchment, and important land management activities.</li> <li>• Identifies key issues and puts forward potential solutions through a series of actions.</li> </ul>	Plan should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Catchment Management Plan	Include a SEA objective that sustains and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	2	
Regional Transport Strategy 2021	Sets the long-term framework to improve the transport network in the North East,	Plan should contribute to meeting the Regional	SEA objectives should include:	19, and 13	

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	including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integrating land use and transportation;</li> <li>• creating a long-term sustainable framework;</li> <li>• providing communities with a choice of means of travel and improving people's access to jobs;</li> <li>• improving air quality both locally and globally;</li> <li>• improving external links to the area by rail, road, sea and air; and</li> <li>• integrating different modes of transport to provide seamless interchange.</li> </ul>	Transport Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protecting and improving local air quality; and</li> <li>• improving accessibility to jobs employment, and public services.</li> </ul>		
North East Area Waste Plan (NEAWP)  Implements the <i>National Waste Strategy</i> (NWS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the North East area by developing waste-management systems that will meet current and future legislative requirements and objectives of the NWS, and maximises the possible contribution to reduce society's environmental impact at an acceptable cost.</li> <li>• Ensures development planning policy in the North East is consistent with the overall aims of NSW and the NEAWP.</li> <li>• Maximise benefits and opportunities for businesses arising from sustainable</li> </ul>	Plan should contribute to implementing the National Waste Strategy and the North East Area Waste Plan and must be consistent with their aims (e.g. by identifying suitable waste management sites and promoting waste minimisation and environmental protection).	Include SEA objectives that aim to reduce land contamination, use land effectively and efficiently and safeguard soil quality and quantity, and promote the creation of fixed assets (i.e. waste management facilities)	3, 4 and 13	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	waste-management.				
Business 2010: Economic Growth Strategy for North East Scotland: <i>Local Economic Development Strategy 2003-2010</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the strategic priorities to ensure the continued prosperity and growth of the North East, which will help to deliver the national aims set out in 'A Smart Successful Scotland.</li> <li>• The Strategy sets out six key strategic objectives and a programme of action to be implemented by Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils and its partners.</li> <li>• Provides the strategic guidance for the economic development dimension of the Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Community Plans.</li> </ul>	Plan should support sustainable economic growth and ensure land required to implement the Strategy is provided in the right locations timeously.	Include a SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use land effectively and efficiently;</li> <li>• safeguard the landscapes capacity to absorb new development;</li> <li>• promote the creation of fixed assets;</li> <li>• enhance and promote commercial and industrial assets;</li> <li>• regenerate brownfield land;</li> <li>• protect commercial and industrial properties from flooding; and</li> <li>• promote the use of sustainable materials.</li> </ul>	3, 12, 13, 14 and 15	
Building on energy - The Economic Manifesto for Aberdeen City and Shire	Sets out a vision statement of where the region should be by 2025. Is accompanied by 8 strategic priorities with actions that seek to make Aberdeen one of the most successful regional	The plan should support the delivery spatial priorities set out in the manifesto (e.g. integrated transport network, regeneration, and	Should include SEA objectives that decrease deprivation/social inclusion, increase linkages, improve	9, 10, 13 and 14	

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	economies in Europe and top of the quality of life “league table”.	land supply).	housing supply and promote new assets.		
<b>Review of Local documents</b>					
Aberdeenshire Community Plan	<p>The Community Plan for Aberdeenshire sets out five community planning themes. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Community Wellbeing</u>: improving health and social care, housing and community safety;</li> <li>• <u>Jobs and Economy</u>: improving the economy of Aberdeenshire and the employment prospects of its people;</li> <li>• <u>Lifelong Learning</u>: developing opportunities and build stronger communities;</li> <li>• <u>Sustainable Environment</u>: reducing resource use, protecting the environment, combating climate change and conserving and enhancing biodiversity;</li> <li>• <u>Developing our Partnership</u>: to be as efficient and effective as possible.</li> </ul>	Plan should work towards implementing the Community Plan by supporting sustainability, economic development and environmental protection in its policies.	Will apply to all SEA topics (e.g. air, water, soil, biodiversity, human health and population needs, climatic factors, landscape, built and cultural heritage, and material assets).	1-15	
The Renewable Energy Strategy	Sets the vision and aims to promote the generation of energy from renewable sources in Aberdeenshire. These are supported by a series of objectives,	The Plan should provide a clear framework for the favourable consideration of all types of renewable	Include SEA objectives that reduce the causes of adverse climate change and promote the	6 and 15	Strategy needs to be updated.



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	which each have their own actions required dates to be completed by, and monitoring arrangements. Sets out proposals in the key diagram.	energy projects and promote sustainable housing design.	use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.		
Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (2007) Strategic Forecasts	Provides the population and housing forecasts for Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire for the period 2006 to 2031	The Plan should include policies that seek to sustain or increase population figures through land allocations and open space provision to sustain a high quality of life in the area.	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce development's vulnerability to the effects of climate change;</li> <li>• increase accessibility to open space/ education and jobs;</li> <li>• improve the supply of land for housing; and</li> <li>• promote the creation of fixed assets.</li> </ul>	7-10 and 13	
Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Local Housing Strategies (LHS)	The LHS's have been produced to tackle the problems across Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire for the period 2004-2009. Both documents seek to work in partnership to ensure every household in the North East: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has access to housing (e.g. affordability)</li> <li>• of good quality and design (e.g. housing condition and energy efficiency)</li> </ul>	Plan should contribute to delivering both Aberdeen's Aberdeenshire's LHS in terms of provision of land, need, tenure, affordability, location, and reducing deprivation.	Include SEA objectives that increase/improve or promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies;</li> <li>• accessibility to services etc, and reduces deprivation;</li> <li>• diversity of housing</li> </ul>	6, 9, 10, 13 and 15	Improving the quality of existing housing is outwith the scope of this Plan. Regeneration schemes can only be highlighted in

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	(to reduce fuel poverty)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which meets a required particular need (e.g. special need/elderly)</li> <li>• in a sustainable and inclusive community (e.g. reducing deprivation).</li> </ul>		types; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dwellings for the aging population and those with special needs;</li> <li>• creation of fixed assets, including affordable housing;&amp;</li> <li>• use of sustainable materials.</li> </ul>		the local development plan.
Housing Land Audit	Illustrates the scale and characteristics of the current housing land supply in Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire.	Review the need for land for housing as part of the development of the settlement strategy.	Include SEA objectives that decrease deprivation and social exclusion, & improve the supply of housing types.	9, 10 and 13	
Index 21: Housing Layout Tool	a best practice model for housing layouts developed to assess the level of environmental friendliness. An electronic, web-based, assessment tool, it assess housing layouts (and soon housing design) against 5 indicators, specifically in relation to climate, energy, biodiversity, social sustainability and resources.	Review and update the policy on design in the plan.	Include SEA objectives that reduce the causes of adverse climate change and promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	6 and 15	
Employment Land Audit	Determines the extent and status of the employment land supply in the area. The audit is used to decide whether there is an adequate supply of land for employment.	Review the need for land for employment as part of the development of the settlement strategy and land allocations.	Include SEA objectives that decrease deprivation and social exclusion, promotes regeneration and	9, 13 and 14	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
			material assets.		
Aberdeenshire Local Transport Strategy	<p>Aberdeenshire Council's Draft Local Transport Strategy (LTS) 2007 – 2010 sets out the Transport Vision and Objectives of the Council and provides a three-year Action Plan for meeting local challenges and needs. The Strategy's overall vision is:</p> <p>"To develop an integrated transportation system for Aberdeenshire which contributes to the development of an inclusive and safe society, a sustainable economy and which reduces environmental damage caused by transport".</p>	<p>Plan should contribute to delivering this Strategy in its aim to develop an integrated transportation system by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring land necessary to implement the Strategy is provided in the right locations;</li> <li>• reducing social exclusion and the issue of peripherality;</li> <li>• improving accessibility to employment, health, higher education and leisure facilities; and</li> <li>• improving the availability of public transport.</li> </ul>	<p>Include SEA objectives that reduce the causes of adverse climate change, as well as improve/ protect/enhance or use efficiently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• air and water quality;</li> <li>• soil/land;</li> <li>• biodiversity; and</li> <li>• accessibility to services and reduce social exclusion.</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12 and 13	
Local Air Quality Management: Progress Report 2008	<p>Annual reports have been undertaken since 2004. They are produced between subsequent rounds of review and assessment, the last assessment being in 2006, which indicated that the authority did not need to undertake detailed assessments for any pollutant.</p>	<p>The plan's settlement strategy and land allocations should reduce private car journeys and not degrade air quality.</p>	<p>Include SEA objective on protecting and improving air quality.</p>	1	
Aberdeenshire's	The Contaminated Land Strategy sets	The Plan should seek to	SEA should include	3 and 14	Strategy is

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
Contaminated Land Strategy	out how potentially contaminated land will be dealt with.	redevelopment contaminated sites and avoid increasing the number of potentially contaminating sites unnecessarily.	objectives that bring about the remediation of land contamination.		currently under review.
Aberdeenshire Countryside Access Strategy	Sets the framework for developing and managing pathways (local and strategic networks) and to link existing routes. Area Action Plans focus on the needs in each of the six areas in Aberdeenshire.	The Plan should ensure identified access routes are safeguarded and new routes are not prevented by new development.	SEA should include objectives that safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	8	Will be superseded by the Core Paths Plan once produced in 2010.
Hargest and Wallace Planning Ltd, (2008). For Aberdeenshire Council: Review of Retail Requirements	Provides a long term review of retailing trends and the implications that these will have for settlements and communities throughout Aberdeenshire.	Provide policies and allocate retail sites in accordance to the need for comparison and convenience retail identified in the study.	Include SEA objectives that decrease deprivation and social exclusion, and increase material assets.	9 and 13	The review has not yet been adopted by the Council.
Landscape character Assessment of Aberdeen, South and Central Aberdeenshire, Banff and Buchan, and Cairngorms	<p>Their purpose is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analyse the forces for change that affect the landscape and suggest how different landscape characters types may respond to these changes;</li> <li>• provide guidance on how these forces for change may best be accommodated in the landscape;</li> <li>• identify the distinctive qualities of the</li> </ul>	Plan should ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any land allocations are proposed with sensitivity given to their location (e.g. the landscape capacity can accommodate the development); and</li> <li>• that important and distinctive landscape</li> </ul>	Include SEA objectives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the use of land effectively and efficiently, and safeguard soil quality and quantity;</li> <li>• protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity;</li> </ul>	3, 5, 11 and 12	

Name of plan, programme, strategy or environmental objective	Requirements of the document	Implication(s) for local development plan	Implication for SEA (interim)	SEA objectives number	Are there any gaps or problems?
	landscapes character of that area through detailed assessments; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• draw up guidelines with recommendations for conservation or enhancement of the landscape character that builds on the local distinctiveness of the area.</li> </ul>	features are retained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes; &amp;</li> <li>• safeguard the landscapes capacity to absorb new development.</li> </ul>		

## Appendix 2: Baseline data, targets and trends

**Table 1: SEA Topic: Air Quality (NO<sub>2</sub>)**

SEA Indicator: Air	Quantified Information					Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Air quality nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) monitored at specific locations in Aberdeenshire	Annual Mean ugm-3	Bias Corrected (by factor of 1.04) Annual Mean ugm-3 (2004)	Bias Corrected (by factor of 1.04) Annual Mean ugm-3 (2005)	Bias Corrected (by factor of 1.04) Annual Mean ugm-3 (2006)	2010 Estimate Annual Mean ugm-3	Aberdeen was designated as an AQMA in 2001 for continuously exceeding the 2005 annual objective level for nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) of 40 µgm <sup>-3</sup> . The annual mean standard of NO <sub>2</sub> in Union St was 53 micrograms per cubic metre (µgm <sup>-3</sup> ) and in Market St 62 µgm <sup>-3</sup> , principally from HGVs and buses. The AQMA includes Market St, Union St, King St, Guild St, and Virginia St.	Improvement in some settlements.	Traffic growth is a constraining factor in the future	Aberdeen City Council: <i>Air Quality Progress Report May 2008</i> Aberdeenshire Council (2005) <i>Local Air Quality Management Progress Report</i> Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Updating and Screening Assessment Aberdeen: Aberdeenshire Council Aberdeenshire Council (2007) Local Air Quality Management: Progress Report 2007.</i> Aberdeen: Aberdeenshire Council
Westhill 1	11.7	10.4	11.1	12.2	10.3				
Westhill 2	16.1	20.0	14.6	16.7	14.2				
Inverurie 1	31.7	34.1	26.5	33.0	28.1				
Inverurie 2	10.2	11.1	10.1	10.6	9.3				
Inverurie 3	11.2	12.9	10.8	11.6	10.2				
Inverurie 4	9.6	10.8	10.1	10.0	8.8				
Stonehaven 1	25.0	25.1	20.6	26.0	22.1				
Stonehaven 2	11.3	10.6	10.7	11.6	10.2				
Stonehaven 3	10.5	9.4	9.2	10.9	9.6				
Peterhead 1	25.7	26.1	22.9	26.7	22.7				
Peterhead 2	26.3	32.2	23.5	27.4	23.3				
Peterhead 3	24.1	23.6	21.3	25.1	21.3				
Peterhead 4	24.3	24.9	20.6	25.3	21.5				
Mintlaw 1	17.5	14.2	15.1	18.2	15.5				

**Table 2: SEA Topic: Water**

SEA Indicator: Water	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Water quantity in Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Runoff is natural to within 10% at the 95-percentile flow for all rivers in the River Dee SAC (2447km).</li> <li>• The Ythan Estuary has been adversely affected by high nitrate levels from agriculture &amp; from to the riverbank alterations.</li> </ul>	The River Naver (1066km) in the Highlands is also a SAC and its runoff is natural to within 10% at the 95 percentile flow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yield of watercourses in the River Dee catchment may decline.</li> <li>• The Ythan Project has improved the river.</li> <li>• although the Ythan Project showed some improvement, SNH's monitoring is showing patchy breeding success by some of the SPA species and there is also evidence that the algal mats are spreading onto the mussel beds on which some of these species are entirely dependant.</li> </ul>	Qualifying interests in the SACs constrain how the SACs should be used and managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate Assessment meeting for Aberdeenshire Local Plan (11<sup>th</sup> April 2006)</li> <li>• Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk">www.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.ythan.org">http://www.ythan.org</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Water	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Ground water and river levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water runoff is reduced by public water supply</li> <li>• Runoff is natural to within 10% at the 95 percentile flow for all rivers in the North East.</li> <li>• In 2002, Scottish Water utilised 62% of its permitted water abstraction licence from the River Dee of 145 megalitres per day.</li> <li>• The average water abstraction from the River Dee is 89.9 megalitres per day.</li> </ul>	By the 2080s, summer precipitation in the north of Scotland is predicted to decrease by 10-20% under the low emissions (Global Sustainability), and to decrease by 20-30% under the high-emissions World Markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in water consumption from industrial consumers and from increased residential development.</li> <li>• Increase in leakages from pipe infrastructure as it 'ages'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effects of climate change (such as predicted decrease in summer rainfall) means that water efficient technologies should now be incorporated into new development (industrial and domestic).</li> <li>• The development of the River Basin Management Plan has now changed the methodology for monitoring the water environment. The public consultation period on the draft Scotland RBMP ends in June 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre for Hydrology and Ecology (River Flow – gauging stations) (2004): <a href="http://www.nwl.ac.uk/ih/nrfa/station_summaries/op/SEPA-north_map.html">http://www.nwl.ac.uk/ih/nrfa/station_summaries/op/SEPA-north_map.html</a></li> <li>• SEPA: <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/river_levels/data.htm">http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/river_levels/data.htm</a></li> <li>• Draft Scotland RBMP <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx">http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx</a></li> </ul>



SEA Indicator: Water	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Water quality (biology and chemistry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2005 there was 1 failure.</li> <li>• In 2006 all bathing water passed the European tests.</li> <li>• In 2007 all bathing waters in Aberdeenshire passed.</li> <li>• Although passing Mandatory Standards, the following are not meeting bathing water quality for EC Guideline Standards in Stonehaven, Rosehearty, Inverboyndie, Fraserburgh, and Cruden Bay.</li> <li>• The Ythan estuary is an SPA, so the sensitivity of the area is greater and therefore the overall effect is likely to be more significant than this implies.</li> </ul>	South West Scotland has the poorest bathing water quality principally due to leaching and runoff from agricultural practices (dairy).	Aberdeenshire is vulnerable from not-readily absorbed or transformed pollutants (class 4), except the south Highland Boundary Fault (near Stonehaven) & along the Formartine/Buchan coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on bathing water from future uses, such as the rise in water sports, which could have an adverse impact on water quality.</li> <li>• The Ythan estuary is an SPA, so the sensitivity of the area is greater and therefore the overall effect is likely to be more significant than this implies.</li> <li>• The development of the RBMP has now changed the methodology for monitoring the water environment. The public consultation period on the draft Scotland RBMP ends in June 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEPA: <a href="http://apps.sepa.org.uk/bathingwaters/north.asp">http://apps.sepa.org.uk/bathingwaters/north.asp</a> <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/groundwater/tools/vulnerability.pdf">http://www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/groundwater/tools/vulnerability.pdf</a></li> <li>• Draft Scotland RBMP <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx">http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Water	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Length or poor rivers: 51km.</li> <li>• Length of seriously polluted rivers: 2.1km.</li> <li>• No of poor quality watercourse - 10</li> <li>• No of seriously polluted watercourse – 2</li> <li>• Draft RBMP has identified the following will not achieve good ecological (and chemical) status because of point source pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Idoch Water(Turriff)</li> <li>• South Ugie Water - Stuartfield to Longside</li> <li>• River Ugie (New Pitsligo)</li> <li>• River Ythan (Fyvie and Methlick)</li> <li>• Youlie Burn/Bronie Burn (Tarves)</li> <li>• Elrick Burn (Newmachar)</li> <li>• Lochter Burn/Kings Burn (Oldmeldrum)</li> <li>• Belti Burn (Torphins)</li> <li>• Water of Cruden (Hatton)</li> <li>• Tarty Burn (Udny Station and Tipperty)</li> <li>• Fordyce Burn (Fordyce)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Draft RBMP has identified which lochs are at high risk of failing to meet good ecological status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loch of Skene (Dunecht and Lyne of Skene)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Length or poor rivers in Scotland: 717 km.</li> <li>• Length of seriously polluted rivers in Scotland: 51 km.</li> <li>• No of poor quality watercourse in Aberdeen City-2</li> </ul>	<p>Land based pollution is under stricter control, which has resulted in river quality throughout the North East slowly improving.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitrates from diffuse pollution within the River Ythan catchment has enriched estuarine mudflats such that dense algal mats now affect invertebrate communities living in the mud.</li> <li>• Diffuse pollution affecting the River Dee from badly connected drainages systems.</li> <li>• Development will be constrained until works to upgrade Sewage Treatment Works in undertaken by Scottish Water.</li> <li>• The development of the RBMP has now changed the methodology for monitoring the water environment. The public consultation period on the draft Scotland RBMP ends in June 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEPA (River Classification Stretch Data, 2005): <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/classification/river_classification.htm">http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/classification/river_classification.htm</a></li> <li>• Scottish Biodiversity Forum (2003) <i>Towards a strategy for Scotland's biodiversity: Scotland's Biodiversity Resource and Trends</i></li> <li>• SEPA: <a href="http://gis.sepa.org.uk/rbmp/MapViewer.aspx">http://gis.sepa.org.uk/rbmp/MapViewer.aspx</a></li> <li>• Draft Scotland RBMP <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx">http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx</a></li> <li>• River Dee Catchment Management Plan</li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Water	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The shoreline along Sandford Bay &amp; Boddam (Peterhead Power Station) (4km) is classified as poor.</li> <li>• Peterhead Power Station is likely to be contributing to the poor water quality.</li> </ul>	Other small sections along the coast (Gardenstown, River Don and Stonehaven) also have sections of coastline classified as poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2000, industrial effluent pollutes a total length of 58km of coastline in Scotland, representing 22%.</li> <li>• Sewage effluent is the main cause of polluted coastlines (87%).</li> </ul>	In the North East, the release of untreated sewage effluent is reducing the water quality along the coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEPA (Coastal Classification Stretch Data, 2005):</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/classification/river_classification.htm">http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/classification/river_classification.htm</a> and</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/data/classification/coastal_waters_classification.pdf">http://www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/data/classification/coastal_waters_classification.pdf</a></li> <li>• Scottish Executive Environment Statistics</li> </ul>

**Table 3: SEA Topic: Soil**

SEA Indicator: Soil	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Contaminated land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of statutory identified contaminated sites in Aberdeenshire – 4.</li> <li>No of potential contaminated sites – 5000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of statutory identified contaminated in Aberdeen City – 0</li> <li>No of potential contaminated sites – 900</li> </ul>	Legal regime for dealing with contaminated sites means the situation will improve in the future.	Contaminated land places financial and technological constraints on development. These constraints may dictate the type of development: the feasibility of remedial works may determine that a site is only suitable for industrial use; the cost of remedial works may determine that high-density housing is the only viable economic option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeen City Council (2001) <i>Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy</i> <a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/acci/web/files/Pollution/ContaminatedLandInspectionStrategy.pdf">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/acci/web/files/Pollution/ContaminatedLandInspectionStrategy.pdf</a></li> <li>Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Public Register of Contaminated Land</i></li> </ul>
Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prime agricultural land is located in the central area (excluding Marr), near Stonehaven.</li> <li>Most Grade 2 prime agricultural land is near Laurencekirk (approx 950ha).</li> </ul>	Aberdeen contains very little prime agricultural land (300ha).	Net loss of Scottish agriculture land from roads, housing and industry has doubled from 588ha in 1989 to 1,402ha in 2003.	Potential impacts of climate will constrain prime agricultural land available in the future.	Scottish Executive Statistics (2005): Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121</a>
Waste disposal in landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2005 - landfilled BMW: 83,222 tonnes;</li> <li>2008- landfilled BMW: 70,056</li> <li>2005 - Recycled/composted MSW:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2005 - landfilled (Aberdeen) BMW: 70,773 tonnes;</li> <li>2008- landfilled BMW: 68,484</li> <li>2008 - Recycled/</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The trend is improving because Aberdeenshire Council is focussing on waste minimisation, and recycling second,</li> </ul>	Limited sites for recycling or composting biodegradable municipal waste (large, medium or small scale) to help the local authorities achieve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North East Scotland Area Waste Plan (2003) <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/nws/areas/northeast/awp/2.4.html">http://www.sepa.org.uk/nws/areas/northeast/awp/2.4.html</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Soil	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15.1% (23,366).</li> <li>• 2008 - Recycled/composted MSW: 31.6% (48,534).</li> <li>• BMW landfill allowances for Aberdeenshire are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 54,917 tonnes in 2009/10;</li> <li>○ 36,611 tonnes in 2012/13; and</li> <li>○ 27,340 tonnes in 2019/20.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• composted (Angus) MSW: 35.5% (27,620 tonnes)</li> <li>• 2008 -Recycled/composted (Aberdeen City) MSW: 22.1% (30,961 tonnes).</li> <li>• Aberdeenshire's recycling targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2005/06 – 17%</li> <li>○ 2006/07 – 22%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>hence the lower %.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is expected that the level of recycling will continue to rise.</li> </ul>	<p>their recycling and landfill targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEPA Landfill Allowance Scheme Reports <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/waste_data_reports/landfill_allowance.aspx">http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/waste_data_reports/landfill_allowance.aspx</a></li> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008</li> </ul>
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coastline is largely eroding, but parts are being replenished with sand and gravel from larger rivers.</li> </ul>	<p>From Berwick to Aberdeen, the coastline is eroding, but is stable where there are rocky coasts or coastal defences.</p>	<p>Upland schemes such as wind farm access roads and recreation tracks (e.g. mountain biking) on steep ground can increase surface water runoff and lead to significant soil loss (e.g. gullies).</p>	<p>Predicted climate change, bad land use practices, such as locating tracks/access roads on steep/ upland ground as well as increasing use of motorised vehicles on sand dunes is contributing to coastal erosion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Strategic Flooding Issues Topic Paper</i></li> <li>• Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F00AC106.pdf">http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F00AC106.pdf</a></li> </ul>

**Table 4: SEA Topic: Biodiversity**

SEA Indicator: Biodiversity	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
North East Biodiversity Action Plan (NE BAP) targets	<p>Transformed habitats resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• farm intensification &amp;</li> <li>• inappropriate habitat “creation”</li> <li>• No of action plans for habitats identified in the NE BAP - 20 out of 26.</li> <li>• Action plans being developed – for upland species-rich grassland, coastal cliffs and heaths, marine habitats, broadleaf woodland, heathland, lochs and ponds, and wetlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of UK BAP priority species in Scotland in 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stable: 56 (27%)</li> <li>○ Increase: 11 (5%)</li> <li>○ Extinct: 5 (3%)</li> <li>○ Declining (accelerating): 11 (5%)</li> <li>○ Declining (slowing): 18 (9%)</li> <li>○ Fluctuating: 3 (1%)</li> <li>○ Unknown: 90 (44%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Status of UK BAP priority habitats in Scotland in 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stable: 8 (20%)</li> <li>○ Increase: 5 (13%)</li> <li>○ Declining (accelerating): 0</li> <li>○ Declining (slowing): 12 (30%)</li> <li>○ Fluctuating: 1 (3%)</li> <li>○ Unknown: 11 (28%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NE BAP is meeting the targets for preparing action plans, as set out in the UK BAP.</li> <li>• UK BAP 2005 trends show that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 habitats (22%) and 42 species (11%) are increasing.</li> <li>• 17 habitats (39%) are thought to be declining, although this decline is slowing for 11 (25%) habitats.</li> <li>• 102 species (27%) are thought to be declining, but the decline is slowing for 36 (10%) species.</li> <li>• UK trend was unknown for 11 habitats (24%) and 47 species (13%).</li> <li>• Changes in farm practices have increased habitat and species numbers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat of invasive species effecting water quality and ecological status of the rivers.</li> <li>• UK priority species and habitats are still declining and require rigorous protection and enhancement.</li> <li>• Implementation of the NE BAPs is the key issue to enhancing biodiversity.</li> <li>• Equally, a constraint would be the loss of funding/support to complete that work</li> <li>• Development will put pressure on biodiversity, especially on the periphery of settlements.</li> <li>• Need to enhance and augment habitats to avoid their decline both within and outwith settlements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Executive (2008) <i>Key Scottish Environment Statistics</i>: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/235986/0064692.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/235986/0064692.pdf</a></li> <li>• UK BAP targets for Local Biodiversity Action Plans <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brig/trgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTArgets.xls">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brig/trgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTArgets.xls</a></li> <li>• NE Biodiversity Action Plan: <i>Action Plans</i>: <a href="http://www.nesbiodiversity.org.uk/habactionplan.htm">www.nesbiodiversity.org.uk/habactionplan.htm</a></li> <li>• See survey work being done by the Council, using the Integrated Habitat Survey (IHS).</li> </ul>

SEA Indicator:	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Biodiversity					
Designated areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 28 Natura 2000 sites in Aberdeenshire, which have implications for development.</li> <li>No monitoring of SINS has been undertaken, but they are under review.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scotstown Moor SSSI in Aberdeen is subject to indirect development pressure due to changes in the water table adjacent development, which is affecting flush and bog habitats.</li> <li>Dee SAC is the only in affecting the City</li> </ul>	Housing pressure on designations are increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development will put pressure on these resources (directly or indirectly).</li> <li>Increase of access to designated sites could be damaging to some sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Natural Heritage Topic Paper</i></li> <li><a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/online/corporate/factsandfigures/0405/index.htm">http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/online/corporate/factsandfigures/0405/index.htm</a></li> </ul>
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	5.6% of Aberdeenshire land area accommodates 19 SACs which occupy 35,196 hectares of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is only 1 SAC (Dee SAC) in Aberdeen City it also affects Aberdeenshire</li> <li>There are 239 SACs in Scotland occupying 962,683 hectares representing 9.61% Scotland's land take.</li> </ul>	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2009) <i>SNH Interactive Facts &amp; Figures</i> <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/snhi">www.snh.org.uk/snhi</a>
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	There are 10 SPAs in Aberdeenshire occupying 29,926 ha representing 4.7% Aberdeenshire's land take.	There are 146 SPAs in Scotland occupying 657,456 hectares representing 8% Scotland's land take.	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2009) <i>SNH Interactive Facts &amp; Figures</i> <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/snhi">www.snh.org.uk/snhi</a>
Ramsar sites	There are 4 Ramsar sites in Aberdeenshire occupying 1239 hectares representing 0.2% Aberdeenshire's land	There are 51 Ramsar sites in Scotland occupying 313,181 hectares representing 3.9% Scotland's land take.	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2009) <i>SNH Interactive Facts &amp; Figures</i> <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/snhi">www.snh.org.uk/snhi</a>

SEA Indicator: Biodiversity	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	take.				
Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs)	In Aberdeenshire there are 82 SSSIs occupying 39814 hectares and taking about 6.3% land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 3 SSSIs in Aberdeen City occupying 47 hectares and taking about 0.2% of the City's land area.</li> <li>12.91% of Scotland's land areas accommodate 1,456 SSSIs occupying about 1,036, 203 hectares of land</li> </ul>	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2009) <i>SNH Interactive Facts &amp; Figures</i> <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/snhi">www.snh.org.uk/snhi</a>
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	2.2% of Aberdeenshire land area accommodates 6 NNRs which occupy 13,768 hectares of land	1.71 % of Scotland's land area accommodates 66 NNRs which occupy 137,275 hectares of land	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2009) <i>SNH Interactive Facts &amp; Figures</i> <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/snhi">www.snh.org.uk/snhi</a>
Country Parks (CP)	Aberdeenshire has 4 CPs on 276 hectares of land and this represents 0.04% of the total land area.	0.08 % of Scotland's land area accommodates 36 CPs which occupy 6, 481 hectares of land	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2009) <i>SNH Interactive Facts &amp; Figures</i> <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/snhi">www.snh.org.uk/snhi</a>
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	0.004 % of Aberdeenshire land area accommodates 2 LNRs which occupy 28 hectares of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeen City has 4 LNRs on 126 ha of land &amp; this represents 0.6% of the total land area.</li> <li>Scotland has 54 LNRs on 9,953 ha of land &amp; this represents 0.12% of the total land area.</li> </ul>	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2009) <i>SNH Interactive Facts &amp; Figures</i> <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/snhi">www.snh.org.uk/snhi</a>



**Table 5: SEA Topic: Climatic Factors**

SEA Indicator: Climatic factors	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
<p>Proportion of heat and electricity generated from renewable energy sources and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little uptake in renewable energy developments.</li> <li>• Few planning applications have been received for major CHP and biomass heating systems:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aboyne Academy 600 Kw (2007)</li> <li>○ Macphie of Glenbervie 1.2 Mw (2008)</li> <li>○ Burnroot Sawmill 3Mw</li> </ul> </li> <li>• There is around 70 Megawatts of installed capacity of wind to electricity generation in Aberdeenshire. Major installations are at :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Glens of Foudland (26Mw)</li> <li>○ Dummies (9.9Mw)</li> <li>○ Boyndie (20Mw)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• One commercial anaerobic digester generating electricity in Aberdeenshire using pig slurry as its principal feedstock</li> <li>• Old water mills could be reinstated to generate electricity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SG targets: 50% (+6GW) of Scotland's electricity generated to be generated from renewable sources by 2020.</li> <li>• SG interim target of 31% by 2011.</li> <li>• UK targets: 10% of the UK's electricity generated to be generated from renewable sources by 2010.</li> </ul>	<p>Things are likely to improve in the future through Aberdeenshire Council's SPG on Renewables</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient grid connections and constraints with certain types of renewable energy technologies.</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate locations identified for renewable energy technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Scottish Wind Assessment Project (2005) <i>Gazetteer of wind power in Scotland</i></li> <li>• <i>Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 6: Renewable Energy</i></li> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council (2004) <i>The Renewable Energy Strategy</i>:</li> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council (2006) Use of micro-renewable energy in Aberdeenshire</li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Climatic factors	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Aberdeenshire an average dwelling house produces 6,318 kg CO<sub>2</sub>,</li> <li>Total road traffic is forecast to grow by between 22%-34% for the period 2002-2011.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Aberdeen an average dwelling house produces 5,175 kg CO<sub>2</sub>.</li> <li>Kyoto Protocol (1997) CO<sub>2</sub> targets are 12.5% below 1990 baseline – Scottish emissions in 2002 were 6% lower.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall greenhouse gases are decreasing, but Aberdeenshire produces the highest amount of carbon dioxide in Scotland.</li> <li>The majority of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are from the burning of fossil fuels to generate power (principally electricity).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current layout of low-density housing does not reduce energy use (e.g. reducing wind chill, maximising solar gain).</li> <li>Materials with high CO<sub>2</sub> levels are still increasingly popular (e.g. concrete and tarmac).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best Foot Forward (2006) <i>Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions for Selected Cities</i>, British Gas <a href="http://www.britishgasnews.co.uk/managed_content/files/pdf/greenCity.pdf">http://www.britishgasnews.co.uk/managed_content/files/pdf/greenCity.pdf</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/reports/cat07/0509211321_Reghg_report_2003_Main_Text_Issue_1.doc">http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/reports/cat07/0509211321_Reghg_report_2003_Main_Text_Issue_1.doc</a>,</li> <li>Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Energy</i>, Aberdeenshire Council</li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Climatic factors	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Areas affected by flooding (sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,743 properties in Aberdeenshire are located within the indicative floodplain or coastal area below 5 meters Ordnance Datum (OD).</li> <li>• Settlements likely to be affected by rising sea levels are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Harbours of Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Boddam and Gourdon</li> <li>○ Newburgh, Johnshaven, Stonehaven &amp; the town centre of Stonehaven, Cowie; &amp; Banff (east side)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 571 properties in Aberdeen are located within the indicative floodplain</li> <li>• In Scotland, the number of residential properties in coastal areas below 5m OD is 86,793</li> <li>• The number of commercial properties in coastal areas below 5m OD is 7,037.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storm surges represent a less severe threat in the North East, as there are a high proportion of rocky coasts.</li> <li>• Storm surges are predicted to rise by 5m, although they will be much lower further north.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible need for a management retreat of those settlements below the 5m Ordnance Datum mark.</li> <li>• Sea defensive walls may be inadequate as sea levels rise because of climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i> <a href="http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Previous%20Projects/Flood%20and%20Coastal%20Defence/Reports%20and%20Publications/Scotland/final_scotland.pdf">http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Previous Projects/Flood and Coastal Defence/Reports and Publications/Scotland/final_scotland.pdf</a></li> <li>• Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i>, Aberdeenshire Council</li> <li>• SEPA's second generation Indicative Floodplain Maps (1 in 200 year flood event)</li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Climatic factors	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Areas affected by flooding (fluvial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,219 properties in Aberdeenshire (out of 95,174) are located within the indicative floodplain.</li> <li>Those settlements that are most likely to be affected by fluvial flooding (1 in 200yr) are: Fraserburgh, Turriff, Banff, Longside, Huntly, Kintore, Stonehaven, Port Elphinstone, Insch, Auchenblae, Peterhead</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>309 properties in Aberdeen (out of 104,543) are located within the indicative floodplain.</li> <li>In Scotland, the number of residential properties within inland floodplains is 71,402.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compared with the rest of Scotland, far fewer properties in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire are at significant risk from flooding. The implementation of</li> <li>National guidance (SPP7: <i>Planning and Flooding</i>) will improve the situation</li> </ul>	<p>Effects of climate change will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>create greater need for SuDS and local flood defensive schemes</li> <li>restrict location of new developments</li> <li>increase silting of rivers from fluvial flooding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i> <a href="http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Previous_Projects/Flood_and_Coastal_Defence/Reports_and_Publications/Scotland_fin_al_scotland.pdf">http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Previous_Projects/Flood_and_Coastal_Defence/Reports_and_Publications/Scotland_fin_al_scotland.pdf</a></li> <li>Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i>, Aberdeenshire Council</li> </ul>
Areas affected by flooding (pluvial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72% of flood problems reported relate to urban drainage problems.</li> <li>Settlements in Aberdeenshire that are affected by pluvial flooding include Huntly, Turriff and Westhill.</li> </ul>	Only a handful of sites in Aberdeen are affected by pluvial flooding, due to culverts being too small for surface water run-off during heavy rain.	Sewers designed to a 1:30 year return period will be over stretched resulting in an increased requirement of SuDS in all development schemes.	Effects of climate change will create greater need for SuDS in urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Aberdeenshire Council (2005) <i>Flooding in Aberdeenshire: Fifth Biennial Report</i></li> <li>Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i>, Aberdeenshire Council</li> </ul>
Priority Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 North East Local Biodiversity Action Plans are required to safeguard priority</li> </ul>		<p>Effects of climate change is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is pushing some bird and fish species</li> </ul>	Need to promote appropriate native species in new development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scottish Executive (2004) <i>Scotland's Biodiversity: It's In Your Hands – A strategy for the conservation and</i></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Climatic factors	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	habitats and priority species		<p>further north.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Birch species may increase in pinewoods, and the tree line may shift from its current line (650m).</li> <li>Arctic-alpine habitats and arctic species, such as the snow bunting may disappear</li> </ul>	schemes to enhance existing biodiversity and preventing the spread of non-native species.	<p><i>enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland</i></p> <p><a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/25954/0014583.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/25954/0014583.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NE Biodiversity Action Plan: <i>Action Plans:</i> <a href="http://www.nesbiodiversity.org.uk/habactionplan.htm">www.nesbiodiversity.org.uk/habactionplan.htm</a></li> </ul>
Impact on natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeenshire's annual global footprint:</li> <li>Total: 5.60gha/p</li> <li>Energy consumption: 1.09ha/person (19%)</li> <li>Food and drink: 1.11ha/person (20%)</li> <li>Land travel: 0.74ha/p (13%)</li> <li>Other: 2.7gha/p (48%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeen's annual global footprint (in global hectares per person (gha/p):</li> <li>Total: 5.80gha/p</li> <li>Energy consumption: 1.14gha/p (20%)</li> <li>Food and drink: 1.07gha/p (19%)</li> <li>Land travel: 0.81ha/p (14%)</li> </ul>	The main contributors to the NE's global footprint are energy consumption, food and drink, and land travel.	Aberdeenshire footprint is increasing and this cannot be sustained in the long-term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North East Global Footprint Project <a href="http://www.scotlandsfootprint.org/the_project/north_east.php">http://www.scotlandsfootprint.org/the_project/north_east.php</a></li> <li>Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Scotland's Global Footprint Project - Reduction Report for North East Scotland Global Footprint Project,</i></li> </ul>
Impact on year-round services	Rise in sea level will affect services and maintenance works, and costs the Council height to 4.7m (a spring tide is 4.5m)		Increase in winter precipitation, including snow melts and storms will affect drainage pipe, road and rail infrastructure.	Increasing need for service provision throughout the year	Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i>

**Table 6: SEA Topic: Human Health**

SEA Indicator: Human health	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Quality and availability of public open space in urban and rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for larger areas of open spaces, including civic or town parks.</li> <li>• There is pressure to reduce the size of open spaces in residential developments.</li> </ul>	Aberdeen City has development pressure as well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pressure from private developers to develop on open space will continue.</li> <li>• There is growing demand for safer and more accessible areas of open space, which has promoted the creation of PAN65.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a lack of government funding to allow local authorities to continuously manage areas of open space.</li> <li>• Development pressure to build on urban open spaces.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen City Council (2002) <i>State of the Environment Report</i> <a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ACCI/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=2424&amp;SID=883">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ACCI/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=2424&amp;SID=883</a></li> <li>• Scottish Executive (2003) <i>Planning Advice Note 65: Planning and Open Space</i></li> <li>• Scottish Executive (2006) Consultative draft <i>Scottish Planning Policy 11: Physical Activity and Open Space</i></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Human health	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Improvements to quality of life in currently deprived areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire, along with East Renfrewshire has 8 data zones (out of 301) in the 20% most deprived, representing 0.6% of all data zones in the 20% most deprived in Scotland and an increase of 4 data zones since 2004.</li> <li>• All of the 20% most deprived are in Banff and Buchan and Buchan, primarily Faserburgh and Peterhead because of unemployment, on income support, poor health (e.g. mortality, depression), education (e.g. performance), crime and housing (e.g. overcrowding).</li> <li>• Strathbogie, Echt, Upper Ythan, Inch, Donside and Cromar, Fyvie-Methlick, Aboyne, Upper Deeside, Tarves, and Udy-Slains comprise the worst 5% wards due to poor access to services (2004).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreases in the number of data zones in the most deprived areas are Fife, Aberdeen City, Highland, Inverclyde and Perth and Kinross.</li> <li>• In Aberdeen City, the highest levels of deprivation are located in Woodside, Tillydrone, Middlefield, Northfield, Cummings Park, Torry and Seaton neighbourhoods.</li> </ul>	The trend is improving	Poor access to services in rural areas; centralisation of service provision, & low job opportunities and income are reducing people's quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council (2004) <i>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (Oxford Report) – Aberdeenshire: Key findings</i></li> <li>• Aberdeenshire Statistics <i>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2006)</i> <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/aberdeenshireSIMD2006.pdf">http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/aberdeenshireSIMD2006.pdf</a>, Aberdeenshire Council</li> <li>• Aberdeen City: Community Planning Regeneration Masterplans (2006/7) <a href="http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/Web/Site/Internet/RegenerationMasterplans.asp">http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/Web/Site/Internet/RegenerationMasterplans.asp</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Human health	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Sport and recreation facilities in areas of identified need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Aberdeenshire, there is still an outstanding need for:</li> <li>• 16.66m x 8.5m pool at Mintlaw;</li> <li>• 6 Badminton Court Hall at Peterhead and Fraserburgh</li> <li>• 56m x 26m ice rink at Peterhead.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Aberdeen, there is still an outstanding need for:</li> <li>• sports facilities in Cove;</li> <li>• junior golf course;</li> <li>• a new Stadium and Soccer Academy;</li> <li>• one water based pitches and 2 sand based pitches; and</li> <li>• 50m swimming pool.</li> </ul>	Positive steps have been made to ensure everyone has access to sport, leisure and recreation facilities, however limited progress has been made to provide.	<b>Sportscotland's</b> national strategy sets out 11 targets to be achieved by 2020, which took into the account the need for greater participation and elite performance improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen City Council (2002) <i>Active Aberdeen 2002-2007: A sport, recreation and physical activity strategy for Aberdeen City</i></li> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council (2005) <i>Sports Facility Study Updated Report</i></li> <li>• <b>sportscotland</b> (2003) <i>Sport 21: 2003 – 2007: The National Strategy for Sport – Shaping Scotland's Future</i></li> <li>• <b>sportscotland</b> (2003) <i>Reaching Higher: Building on the Success of Sport 21'</i> <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/169113/0047106.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/169113/0047106.pdf</a></li> </ul>



SEA Indicator: Human health	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Cause of mental health (especially of poorer communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overcrowding:</li> <li>• Aberdeenshire – 12,536 (6%)</li> <li>• Private rented sector and Council stock are higher than in RSL stock or owner-occupied housing</li> <li>• Quality of life/health:</li> <li>• Aberdeenshire – Good: 73%</li> <li>• Fairly good: 20%</li> <li>• Not good: 7%</li> <li>• *Most common house type: Aberdeenshire - semi-detached (30%);</li> <li>• *Most common house type granted planning consent (units over 20):</li> <li>• Aberdeenshire - detached (74%);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overcrowding:</li> <li>• Aberdeen – 5,054 (13%)</li> <li>• Private rented sector and Council stock are higher than in RSL stock or owner-occupied housing</li> <li>• Quality of life/health:</li> <li>• Aberdeen –</li> <li>• Good: 70%</li> <li>• Fairly good: 21%</li> <li>• Not good: 9%</li> <li>• *Most common house type: Aberdeen – flats (49%)</li> <li>• *Most common house type granted planning consent (units over 20):</li> <li>• Aberdeen – flats (76%)</li> </ul>	Differences in housing stock between the City and Shire will become more extreme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development plan will make more provision for housing.</li> <li>• Limited variety in housing stock.</li> </ul>	<p>NHS Grampian (2004) <i>Mental Health and Wellbeing Needs Assessment</i>, Public Health Unit</p> <p>Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Characteristics of the Housing Stock</i></p> <p>Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council <i>Housing Needs Assessment 2004: Housing Market Area Report</i></p> <p>Shelter: <a href="http://scotland.shelter.org.uk/advice/advice-4035.cfm">http://scotland.shelter.org.uk/advice/advice-4035.cfm</a> Register for General Scotland (2006) <i>Mid-2005 Population Estimates</i></p>

**Table 7: SEA Topic: Population**

SEA Indicator: Population	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Changing trends in household size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire household figures:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 – 93,770</li> <li>• 2031 – 120,450</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Aberdeenshire household size figures:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2003 – 2.41</li> <li>• 2021 – 2.16</li> <li>• 2031 – 2.03</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen household figures:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 – 100,740</li> <li>• 2031 – 117,210</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Aberdeen household size figures:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2003 – 2.04</li> <li>• 2021 – 1.82</li> <li>• 2031 – 1.74</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Average household size in Scotland is 2.27.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household numbers predicted to increase.</li> <li>• 36,430 more houses are required in the Aberdeen Housing Market Area</li> <li>• 10,680 more houses are required in the Rural Housing Market Area</li> <li>• Household size predicted to decrease.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing number of households is creating more demand for housing (and land).</li> <li>• Rise in single person with no children and 2 adult and no children households.</li> <li>• Possibility that the need for more development land could put pressure on or near sensitive natural heritage areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council's (2004) <i>Strategic Forecasts 2006-2031</i>: <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/strategic_forecasts_2007.pdf">http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/strategic_forecasts_2007.pdf</a></li> <li>• General Register Office for Scotland: News Release – Household estimates for 2005 <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/press/news2005/drop-in-number-of-vacant-dwellings-and-second-homes-in-scotland.html">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/press/news2005/drop-in-number-of-vacant-dwellings-and-second-homes-in-scotland.html</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Population	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in Aberdeenshire age structure of head of household between 2003 and 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30-44yrs: -6,660</li> <li>60+: 16,700</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in Aberdeen age structure of head of household between 2003 and 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30-44yrs: - 2,870</li> <li>60+: +5,730</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average age in 2005 in Scotland is 38 (m) and 41 (f).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the North East, the number of households headed by people aged 60+ is predicted to increase by 50%.</li> <li>The number of households headed by people aged 30-44 is predicted to fall by 6,660, a decrease of 25%</li> </ul>	The growing age of the head of the household may result in more homes needed for their needs (e.g. bungalows or special needs dwellings).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council's (2004) <i>Strategic Forecasts 20032021</i>:<a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/AC/CI/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=1720&amp;SID=332">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/AC/CI/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=1720&amp;SID=332</a></li> </ul>
Years of healthy life expectancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life expectancy in Aberdeenshire:</li> <li>Male 75.5 years</li> <li>Females 80.2 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life expectancy in Aberdeen:</li> <li>Male 73.6 years</li> <li>Females 78.9 years</li> <li>Life expectancy in Scotland:</li> <li>Male 73.8 years</li> <li>Females 79.1 years</li> </ul>	Life expectancy at birth for Scots continues to improve, and recent trends show a slight narrowing of the gap between males and females to around 5.3 years in 2002-2004.	Aging population will create demand for certain types of houses (e.g. bungalows and services (increasing the need for more land) and care homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scottish Executive Statistics (2006) <i>Life expectancy</i> <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/TrendLifeExpectancy">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/TrendLifeExpectancy</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Population	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Size of population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire population figures:</li> <li>• 2003 - 229,330</li> <li>• 2006 – 236,260</li> <li>• 2031 - 247,000</li> <li>• Average age of people in Aberdeenshire in 2005 is 39yrs (m) and 41yrs (f)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen population figures:</li> <li>• 2003 - 206,600</li> <li>• 2006 – 206,880</li> <li>• 2031 - 210,000</li> <li>• Average age of people in Aberdeen in 2005 is 38yrs (m) and 41yrs (f).</li> </ul>	Approximately 4.5% rise in population in Aberdeenshire.	Continuing demand for land for new dwellings and associated infrastructure in Aberdeenshire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council's (2004) <i>Strategic Forecasts 2003-2021</i></li> <li>• Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council's (2006) <i>Strategic Forecasts 2003-2021</i>: <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/strategic_forecasts_2007.pdf">http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/strategic_forecasts_2007.pdf</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Population	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Migration change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migration loss 2002-05: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aberdeenshire is losing its population to Scotland.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Migration gain 2002-05: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aberdeenshire is gaining its population from Aberdeen and outside Scotland.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The relative age of those migrating to Aberdeen is 15-19 yrs; and Aberdeenshire are 0-14yrs and 30yrs plus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migration loss 2002-2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aberdeen is losing its population to Aberdeenshire and outside Scotland.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Migration gain 2002-05: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aberdeen is gaining its population from Scotland.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The migration trend in the Aberdeenshire is slow growth to 2016 and then a slow decline thereafter.	In-migration will create greater demand for houses and services in Aberdeenshire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Population and household change</i></li> <li>• Register for General Scotland (2006) <i>Mid-2005 Population Estimates Scotland Population estimates by sex, age and administrative area</i>, A National Statistics publication <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files/05mype-cahb-booklet.pdf">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files/05mype-cahb-booklet.pdf</a></li> </ul>
Number of visitors to country parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006/07: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ March – 56,000</li> <li>○ September – 71,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2007/08: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ March – No data</li> <li>○ September - 70,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The target for visitors to country parks in 2007/08 is to achieve a 1% increase on the previous year, the monthly average for 2006/07 was 66,000.	No significant trend	The rise in visitor numbers annually demonstrates the popularity of country parks. However, care is necessary to ensure access to and within parks is sufficient and is not damaged by erosion.	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

SEA Indicator: Population	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Secondary School - role and capacity	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>Total Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 –15,948</li> <li>• 2007 –15,848</li> <li>• 2008 –15,635</li> </ul> <p>Total Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 – 16,210</li> <li>• 2007 – 16,210</li> <li>• 2008 – 16,210</li> </ul>	No comparators	No significant trend	There is likely to be capacity issues in some of the larger settlements in Aberdeenshire.	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Primary School - role and capacity	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>Total Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 –19573</li> <li>• 2007 –19267</li> <li>• 2008 –19045</li> </ul> <p>Total Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 – 24965</li> <li>• 2007 – 24943</li> <li>• 2008 – 24943</li> </ul>	No comparators	No significant trend	Overall, none at present, but locally there may be capacity issues.	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

**Table 8: SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage**

SEA Indicators: Cultural heritage	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	No. of SAMs in Aberdeenshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: 476</li> <li>• 2009: 581 (94 in the Cairngorms National Park)</li> </ul>	In 2006 there were 37 SAMs in Aberdeen City 2006.	Development is putting pressure on this feature	The location of new developments will be constrained by this factor	Aberdeenshire Council GGP Sites and Monuments Record Overlay
Listed Buildings numbers	Number of listed buildings in Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2006: 198</li> <li>○ 2009: 197 (11 in CNP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Category B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2006: 1608</li> <li>○ 2009: 1622 (84 in CNP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Category C(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2006: 1906</li> <li>○ 2009: 1896 (148 in CNP)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Number of listed buildings in Aberdeen City in 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category A - 69</li> <li>• Category B - 680</li> <li>• Category C(s) - 462</li> </ul>	No trend	New housing should take this into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Built Heritage</i></li> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council GGP Listed Buildings Overlay</li> </ul>
Conservation Areas numbers	Number of conservation areas in Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: 36</li> <li>• 2009: 49 (3 in CNP)</li> </ul>	Number of conservation areas in Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: 11</li> <li>• 2009: 11</li> </ul>	Slight increase in the number of conservation areas.	The location and design of developments will be constrained by this factor	<a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/acci/web/site/Planning/SL/pla_ConservArea.asp">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/acci/web/site/Planning/SL/pla_ConservArea.asp</a> Aberdeenshire Council GGP Conservation Areas Overlay
Number of Archaeological sites	Number on the sites and Monuments Record in Aberdeenshire	In 2006 there are 699 Sites and Monuments Record	Development is putting pressure on this feature	The location of new developments will be constrained by this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic</i></li> </ul>

SEA Indicators: Cultural heritage	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: 17,935</li> <li>• 2007: 17,631 (2,061 within the CNP)</li> </ul>	in Aberdeen City.		factor	<p><i>Paper: Built Heritage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council GGP Sites and Monuments Record Overlay</li> </ul>
Numbers of listed buildings at risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of buildings at risk in Aberdeenshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2006: 117 and 6 under restoration</li> <li>○ 2009: 228 and 7 under construction</li> </ul> </li> <li>• % of listed buildings are on the Buildings at Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2006: 3%</li> <li>○ 2009: 16%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of buildings at risk in Aberdeen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2006: 10 and 1 under restoration</li> <li>○ 2009: 27 and none under restoration</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 0.62% of listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk register Aberdeen (2006)</li> </ul>	Number of listed buildings at risk has doubled in the last 3 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a small number of buildings at risk are undergoing restoration.</li> <li>• The majority of the buildings at risk are in rural areas, with few undergoing restoration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Built Heritage</i></li> <li>• Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland (Scottish Civic Trust) <a href="http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/BAR/Default.aspx">http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/BAR/Default.aspx</a></li> </ul>
No. of excavations, evaluations, etc., the Archaeology Service instigated to mitigate against the loss of sites	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sept 06 - 27</li> <li>• Mar 07 – 24</li> <li>• Sept 07 - 31</li> </ul>	No Comparators	Improving	None at present.	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Safeguarding archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In recent times no scheduled ancient monuments have been</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the past, Aberdeenshire Council's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strong presumption in SPP23 on the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of unknown and locally known archaeological</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic</i></li> </ul>



SEA Indicators: Cultural heritage	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<p>lost or significantly destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, damage to remains of local importance, which are listed in the Sites &amp; Monuments Record (SMR) is mostly caused by vandalism, new developments, ploughing, forestry, activities of utility companies, rabbits, &amp; coastal erosion.</li> </ul>	<p>Archaeology Service records in 2006 show that 3670 sites have been lost or partially destroyed, with a further 2301 as documentary records only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route could adversely affect up to 10% of SMR sites.</li> </ul>	<p>preservation or recording (if preservation is not possible) of archaeological sites has, and will continue to encourage the safeguarding of sites throughout Scotland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to remains of local importance will continue unless solutions are found, e.g. funding agrienvironment schemes.</li> </ul>	<p>remains from new development and other practices, vandalism and coastal erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adverse impacts on the setting of archaeological remains from new developments.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Paper: Built Heritage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Government (2008) <i>SPP23: Planning and the Historic Environment</i></li> </ul>
Number of Gardens and Designated Landscapes (GDL)	In 2009 there are 27 GDLs, including 4 in the CNP occupying 5,640.5 hectares of land (0.9% of Aberdeenshire).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2009 there are 34 GDLs, in Perth and Kinross occupying 9464.1 ha of land.</li> <li>• In Scotland there are 344 GDLs which occupy 69,841 ha of land</li> </ul>	Over the years existing boundaries of GDLs have been extended.	New development, especially housing will put pressure on the resource.	SNH (2006) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2004/2005</i> . <i>Battleby</i> : SNH <a href="http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/corporate/factsandfigures/0405/FF0405full.pdf">http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/corporate/factsandfigures/0405/FF0405full.pdf</a>
Safeguarding listed buildings, designed landscape etc, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2006 17 proposals departed from the Structure Plan in Aberdeenshire (14 planning applications</li> </ul>	SPP23: Conservation policies should give a high priority to maintaining and enhancing the	The purpose of conservation areas designations is to preserve or enhance the character or appearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor design when incorporating modern materials.</li> <li>• Cumulative impact of proposals, which</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Government (2008) <i>SPP23: Planning and the Historic Environment</i></li> <li>• Aberdeenshire</li> </ul>

SEA Indicators: Cultural heritage	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
conservation areas	<p>were recommended for refusal by planning officers), principally for new windows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2008, departures from the Aberdeenshire Local Plan were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 22 for Conservation Areas;</li> <li>○ 25 for Listed Buildings;</li> <li>○ 1 for Archaeological sites; and</li> <li>○ 0 for Historic Gardens &amp; Designed Landscapes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	prosperity and vitality of historic areas.	of such areas and the spaces between them, and care also needs to be taken regarding changes to the streetscape.	alone may not affect the conservation designation, but cumulatively affect its overall objective.	<p>Council (2006) <i>NEST Monitoring – Environment Monitoring Paper</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council (2008) <i>Local Development Plan Policy Review LDP.1.38: Historic and built environment</i></li> </ul>
Ensuring the impact from new build reflects: materials & form, urban & social integration, internal environment, character and innovation of existing historic buildings.	Index 21 project encourages the integration of old and new building styles, which has been given little consideration in new developments.	SPP 23 requires local development plans to identify priority locations where an integrated approach to the protection, conservation, enhancement and positive management of the historic environment should be pursued.	PAN 75 promotes the importance of inclusive design for all types of buildings and spaces, and with the development of SPP20 and PANs on design issues, future developments (and development plans) will have to consider these issues in greater detail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development adversely impacting on a community's' or settlement's 'sense of place' (e.g. historical perspective).</li> <li>• Safeguarding building functionality (e.g. use, access and space), which is not always considered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeen Sustainability Research Trust: <i>Index 21</i> (<a href="http://www.index21.org.uk">www.index21.org.uk</a>)</li> <li>• Scottish Executive (2006) <i>PAN 75: Inclusive Design</i></li> <li>• Scottish Government (2008) <i>SPP23: Planning and the Historic Environment</i></li> </ul>

**Table 9: SEA Topic: Landscape**

SEA Indicator: Landscape	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Impact to National Scenic Areas (NSA)	There are 2 NSAs within the Cairngorms National Park, and as the CNP Authority will be taking over planning matters within its boundaries, there will be no NSAs within the LDP.	There are 40 NSAs in Scotland occupying 1,378,358 hectares of land. This represents 12.72% of Scotland's land area.	NPPG14 places strong emphasis on conserving important landscapes, and development within NSAs is unlikely unless it conforms to this national policy. Development should	Even outwith the boundary of a designation, the insensitive siting and design, as well as type (e.g. dwelling(s), wind farm or quarry) of any new development may adversely affect landscapes of national importance (e.g. National Scenic Areas and Cairngorms National Park).	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts &amp; Figures 2003/2004</i> . Battleby: SNH
Enhancing and sustaining townscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 46 conservation areas in Aberdeenshire outwith the CNP.</li> <li>• 7 Aberdeenshire Towns Partnerships (ATP) in Ellon, Banff and Macduff, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Inverurie, Peterhead and Stonehaven have developed plans to maintain and enhance the continued social, economic and environmental vitality of these settlements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 conservation areas in Aberdeen City.</li> <li>• 7 areas in Aberdeen City contain the worst 15% of data zones suffering from deprivation namely, and 6 regeneration masterplans were drafted in 2006.</li> </ul>	The majority of the departures in Aberdeenshire have been approved against the 2001 Structure Plan (NEST) Policy 20 (Built and cultural environment), mostly for replacing old-fashioned windows and doors with the modern equivalent replacement.	PAN52 <i>Planning And Small towns</i> aims to encourage local councils and other public/private bodies to help reinforce the character and identity of small towns by restoring, enhancing, improving and rehabilitating the best and worst areas of these settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire Towns Partnership <a href="http://www.atap.org.uk/home.htm">http://www.atap.org.uk/home.htm</a></li> <li>• Aberdeen City: Community Planning Regeneration Masterplans (2006/7) <a href="http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/Web/Site/Internet/RegenerationMasterplans.asp">http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/Web/Site/Internet/RegenerationMasterplans.asp</a></li> <li>• Scottish Executive (1997) <i>PAN 52: Planning in small Towns</i></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Landscape	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	The ATP finished in December 2008.				
Impact on Landscape character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 42 landscape character areas in Aberdeenshire, including 9 within the CNP.</li> <li>In Aberdeenshire there are 9 Areas of Landscape Significance.</li> </ul>	The four Landscape Character Assessments that cover the North East provides a brief overview of past land use practices and discusses potential land uses for existing landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPPG 14 states that particular care is needed when considering proposals for new development at the edge of settlements or in open countryside.</li> <li>PAN44: <i>Capacity for housing in the landscape</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The inappropriate scale and insensitive siting of enabling development may adversely affect landscape characteristics (e.g. changing its landscape character type, not respecting local topography/contours).</li> <li>New development not fitting in with the landscape's capacity to absorb further developments (e.g. design, layout and sense of place) – need to promote suitable development capacity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scottish Executive (1999) <i>NPPG14: Natural Heritage</i></li> <li>Scottish Executive (1994) PAN44: <i>Capacity for housing in the landscape.</i></li> <li>Scottish Natural Heritage (1997) <i>National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and Buchan</i>, Review No 37.</li> <li>Scottish Natural Heritage (1998) <i>South and Central Aberdeenshire: landscape character assessment</i>, Review No 102.</li> <li>Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Landscape character assessment of Aberdeen</i>, Review No 80</li> <li>European Landscape Convention <a href="http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/Conventions/Landscape/default_en.asp">http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/Conventions/Landscape/default_en.asp</a>.</li> </ul>

**Table 10: SEA Topic: Material Assets**

SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Number of vacant dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of vacant dwellings and second homes in Aberdeenshire               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2005: 4,868 (decrease of 15% since 2001) and 4.6% of the total housing stock.</li> <li>○ 2006: 4,750</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In Aberdeenshire there are 749 (5%) vacant commercial properties.</li> <li>• Between 2004 and 2005 the number of vacant (and second homes) in Aberdeenshire fell by 250 (-5.1%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of vacant dwellings and second homes in Aberdeen City:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2005: 5,574 (5.1% increase since 2001) and 5.2% of the total housing stock.</li> <li>○ 2006: 4,990</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Between 2004 and 2005 the number of vacant (and second homes) in Aberdeen increase by 315 (6%), but has since fallen for dwellings.</li> </ul>	The number of vacant dwellings in Aberdeenshire is falling very slowly.	Population increases into Aberdeenshire is causing the decline in vacant properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Register for Scotland: Vacant dwellings and second homes (2001-2005) <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files/he-05-table3.pdf">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files/he-05-table3.pdf</a></li> <li>• Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Forecasts (2007) <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/strategic_forecasts_2007.pdf">http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/strategic_forecasts_2007.pdf</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Derelict and vacant land (and buildings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derelict land in Aberdeenshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2005: 21 sites totalling 9ha</li> <li>○ 2007: 21 sites totalling 51 ha</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Urban vacant land in Aberdeenshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2005: 25 sites totalling 27ha.</li> <li>○ 2007: 41 sites totalling 39 ha.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In Aberdeenshire the total area of derelict and urban vacant land has declined significantly from 190ha in 1996 to 36ha in 2005.</li> <li>• Between 2005 and 2007, the number of vacant sites has significantly increased, although the area of land vacant has not.</li> <li>• Aberdeenshire has 1% of the vacant and derelict land in Scotland (2007 data).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derelict land in Aberdeen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2005: 18 sites measuring 72ha</li> <li>○ 2007: 15 sites, 28 ha.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Urban vacant land in Aberdeen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2005: 32 sites measuring 116ha</li> <li>○ 2007: 16 sites measuring 35 ha.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Since 1996, the total area of derelict and urban vacant land in Aberdeen has remained steady, but in recent years has significantly declined.</li> <li>• Derelict land in Perth and Kinross: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2007: 44 sites, 56 ha.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Urban vacant land in Perth and Kinross: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2007: 19 sites measuring 22ha</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Perth and Kinross has 1% of the vacant and derelict land in Scotland (2007 data).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area of derelict and urban vacant land in Aberdeenshire has decreased significantly.</li> <li>• In recent years the number and area of vacant/derelict land in Aberdeenshire has increased.</li> </ul>	Land that has been vacant for several years is unlikely to become redevelopment due to the recent rise in vacant and derelict sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Statistical Bulletin: Scottish Vacant Derelict and Derelict Land Survey 2005</i> <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/91002/0021846.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/91002/0021846.pdf</a></li> <li>• Scottish Government (2008) <i>Statistical Bulletin: Scottish Vacant Derelict and Derelict Land Survey 2007</i> <a href="http://openscotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/210308/0055593.pdf">http://openscotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/210308/0055593.pdf</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Existing flood defences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 2003 and 2005 flood studies have been carried out in Huntly, Inverurie, Rosehearty, Auchnagatt, Fyvie, Maryculter (Mill Inn), Alford and Aboyne.</li> <li>• Between 2007 and 2007 flood studies have been carried out in Fettercairn, Ellon, Newburgh, Inverugie, Inverurie and Kintore.</li> <li>• In 2005, emergency works had to be carried out on Stonehaven's seawall foundations as coastal erosion caused part of it to collapse.</li> <li>• No major fluvial events in Aberdeenshire between 2005 and 2007.</li> <li>• Pennan landslip in 2007 as a result heavy localised rain and excessive run off from fields above, caused part of the vegetative cliff to collapse, resulting in the evacuation of the entire coastal village.</li> </ul>		Flood defence schemes will progressively be affected by soil/sand erosion from increasing rainfall and storm events, which will affect their stability and effectiveness. As a result, there will be a need to increase the maintenance these defences, and possibly relocate them.	The predicted rise in storm events and winter precipitation is likely to increase soil/sand erosion from the wind and rain/water, which may prevent flood defence schemes functioning properly and result in their failure (e.g. collapse).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire Council (2005) <i>Flooding in Aberdeenshire: Fifth Biennial Report</i> <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/flooding/report/5biennial.pdf">http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/flooding/report/5biennial.pdf</a></li> <li>• Halcrow (2006) <i>Aberdeen Bay Coastal Defence Scheme, Aberdeen city Council Project Appraisal Report</i>, Aberdeen City Council</li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Existing pumping stations and sewage works	Aberdeenshire has significant constraints throughout most of the area, with the exception of the north coast (Banff, Macduff, Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Inverallochy, Cruden Bay and St Combs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2003, it was identified that the cost of overcoming development constraints in Scotland is £435.1m, of which 89% was identified for the removal of waste water constraints, and 11% for water supply constraints.</li> <li>The North East accounts for 5% of the Scottish total (£18.1m), which is mostly required in Aberdeenshire.</li> </ul>	Data used for this assessment can only be considered as a draft, and will be subject to change in relation to Scottish Water's and SEPA's understanding of asset performance and development potential identified by planning authorities.	There is a significant wastewater constraint issue in most of Aberdeenshire, which may have adverse effects on water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Development Constraints (Water and Waste)</i></li> <li>Scottish Water (2007) <i>Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan</i> <a href="http://www.scottishwater.co.uk/portal/page/portal/SWE_PGP_CONNECTIONS/SWE_CORP_CONNECTIONS/SWE_CORP_STRATEGIC_PLANNING/SWE_CON_CAPACITY_ABERDEEN">http://www.scottishwater.co.uk/portal/page/portal/SWE_PGP_CONNECTIONS/SWE_CORP_CONNECTIONS/SWE_CORP_STRATEGIC_PLANNING/SWE_CON_CAPACITY_ABERDEEN</a></li> </ul>



SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Water treatment works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the exception of Banff and Buchan (excluding Banff) and Buchan, and west of Banchory, most of Aberdeenshire requires significant works upgrades.</li> <li>Many dwellings are at risk of low water pressure.</li> </ul>			There is a significant water supply constraint throughout most of the North East, with the exception of a handful of settlements in the north and Banchory.	<p>Scottish Water (2007) <i>Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan</i>  <a href="http://www.scottishwater.co.uk/portal/page/portal/SWE_PGP_CONNECTIONS/SWE_CORP_CONNECTIONS/SWE_CORP_STRATEGIC_PLANNING/SWE_CAPACITY_ABERDEEN">http://www.scottishwater.co.uk/portal/page/portal/SWE_PGP_CONNECTIONS/SWE_CORP_CONNECTIONS/SWE_CORP_STRATEGIC_PLANNING/SWE_CAPACITY_ABERDEEN</a></p>
Supply of affordable housing	Aberdeenshire: Net requirement of 915 affordable housing units (this represents two-thirds of the estimated new build in the area).	The demand for affordable housing per annum in Aberdeen is a net requirement of 897 affordable housing units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The supply affordable homes in the North East are not meeting the demand, even with additional Scottish Executive grants.</li> <li>The main shortfall is for one bedroom and larger (4 plus) bedroom dwellings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an identified shortfall in the number of affordable homes in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>There is a need to review the proportion of affordable housing in new build.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aberdeen Council and Communities Scotland (2005) <i>2004 Housing Needs Assessment</i>,</li> <li>Aberdeenshire Council and Communities Scotland (2005) <i>2004 Housing Needs Assessment, Executive Summary</i>, Fordham Research  <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/councilhousing/reports/aberdeenshire_hna_final_summary.pdf">http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/councilhousing/reports/aberdeenshire_hna_final_summary.pdf</a></li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Supply of holiday homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of second/holiday homes:</li> <li>• Aberdeenshire (excluding the coast)</li> <li>• 1 to 5%: southern Aberdeenshire (e.g. Mid Deeside and the Mearns area), and coastal areas excluding Peterhead</li> <li>• 5 to 10%: Donside Valley</li> <li>• 10-20%: Portsoy coast (Banff) and Aberdeen</li> <li>• 20%+: Upper Deeside (Cairngorms)</li> <li>• In Aberdeenshire second/holiday homes account for 2% of the housing stock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of second/holiday homes:</li> <li>• 0 to 1%: Aberdeen, central and northern</li> <li>• In Scottish rural areas, the proportion of housing stock accounted for by second/holiday homes is over seven times greater than in urban areas.</li> </ul>	In Aberdeenshire, only a small fraction of the total housing stock accounted by second/holiday homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of second homes rented out by oil companies could be sold off as the oil sector declines.</li> <li>• A shortage of holiday homes will adversely affect the tourist trade in Aberdeenshire's most popular areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank of Scotland House Price Database (2006); ONS <a href="http://www.hbosplc.com/economy/includes/30-07-05FTBsPricedOutofScottishCountryside.doc">http://www.hbosplc.com/economy/includes/30-07-05FTBsPricedOutofScottishCountryside.doc</a></li> <li>• PRECiS (2005) <i>No.70 The impact of second and holiday homes on rural communities in Scotland,</i></li> </ul>
Access to good quality affordable housing	<p>Percentage of vacant housing properties offered to new tenants within less than 10 working days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sept 06 -87.9 %</li> <li>• Mar 07 -97.7 %</li> <li>• Sept 07 -93 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Comparators</li> </ul>	Improving	Funding	The Residents' Survey published in October 2006 reported that 54% of those responding were satisfied with Housing services, this compares with 47% in 2004.
Proportion of building materials from sustainable sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Aberdeenshire, work on increasing the energy efficiency and use of materials from</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of</li> <li>• SPP1 - sustainable development; PAN 67 - layout, design</li> </ul>	New developments (e.g. dwellings, schools, offices etc) not using sustainable materials in new build.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Executive (2003) <i>SPP1: The Planning System</i></li> <li>• Scottish Executive</li> </ul>

SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<p>sustainable sources in new dwellings are being researched in a project entitled Index 21. The outcome of this work will be incorporated into the next local development plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although Aberdeenshire Council encourages and supports the use of buildings constructed of sustainable materials, there are only a few examples of this actually happening.</li> </ul>		<p>and materials to be used, and to a lesser extent in SPP2 and SPP3 will improve the situation.</p>		<p>(2003) PAN 67: <i>Housing Quality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scottish Executive (2003) SPP2: <i>Economic Development</i></li> <li>Scottish Executive (2003) SPP3: <i>Planning for housing</i></li> <li>Aberdeen Sustainability Research Trust: <i>Index 21</i> (<a href="http://www.index21.org.uk">www.index21.org.uk</a>)</li> </ul>
Number of new businesses	<p>VAT registered businesses 2005 - 9,980 2008 - 10,110. Rate of businesses formation- 48 VAT registrations per 10,000 working age people in Aberdeenshire</p>	<p>Rate of businesses formation in Scotland- 36 VAT registrations per 10,000 working age people</p>	<p>There were increases in the manufacturing, construction, hotels/restaurants, transport/communications, finance, real estate/renting/ business activities, and education/health sectors</p>	<p>None at present.</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008</p>
Employment land supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of Established Employment Land Supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2006 - 395 hectares</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>No Comparators</p>	<p>The future trend will see improvements</p> <p>The Council actively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A reduction of 2 hectares (-0.5%). This is predominantly</li> </ul>	<p>Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008</p>

SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2007 - 393 hectares</li> <li>● Potential industrial land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 8 ha land at Portlethen added to the Moss-side Audit. There is additional land at Formartine added in line with the Aberdeenshire Local Plan at Balmedie (Eigie Farm South);</li> <li>○ 2 further 150 ha sites pending production of development briefs to be used at the former RAF base at Edzell Woods</li> <li>○ 5.1 ha land at Rosehall in Formartine</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Greater uptake of land in central Aberdeenshire partly due to the shortages of suitable sites in Aberdeen.</li> <li>● Uptake of employment land in Banff and Buchan, Formartine and Marr is quite small,</li> </ul>		<p>provides further industrial land at MacDuff, Fraserburgh, Ellon and Balmedie.</p>	<p>because of land being developed across Aberdeenshire but in particular at Inverurie and Kintore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Greater pressure will be placed on the natural and built environment in and around settlements in central Aberdeenshire to cater for the demand in employment land.</li> </ul>	

SEA Indicator: Material assets	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	<p>reflecting the more rural nature of the areas' economies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower uptake of land in Peterhead than expected.</li> </ul>				
Quality of life	<p>In 2006 Aberdeenshire – 3<sup>rd</sup> best quality of life in Scotland's 32 local authorities. In 2007 Aberdeenshire - best quality of life in Scotland's 32 local authorities.</p>	No comparators	No trend	<p>The factors taken into account included employment, the housing market, environment, education, and health. Aberdeenshire was found to have 81% employment, one of the highest life expectancies and low crime rates. A Bank of Scotland spokesperson noted "A strong economy, along with good schools and a low crime rate have helped Aberdeenshire to become the area with the best quality of life in Scotland in 2007".</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007 Quality of Life Study commissioned by the Bank of Scotland.</li> </ul>

### Appendix 3: Proposed Mitigation Framework

SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High NO<sub>2</sub> levels (although not quite exceeding the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> objective for 2005) in parts of Inverurie and Peterhead.</li> <li>• Traffic growth is a constraining factor in the future, especially in Inverurie</li> </ul>			
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualifying interests in the SACs constrain how the SACs should be used and managed.</li> <li>• Need to reduce water abstraction by incorporating water efficient technologies into new development (e.g. industrial and domestic) in light of the predicted decrease in summer rainfall.</li> <li>• The Ythan estuary is an SPA, so the sensitivity of the area is greater and therefore the overall effect is likely to be more significant than this implies.</li> <li>• Impacts on bathing water from future uses, such as the rise in water sports, which could have an adverse impact on water quality.</li> <li>• The release of untreated sewage effluent is reducing the water quality along the coast.</li> <li>• A build-up of nitrates from diffuse pollution within the River Ythan catchment is adversely affecting species that live in the mud flats of the river mouth, which is an internationally designated natural heritage site.</li> <li>• Peterhead Power Station is likely to be contributing to the poor water quality.</li> <li>• In the North East, the main cause of poor quality coastline is the result of sewage effluent being released untreated.</li> <li>• Major impact both on the sand dune erosion, wildlife and the enjoyment of other beach users from motorised vehicles.</li> </ul>			

SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 5,000 potentially contaminated sites recorded in North East. These include several hundred high-risk sites such as landfill and gasworks.</li> <li>• Contaminated land places financial and technological constraints on development. These constraints may dictate the type of development: the feasibility of remedial works may determine that a site is only suitable for industrial use; the cost of remedial works may determine that high-density housing is the only viable economic option.</li> <li>• Contaminated land impacts the water environment, i.e. ground surface and coastal waters, and the wider environment including for instance local ecology.</li> <li>• Potential loss of prime agricultural land from climate change – precautionary approach may need to be applied in certain areas (e.g. on prime agricultural land near flood plains, along the coast, and on land of the highest quality).</li> <li>• Not enough sites for recycling or composting biodegradable municipal waste (large, medium or small scale) to help the local authorities achieve their recycling and landfill targets.</li> <li>• Coastal erosion mostly where there are no rocks or coastal defences.</li> <li>• Increase in soil erosion from wind and water, which is exacerbated by bad land use practices, such as locating tracks/access roads on steep/ upland ground.</li> </ul>			

SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK priority species and habitats are still declining and require rigorous protection and enhancement.</li> <li>• Implementation of the NE BAPs is the key issue to enhancing biodiversity.</li> <li>• Threat of Alien Species effecting water quality and ecological status of the rivers.</li> <li>• The significance and purpose of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) mean that development in or adjacent to them, such as the River Dee SAC may cumulatively prevent the objectives of these designations being met, and may prevent new development being developed.</li> <li>• Indirect impact of development on designated sites that are affecting their water table, and therefore the quality of wetland habitats.</li> <li>• Development will put pressure on biodiversity, especially on the periphery of settlements.</li> <li>• Increase of access to designated sites could be damaging to some sites.</li> <li>• Indirect impacts of development on biodiversity.</li> <li>• Need to enhance and augment habitats to avoid their decline both within and outwith settlements.</li> <li>• Extensive use of land and cumulative impact is resulting in the loss of biodiversity.</li> </ul>			



SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High energy dependence on fossil fuels to provide heat and electricity.</li> <li>• High energy dependence on fossil fuels for transportation.</li> <li>• Insufficient grid connections and constraints with certain types of renewable energy technologies.</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate locations identified for renewable energy technologies.</li> <li>• The current layout of low density housing does not reduce energy use (e.g. reducing wind chill, maximising solar gain).</li> <li>• Few properties incorporate in their design resilience to extreme climate and weather conditions.</li> <li>• Materials with high CO<sub>2</sub> levels are still increasingly popular (e.g. concrete and tarmac).</li> <li>• Possible need for a management retreat of settlements below the 5m Ordnance Datum mark.</li> <li>• Sea defensive walls may be inadequate as sea levels rise.</li> <li>• Rise in soil erosion from storm events, which will create a greater need for SuDS, and an increase their water holding capacity.</li> <li>• Increase silting of rivers from fluvial flooding.</li> <li>• Rising precipitation and storms will increase fluvial flooding (e.g. 1 in 200 year flood event), which will restrict where new development can be located for some settlements.</li> <li>• The number of properties at risk from inland fluvial flooding is low, but local flood defensive schemes will still be required.</li> <li>• Rise in precipitation during the winter months and increase in storms will result in the need for SuDS to prevent pluvial flooding in urban areas.</li> <li>• Aberdeen consumes more natural resources per person than any other Scottish city and has the largest global footprint in Scotland, which cannot be sustained in the long-term.</li> <li>• Fragmented habitats resulting from development and changes in the climate may affect less mobile species from migrating and/or adapting to changes in the environment.</li> <li>• Need to promote appropriate native species in new development schemes to enhance existing biodiversity and preventing the spread of non-native species.</li> <li>• Increasing need for service provision throughout the year (e.g. as flood events are predicted to increase during winter seasons).</li> </ul>			

SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant development pressure to build on urban open spaces.</li> <li>• There is pressure to reduce the size of open spaces in residential developments.</li> <li>• Need for larger areas of open spaces, including civic or town parks.</li> <li>• Poor access to services in rural areas.</li> <li>• Centralisation of service provision has and will continue to affect marginalised areas.</li> <li>• Pockets of deprivation through low job opportunities and income could be adversely affecting people's mental health in Aberdeen and in northern Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>• Overcrowding in Aberdeen is higher than the Scottish average and it could be affecting people's mental health.</li> <li>• Lack of variety in new house types granted planning consent.</li> <li>• There will still be a need for a significant proportion of new housing to be larger properties.</li> <li>• When considered in the context of the existing stock, planning permissions are being given which, over time, will lead to the differences between the housing stock in the City and Shire being more extreme.</li> <li>• Limited progress has been made to provide sports facilities at Cove, a swimming pool in Mintlaw, and a 6 Badminton Court Hall in Peterhead and Fraserburgh, all of which were identified in the City's and Shire's sports study.</li> </ul>			

SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing number of households is creating more demand for housing (and land).</li> <li>• The need for more development land is placing pressure on or near sensitive natural heritage areas.</li> <li>• The growing age of the head of the household may result in more homes needed for their needs (e.g. bungalows or special needs dwellings).</li> <li>• Aging population will create demand for certain types of houses (e.g. bungalows and services (increasing the need for more land) and care homes.</li> <li>• There are likely to be capacity issues in some of secondary schools in the larger settlements in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>• In-migration will create greater demand for houses and services in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>• Continuing demand for land for new dwellings and associated infrastructure in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>• The rise in visitor numbers annually demonstrates the popularity of country parks. However, care is necessary to ensure access to and within parks is sufficient and is not damaged by erosion.</li> </ul>			

SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although only a small percentage of the listed buildings in the North East are on the Buildings at Risk Register, the area has one of the highest numbers of properties at risk, and the figure is rising.</li> <li>• Very few buildings at risk are undergoing restoration in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>• The majority of the buildings at risk are in rural areas, with few undergoing restoration.</li> <li>• Lack of an existing policy on inclusive design in the Local Plan.</li> <li>• Development adversely impacting on a community's' or settlement's 'sense of place' (e.g. historical perspective).</li> <li>• Safeguarding building functionality (e.g. use, access and space), which is not always considered.</li> <li>• Poor design when incorporating modern materials.</li> <li>• Cumulative impact of proposals, which alone may not affect the conservation designation, but cumulatively affect it's overall objective.</li> <li>• Loss of unknown and locally known architectural remains from new development and other practices, vandalism and coastal erosion.</li> <li>• Adverse impacts on the setting of listed buildings and archaeological remains from new developments.</li> </ul>			

SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even outwith the boundary of a designation, the insensitive siting and design, as well as type (e.g. dwelling(s), wind farm or quarry) of any new development may adversely affect landscapes of national importance (e.g. National Scenic Areas and Cairngorms National Park).</li> <li>• There is an increased need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ assess a settlement's key features(s);</li> <li>○ reinforcing a sense of place (its character and identity) by restoring, enhancing, improving and rehabilitating the best and worst areas of these settlements; and</li> <li>○ involving local communities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The inappropriate scale and insensitive siting of enabling development is adversely affecting landscape characteristics (e.g. changing its landscape character type, not respecting local topography/contours).</li> <li>• New development not fitting in with the landscape's capacity to absorb further developments (e.g. design, layout and sense of place) – need to promote suitable development capacity.</li> </ul>			

SEA Topic	Existing significant environmental problems	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Actioned by
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land that has been vacant for several years is unlikely to become redevelopment due to the recent rise in vacant and derelict sites.</li> <li>• The predicted rise in storm events and winter precipitation is likely to increase soil/sand erosion from the wind and rain/water, which may prevent flood defence schemes functioning properly and result in their failure (e.g. collapse).</li> <li>• There is a significant wastewater constraint issue in most of Aberdeenshire, which may have adverse effects on water quality.</li> <li>• There is a significant water supply constraint throughout most of the North East, with the exception of a handful of settlements in the north and Banchory.</li> <li>• There is a significant shortfall of affordable housing in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>• There is a need to review the proportion of affordable housing in new build.</li> <li>• The number of second homes rented out by oil companies could be sold off as the oil sector declines.</li> <li>• A shortage of holiday homes will adversely affect the tourist trade in Aberdeenshire's most popular areas.</li> <li>• New developments (e.g. dwellings, schools, offices etc) not using sustainable materials in new build.</li> <li>• Greater pressure will be placed on the natural and built environment in and around settlements in central Aberdeenshire to cater for the demand in employment land.</li> </ul>			

## Appendix 4: Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan: Assessment of the preferred Objectives & alternatives

Aim - To grow and diversify the economy

Preferred LDP Objective 1.1a) Maintain a supply of employment land including 150ha in the strategic growth areas.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At present, the proposed development allocations should not adversely affect the current availability of drinkable water from the main water sources in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>• If the issue of point source pollution is resolved in the River Ythan, water quality should improve.</li> <li>• Positive effects are predicted as no major development is proposed along the River Dee.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites and the area of contaminated sites could increase.</li> <li>• There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, minor negative effects are predicted.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	The scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The scale of development will allow for new waste management facilities, but most development will be on greenfield sites, potentially increasing the area of contaminated sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential negative long-term irreversible effects in terms of land take, risk to biodiversity, and coastal impacts.</li> <li>• Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from new development and transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>• Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from phosphate loading and surface water into the Rivers Ythan and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 1.1a) Maintain a supply of employment land including 150ha in the strategic growth areas.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic growth will promote wealth creation and ownership of cars.</li> <li>Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.</li> <li>Short-term effects are likely to be slightly negative until employment uses are further established along the transport corridors.</li> <li>Locating development in the transport corridors is likely to have long-term positive effects, as it will promote the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking &amp; cycling.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of development proposed could also have a positive effect in securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS, district renewable energy schemes).</li> <li>Positive effects would occur if species were able to migrate. However, new development and transport routes could have <b>cumulative</b> negative effects if they prevent the natural migration of habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Scale of development would have positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Development mostly in greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	Economic growth may indirectly have a long-term positive impact on housing types as housing markets will cater for the new workforce.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of new development on the historic environment (e.g. direct loss or setting) cannot be identified, until the scale of development in each settlement has been allocated.</li> <li>In most cases, development will be on greenfield land and is unlikely to encourage the renovation of historic buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		



Preferred LDP Objective 1.1a) Maintain a supply of employment land including 150ha in the strategic growth areas.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The likely effects of development on the landscape or the landscapes ability to absorb development cannot be determined until the land allocation stage. Indirectly, land allocations, with lower tier plans such as the local housing strategy, and LTS (and RTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	The emphasis on employment land provision in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term <b>cumulative</b> positive effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	The amount of employment land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.  The amount of employment land proposed could also increase vacant sites within settlements as tenants opt for greenfield sites that are more accessible or not physically constrained.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	In order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	<i>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</li> <li>The scale of development will also result in the loss of greenfield sites, potentially increasing the amount of contaminated land.</li> </ul>

Alternative LDP Objective 1.1b) Maintain a supply of employment land more than 150ha in the strategic growth areas.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present, the proposed development allocations should not adversely affect the current availability of drinkable water from the main water sources in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>If the issue of point source pollution is resolved in the River Ythan, water quality should improve.</li> <li>Positive effects are predicted as no major development is proposed along the River Dee.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites and the area of contaminated sites could increase.</li> <li>There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, minor negative effects are predicted.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	The scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>The scale of development will allow for new waste management facilities, but most development will be on greenfield sites, potentially increasing the area of contaminated sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential negative long-term irreversible effects in terms of land take, risk to biodiversity, and coastal impacts.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from new development and transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from phosphate loading and surface water into the Rivers Ythan and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 1.1b) Maintain a supply of employment land more than 150ha in the strategic growth areas.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic growth will promote wealth creation and ownership of cars.</li> <li>Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.</li> <li>Short-term effects are likely to be slightly negative until employment uses are further established along the transport corridors.</li> <li>Locating development in the transport corridors is likely to have long-term positive effects, as it will promote the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking &amp; cycling.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of development proposed could also have a positive effect in securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS, district renewable energy schemes).</li> <li>Positive effects would occur if species were able to migrate. However, new development and transport routes could have <b>cumulative</b> negative effects if they prevent the natural migration of habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Scale of development would have positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Development mostly in greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	Economic growth may indirectly have a long-term positive impact on housing types as housing markets will cater for the new workforce.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of new development on the historic environment (e.g. direct loss or setting) cannot be identified, until the scale of development in each settlement has been allocated.</li> <li>In most cases, development will be on greenfield land and is unlikely to encourage the renovation of historic buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

Alternative LDP Objective 1.1b) Maintain a supply of employment land more than 150ha in the strategic growth areas.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	-	The likely effects of development on the landscape or the landscapes ability to absorb development cannot be determined until the land allocation stage. Indirectly, land allocations, with lower tier plans such as the local housing strategy, and LTS (and RTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	The emphasis on employment land provision in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term <b>cumulative</b> positive effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	--	The amount of employment land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.  The amount of employment land proposed could also increase vacant sites within settlements as tenants opt for greenfield sites that are more accessible or not physically constrained.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	In order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</li> <li>The scale of development will also result in the loss of greenfield sites, potentially increasing the amount of contaminated land.</li> </ul>

Alternative LDP Objective 1.1c) Maintain a supply of employment land less than 150ha in the strategic growth areas.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present, the proposed development allocations should not adversely affect the current availability of drinkable water from the main water sources in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>If the issue of point source pollution is resolved in the River Ythan, water quality should improve.</li> <li>Positive effects are predicted as no major development is proposed along the River Dee.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites and the area of contaminated sites could increase.</li> <li>There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, minor negative effects are predicted.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+/0	The scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities, but this will depend on the scale of the provision for each settlement.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	<i>The scale of development will allow for new waste management facilities in some locations, but most development will be on greenfield sites, potentially increasing the area of contaminated sites. However, the impact will be less.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential negative long-term irreversible effects in terms of land take, risk to biodiversity, and coastal impacts.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from new development and transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from phosphate loading and surface water into the River Ythan and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 1.1c) Maintain a supply of employment land less than 150ha in the strategic growth areas.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic growth will promote wealth creation and ownership of cars, but will be less given the scale of employment land proposed.</li> <li>Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.</li> <li>Short to medium-term effects are likely to be slightly negative until employment uses are further established along the transport corridors.</li> <li>Locating development in the transport corridors is likely to have long-term positive effects, as it will promote the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking &amp; cycling.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of development proposed could also have a slightly positive effect in securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS, district renewable energy schemes).</li> <li>Positive effects would occur if species were able to migrate. However, new development and transport routes could have <b>cumulative</b> negative effects if they prevent the natural migration of habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<b>+</b>	<i>Scale of development would have some positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>Development mostly in greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	Economic growth may indirectly have a long-term positive impact on housing types as housing markets will cater for the new workforce.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of new development on the historic environment (e.g. direct loss or setting) cannot be identified, until the scale of development in each settlement has been allocated.</li> <li>In most cases, development will be on greenfield land and is unlikely to encourage the renovation of historic buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

Alternative LDP Objective 1.1c) Maintain a supply of employment land less than 150ha in the strategic growth areas.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The likely effects of development on the landscape or the landscapes ability to absorb development cannot be determined until the land allocation stage. Indirectly, land allocations, with lower tier plans such as the local housing strategy, and LTS (and RTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	The emphasis on employment land provision in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term <b>cumulative</b> positive effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of employment land proposed could discourage to brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.</li> <li>The amount of employment land proposed could slightly increase vacant sites within settlements as tenants opt for greenfield sites that are more accessible or not physically constrained.</li> <li>Indirectly, the fewer sites could discourage large employees into Aberdeenshire, resulting in fewer supporting/start up businesses that would be attracted to smaller cheaper sites already developed.</li> </ul>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	In order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but some negative impacts are predicted as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land, although this will be at a smaller scale.</li> <li>Indirectly, the fewer sites could discourage large employees into Aberdeenshire, resulting in fewer supporting/start up businesses that would be attracted to smaller cheaper sites already developed.</li> <li>The scale of development will also result in the loss of fewer greenfield sites and less potentially contaminated sites.</li> </ul>

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 1.2a)</b> Outwith the strategic growth areas provide 1ha of services employment land per 200 houses.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and limiting development outwith the transport corridor reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present, the proposed development allocations should not adversely affect the current availability of drinkable water from the main water sources in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>Some minor negative effects are predicted as some development is proposed along the River Dee and other water courses that are at high risk of not achieving good ecological status.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites and the area of contaminated sites could increase.</li> <li>There will be some loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, minor negative effects are predicted.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0/+	The smaller scale of employment land will reduce the opportunities for waste management facilities, but this will depend on the scale of the provision for each settlement.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>The scale of development is unlikely to create any significant impacts.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential minor negative long-term irreversible effects in terms of land take, risk to biodiversity, and coastal impacts.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from new development and transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from phosphate loading and surface water into the Rivers Ythan, Dee and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		



<b>Preferred LDP Objective 1.2a)</b> Outwith the strategic growth areas provide 1ha of services employment land per 200 houses.		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic growth will promote wealth creation and ownership of cars, but will be less given the scale of employment land proposed.</li> <li>Locating development outwith the transport corridors is likely to have some negative effects, as it will promote the use of the private car, unless the scale of the overall development (<b>synergistic cumulative effects</b>) results in sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking &amp; cycling.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of development proposed is unlikely to have much of an impact on securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS, district renewable energy schemes).</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>Scale of development would have mixed effects as the sites are not located on the main transport corridors and the settlements will not be large enough to be self sufficient.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Development mostly in greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+/0	Economic growth may indirectly have a long-term positive impact on housing types as housing markets will cater for the new workforce. However, given the provision of employment land will be significantly less, and the impact will only be significant in settlements with larger allocations.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of new development on the historic environment (e.g. direct loss or setting) cannot be identified, until the scale of development in each settlement has been allocated.</li> <li>In most cases, development will be on greenfield land and is unlikely to encourage the renovation of historic buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The likely effects of development on the landscape or the landscapes ability to absorb development cannot be determined until the land allocation stage. Indirectly, land allocations, with lower tier plans such as the local housing strategy, and LTS (and RTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 1.2a)</b> Outwith the strategic growth areas provide 1ha of services employment land per 200 houses.		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+/0	Effects will only be slightly positive given the location and scale of employment land in settlements outwith the strategic growth corridors.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The limited amount of employment land proposed could encourage brownfield development, although it is largely located in Peterhead.</li> <li>• The limited amount of employment land proposed could prevent the rise of vacant sites within settlements as there are fewer opportunities for greenfield sites.</li> <li>• Indirectly, the fewer sites could discourage large employees into Aberdeenshire, resulting in fewer supporting/start up businesses that would be attracted to smaller cheaper sites already developed.</li> </ul>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	In order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	<i>The scale of the development will have minor positive impacts in terms of asset creation in rural areas and encouraging more brownfield development.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>0/-</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale of development proposed is unlikely to have much of an impact on securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. district renewable energy schemes).</li> <li>• Scale of development would have mixed or neutral effects as the sites are not located on the main transport corridors and the settlements will not be large enough to be self sufficient.</li> <li>• However, the scale of development would result in the loss of fewer greenfield sites and potentially less contaminated sites.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 1.2b) Restrict employment development opportunities in the countryside to what is only required to support primary rural industries</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	++	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and limiting development outwith the transport corridor reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development based on need would allow water courses to recover, providing pollution was mitigated.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/0	Development based on need by their nature may not favour redeveloping contaminated sites. However, it would reduce speculative development and loss of greenfield land.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	Land for waste management facilities could be safeguarded and protected from sterilisation form other development.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	Development based on need could be safeguarded in the plan, and greenfield land would not be lost by speculative or unsustainable development.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from phosphate loading and surface water into the Rivers Ythan, Dee and Don would be reduced.</li> <li>Loss of biodiversity to development would be less.</li> <li>Unless allocated in the plan, sensitive sites could be adversely affected by development.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wealth creation and ownership of cars will be less given the limited scale of employment land proposed.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of development proposed is unlikely to have much of an impact on securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS, district renewable energy schemes).</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	<i>Scale of development would have slightly positive effects as the sites are not located on the main transport corridors and the settlements will not be large enough to be self sufficient.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 1.2b) Restrict employment development opportunities in the countryside to what is only required to support primary rural industries</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>Development mostly in greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	The provision of employment land will be significantly less, and the impact will only be significant in settlements with larger allocations.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of new development on the historic environment (e.g. direct loss or setting) cannot be identified, until the scale of development in each settlement has been allocated.</li> <li>In most cases, development will be on greenfield land and is unlikely to encourage the renovation of historic buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The likely effects of development on the landscape or the landscapes ability to absorb development cannot be determined until the land allocation stage. Indirectly, land allocations, with lower tier plans such as the local housing strategy, and LTS (and RTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 1.2b) Restrict employment development opportunities in the countryside to what is only required to support primary rural industries</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+/0	Effects will only be slightly positive given the location and scale of employment land in settlements outwith the strategic growth corridors.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The limited amount of employment land proposed could encourage brownfield development, although it is largely located in Peterhead.</li> <li>• The limited amount of employment land proposed could prevent the rise of vacant sites within settlements as there are fewer opportunities for greenfield sites.</li> <li>• Indirectly, the fewer sites could discourage large employees into Aberdeenshire, resulting in fewer supporting/start up businesses that would be attracted to smaller cheaper sites already developed.</li> </ul>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	In order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b><i>The scale of the development will have minor positive impacts in terms of asset creation in rural areas and encouraging more brownfield development.</i></b>
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>0/+</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale of development proposed is unlikely to have much of an impact on securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. district renewable energy schemes).</li> <li>• Scale of development would have mixed or neutral effects as the sites are not located on the main transport corridors and the settlements will not be large enough to be self sufficient.</li> <li>• However, the scale of development would result in the loss of fewer greenfield sites and potentially less contaminated sites.</li> </ul>

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 1.3a) Mixed use developments</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and a mix of development along the transport corridor should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	The mix and scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>The mix and scale of development will allow for new waste management facilities.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Mix of development would have positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Mixed use developments would create new accesses to existing open spaces and create new areas of open space.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.</li> <li>• Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are provided and more accessible.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are more accessible.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 1.3a) Mixed use developments</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	Indirectly the objectives would improve the supply of housing types.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are provided and more accessible, creating a long term positive impact.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	The amount of employment land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/+	Mixed high quality communities objectives are likely to have long-term positive effects on the environment. However, in order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Mixed high quality communities objectives are likely to have long-term positive effects on the environment.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are more accessible.</li> <li>Mixed high quality communities objectives are likely to have long-term positive effects on the environment.</li> </ul>

Aim - Take on the challenges of sustainable development

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 2.1a) Limit the carbon footprint of the area</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0/-	The objective does not promote water efficient technologies in new development.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites.</li> <li>There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, the objective may have minimum impact.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+ / 0	<i>Promotes the reduction in use of resources, but most development will be on greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+ / 0	Promotes the reduction in use of resources, but most development will be on greenfield sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	Promotes the reduction in use of resources, although most development will be on greenfield sites. However, the objective promotes greater energy efficient buildings, but omits the use of water efficient technologies in new developments.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Promotes the reduction in use of resources, and avoiding high risk sites (e.g. flooding) would reduce the resources and land needed to mitigate such risks.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Promotes the reduction in use of resources and reducing high risk sites, although most development will be on greenfield sites. Objective omits the use of water efficient technologies in new developments.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		



<b>Preferred LDP Objective 2.1a) Limit the carbon footprint of the area</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	Objective would have an indirect positive impact as improving the resource efficiency of new buildings would reduce their running costs (e.g. dwellings) and assist in decreasing fuel poverty.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	Objective seeks to conserve the historic environment, but the positive impact is less as re-use of historic buildings is not promoted.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	The objective supports the (positive) management of the landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	Objective seeks to conserve the natural and historic environment, but little is given to the re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	++	Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, and energy efficient buildings.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, and energy efficient buildings, but little is given to the re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, and energy efficient buildings, but little is given to the use of water efficient technologies and the re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register.</li> <li>The positive impact is less as the scale and majority if development will be on greenfield sites, some on prime agricultural land.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 2.1b) Significantly “harder” line on sustainability</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire’s larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Promotes water as well as energy efficient technologies in new developments.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites.</li> <li>There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, the objective may have minimum impact.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/0</i>	<i>Promotes the reduction in use of resources, but most development will be on greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	<i>+/0</i>	Promotes the reduction in use of resources, but most development will be on greenfield sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	++	Promotes the reduction in use of resources, although most development will be on greenfield sites. However, the objective promotes greater energy efficient buildings.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	++	Promotes the reduction in use of resources, and avoiding high risk sites (e.g. flooding) would reduce the resources and land needed to mitigate such risks.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>++</i>	<i>Promotes the reduction in use of resources and reducing high risk sites, although most development will be on greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	++	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 2.1b) Significantly “harder” line on sustainability</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	Objective would have an indirect positive impact as improving the resource efficiency of new buildings would reduce their running costs (e.g. dwellings) and assist in decreasing fuel poverty. Greater use of renewables would be promoted.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	++	Objective seeks to conserve the historic environment, including the re-use of historic buildings, especially those on the At Risk register.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area’s landscape and townscapes.	+	The objective supports the (positive) management of the landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Promote the re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	++	Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, and energy efficient buildings.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register and water and energy efficient buildings.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register and water and energy efficient buildings.</li> <li>The positive impact is less as the scale and majority if development will be on greenfield sites, some on prime agricultural land.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 2.1c) A “softer” line, accepting greater impacts on global climate</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire’s larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0/-	The objective does not promote water efficient technologies in new development.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites.</li> <li>There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. However, having less regard to global climate may result in long term negative effects.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	<i>Promotes the reduction in use of resources, but most development will be on greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/-	Promotes the reduction in use of resources, but most development will be on greenfield sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/0	Promotes some reduction in use of resources, although most development will be on greenfield sites. However, the objective promotes greater energy efficient buildings, but omits the use of water efficient technologies in new developments.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Promotes the reduction in use of resources, and avoiding high risk sites (e.g. flooding) would reduce the resources and land needed to mitigate such risks.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>Promotes the reduction in use of resources and reducing high risk sites, although most development will be on greenfield sites. Objective omits the use of water efficient technologies in new developments.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 2.1c) A “softer” line, accepting greater impacts on global climate</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+/0	If promoted, the objective could have an indirect positive impact as improving the resource efficiency of new buildings would reduce their running costs (e.g. dwellings) and assist in decreasing fuel poverty.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	If promoted the objective seeks to conserve the historic environment, but the positive impact is less as re-use of historic buildings is not promoted.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area’s landscape and townscapes.	+	The objective supports the (positive) management of the landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	Objective seeks to conserve the natural and historic environment, but little is given to the re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	If promoted, the objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, and energy efficient buildings. However, the objective is likely to be less onerous.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, and energy efficient buildings, but, the objective is likely to be less onerous. Little is given to the re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective promotes the reduction in use of resources, and energy efficient buildings, but, the objective is likely to be less onerous. Little is given to the re-use of buildings, including buildings on the At Risk register.</li> <li>However, if the objective has less regard to global climate it may result in long term negative effects.</li> </ul>

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 2.2a) Prevent the sterilisation of the area's economic and environmental assets from new development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Protects environmental assets from development that could adversely affect water courses (i.e. drinking water and point source pollution). However, the objective is not clear as to what "environmental assets" are.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protects environmental assets from inappropriate development, but the majority of the development will be on greenfield sites.</li> <li>Indirectly there will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, the objective may have minimum impact.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	Indirectly the objective promotes the reduction in use of resources.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/0</i>	<i>Promotes the reduction in use of resources, but most development will be on greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	<i>+/0</i>	Protects environmental assets from inappropriate development, but most development will be on greenfield sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	Objective protects economic and environmental assets from inappropriate development, but most development will be on greenfield sites.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Objective protects economic and environmental assets from inappropriate development.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>Protects economic and environmental assets from inappropriate development, but most development will be on greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	++	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	Objective protects economic and environmental assets from inappropriate development, but most development will be on greenfield sites.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 2.2a) Prevent the sterilisation of the area's economic and environmental assets from new development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0/-	Protects environmental assets from development that could adversely affect the natural environment, but the objective is not clear as to what "environmental assets" are.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Protects environmental assets from development that could adversely affect the natural environment, but the objective is not clear as to what "environmental assets" are.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	-	Objective protects economic assets from inappropriate development, but it is unclear whether this will apply to water or waste management facilities (e.g. key services) or in use or disused railway lines (e.g. transport links) that may need to expand or be reinstated.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	++	Safeguards existing land uses.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	Safeguards existing land uses and protects economic assets from inappropriate development, but it is unclear whether this will apply to water or waste management facilities (e.g. key services) or in use or disused railway lines (e.g. transport links) that may need to expand or be reinstated.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguards existing land uses and protects economic assets from inappropriate development, but it is unclear whether this will apply to water or waste management facilities (e.g. key services) or in use or disused railway lines (e.g. transport links) that may need to expand or be reinstated.</li> <li>• Protects environmental assets from development that could adversely affect the natural environment, but the objective is not clear as to what "environmental assets" are.</li> <li>• Protects environmental assets from inappropriate development, but most development will be on greenfield sites.</li> </ul>

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 2.3a) Avoid risks associated with flooding or other major hazards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Indirectly the objective would have a positive <b>secondary cumulative</b> effect, as it would reduce the risk of pollution into water courses at the time of flooding.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/0	Indirectly the objective would have a positive <b>secondary cumulative</b> effect, as it would safeguard certain habitats from development.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	The objective would reduce the need for additional resources to mitigate against risks.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	++	The objective does not support the development on land at risk from flooding or other such hazards.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	The objective does not support the development on land at risk from flooding or other such hazards and reduces the need for additional resources to mitigate against risks.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		



<b>Preferred LDP Objective 2.3a) Avoid risks associated with flooding or other major hazards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indirectly the objective would have a positive <b>secondary cumulative</b> effect, as it would safeguard certain sites from development.</li> <li>Existing buildings on land at risk from developed would not be considered favourably for redevelopment under this objective. Mitigation measures would be required to safeguard the occupiers of the site.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/0	Indirectly the objective would have a positive <b>secondary cumulative</b> effect, as it would safeguard certain landscape areas from development.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	Sites that have already been developed on land at risk from developed would not be considered favourably for redevelopment under this objective. Mitigation measures would be required to safeguard the occupiers of the site.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	Reduces the need for additional materials/resources to mitigate against any risks.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites that have already been developed on land at risk from developed would not be considered favourably for redevelopment under this objective. Mitigation measures would be required to safeguard the occupiers of the site.</li> <li>Reduces the need for additional materials/resources to mitigate against any risks.</li> </ul>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indirectly the objective would have a positive <b>secondary cumulative</b> effect, as it would safeguard areas of the natural and historic environment from development.</li> <li>Existing buildings on land at risk from developed would not be considered favourably for redevelopment under this objective. Mitigation measures would be required to safeguard the occupiers of the site.</li> <li>The objective does not support the development on land at risk from flooding or other such hazards and reduces the need for additional resources to mitigate against risks.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 2.3b) Mitigation of risks</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	-	Objective would increase the risk of pollution into water courses at the time of flooding.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	The objective would not have the secondary advantage of safeguarding certain habitats from development.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	-	The objective would increase the need for additional resources to mitigate against risks.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	The objective would support development on land at risk from flooding or other such hazards, providing mitigation measures were used.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	The objective supports the development on land at risk from flooding or other such hazards, increasing the need for additional resources to mitigate against risks.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 2.3b) Mitigation of risks</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective would not have the secondary advantage of safeguarding certain sites from development.</li> <li>Under this objective, existing buildings on land at risk from hazards or flooding would still be considered favourably for redevelopment, providing adverse impacts were mitigated.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The objective would not have the secondary advantage of safeguarding certain landscapes from development.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	Indirectly, the objective would promote new assets as it would allow the development in any location, regardless of the risk, providing it could be mitigated.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Under this objective, existing buildings on land at risk from hazards or flooding would still be considered favourably for redevelopment, providing adverse impacts were mitigated.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	--	Greater use of materials/resources will be necessary to mitigate against any risks.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	+/-	Under this objective, new sites and existing buildings on land at risk from hazards or flooding would still be considered favourably for redevelopment, providing adverse impacts were mitigated. However, there will be greater use of materials/resources will be necessary to mitigate against any risks.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective would not have the secondary advantage of safeguarding certain areas of the natural and historic from development.</li> <li>New sites and existing buildings on land at risk from hazards or flooding would still be considered favourably for redevelopment, providing adverse impacts were mitigated.</li> <li>The objective supports the development on land at risk from flooding or other such hazards, increasing the need for additional resources to mitigate against risks.</li> </ul>

Aim - Make sure the area has enough people, homes and jobs to support services and facilities

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 3.1a)</b> Maintain a rolling 7 year supply of effective (i.e. free from any constraints) housing and employment land.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present, the proposed development allocations should not adversely affect the current availability of drinkable water from the main water sources in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>If the issue of point source pollution is resolved in the River Ythan, water quality should improve.</li> <li>Positive effects are predicted as no major development is proposed along the River Dee.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites and the area of contaminated sites could increase.</li> <li>There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, minor negative effects are predicted.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	The scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	<i>The scale of development will allow for new waste management facilities, but most development will be on greenfield sites, potentially increasing the area of contaminated sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential negative long-term irreversible effects in terms of land take, risk to biodiversity, and coastal impacts.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from new development and transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from phosphate loading and surface water into the Rivers Ythan and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 3.1a) Maintain a rolling 7 year supply of effective (i.e. free from any constraints) housing and employment land.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.</li> <li>• Short-term effects are likely to be slightly negative until employment uses are further established along the transport corridors.</li> <li>• Locating development in the transport corridors is likely to have long-term positive effects, as it will promote the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking &amp; cycling.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale of development proposed could also have a positive effect in securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS, district renewable energy schemes).</li> <li>• Positive effects would occur if species were able to migrate. However, new development and transport routes could have <b>cumulative</b> negative effects if they prevent the natural migration of habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Scale of development would have positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Development mostly in greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic growth may indirectly have a long-term positive impact on housing types as housing markets will cater for the new workforce.</li> <li>• The scale of development proposed under the plan and the proposed mixed communities will necessitate a variety in the type of housing built, as well as an opportunity for Housing Associations to buy land (as more will be available) for their housing needs.</li> <li>• The scale of development proposed will enable more sufficient land to be allocated to build new care homes.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 3.1a) Maintain a rolling 7 year supply of effective (i.e. free from any constraints) housing and employment land.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of new development on the historic environment (e.g. direct loss or setting) cannot be identified, until the scale of development in each settlement has been allocated.</li> <li>Indirectly however, the preservation of historic buildings could provide for the provision of care homes.</li> <li>In most cases, development will be on greenfield land and is unlikely to encourage the renovation of historic buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The likely effects of development on the landscape or the landscapes ability to absorb development cannot be determined until the land allocation stage. Indirectly, land allocations, with lower tier plans such as the local housing strategy, and LTS (and RTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	The emphasis on housing and employment land provision in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	<p>The amount of housing and employment land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.</p> <p>The amount of housing and employment land proposed could also increase vacant sites within settlements as tenants opt for greenfield sites that are more accessible or not physically constrained.</p>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	In order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<i>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</i>
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</li> <li>The scale of development will also result in the loss of greenfield sites, potentially increasing the amount of contaminated land.</li> </ul>

Alternative LDP Objective 3.1b) Increase the scale of the effective housing land supply		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present, the proposed development allocations should not adversely affect the current availability of drinkable water from the main water sources in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>If the issue of point source pollution is resolved in the River Ythan, water quality should improve.</li> <li>Positive effects are predicted as no major development is proposed along the River Dee.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites and the area of contaminated sites could increase.</li> <li>There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, minor negative effects are predicted.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	The scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>The scale of development will allow for new waste management facilities, but most development will be on greenfield sites, potentially increasing the area of contaminated sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential negative long-term irreversible effects in terms of land take, risk to biodiversity, and coastal impacts.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from new development and transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from phosphate loading and surface water into the Rivers Ythan and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

Alternative LDP Objective 3.1b) Increase the scale of the effective housing land supply		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.</li> <li>Short-term effects are likely to be slightly negative until employment uses are further established along the transport corridors.</li> <li>Locating development in the transport corridors is likely to have long-term positive effects, as it will promote the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking &amp; cycling.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of development proposed could also have a positive effect in securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS, district renewable energy schemes).</li> <li>Positive effects would occur if species were able to migrate. However, new development and transport routes could have <b>cumulative</b> negative effects if they prevent the natural migration of habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Scale of development would have positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Development mostly in greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic growth may indirectly have a long-term positive impact on housing types as housing markets will cater for the new workforce.</li> <li>The scale of development proposed under the plan and the proposed mixed communities will necessitate a variety in the type of housing built, as well as an opportunity for Housing Associations to buy land (as more will be available) for their housing needs.</li> <li>The scale of development proposed will enable more sufficient land to be allocated to build new care homes.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		



Alternative LDP Objective 3.1b) Increase the scale of the effective housing land supply		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of new development on the historic environment (e.g. direct loss or setting) cannot be identified, until the scale of development in each settlement has been allocated.</li> <li>Indirectly however, the preservation of historic buildings could provide for the provision of care homes.</li> <li>In most cases, development will be on greenfield land and is unlikely to encourage the renovation of historic buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	-	The likely effects of development on the landscape or the landscapes ability to absorb development cannot be determined until the land allocation stage. Indirectly, land allocations, with lower tier plans such as the local housing strategy, and LTS (and RTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	The emphasis on housing and employment land provision in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	--	<p>The amount of housing and employment land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.</p> <p>The amount of housing and employment land proposed could also increase vacant sites within settlements as tenants opt for greenfield sites that are more accessible or not physically constrained.</p>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	In order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</li> <li>The scale of development will also result in the loss of greenfield sites, potentially increasing the amount of contaminated land.</li> </ul>

Alternative LDP Objective 3.1c) Decrease the scale of the effective housing land supply		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present, the proposed development allocations should not adversely affect the current availability of drinkable water from the main water sources in Aberdeenshire.</li> <li>If the issue of point source pollution is resolved in the River Ythan, water quality should improve.</li> <li>Positive effects are predicted as no major development is proposed along the River Dee.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the development will be on greenfield sites and the area of contaminated sites could increase.</li> <li>There will be loss of some prime agricultural land, but in most cases development proposals avoid such areas. As a result, minor negative effects are predicted.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+/0	The scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities, but this will depend on the scale of the provision for each settlement.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	<i>The scale of development will allow for new waste management facilities in some locations, but most development will be on greenfield sites, potentially increasing the area of contaminated sites. However, the impact will be less.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential negative long-term irreversible effects in terms of land take, risk to biodiversity, and coastal impacts.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from new development and transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from phosphate loading and surface water into the River Ythan and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 3.1c) Decrease the scale of the effective housing land supply</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.</li> <li>Short to medium-term effects are likely to be slightly negative until employment uses are further established along the transport corridors.</li> <li>Locating development in the transport corridors is likely to have long-term positive effects, as it will promote the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking &amp; cycling.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of development proposed could also have a slightly positive effect in securing large scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS, district renewable energy schemes.</li> <li>Positive effects would occur if species were able to migrate. However, new development and transport routes could have <b>cumulative</b> negative effects if they prevent the natural migration of habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<b>+</b>	<i>Scale of development would have some positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Development should not be allocated on sites currently used for recreation unless it is replaced like for like.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>Development mostly in greenfield sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic growth may indirectly have a long-term positive impact on housing types as housing markets will cater for the new workforce.</li> <li>The scale of development proposed under the plan and the proposed mixed communities will necessitate a variety in the type of housing built, as well as an opportunity for Housing Associations to buy land (as more will be available) for their needs, but the benefits will be restricted to areas with larger allocations.</li> <li>The scale of land to be allocated to build new care homes will be restricted to the larger settlements.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of new development on the historic environment (e.g. direct loss or setting) cannot be identified, until the scale of development in each settlement has been allocated.</li> <li>In most cases, development will be on greenfield land and is unlikely to encourage the renovation of historic buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

Alternative LDP Objective 3.1c) Decrease the scale of the effective housing land supply		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The likely effects of development on the landscape or the landscapes ability to absorb development cannot be determined until the land allocation stage. Indirectly, land allocations, with lower tier plans such as the local housing strategy, and LTS (and RTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	The emphasis on housing and employment land provision in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of housing and employment land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.</li> <li>The amount of housing and employment land proposed could slightly increase vacant sites within settlements as tenants opt for greenfield sites that are more accessible or not physically constrained.</li> </ul>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	In order to facilitate economic growth and create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but some negative impacts are predicted as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the development will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but long term negative impacts as employers may relocate to newer sites creating more brownfield land, although this will be at a smaller scale.</li> <li>Indirectly, the fewer sites could discourage large employees into Aberdeenshire, resulting in fewer supporting/start up businesses that would be attracted to smaller cheaper sites already developed.</li> <li>The scale of development will also result in the loss of fewer greenfield sites and less potentially contaminated sites.</li> </ul>

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 3.2a) Allocations should be related to each settlement's ability to accommodate it and in accordance with the spatial strategy</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Reduce travel.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of the drainage network.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of the waste management network.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of the waste management network.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the amenity of the settlement.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the amenity of the settlement.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement, but most development is on greenfield land.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 3.2a) Allocations should be related to each settlement's ability to accommodate it and in accordance with the spatial strategy</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	Objective would ensure that sufficient development would be accommodated to meet the needs of the settlement.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/0	Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	++	Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	Objective would ensure that sufficient development would be accommodated to meet the needs of the settlement.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/-	Objective relates to new development and does not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	Objective would ensure that sufficient development would be accommodated to meet the needs of the settlement, but it principally relates to new development and does not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of key infrastructure networks.</li> <li>Objective would ensure that sufficient development would be accommodated to meet the needs of the settlement, but it principally relates to new development and does not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.</li> <li>Indirectly the objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement, including the natural and historic environment.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 3.2b) Welcome development regardless of the impacts that it may have on existing communities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	-	Indirectly the objective could result in developments increasing air pollution.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	--	Adverse impact to the water environment in terms of direct impact to water courses and impact on the capacity of the drainage network.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	-	Development may not be accommodated within the capacity of the waste management network.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>Development may not be accommodated within the capacity of the waste management network.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	--	Indirectly, the objective gives no regard to the capacity of the landscape to be able to accommodate the development. This could result in long term adverse impacts on the natural environment and impact negatively on people's quality of life.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	-	Indirect adverse impacts as no regard are given to using resources efficiently.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	--	Indirectly the objective could result in developments increasing the risk of flooding up or downstream.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	--	<i>Indirectly the objective could result in developments increasing the risk of flooding up or downstream and increase resource use.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	-	Development could adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/-	Little regard would be given to existing areas of deprivation in the allocating of development sites.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>Development could adversely affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement and give little regard to existing areas of deprivation.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+/-	Objective may not ensure that sufficient development would be accommodated to meet the needs of the settlement.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 3.2b) Welcome development regardless of the impacts that it may have on existing communities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	-/0	The setting of buildings and sites could be adversely affected and empty properties could remain vacant.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	-	Indirectly, the objective gives no regard to the capacity of the landscape to be able to accommodate the development. This could impact negatively on people's quality of life.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	-	Objective would ensure that sufficient development would be accommodated but it may not meet the needs of the settlement or facilities in the short term.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/-	Objective relates to new development and does not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>Objective would ensure that sufficient development would be accommodated but it may not meet the needs of the settlement or facilities in the short term, but it principally relates to new development and does not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key infrastructure networks could be adversely affected in the short to medium term, resulting in greater resource use.</li> <li>• Objective would ensure that sufficient development would be accommodated but it may not meet the needs of the settlement or facilities in the short term, but it principally relates to new development and does not encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites.</li> <li>• The objective could affect the identity and quality of life of the settlement, including the natural and historic environment.</li> </ul>



AIM - Protection and improvement of assets and resources

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 4.1a) Protect, foster and interconnect the natural and historic environment as a whole, whether designated or not</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	++	Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of the drainage network and not adversely affect water courses.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	Indirectly promote the reduction of waste to landfill, reducing the need for land for such uses.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Indirectly promote the reduction of waste to landfill, reducing the need for land for such uses.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	++	The objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood, reducing the need for materials outwith the local or regional area.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Indirect positive impact, as the objective promotes the interconnection of habitats.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Indirectly the objective promotes the interconnection of habitats and use of local materials reducing the distance that goods are carried.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Indirect positive impacts.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Indirect positive impacts.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 4.1a) Protect, foster and interconnect the natural and historic environment as a whole, whether designated or not</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	++	The objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the historic environment or its setting.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	++	The objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect landscape character types.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/0	Indirectly the objective could promote the re-use of historic buildings currently vacant.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood and the re-use of historic buildings.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the natural or historic environment.</li> <li>• Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood and the re-use of historic buildings.</li> <li>• Indirect positive impact, as the objective promotes the interconnection of habitats, which are vital during times of climate change.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 4.1b)</b> Give protection only to statutory protected sites and to allow development on sites of local importance.		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	Only the river Dee and Ythan Estuary will be safeguarded from inappropriate development.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	Given the settlement strategy, only a handful of areas with a designation will be protected from inappropriate development.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Given the settlement strategy, only a handful of areas with a designation will be protected from inappropriate development.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>Given the settlement strategy, only a handful of areas with a designation will be protected from inappropriate development.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Given the settlement strategy, only a handful of areas with a designation will be protected from inappropriate development.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood, reducing the need for materials outwith the local or regional area.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/0	Indirect positive impact, as the objective promotes the interconnection of habitats.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/0	<i>Indirectly the objective promotes the interconnection of habitats and use of local materials reducing the distance that goods are carried.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Given the settlement strategy, only a handful of areas with a designation will be protected from inappropriate development.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Given the settlement strategy, only a handful of areas with a designation will be protected from inappropriate development.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 4.1b) Give protection only to statutory protected sites and to allow development on sites of local importance.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	++	The objective would ensure that any development would not adversely affect the historic environment or its setting.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Given the settlement strategy, only a handful of areas with a designation will be protected from inappropriate development.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/0	The objective could promote the re-use of historic buildings currently vacant.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood and the re-use of historic buildings.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given the settlement strategy, only a handful of areas with a designation will be protected from inappropriate development</li> <li>Indirectly the objective could promote the use of local vernacular materials, such as stone and wood and the re-use of historic buildings.</li> </ul>

AIM - Sustainable mixed communities with the highest standards of design

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 5.1a)</b> Provision of mix of uses and services appropriate to the size and needs of the community.		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and a mix of development along the transport corridor should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The provision of water services relative to the scale of new development should ensure the water environment is safeguarded from adverse impacts, such as point source pollution from drainage.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0/+	Reduce land take, but this will depend on whether buildings themselves will be mixed use (e.g. shop on the ground floor and residential above).
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	The provision of waste management services, the mix and scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>The mix and scale of development will allow for new waste management services and possibly reduce land take.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	Indirectly, land take of development could be less if uses are integrated.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	++	Emphasis on knowledge economy, mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Providing development in relation to the needs of the settlement should avoid risks such as flooding and the need for additional services.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Mix of development would have positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 5.1a) Provision of mix of uses and services appropriate to the size and needs of the community.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Mixed use developments would create new accesses to existing open spaces and create new areas of open space.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.</li> <li>• Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are provided and more accessible.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are more accessible.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	Indirectly the objectives would improve the supply of housing types.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/+	Indirectly, land take of development could be less if uses are integrated.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 5.1a) Provision of mix of uses and services appropriate to the size and needs of the community.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are provided and more accessible, creating a long term positive impact.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	The high amount of development land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/+	Mixed high quality communities objectives are likely to have long-term positive effects on the environment. However, in order to create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Mixed high quality communities objectives are likely to have long-term positive effects on the environment.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are more accessible.</li> <li>• Mixed high quality communities objectives are likely to have long-term positive effects on the environment.</li> <li>• Indirect positive effects on the natural environment if the land take of development is less if uses are integrated.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 5.1b) To give market forces a greater role in determining the mix of uses and types provided within communities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/0	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and a mix of development along the transport corridor should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	Objective would create uncertainty. The provision of water services should be relative to the scale of new development to ensure the water environment is safeguarded from adverse impacts, such as point source pollution from drainage.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0/-	Land take may increase, if market forces favour single building uses rather than mixed (e.g. shop on the ground floor and residential above).
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Objective would create uncertainty. The provision of waste management services, the mix and scale of employment land should ensure there is sufficient provision for waste management facilities.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Objective would create uncertainty in terms of land take and services provision if market forces determined the mix of uses.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	Objective would create uncertainty.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	Objective would create uncertainty. However mixed communities and efficient resource use are likely to have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the receptors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	The location of development could increase the need for additional services.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>Objective would create uncertainty, although the mix of development would have positive effects. Nonetheless, the location of development could increase the need for additional services if only directed by market forces..</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		



<b>Alternative LDP Objective 5.1b) To give market forces a greater role in determining the mix of uses and types provided within communities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/0	Objective would create uncertainty. Mixed use developments would create new accesses to existing open spaces and create new areas of open space.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself.</li> <li>• Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are provided and more accessible.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/0	<i>Mixed use developments would ensure services and key land uses are more accessible.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	Market forces would not necessarily provide development that is needed. However, indirectly the objectives would improve the supply of housing types.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/+	Objective would create uncertainty. Land take of development is uncertain.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 5.1b) To give market forces a greater role in determining the mix of uses and types provided within communities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market forces would not necessarily provide development that is needed. However, indirectly the objectives would improve the supply of housing types.</li> <li>The objective could result in short term negative effects as services are not available to meet the needs of the developments.</li> </ul>
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	The high amount of development land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/+	Mixed high quality communities objectives are likely to have long-term positive effects on the environment. However, in order to create mixed communities to deliver the dwelling numbers envisaged, substantial amount of materials and lifetime standards are required subject to their availability, cost and other conditions.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>Mixed high quality communities objectives are likely to have long-term positive effects on the environment, but the objective could result in short term negative effects as services are not available to meet the needs of the developments</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective would create uncertainty in terms of land take and services provision if market forces determined the mix of uses.</li> <li>Market forces would not necessarily provide development that is needed.</li> </ul>

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 5.2a) Pursue excellence in design that embraces the new as well as respecting the old.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Design could improve the air quality of developments, which could have a positive <b>cumulative</b> effect.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	++	The siting of development should avoid adversely affecting the water environment and promote its enhancement. Development should be designed to be more energy and resource efficient, including water efficient technologies.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	Reduce land take, but this will depend on whether buildings themselves will be mixed use and improvement of existing soil (remediation of contaminated land).
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	The provision of integrated waste management services in new development.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Objective could increase the provision of integrated waste management services in new development, reduce land take and promote the remediation of land.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	++	The siting of development should avoid adversely affecting the natural environment and promote its enhancement.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	++	Development should be designed to be more energy and resource efficient.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The siting of development should avoid adversely risk areas and use designs (e.g. materials, design and technologies) that take account of heavy rainfall and drought periods.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Development would be designed to be more energy and resource efficient.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	++	Could create new accesses to existing open spaces and create new areas of open space.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	Provide connectivity to existing areas of development. Positive <b>cumulative</b> effects.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Provide connectivity to existing areas of development.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

Preferred LDP Objective 5.2a) Pursue excellence in design that embraces the new as well as respecting the old.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	Improve the design of housing types to meet the needs of the community. Positive <b>cumulative</b> effects.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	++	The siting and design of development should avoid adversely affecting the historic environment and promote its enhancement.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	++	The siting of development should avoid adversely affecting the natural environment and promote its enhancement.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	Positive <b>synergistic cumulative</b> effects allowing for different developments to integrate well with one another.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	Minor effects are predicted given the high amount of development land proposed is unlikely to encourage brownfield development, which is largely located in Peterhead. Nonetheless the objective could have positive long term effects, if buildings were re-used.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	++	High design quality objective will have long-term positive effects on the environment in terms of design and efficient use of resource.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>High design quality objective will have long-term positive effects on the environment in terms of design and resource use.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive <b>cumulative</b> effects would allow for different developments to integrate well with one another.</li> <li>• The siting and design of development should avoid adversely affecting the natural and historic environment and promote its enhancement.</li> <li>• High design quality objective will have long-term positive effects on the environment in terms of design and efficient use of resource.</li> </ul>

Preferred LDP Objective 5.3a) Balanced mix of house types and affordability.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0/+	Indirect positive <b>secondary cumulative</b> effects as integrating mixed housing types would increase housing density and reducing distances between other land uses.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Indirect positive <b>cumulative</b> effects are predicted in the long term as developing affordable housing could also include incorporating energy/water efficient technologies.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce land take, if housing types are more integrated with one another than designed in separate locations.</li> <li>Indirect positive impacts, as affordable housing tends to be smaller, redeveloping contaminated sites may become a possible option. However, most sites are on greenfield land.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Objective could reduce land take and promote the remediation of land.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	Reduced land take from higher densities of mixed house types.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indirect positive <b>cumulative</b> effects are predicted in the long term as developing affordable housing could also include incorporating energy/water efficient technologies.</li> <li>Integrating mixed housing types would increase housing density and reduce distances between other land uses.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Developing affordable housing could also include incorporating energy/water efficient technologies. (e.g. materials, design and technologies) that take account of heavy rainfall and drought periods.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Development would be designed to be more energy and resource efficient.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+/0	Most sites are on greenfield land, but the development of affordable housing would help to decrease deprivation and social inclusion in some areas.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	<i>Although most sites are on greenfield land, building affordable houses would have positive effects.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

Preferred LDP Objective 5.3a) Balanced mix of house types and affordability.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	Improving the mix of house types to meet the needs of the community would have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	++	Having different housing types could also allow new development to fit in with different historic landscapes and not affect the setting of historic buildings, resulting in indirect positive effects.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced land take from higher densities of mixed house types.</li> <li>• Having different housing types could also allow new development to fit in with different landscape types.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	Different housing types.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	Indirect positive impacts, as affordable housing tends to be smaller, redeveloping brownfield sites may become a possible option. However, most sites are on greenfield land.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing affordable housing could encourage the use of the cheapest materials, which may not always be from sustainable sources.</li> <li>• To have affordable housing, energy/water efficient technologies would be incorporated.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Encourages the development of mixed housing types, redevelopment of brownfield land and houses that have affordable running costs.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective could reduce land take and promote the remediation of land.</li> <li>• Improving the mix of house types to meet the needs of the community would have positive <b>cumulative</b> effects.</li> <li>• Encourages the development of mixed housing types, redevelopment of brownfield land and houses that have affordable running costs.</li> </ul>

AIM - Make efficient use of the transport network

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 6.1a)</b> Promote a long-term framework for the communications network, with preference to walking, cycling and public transport.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	++	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Don and Ythan Estuary are the only major water bodies that could be affected by major infrastructure (e.g. road bridges). Promoting alternatives to the private car should reduce pressure on the number of water crossings.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from SuDS into the Rivers Ythan and Don.</li> <li>Positive <b>cumulative</b> effects are land allocations also avoid adversely impacting on water bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective promotes the need for less major road infrastructure, reducing land take.</li> <li>Pedestrian links could be developed on contaminated sites, like former railway lines.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Indirectly, the objective promotes the need for less land and redevelopment of contaminated sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting alternatives to the private car should reduce pressure on the natural environment.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from SuDS into the Rivers Ythan and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	Locating development in the transport corridors is likely to have long-term positive effects, as it will promote the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking & cycling. Links to transport strategies.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting alternatives to the private car should reduce pressure on the environment.</li> <li>However, new transport routes could have negative <b>cumulative</b> effects if they prevent the natural migration of species.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>Promotes the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, but new transport routes could have negative <b>cumulative</b> effects if they prevent migration of species.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 6.1a) Promote a long-term framework for the communications network, with preference to walking, cycling and public transport.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	++	Indirect positive effects, as the objective promotes the development of pathways.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself. However, indirect positive effects are predicted as the objective promotes new linkages.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Objective promotes new linkages.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	Increasing the accessibility within settlements will have permanent positive impacts.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	Indirect positive benefits could include well-integrated communities and re-use of existing assets (e.g. buildings). Loss of sites will depend on the location of roads and pathways.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The likely effects of development and schemes promoted in the transport strategies (RTS and LTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	The emphasis on development in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term positive <b>cumulative</b> effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Linkages between new and existing development could in the medium to long term assist in regeneration of areas by promoting the redevelopment of brownfield sites.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>The scale of the development and transport proposals will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation. Improved linkages may assist in regeneration of areas in the long term.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes alternatives to the private car reducing pressure on the natural environment.</li> <li>• However, new transport routes could have negative <b>cumulative</b> effects if they prevent migration of species.</li> <li>• Positive impacts in terms of asset creation.</li> </ul>



<b>Alternative LDP Objective 6.1b)</b> Allow the market to ascertain what the most efficient use of the transport network might be.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	Market likely to favour sites closest to Aberdeen, which could have mixed effects – commuter traffic affecting air quality along the A90(T) and A96(T) and/or increase critical mass for using public transport.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Don and Ythan Estuary are the only major water bodies that could be affected by major infrastructure (e.g. road bridges). Allowing the market to decide would create uncertainties in the short term, as to the most suitable mode of transport. Alternatives to the private car would reduce pressure on the number of water crossings.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from SuDS into the Rivers Ythan and Don.</li> <li>Positive <b>cumulative</b> effects are land allocations also avoid adversely impacting on water bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	Objective creates uncertainty, as the preferred choice of transport network will not be known in the short term.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Indirectly, the objective promotes the need for less land and redevelopment of contaminated sites.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective creates uncertainty, as the preferred choice of transport network will not be known in the short term.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> <li>Risk (direct and indirect) to biodiversity from SuDS into the Rivers Ythan and Don.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	-	Objective does not promote alternatives to the private car, and creates uncertainty, as the preferred choice of transport network will not be known in the short term. Links to transport strategies.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	Objective does not promote alternatives to the private car, and creates uncertainty. New transport routes could have negative <b>cumulative</b> effects if they prevent the natural migration of species.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>Objective does not promote alternatives to the private car, and creates uncertainty, as the preferred choice of transport network will not be known in the short term. New transport routes could have negative cumulative effects if they prevent migration of species.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Alternative LDP Objective 6.1b) Allow the market to ascertain what the most efficient use of the transport network might be.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	-	Market may not support additional costs to provide pathways to open spaces, or to safeguard routes, including former railway lines.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	--	Market may not support additional costs to provide new linkages beyond what is the minimum requirement. Deprived areas could go into further decline.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>Market may not support additional costs to provide new linkages and deprived areas could go further into decline.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Objective does not promote alternatives to the private car, and creates uncertainty, as the preferred choice of transport network will not be known in the short term.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	Objective does not promote alternatives to the private car, and creates uncertainty. Loss of sites will depend on the location of roads and pathways.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	-	Objective does not promote alternatives to the private car, and creates uncertainty, as the preferred choice of transport network will not be known in the short term. Potential for <b>cumulative</b> adverse effects.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	The emphasis on development in the strategic growth corridors and the development of transportation proposals are likely to have long-term <b>cumulative</b> positive effects on the enhancement & promotion of commercial and industrial assets needing road access.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/-	Linkages between new and existing development could be minimum, as the objective does not promote alternatives to the private car.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The scale of the development and transport proposals will have positive impacts in terms of asset creation, but linkages between new and existing development could be minimum.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market likely to favour sites closest to Aberdeen, which could have mixed effects – commuter traffic affecting air quality along the A90(T) and A96 (T) &amp;/or increase critical mass for using public transport.</li> <li>• Objective does not promote alternatives to the private car, and creates uncertainty.</li> </ul>

Preferred LDP Objective 6.2a) Development proposals of all types must relate to their accessibility to services and the transport network.		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	++	Aberdeenshire does not have any Area Quality Management Areas, and development along the transport corridor within Aberdeenshire's larger settlements should reduce the need for commuting into Aberdeen. Also reduces travel distance and promotes alternatives to the private car.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	++	Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of the drainage network reducing adverse impacts to water bodies.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective promotes the need for less major road infrastructure, reducing land take.</li> <li>Pedestrian links could be developed on contaminated sites, like former railway lines.</li> </ul>
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	++	Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of the waste management network.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensures any development would be accommodated within the capacity of the waste management network</li> <li>Indirectly, the objective promotes the need for less land and redevelopment of contaminated sites.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting development in locations that are accessible should reduce pressure on the natural environment.</li> <li>Negative direct and indirect <b>cumulative</b> impacts are also likely from transport networks if they are not appropriately sited.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	++	Locating development in the transport corridors is likely to have long-term positive effects, as it will promote the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car, such as walking & cycling. Links to transport strategies.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting development in locations that are accessible should reduce pressure on the environment.</li> <li>However, new transport routes could have negative <b>cumulative</b> effects if they prevent the natural migration of species.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	Promoting development in locations that are accessible, <i>but new transport routes could have negative <b>cumulative</b> effects if they prevent migration of species.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Preferred LDP Objective 6.2a) Development proposals of all types must relate to their accessibility to services and the transport network.</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	++	Indirect positive effects, as the objective promotes the development of pathways.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	New development is proposed on largely greenfield sites, and most of the deprivation in Peterhead is within the settlement itself. However, indirect positive effects are predicted as the objective promotes new linkages.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Objective promotes new linkages.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	Increasing the accessibility within settlements will have permanent positive impacts and improve quality of life.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	Indirect positive benefits could include well-integrated communities and re-use of existing assets (e.g. buildings). Loss of sites will depend on the location of roads and pathways.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The likely effects of development and schemes promoted in the transport strategies (RTS and LTS) could potentially have significantly effect the character of landscapes.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of services.</li> <li>Development in the strategic growth areas and new transport proposals are likely to have long-term <b>cumulative</b> positive effects on the enhancement &amp; promotion of commercial and industrial assets.</li> </ul>
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/0	Linkages between new and existing development could in the medium to long term assist in regeneration of areas by promoting the redevelopment of brownfield sites.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/0	<i>Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of services, promoting the creation of new assets. Improved linkages may assist in regeneration of areas in the long term.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective would ensure that any development would be accommodated within the capacity of services.</li> <li>Increasing the accessibility within settlements will have positive impacts and improve quality of life.</li> <li>Indirect positive impacts in terms of asset creation.</li> <li>Reduce pressure on the natural environment.</li> </ul>

**Appendix 5: Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan: Assessment of the preferred Settlement Strategy for the Strategic Growth Areas, Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas with alternatives**

**Breakdown of the settlement strategy**

Key elements of the strategy	Total	Preferred settlements for the majority of the growth	Alternative settlement(s) (i)	Alternative settlement(s) (ii)	Structure Plan Requirement for new employment land	Employment land allocations sought
g) Huntly – Pitcaple	800	Huntly and Inch	Pitcaple	Inch	105ha	10ha
h) Inverurie – Blackburn	2,500	Inverurie then Kintore	Inverurie	Inverurie and Blackburn		32ha
i) Portlethen – Stonehaven	4,600	Banchory Leggart and Portlethen North	Elsick	Portlethen and Stonehaven		52ha
j) South of Drumlithie - Laurencekirk	900	Laurencekirk	Development of other settlements	-		11ha
k) Peterhead – Hatton	1,600	Peterhead	Peterhead, Cruden Bay, Hatton and Longside	-	45ha	18ha
l) Ellon – Blackdog	2,300	Ellon and Potterton	Ellon	-		27ha
4. Local Growth (AHMA)	2,350	Oldmeldrum, Newmachar, Banchory, Westhill	Reduce scale of existing settlements and create new settlements or other major settlement expansions	More significant development in the countryside outwith settlements.	Undefined	Unlimited
5. Local Growth (RHMA)	8,200	Banff, Macduff, Turriff, Fraserburgh Alford, Inverboyndie Aboyne, Mintlaw,				Unlimited
6. Regeneration	Undefined	Undefined (coastal settlements)				-

**NOTE:** The Aberdeen Housing Market Area is an area defined by the area of search for housing made by house buyers wishing to locate in the Aberdeen area. The “Rural Housing Market Area” is the area outwith the Aberdeen Housing Market Area. Both the AHMA and RHMA will include the Regeneration Priority Areas

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for the Strategic Growth Areas: Preferred areas & alternatives															Comments
	a)	a)i	a)ii	b)	b)i	b)ii	c)	c)i	c)ii	d)	d)i	e)	e)i	f)	f)i	
1. Protect and improve local air quality	+/0	0	0/+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	-	+/0	0	0	0	+/-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlement strategy is not likely to have short or long-term direct effects on particulate matter (PM10) or local dust nuisance.</li> <li>• Reduced development under a)'s, e)'s and f)'s could result in neutral impacts.</li> <li>• Direct <b>cumulative</b> and synergistic effects are likely as a result of traffic flowing in and out of Aberdeen for b)'s, c)'s and f)'s.</li> <li>• Indirectly, developments envisaged under the strategy are likely to have short-term reversible negative effects on the local population, plant, and animal in terms of local dust nuisance through earth movement and material handling during their constructional phases, particularly under dry weather conditions. In the long-term, air quality will be improved.</li> <li>• Development along the transport corridors would have both positive (use of rail and buses) and negative impacts (use of A96 and A90 (c)i and c)ii) by commuters).</li> <li>• High concentration of development within settlements to justify a 'super academy' could have negative impacts on air quality.</li> </ul>

<p>2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.</p>	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	+/-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting development in the new transport corridor, which is within the catchment of the River Ythan (an SPA and Ramsar site), is likely to have short-term reversible negative impacts in terms of water pollution. However, the building of a phosphate stripping plant at Ellon’s sewage treatment works (STWs) should neutralise all potential negative effects of the pollution on the watercourses.</li> <li>• Risk of adverse impacts is greater in e)i, as more development is promoted along the coast and that the Water of Cruden is identified as likely to fail to meet good ecological status under the WFD.</li> <li>• Risk of long-term impact on water quality is increased through promoting development in locations on the River Don and its tributaries (b’s), but large scale development along the river could lead to habitat enhancement.</li> <li>• <b>Cumulative</b> effects are predicted along the River Don (b’s).</li> <li>• The strategy proposes one site for significant development along the River Dee SAC (c)), which could partially affect it water quality. Overall though, the strategy could aid in returning the watercourse to good ecological status.</li> </ul>
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3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0/-	-	-	0/+	0/+	0/+	+	0/+	-	-	-	0	0/-	0	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of prime agricultural land will have a long term negative <b>cumulative</b> effect in terms of food production.</li> <li>• Very few contaminated sites have been formally identified, &amp; several hundred await investigation. There are potentially around 6,000 contaminated sites, but less than 1% of these sites have been statutorily identified.</li> <li>• The settlement strategy is likely to have mixed (positive or neutral) effects on the receptors. If developers remediate contaminated sites, the strategy will have long-term positive effects on the receptors following the development of the sites. If developers are deterred by potential high decontamination costs, and fail to invest into these sites, the strategy will not affect the area of land contamination in the area.</li> <li>• Positive <b>secondary cumulative</b> impacts are possible if new development results in the remediation of contaminated sites to reduce any adverse impacts to the wider environment and achieve long-term positive effects.</li> <li>• Short-term reversible indirect and secondary effects such as soil erosion, disaggregation, compaction, sedimentation, and pollution are likely only during the constructional phases of the development.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
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4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	+/0	+	+	+	+/0	++	++	+	+	+/0	+	+/0	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve long-term positive effects the development plan would ensure that new developments are designed to include waste recycling schemes to reduce waste going to landfill sites.</li> <li>• Positive effects are likely where the scale of development allows for more waste management schemes to be developed (e.g. composting sites), which will reduce the need for disposing waste into landfill sites.</li> </ul>
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<p>5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).</p>	-/0	-/0	-/0	-/0	-/0	-/0	-	-/0	-/0	-/0	-/0	-	-	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neutral impacts could be possible if specific impacts on rare and valued species and habitats can be avoided through consideration of specific sites &amp; positive policies/ objectives in the development plan.</li> <li>• The scale of development proposed under the strategy is likely to have irreversible long-term and <b>cumulative</b> negative effects on biodiversity (e.g. trees, scrublands, flora and fauna). These effects include land take; habitat loss; isolation &amp; habitat fragmentation; reduction in habitat quality and suitability; pollution and disturbance.</li> <li>• Development along water courses may provide opportunities for habitat enhancement.</li> <li>• The proposed location of developments mean there are no likely direct impacts on the biodiversity of the River Dee except c).</li> <li>• Risk to biodiversity from nutrient loading into the River Ythan is increased by development in f)'s. Wastewater could be pumped to a STW outwith the Ythan catchment to minimise risk.</li> <li>• Risk to coastal habitats and species is increased through the development of e)i.</li> <li>• Opportunities for enhancement of habitat &amp; biodiversity will be provided through the development process.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
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<p>6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).</p>	+	+/0	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+/0	+	+/0	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan will promote sustainable construction, energy efficiency, and renewable energy in new development. New development proposed under the settlement strategy provides a substantial scope for the innovation in sustainability.</li> <li>• The scale of development proposed under the settlement strategy is likely to have long-term positive impacts on the receptors, providing larger scale projects to reduce the use of fossil fuels, and provide for recycling facilities.</li> <li>• Promotion of the majority of development along the main transport corridors and the use of sustainable alternatives to the car, such as walking &amp; cycling promoted through the RTS and the LTSs will reinforce the positive effects on of future developments on the climate.</li> <li>• Development along the transport corridors further promotes the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car. However, until further employment land is developed, positive impacts will be less in the short term for settlements closest to Aberdeen due to the likelihood of commuting into the City.</li> </ul>
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<p>7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).</p>	0	0/-	0/-	+	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	0/-	0	+	+/-	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Massive development is likely to change stream flows, the water budget, flooding regime, and water-borne pollution in the short-term resulting from soil erosion and disaggregation (b)i, c)i and f)i and to a lesser extent a)i, a)ii d) and f).</li> <li>• The scale (and concentration) of development proposed could also have an positive effect on securing large-scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS and district renewable energy schemes (in relation to security of supply)).</li> <li>• The effects of climate change are likely to occur during the lifetime of the plan, and although the nature of the likely effects are still unknown (e.g. droughts, frequent floods), poorly designed developments at inappropriate locations (e.g. flood plains and low tidal areas) will be subject to flooding.</li> <li>• To avoid negative impacts, land should be allocated in appropriate locations (e.g. off flood plains and low tidal areas), and are designed to cope with both drought and wet conditions (e.g. through policies and planning guidance).</li> </ul>
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8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	+/0	+	++	++	+	++	+/0	++	+	+/0	+	+	++	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale of development proposed in the settlement strategy will provide for significant improvements to green space provision in the area.</li> <li>• The level of open space created as a result of the proposed development based on the number of dwellings proposed in the settlement strategy and the diversity and accessibility of open space in the Shire would have positive impacts.</li> <li>• To secure long-term positive outcomes, the proposed plan could set out the requirements for open space, such as parks.</li> </ul>
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9. Decrease deprivation/ social exclusion.	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most deprived areas are situated in the north of Aberdeenshire and in more remote rural areas in Marr (in terms of distance from services). The majority of the proposed sites for development are on greenfield land, so the positive impact these proposals will have on areas of deprivation will be minimum.</li> <li>• The settlement strategy concentrates development along the main transport corridors, which reduces the level of development elsewhere. This could result in negative effects during the lifetime of the plan (e.g. less development elsewhere could result in services, roads and rail infrastructure already at capacity not being upgraded or improved). However, the settlement strategy promotes development outwith the main transport corridors, mitigating any possible adverse impacts.</li> <li>• Indirect benefits may occur for communities located near areas planned for expansion in the development plan in terms of access to services, if the scale of development is sufficient to warrant them.</li> </ul>
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<p>10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.</p>	++	+/0	+	++	+	++	++	0	++	+	+/0	+	++	++	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development in communities on the main transport corridors promotes the opportunity to introduce greater choice in house type &amp; tenure, but does not resolve existing issues in settlements that have seen significant recent development.</li> <li>• The greater the scale and dispersal of development, the more positive the effects.</li> <li>• Although the plan cannot determine whether dwelling houses will satisfy the needs of the elderly and those with special needs, the large scale allocations and the of mixed communities proposed in the strategy will mean varieties in the type of housing built, as well as an opportunity for associations to buy land (as more will be available) for their housing needs. The settlement strategy is therefore likely to have a long-term positive impact.</li> <li>• To secure a long-term positive outcome, the Proposed Plan requires to allocate land for those with specific needs throughout the region and to have their impact further assessed.</li> </ul>
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11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlement strategy is likely to have indirect and mixed long-term (positive and negative) effects on the historic environment depending on the scale and location of development in each settlement proposed in the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• Generally, the scale of the development proposed could adversely affect the protection of the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and associations of the historic environment if not properly managed.</li> <li>• If the Proposed Plan proposes new and sensitively designed developments in appropriate sites, the strategy is likely to have indirect long-term positive effects on the historic environment. If future local plans fail to propose new developments in appropriate sites, the strategy is likely to have indirect long-term negative effects.</li> </ul>
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<p>12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality &amp; distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.</p>	0	0	-/0	-	--	-	--	-/0	--	-/0	0	0	-/0	-/0	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlement strategy promotes development in settlements that lie adjacent to designated landscapes. Negative effects on designated landscapes are predicted in a)ii, b)'s, c) is within the current green belt. The green belt will have to be reviewed to ascertain the landscapes contribution to the Aberdeen Green Belt.</li> <li>• The scale of development adjacent to settlements could also have a negative impact on their townscape setting and landscape (c)i, c)ii, d), e)i, and f)'s.</li> <li>• Indirectly through the allocation of sites in the Proposed Plan the quality and distinctiveness of Aberdeenshire's landscape character and townscapes could be eroded through sporadic and inappropriate development.</li> <li>• If land allocations and policies in the Proposed Plan protect the quality and distinctiveness of Aberdeenshire's landscape character, the effects are likely to be neutral or positive in the long term.</li> <li>• <b>Cumulative</b> or other effects are possible if allocations are inappropriately sited, and will need to be assessed in a SEA of the Proposed Plan.</li> </ul>
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<p>13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.</p>	0/+	+	+	+	++	+	+/0	-	++	+	0	+	+/0	++	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts are likely to be positive and long-term resulting from infrastructure investments required to implement the plan (e.g. transport, potable water, waste-water, education, waste, energy distribution, and community facilities).</li> <li>• Impacts could be more positive if the development plan included specific requirements for affordable housing.</li> <li>• Urban expansion would require the creation of new assets.</li> <li>• Housing allowances for a)'s, b), c), d)'s, and e)'s is either significantly less, and/or not equally distributed, which will result in neutral or negative effects long-term.</li> <li>• The development of a new settlement (c)i will reduce the amount of new or upgraded infrastructure in existing settlements.</li> <li>• High levels of development will create permanent long-term positive effects.</li> <li>• The positive effects of development along the Peterhead corridor will be lower as significantly less employment land is proposed.</li> <li>• Some areas of land will not be feasible for development (e.g. built, cultural or natural heritage designations, land occupied by protected species, or safeguarded sites on health and safety grounds).</li> </ul>
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14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-/0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are limited opportunities for regeneration along the transport corridors, and development in these locations would, by necessity, favour greenfield sites.</li> <li>• To achieve positive impacts the development plan would have to give preference to the development of brownfield sites.</li> <li>• Areas c) and c)i promotes the development of a new settlements, resulting in no opportunities to redevelopment vacant sites within settlements.</li> </ul>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy is likely to have indirect and mixed effects depending on the objectives and policies adopted in the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• If the Proposed Plan includes objectives/ policies that support the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of lifetime standards in the construction of new buildings, the effects are likely to be positive in the long term.</li> </ul>	

The assessment of the Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas is provided below.

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
1. Protect and improve local air quality	-	-	--	-/0	-	--	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlement strategy is not likely to have short or long-term direct effects on particulate matter (PM10) or local dust nuisance.</li> <li>• Increasing the spread of development in the AHMA is likely to increase commuter traffic into Aberdeen and Inverurie (1)i and 1)ii). Direct <b>cumulative</b> and synergistic effects are likely as a result of traffic flowing in and out of Aberdeen is also predicted.</li> <li>• Development under 2) and 3) could result in neutral impacts.</li> <li>• Indirectly, developments envisaged under the strategy are likely to have short-term reversible negative effects on the local population, plant, and animal in terms of local dust nuisance through earth movement and material handling during their constructional phases, particularly under dry weather conditions. In the long-term, air quality will be improved.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	-	-/0	--	-	-/0	--	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting development in the catchment of the River Dee (a SAC), is likely to have short-term reversible negative impacts in terms of water pollution, but this would be mitigated through WWTW given the scale of development proposed. Overall though, the strategy could aid in returning the watercourse to good ecological status.</li> <li>• Risk of adverse impacts is greater in 1) and 2) than 1)i and 2)i as development is promoted in the catchment of water courses that are likely to fail to meet good ecological status under the WFD (Burn of Turriff, Elrick Burn (Newmachar) and Lochter Burn/Kings Burn (Oldmeldrum). However, the siting of new development elsewhere could have negative effects.</li> <li>• More water courses could be negatively affected under 1)ii and 2)ii as it promotes more sporadic development and increases the likelihood for septic tanks.</li> <li>• Risk of adverse impacts is greater in 2), 2)i, and 3), as more development is promoted along the coast.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	-/0	-/0	+/-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the proposals for development in the Main Issues Report, the loss of prime agricultural land will have a long term negative effect in terms of food production if allocations on such sites are supported in the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• Very few contaminated sites have been formally identified, &amp; several hundred await investigation. There are potentially around 6,000 contaminated sites, but less than 1% of these sites have been statutorily identified.</li> <li>• The settlement strategy is likely to have mixed effects on the receptors. If developers remediate contaminated sites, the strategy will have long-term positive effects on the receptors following the development of the sites. If developers are deterred by potential high decontamination costs, &amp; fail to invest into these sites, the strategy will not affect the area of land contamination in the area.</li> <li>• Positive <b>secondary cumulative</b> impacts are possible if new development results in the remediation of contaminated sites to reduce any adverse impacts to the wider environment and achieve long-term positive effects.</li> <li>• Short-term reversible indirect and secondary effects such as soil erosion, disaggregation, compaction, sedimentation, and pollution are likely only during the constructional phases of the development.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	++	+	--	++	+	--	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve long-term positive effects the development plan would ensure that new developments are designed to include waste recycling schemes to reduce waste going to landfill sites.</li> <li>• Positive effects are likely where the scale of development allows for more waste management schemes to be developed (e.g. composting sites), which will reduce the need for disposing waste into landfill sites.</li> <li>• Dispersed development, as promoted in 1)ii and 2)ii are unlikely to have the scale of development needed to justify waste management facilities. Furthermore, it increases the travel miles for waste vehicles to collect rubbish.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-/0	-/0	-	-/0	-/0	--	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neutral impacts could be possible if specific impacts on rare and valued species and habitats can be avoided through consideration of specific sites &amp; positive policies/ objectives in the development plan.</li> <li>• The scale of development proposed under the strategy is likely to have irreversible long-term and <b>cumulative</b> negative effects on biodiversity (e.g. woodland, scrublands, flora and fauna). These effects include land take; habitat loss; isolation &amp; habitat fragmentation; reduction in habitat quality and suitability; pollution and disturbance.</li> <li>• Development along water courses may provide opportunities for habitat enhancement.</li> <li>• Risk to biodiversity from nutrient loading into the River Dee is increased by development. Impacts would be less if the scale of development allows for appropriate WWTW.</li> <li>• Dispersed development, as promoted in 1)ii and 2)ii are unlikely to have the scale of development needed to justify WWTW (also increases resource use in the creation of WWTW), increasing the use of septic tanks creating a negative impact.</li> <li>• Risk to coastal habitats and species is increased through the development of 2)ii and 3).</li> <li>• Opportunities for enhancement of habitat and biodiversity will be provided through the development process.</li> </ul>



SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	++	+	-	++	+	-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan will promote sustainable construction, energy efficiency, and renewable energy in new development. New development proposed under the settlement strategy provides a substantial scope for the innovation in sustainability.</li> <li>• The scale of development proposed under the preferred options (1) and 2)) of the settlement strategy are likely to have long-term positive impacts on the receptors, providing larger scale projects to reduce the use of fossil fuels, and provide for recycling facilities.</li> <li>• Less positive impacts are predicted the greater the dispersal and smaller the scale of development is, as proposals would not be large enough to provide on-site energy generating and waste facilities.</li> <li>• Development along A-roads promotes the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car. However, until further employment land is developed, positive impacts will be less in the short term for settlements closest to Aberdeen due to the likelihood of commuting into the City.</li> <li>• Dispersed development would also increase commuting, increase vehicle miles for utility services and deliveries, and increase the use of the private car.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1) +/-	1)i +/-	1)ii -	2) +/-	2)i +/-	2)ii -		
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large scale development is likely to change stream flows, the water budget, flooding regime, and water-borne pollution in the short-term resulting from soil erosion and disaggregation.</li> <li>• However, the scale (and concentration) of development proposed could also have a positive effect on securing large-scale infrastructure in light of climate change (e.g. desalination plant, SUDS and district renewable energy schemes (in relation to security of supply)).</li> <li>• The effects of climate change are likely to occur during the lifetime of the plan, and although the nature of the likely effects are still unknown (e.g. droughts, frequent floods), poorly designed developments at inappropriate locations (e.g. flood plains and low tidal areas) will be subject to flooding.</li> <li>• To avoid negative impacts, land should be allocated in appropriate locations (e.g. off flood plains and low tidal areas), and are designed to cope with both drought and wet conditions (e.g. through policies and planning guidance).</li> <li>• Dispersed development will stretch the provision of services in times of emergency evacuations, creating a negative effect (1)ii and 2)ii).</li> <li>• Regeneration of sites will have a positive effect as these sites will use or enhance existing services.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	++	+	0	++	+	0	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale of development proposed in the preferred settlement strategy will provide for significant improvements to green space provision in the area.</li> <li>• The level of open space created as a result of the proposed development based on the number of dwellings proposed in the settlement strategy and the diversity and accessibility of open space in the Shire would have positive impacts.</li> <li>• To secure long-term positive outcomes, the proposed plan could set out the requirements for open space, such as parks.</li> <li>• Regeneration of settlements would safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
9. Decrease deprivation/ social exclusion.	+	+	-	++	+	-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most deprived areas are situated in the north of Aberdeenshire and in more remote rural areas in Marr (in terms of distance from services). The majority of the proposed sites for development are in the RHMA, providing positive impacts (2) and 3)). However, as the majority of the proposed sites for development are on greenfield land positive impacts on areas of social and employment deprivation will be minimum (1) and 2)).</li> <li>• Positive long term indirect benefits may occur for communities located near areas planned for expansion in the development plan in terms of access to services, if the scale of development is sufficient to warrant them.</li> <li>• Dispersed development would not provide the scale of development needed to provide services, which some remoter communities' lack.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	++	+	-	++	+	-	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large scale development promotes the opportunity to introduce greater choice in house type &amp; tenure. The greater the scale and dispersal of development, the more positive the effects.</li> <li>• Although the plan cannot determine whether dwelling houses will satisfy the needs of the elderly and those with special needs, the large scale allocations and the of mixed communities proposed in the strategy will mean varieties in the type of housing built, as well as an opportunity for associations to buy land (as more will be available) for their housing needs. The settlement strategy is therefore likely to have a long-term positive impact.</li> <li>• To secure a long-term positive outcome, the Proposed Plan requires to allocate land for those with specific needs throughout the region and to have their impact further assessed.</li> <li>• The scale of development in the regeneration areas is unknown, but positive effects are predicted, as development in these areas is likely to meet local needs.</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1) +/-	1)i +/-	1)ii +/-	2) +/-	2)i +/-	2)ii +/-		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlement strategy is likely to have indirect and mixed long-term (positive and negative) effects on the historic environment depending on the scale and location of development in each settlement proposed in the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• Generally, the scale of the development proposed could adversely affect the protection of the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and associations of the historic environment if not properly managed.</li> <li>• If the Proposed Plans proposes new and sensitively designed developments in appropriate sites, the strategy is likely to have indirect long-term positive effects on the historic environment. If future local plans fail to propose new developments in appropriate sites, the strategy is likely to have indirect long-term negative effects.</li> <li>• Regeneration through the redevelopment of existing buildings could have a positive <b>cumulative</b> effect. However, new development could have an adverse impact, if not appropriately sited and designed.</li> </ul>	

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1) 0/-	1)i 0	1)ii -	2) -/0	2)i 0	2)ii -		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlement strategy promotes development in settlements that lie adjacent to designated landscapes. Negative effects on designated landscapes are predicted in 1), 2) and 3). This effect is less in 1)i and 2)i as the scale of development is less, but the location of new sites is unknown.</li> <li>• Development along the coast (2's and 3) could have an adverse impact on the coastal.</li> <li>• Dispersed development (1)ii and 2)ii )could have an adverse impact on the quality and distinctiveness of the different landscape character types, as lots of small scale developments may not be appropriate within these landscapes. This could have an adverse <b>cumulative</b> effect.</li> <li>• Townscapes could be eroded through sporadic and inappropriate development.</li> <li>• Given the smaller scale of development, the impact on townscapes is unlikely to be significant. However, this will only be clarified when sites are allocated for development in the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• If land allocations and policies in the Proposed Plan protect the quality and distinctiveness of Aberdeenshire's landscape character, the effects are likely to be neutral or positive in the long term.</li> </ul>	

SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Comments	
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				Regeneration 3)
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	+/0	-	++	+/0	-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For 1) and 2) impacts are likely to be positive and long-term resulting from infrastructure investments required to implement the plan (e.g. transport, potable water, waste-water, education, waste, energy distribution, and community facilities).</li> <li>• Housing allowances within settlements in 1)i, 1)ii, 2)i and 2)ii) is significantly less and will result in neutral or negative effects long-term.</li> <li>• The development of a new settlement (1)i and 2)i will reduce the amount of new or upgraded infrastructure in existing settlements.</li> <li>• High levels of development will create permanent long-term positive effects.</li> <li>• Regeneration of settlements will have a positive effect as it promotes the creation of fixed assets.</li> <li>• Some areas of land will not be feasible for development (e.g. built, cultural or natural heritage designations, land occupied by protected species, or safeguarded sites on health and safety grounds).</li> </ul>



SEA Objectives	Settlement strategy for Regeneration Priority Areas, and Aberdeen and Rural Housing Market Areas outwith Strategic Growth Areas						Regeneration 3)	Comments
	Development in the AHMA			Development in the RHMA				
	1)	1)i	1)ii	2)	2)i	2)ii		
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	-	+/-	0	-	+/-	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having a positive strategy on the regeneration of communities will have a long term positive impact.</li> <li>• Outwith the regeneration areas, there are limited opportunities for regeneration and most development in these locations would, by necessity, favour greenfield sites.</li> <li>• Alternative strategy 1)i and 2)i promotes the development of a new settlements, resulting in no opportunities to redevelopment vacant sites within settlements.</li> <li>• Mixed affects are predicted for dispersed development (1)ii and 2)ii), as brownfield sites may be developed.</li> <li>• To achieve positive impacts the development plan would have to give preference to the development of brownfield sites.</li> </ul>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy is likely to have indirect and mixed effects depending on the objectives and policies adopted in the Proposed Plan. In the meantime, positive effects are predicted.</li> <li>• If the Proposed Plan includes objectives/ policies that support the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of lifetime standards in the construction of new buildings, the effects are likely to be positive in the long term.</li> <li>• Positive effects within regeneration areas are predicted as existing sites/buildings may be reused.</li> </ul>

**Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan: A of current Aberdeenshire Local Plan Policies**

**Environment Policies**

<b>ALP Env\1 on International Nature Conservation Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity,
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	++	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Env1 on International Nature Conservation Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Env2 on National Nature Conservation Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>ALP Env2 on National Nature Conservation Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	++	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity and Appropriate Assessment
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env2 on National Nature Conservation Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Env3 on Other Recognised Nature Conservation Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	++	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env13 on Other Recognised Nature Conservation Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env3 on Other Recognised Nature Conservation Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity, Geodesy
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Env4 on Biodiversity</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity,
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	++	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env4 on Biodiversity</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Env4 on Biodiversity</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Protective Policy on Biodiversity
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Env5A on National Scenic Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	It is a protective policy on National Scenic Areas by refusing developments that would have an adverse effect on a National Scenic Area. To the extent that developments with outweighed by social and economic benefits of national importance could be allowed, long-term negative effects are likely.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env5A on National Scenic Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	It is a protective policy on National Scenic Areas by refusing developments that would have an adverse effect on a National Scenic Area. To the extent that developments with outweighed by social and economic benefits of national importance could be allowed, long-term negative effects are likely.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	It is a protective policy on National Scenic Areas by refusing developments that would have an adverse effect on a National Scenic Area. To the extent that developments with outweighed by social and economic benefits of national importance could be allowed, long-term negative effects are likely.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	It is a protective policy on National Scenic Areas by refusing developments that would have an adverse effect on a National Scenic Area. To the extent that developments with outweighed by social and economic benefits of national importance could be allowed, long-term negative effects are likely.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env\5A on National Scenic Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env\5B on Areas of Landscape Significance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	It is a protective policy on Areas of Landscape Significance by refusing developments that would have an adverse effect on land close to Areas of Landscape Significance. To the extent that some developments are acceptable in principle, long-term negative effects are likely.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env5B on Areas of Landscape Significance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	It is a protective policy on Areas of Landscape Significance by refusing developments that would have an adverse effect on land close to Areas of Landscape Significance. To the extent that some developments are acceptable in principle, long-term negative effects are likely.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	It is a protective policy on Areas of Landscape Significance by refusing developments that would have an adverse effect on land close to Areas of Landscape Significance. To the extent that some developments are acceptable in principle, long-term negative effects are likely.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	It is a protective policy on Areas of Landscape Significance by refusing developments that would have an adverse effect on land close to Areas of Landscape Significance. To the extent that some developments are acceptable in principle, long-term negative effects are likely.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env5B on Areas of Landscape Significance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env6 on Coastal Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	Although this policy is for the protection of developed and undeveloped coast It also seeks to prevent flooding. However, development is permitted subject to protective constraints. It is therefore likely to have long-term mixed effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Although this policy is for the protection of developed and undeveloped coast It also seeks to prevent flooding. However, development is permitted subject to protective constraints. It is therefore likely to have long-term mixed effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV6 on Coastal Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	Although this policy is for the protection of developed and undeveloped coast It also seeks to prevent flooding. However, development is permitted subject to protective constraints. It is therefore likely to have long-term mixed effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	Although this policy is for the protection of developed and undeveloped coast It also seeks to prevent flooding. However, development is permitted subject to protective constraints. It is therefore likely to have long-term mixed effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	Although this policy is for the protection of developed and undeveloped coast It also seeks to prevent flooding. However, development is permitted subject to protective constraints. It is therefore likely to have long-term mixed effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env6 on Coastal Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env7 on Protected and Other Open Areas in Settlements</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	This policy is for the protection of “Protected Areas” or other open areas within settlements, playing fields and sports pitches and will have long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV7 on Protected and Other Open Areas in Settlements</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	Although this policy is for the protection of developed and undeveloped coast It also seeks to prevent flooding. However, development is permitted subject to protective constraints. It is therefore likely to have long-term mixed effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	This policy is for the protection of “Protected Areas” or other open areas within settlements, playing fields and sports pitches and will have long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, population and human health.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	This policy is for the protection of “Protected Areas” or other open areas within settlements, playing fields and sports pitches and will have long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area’s landscape and townscapes.	+	This policy is for the protection of “Protected Areas” or other open areas within settlements, playing fields and sports pitches and will have long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Env7 on Protected and Other Open Areas in Settlements</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env8 on Trees and Woodlands</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env18 on Trees and Woodlands</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env\8 on Trees and Woodlands</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env\9 on Forestry and Woodland Creation and Enhancement</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	This policy is for the creation and enhancement of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	This policy is for the creation and enhancement of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env9 on Forestry and Woodland Creation and Enhancement</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	This policy is for the creation and enhancement of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	This policy is for the creation and enhancement of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env\9 on Forestry and Woodland Creation and Enhancement</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env\10 on Forestry and Woodland Consultations</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The policy has an inbuilt protection of existing or potential public access route, landscape, ecology, water, and the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	The policy has an inbuilt protection of existing or potential public access route, landscape, ecology, water, and the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, population and human health.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	The policy has an inbuilt protection of existing or potential public access route, landscape, ecology, water, and the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env10 on Forestry and Woodland Consultations</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	The policy has an inbuilt protection of existing or potential public access route, landscape, ecology, water, and the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, population and human health.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The policy has an inbuilt protection of existing or potential public access route, landscape, ecology, water, and the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	The policy has an inbuilt protection of existing or potential public access route, landscape, ecology, water, and the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, population and human health.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	The policy has an inbuilt protection of existing or potential public access route, landscape, ecology, water, and the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env\10 on Forestry and Woodland Consultations</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env\11 on Agricultural Land</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	This is a protective policy for productive agricultural land. To the extent that the policy accommodates development on the basis that social or economic benefit clearly outweighs the agricultural value of the site, the effects will be mixed for biodiversity, landscape, soil and water in the long term.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	This is a protective policy for productive agricultural land. To the extent that the policy accommodates development on the basis that social or economic benefit clearly outweighs the agricultural value of the site, the effects will be mixed for biodiversity, landscape, soil and water in the long term.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	This is a protective policy for productive agricultural land. To the extent that the policy accommodates development on the basis that social or economic benefit clearly outweighs the agricultural value of the site, the effects will be mixed for biodiversity, landscape, soil and water in the long term.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV11 on Agricultural Land</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	This is a protective policy for productive agricultural land. To the extent that the policy accommodates development on the basis that social or economic benefit clearly outweighs the agricultural value of the site, the effects will be mixed for biodiversity, landscape, soil and water in the long term.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Env\11 on Agricultural Land</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env\12 on Mineral Resources</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and ensures that extraction of mineral resources will take place before development commences. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor through dust released from mineral workings.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0/-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and ensures that extraction of mineral resources will take place before development commences. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the location of the mineral works in relation to water bodies.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>ALP Env\12 on Mineral Resources</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and ensures that extraction of mineral resources will take place before development commences. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and ensures that extraction of mineral resources will take place before development commences. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the method of mining and the area of top soil to be removed.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and ensures that extraction of mineral resources will take place before development commences. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the method used in mining. If energy-intensive method of mining is used, the effect on climate change can be significant.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and ensures that extraction of mineral resources will take place before development commences. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor particularly through soil erosion.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Env\12 on Mineral Resources</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	To the extent that the mining landscape will be protected
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	Mining can create jobs and increase the asset base of people of the area
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and ensures that extraction of mineral resources will take place before development commences. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env\13 on Mineral Extraction</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	-	The conditions will be suspended for imperative reasons of national interest. To this extent, the policy is likely to have negative effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV13 on Mineral Extraction</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0/-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this policy allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the location of the mineral works in relation to water bodies.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this policy allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this policy allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the method of mining and the area of top soil to be removed.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this policy allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the method used in mining. If energy-intensive method of mining is used, the effect on climate change can be significant.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this policy allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest,, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor particularly through soil erosion.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>ALP Env\13 on Mineral Extraction</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	To the extent that the mining landscape will be protected.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	Mining can create jobs and increase the asset base of people of the area
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this policy allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env14 on Ponds</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The policy aims to protect quality habitat, shallow wetlands, water quality or flows, promote the creation of and management of new habitats; protect native species and habitats from non-native species, protect public health or safety. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity, water, population and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	The policy aims to protect quality habitat, shallow wetlands, water quality or flows, promote the creation of and management of new habitats; protect native species and habitats from non-native species, protect public health or safety. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity, water, population and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The policy aims to protect quality habitat, shallow wetlands, water quality or flows, promote the creation of and management of new habitats; protect native species and habitats from non-native species, protect public health or safety. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity, water, population and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>ALP Env14 on Ponds</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	The policy aims to protect quality habitat, shallow wetlands, water quality or flows, promote the creation of and management of new habitats; protect native species and habitats from non-native species, protect public health or safety. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity, water, population and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env15 on Aquatic engineering Works</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>

<b>ALP Env15 on Aquatic engineering Works</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	This policy is for the protection of trees and woodland and will have a long-term positive effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, soil, climate change, population, and human health
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		



<b>ALP Env\15 on Aquatic engineering Works</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Env\16 on Water Catchment Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV16 on Water Catchment Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>ALP Env16 on Water Catchment Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+</b>	

<b>ALP Env17 on Conservation Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Env17 on Conservation Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	This gives protection to the historic environment- Conservation Areas. The effects on the historic environment and landscape are likely to be mixed in the long-term.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	This gives protection to the historic environment- Conservation Areas. The effects on the historic environment and landscape are likely to be mixed in the long-term.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env\17 on Conservation Areas</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Env\18 on Listed Buildings</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV18 on Listed Buildings</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	This gives protection to the historic environment- Listed Buildings. It may be outweighed by social, economic and strategic benefits of national importance. The effects on the historic environment and landscape are likely to be mixed in the long-term.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	This gives protection to the historic environment- Listed Buildings. It may be outweighed by social, economic and strategic benefits of national importance. The effects on the historic environment and landscape are likely to be mixed in the long-term.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env\18 on Listed Buildings</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Env\19 on Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env19 on Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	This gives protection to the historic environment- Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments. It may be outweighed by social, economic and strategic benefits of national importance. The effects on the historic environment and landscape are likely to be mixed in the long-term.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	This gives protection to the historic environment- Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments. It may be outweighed by social, economic and strategic benefits of national importance. The effects on the historic environment and landscape are likely to be mixed in the long-term.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Env19 on Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Env20 on Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.		
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env20 on Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	This gives protection to the historic environment subject Historic Garden or Designed Landscape. It may be outweighed by social, economic and strategic benefits of national importance. The effects on the historic environment and landscape are likely to be mixed in the long-term.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	This gives protection to the historic environment subject Historic Garden or Designed Landscape. It may be outweighed by social, economic and strategic benefits of national importance. The effects on the historic environment and landscape are likely to be mixed in the long-term.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Env20 on Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Env21 on Vehicle Hill Tracks</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	It is a protective policy on landscape, soil, biodiversity and water. There is the potential for detrimental effects such as soil erosion; and on the environment including habitats and watercourses. It is therefore likely to have mixed effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	It is a protective policy on landscape, soil, biodiversity and water. There is the potential for detrimental effects such as soil erosion; and on the environment including habitats and watercourses. It is therefore likely to have mixed effects on the environment.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	It is a protective policy on landscape, soil, biodiversity and water. There is the potential for detrimental effects such as soil erosion; and on the environment including habitats and watercourses. It is therefore likely to have mixed effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Env21 on Vehicle Hill Tracks</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	It is a protective policy on landscape, soil, biodiversity and water. There is the potential for detrimental effects such as soil erosion; and on the environment including habitats and watercourses. It is therefore likely to have mixed effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	It is a protective policy on landscape, soil, biodiversity and water. There is the potential for detrimental effects such as soil erosion; and on the environment including habitats and watercourses. It is therefore likely to have mixed effects on the environment.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	It is a protective policy on landscape, soil, biodiversity and water. There is the potential for detrimental effects such as soil erosion; and on the environment including habitats and watercourses. It is therefore likely to have mixed effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV21 on Vehicle Hill Tracks</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP EnvV22 Public Access</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	It is a protective policy on public access. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on population, human health and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	It is a protective policy on public access. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on population, human health and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV22 Public Access</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	It is a protective policy on public access. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on population, human health and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It is a protective policy on public access. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on population, human health and biodiversity.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It is a protective policy on public access. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on population, human health and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP EnvV22 Public Access</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>		

### **Housing Policies**

<b>ALP Hou1 on Housing Land Allocations 2000–2005</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	-	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term negative effects on this receptor through the need for water abstraction.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term negative effects on this receptor through the land take, land fragmentation and effects on qualifying features in River Dee.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou1 on Housing Land Allocations 2000–2005</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term mixed effects on this receptor because of the efficiency of new housing it is likely to have positive effects; if residents use public transport, effects could be positive. Consumption of energy in new homes could have negative effects on this receptor
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term positive effects on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term negative effects on this receptor through the need for water abstraction.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/--	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term mixed effects on this receptor depending on how the policy is implemented.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Hou1 on Housing Land Allocations 2000–2005</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term positive effects on this receptor
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Hou2 on Future Housing Land 2006 – 2015</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	-	The policy essentially allows some new houses. Housing development is likely to have long-term negative effects on this receptor through the need for water abstraction.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	The policy essentially allows some new houses. Housing development is likely to have long-term negative effects on this receptor through the land take, land fragmentation and effects on qualifying features in River Dee.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou\2 on Future Housing Land 2006 – 2015</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy essentially allows some new houses. Housing development is likely to have long-term mixed effects on this receptor because of the efficiency of new housing it is likely to have positive effects; if residents use public transport, effects could be positive. Consumption of energy in new homes could have negative effects on this receptor
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	The policy essentially allows some new houses Housing development is likely to have long-term positive effects on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	The policy essentially allows some new houses Housing development is likely to have long-term negative effects on this receptor through the need for water abstraction.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/--	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term mixed effects on this receptor depending on how the policy is implemented .
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Hou2 on Future Housing Land 2006 – 2015</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	The policy essentially allows some new houses subject to their conformity to sustainability principles, as well as siting and good layout considerations. Housing development is likely to have long-term positive effects on this receptor
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Hou3 on New Housing in the Green Belt</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity by limiting residential housing within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity by limiting residential housing within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity by limiting residential housing within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou\3 on New Housing in the Green Belt</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).		
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).		
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity by limiting residential housing within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity by limiting residential housing within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Hou3 on New Housing in the Green Belt</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Hou4 on New Housing in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou4 on New Housing in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Hou4 on New Housing in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Hou5 on Cohesive Groups in the Rural Housing Market Area</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	The policy essentially allows a limited housing as an addition to group of few cohesive houses; accessible by public transport, or by foot. Housing development is likely to have long-term neutral or minimal effects on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	The policy essentially allows a limited housing as an addition to group of few cohesive houses; accessible by public transport, or by foot. Housing development is likely to have long-term neutral or minimal effects on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou5 on Cohesive Groups in the Rural Housing Market Area</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	The policy essentially allows a limited housing as an addition to group of few cohesive houses; accessible by public transport, or by foot. Housing development is likely to have long-term neutral or minimal effects on this receptor.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	The policy essentially allows a limited housing as an addition to group of few cohesive houses; accessible by public transport, or by foot. Housing development is likely to have long-term neutral or minimal effects on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	The policy essentially allows a limited housing as an addition to group of few cohesive houses; accessible by public transport, or by foot. Housing development is likely to have long-term neutral or minimal effects on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	The policy essentially allows a limited housing as an addition to group of few cohesive houses; accessible by public transport, or by foot. Housing development is likely to have long-term neutral or minimal effects on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Hou5 on Cohesive Groups in the Rural Housing Market Area</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	The policy essentially allows a limited housing as an addition to group of few cohesive houses; accessible by public transport, or by foot. Housing development is likely to have long-term neutral or minimal effects on this receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Hou6 Replacement Houses in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou6 Replacement Houses in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Hou6 Replacement Houses in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	The policy essentially limits the development of new houses in the countryside. It is essentially a protective policy and likely to have neutral or minimal effects on the environment.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

**No assessment for Policy Hou7House Extensions**

<b>ALP Hou8 on Affordable Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	This cannot be guaranteed all the time. So the effect will depend on the way the plan is implemented.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The policy ensures that a proportion of housing will be affordable. Housing will generally put pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. It will take land, and affect biodiversity. Depending on how it is implemented it will have some negative effects on landscape. If housing development induces more car use, climatic factors will be affected. It will improve population, human health and material assets.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou\8 on Affordable Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy ensures that a proportion of housing will be affordable. Housing will generally put pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. It will take land, and affect biodiversity. Depending on how it is implemented it will have some negative effects on landscape. If housing development induces more car use, climatic factors will be affected. It will improve population, human health and material assets.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It will improve population, human health and material assets.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	It will improve population, human health and material assets.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Hou8 on Affordable Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	It will improve population, human health and material assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	New housing provides the scope for introducing sustainable materials and for the adoption of lifetime standards.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Hou9 on Special Needs Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou9 on Special Needs Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	This policy is catering the people with special needs and encourages development of housing for special needs near facilities, within the existing settlement and for the respect of amenities. This policy is likely to have long-term positive effect on population and human health
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	This policy is catering the people with special needs and encourages development of housing for special needs near facilities, within the existing settlement and for the respect of amenities. This policy is likely to have long-term positive effect on population and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Hou9 on Special Needs Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	It
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Hou\ 10 on Residential Care Homes</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Hou\ 10 on Residential Care Homes</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	This policy is catering for people needing residential care and encourages development of this type of housing near facilities, within the existing settlement and for the respect of amenities. This policy is likely to have long-term positive effect on population and human health
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	This policy is catering for people needing residential care and encourages development of this type of housing near facilities, within the existing settlement and for the respect of amenities. This policy is likely to have long-term positive effect on population and human health
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Hou\ 10 on Residential Care Homes</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	It
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Hou\11 on Residential Caravans</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	This policy limits the development and extension to residential caravan unless the developer proves there is an economic need for the caravan, which is both urgent and temporary, and its siting respects the character and amenity of the surrounding area. The effects from this policy are likely to be neutral or minimal.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	This policy limits the development and extension to residential caravan unless the developer proves there is an economic need for the caravan, which is both urgent and temporary, and its siting respects the character and amenity of the surrounding area. The effects from this policy are likely to be neutral or minimal.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Hou11 on Residential Caravans</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	This policy limits the development and extension to residential caravan unless the developer proves there is an economic need for the caravan, which is both urgent and temporary, and its siting respects the character and amenity of the surrounding area. The effects from this policy are likely to be neutral or minimal.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	This policy limits the development and extension to residential caravan unless the developer proves there is an economic need for the caravan, which is both urgent and temporary, and its siting respects the character and amenity of the surrounding area. The effects from this policy are likely to be neutral or minimal.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	This policy limits the development and extension to residential caravan unless the developer proves there is an economic need for the caravan, which is both urgent and temporary, and its siting respects the character and amenity of the surrounding area. The effects from this policy are likely to be neutral or minimal.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	This policy limits the development and extension to residential caravan unless the developer proves there is an economic need for the caravan, which is both urgent and temporary, and its siting respects the character and amenity of the surrounding area. The effects from this policy are likely to be neutral or minimal.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>ALP Hou11 on Residential Caravans</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	This policy limits the development and extension to residential caravan unless the developer proves there is an economic need for the caravan, which is both urgent and temporary, and its siting respects the character and amenity of the surrounding area. The effects from this policy are likely to be neutral or minimal.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	This policy limits the development and extension to residential caravan unless the developer proves there is an economic need for the caravan, which is both urgent and temporary, and its siting respects the character and amenity of the surrounding area. The effects from this policy are likely to be neutral or minimal.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Hou12 on Travelling Persons Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	Travellers' sites now result in an increase in public health problems and road safety concerns related to unauthorised sites. The policy seeks to address the issues and align the travelling persons sites with sustainability principles. This is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>ALP Hou12 on Travelling Persons Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0/-	Travellers' sites now result in an increase in public health problems and road safety concerns related to unauthorised sites. The policy seeks to address the issues and align the travelling persons sites with sustainability principles. This is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Travellers' sites now result in an increase in public health problems and road safety concerns related to unauthorised sites. The policy seeks to address the issues and align the travelling persons sites with sustainability principles. This is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy ensures adequate water supply for developments. This will put more pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. While this policy will have a long-term positive effects on population and human health, it is likely to have negative effects on water and biodiversity.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0/-	Travellers' sites now result in an increase in public health problems and road safety concerns related to unauthorised sites. The policy seeks to address the issues and align the travelling persons sites with sustainability principles. This is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+/-	The policy ensures adequate water supply for developments. This will put more pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. While this policy will have a long-term positive effects on population and human health, it is likely to have negative effects on water and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Hou12 on Travelling Persons Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0/-	Travellers' sites now result in an increase in public health problems and road safety concerns related to unauthorised sites. The policy seeks to address the issues and align the travelling persons sites with sustainability principles. This is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	Travellers' sites now result in an increase in public health problems and road safety concerns related to unauthorised sites. The policy seeks to address the issues and align the travelling persons sites with sustainability principles. This is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Hou13 on Public Open Space for Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	the provision and arrangements for maintenance of public open space
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		

<b>ALP Hou13 on Public Open Space for Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	This policy seeks to ensure adequate provision of open space for housing development. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	Although this policy is for the protection of developed and undeveloped coast It also seeks to prevent flooding. However, development is permitted subject to protective constraints. It is therefore likely to have long-term mixed effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	This policy seeks to ensure adequate provision of open space for housing development. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	This policy seeks to ensure adequate provision of open space for housing development. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on population, human health biodiversity and landscape.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	This policy seeks to ensure adequate provision of open space for housing development. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on population, human health biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Hou\13 on Public Open Space for Housing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	This policy seeks to ensure adequate provision of open space for housing development. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	This policy seeks to ensure adequate provision of open space for housing development. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

### **Employment Policies**

<b>ALP Emp\1 on Allocated and Existing Employment Land</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\1 on Allocated and Existing Employment Land</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. This policy promotes development on brown field and greenfield sites anyhow. It is therefore likely to have a long-term mixed effect on water, soil, landscape, biodiversity, climatic factors and cultural heritage depending on its implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. This policy promotes development on brown field and greenfield sites anyhow. It is therefore likely to have a long-term mixed effect on water, soil, landscape, biodiversity, climatic factors and cultural heritage depending on its implementation.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. This policy promotes development on brown field and greenfield sites anyhow. It is therefore likely to have a long-term mixed effect on water, soil, landscape, biodiversity, climatic factors and cultural heritage depending on its implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. This policy promotes development on brown field and greenfield sites anyhow. It is therefore likely to have a long-term mixed effect on water, soil, landscape, biodiversity, climatic factors and cultural heritage depending on its implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		



<b>ALP Emp\1 on Allocated and Existing Employment Land</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. This policy promotes development on brown field and greenfield sites anyhow. It is therefore likely to have a long-term mixed effect on water, soil, landscape, biodiversity, climatic factors and cultural heritage depending on its implementation.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. This policy promotes development on brown field and greenfield sites anyhow. It is therefore likely to have a long-term mixed effect on water, soil, landscape, biodiversity, climatic factors and cultural heritage depending on its implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. It is likely to have long-term positive effects on population and material assets.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. It is likely to have long-term positive effects on population and material assets.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. It is likely to have long-term positive effects on population and material assets.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\1 on Allocated and Existing Employment Land</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. This policy promotes development on brown field and greenfield sites anyhow. It is therefore likely to have a long-term mixed effect on water, soil, landscape, biodiversity, climatic factors and cultural heritage depending on its implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. This policy promotes development on brown field and greenfield sites anyhow. It is therefore likely to have a long-term mixed effect on water, soil, landscape, biodiversity, climatic factors and cultural heritage depending on its implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. It is h likely to have long-term positive effects on population and material assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. It is however likely to have long-term positive effects on population and material assets.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/-	The policy seeks to protect the allocated employment land from non-employment use or allocation except on the basis of its non-marketability, non-derogation from strategic employment land requirement and poor location. It is however likely to have long-term positive effects on population and material assets.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Emp\2 Employment Development in the Green Belt</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).		
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).		
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\2 Employment Development in the Green Belt</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. It is proposed that the future out be more flexible in accommodating some developments. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Emp\3 on Employment Development in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\3 on Employment Development in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\3 on Employment Development in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\3 on Employment Development in the Countryside</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/-	New or converted employment development will be approved only if the economic need outweigh adverse environmental impacts, respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; is located close to existing population so as to provide employment opportunities; close to homes so as to promote social inclusion; takes account of access; consider disusing/derelict buildings or on brownfield or on allocated employment land; and meets good design standards. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Emp\4 on Home Based Employment</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		



<b>ALP Emp\4 on Home Based Employment</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\4 on Home Based Employment</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	It seeks to prevent home-based employment from causing significant loss of amenity to neighbouring properties; changing the overall character of the property's use as a single dwelling; keeping with the existing residential fabric and conforms to good design principles. It is to have positive effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	It seeks to prevent home-based employment from causing significant loss of amenity to neighbouring properties; changing the overall character of the property's use as a single dwelling; keeping with the existing residential fabric and conforms to good design principles. It is to have positive effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	It seeks to prevent home-based employment from causing significant loss of amenity to neighbouring properties; changing the overall character of the property's use as a single dwelling; keeping with the existing residential fabric and conforms to good design principles. It is to have positive effects on the receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	It seeks to prevent home-based employment from causing significant loss of amenity to neighbouring properties; changing the overall character of the property's use as a single dwelling; keeping with the existing residential fabric and conforms to good design principles. It is to have positive effects on the receptor.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Emp\5 on Defined Town Centres</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\5 on Defined Town Centres</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres and will approve retail and commercial leisure proposals, housing and other developments that promote vitality and viability of the town centres. Likely to have positive effects on cultural heritage, population, human health and material asset.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres and will approve retail and commercial leisure proposals, housing and other developments that promote vitality and viability of the town centres. Likely to have positive effects on cultural heritage, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\5 on Defined Town Centres</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres and will approve retail and commercial leisure proposals, housing and other developments that promote vitality and viability of the town centres. Likely to have positive effects on cultural heritage, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres and will approve retail and commercial leisure proposals, housing and other developments that promote vitality and viability of the town centres. Likely to have positive effects on cultural heritage, population, human health and material asset.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres and will approve retail and commercial leisure proposals, housing and other developments that promote vitality and viability of the town centres. Likely to have positive effects on cultural heritage, population, human health and material asset.
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\6 on Retail Development in the Larger Settlements – The Sequential Approach</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\6 on Retail Development in the Larger Settlements – The Sequential Approach</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres, and will allow retail development outside town centres or edges of town centres provided there is access by transport; and the vitality and viability of the town centres are not compromised. Likely to have mixed effects on cultural heritage, biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres, and will allow retail development outside town centres or edges of town centres provided there is access by transport; and the vitality and viability of the town centres are not compromised. Likely to have mixed effects on cultural heritage, biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres, and will allow retail development outside town centres or edges of town centres provided there is access by transport; and the vitality and viability of the town centres are not compromised. Likely to have mixed effects on cultural heritage, biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\6 on Retail Development in the Larger Settlements – The Sequential Approach</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres and will approve retail and commercial leisure proposals, housing and other developments that promote vitality and viability of the town centres. Likely to have positive effects on cultural heritage, population, human health and material asset.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+/-	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres, and will allows retail development outside towns centres or edges of towns centres provided there is access by transport; and the vitality and viability of the town centres are not compromised. Likely to have mixed effects on cultural heritage, biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres, and will allows retail development outside towns centres or edges of towns centres provided there is access by transport; and the vitality and viability of the town centres are not compromised. Likely to have mixed effects on cultural heritage, biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\6 on Retail Development in the Larger Settlements – The Sequential Approach</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+/-	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres, and will allow retail development outside town centres or edges of town centres provided there is access by transport; and the vitality and viability of the town centres are not compromised. Likely to have mixed effects on cultural heritage, biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/-	Protects the vitality and viability of the town centres, and will allow retail development outside town centres or edges of town centres provided there is access by transport; and the vitality and viability of the town centres are not compromised. Likely to have mixed effects on cultural heritage, biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\7 on Retail Development in the Rural Service Centres</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Accommodates retail development in rural areas with no defined town centres provided there is access by transport; and brown field or disused buildings are considered. Likely to have mixed effects on biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\7 on Retail Development in the Rural Service Centres</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	Accommodates retail development in rural areas with no defined town centres provided there is access by transport; and brown field or discussed buildings are considered. Likely to have mixed effects on biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	Accommodates retail development in rural areas with no defined town centres provided there is access by transport; and brown field or discussed buildings are considered. Likely to have mixed effects on biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+/-	Accommodates retail development in rural areas with no defined town centres provided there is access by transport; and brown field or discussed buildings are considered. Likely to have mixed effects on biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	Accommodates retail development in rural areas with no defined town centres provided there is access by transport; and brown field or discussed buildings are considered. Likely to have mixed effects on biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Emp\7 on Retail Development in the Rural Service Centres</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/-	Accommodates retail development in rural areas with no defined town centres provided there is access by transport; and brown field or discussed buildings are considered. Likely to have mixed effects on biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/-	Accommodates retail development in rural areas with no defined town centres provided there is access by transport; and brown field or discussed buildings are considered. Likely to have mixed effects on biodiversity, air, climatic factors, landscape, population, human health and material asset.
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\8 on Office Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	Office development will be approved if it respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services located close people; uses derelict, despoiled, unused or underused land and buildings and follows sequential approach. It is likely to have a positive effect on this receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	Office development will be approved if it respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services located close people; uses derelict, despoiled, unused or underused land and buildings and follows sequential approach. It is likely to have a positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\8 on Office Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	Office development will be approved if it respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services located close people; uses derelict, despoiled, unused or underused land and buildings and follows sequential approach. It is likely to have a positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\8 on Office Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Office development will be approved if it respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services located close people; uses derelict, despoiled, unused or underused land and buildings and follows sequential approach. It is likely to have a positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	Office development will be approved if it respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services located close people; uses derelict, despoiled, unused or underused land and buildings and follows sequential approach. It is likely to have a positive effect on this receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Office development will be approved if it respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services located close people; uses derelict, despoiled, unused or underused land and buildings and follows sequential approach. It is likely to have a positive effect on this receptor.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	Office development will be approved if it respects the environment, the character and amenity of the surrounding area and landscape; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services located close people; uses derelict, despoiled, unused or underused land and buildings and follows sequential approach. It is likely to have a positive effect on this receptor.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Emp\9 on Tourist Facilities and Accommodation</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\9 on Tourist Facilities and Accommodation</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	New or improved tourist facilities and accommodation will be approved if they respect the character, amenity and scale of development in the surrounding area; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services; related to existing settlements and avoid dispersed patterns of development. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	New or improved tourist facilities and accommodation will be approved if they respect the character, amenity and scale of development in the surrounding area; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services; related to existing settlements and avoid dispersed patterns of development. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\9 on Tourist Facilities and Accommodation</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	New or improved tourist facilities and accommodation will be approved if they respect the character, amenity and scale of development in the surrounding area; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services; related to existing settlements and avoid dispersed patterns of development. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	New or improved tourist facilities and accommodation will be approved if they respect the character, amenity and scale of development in the surrounding area; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services; related to existing settlements and avoid dispersed patterns of development. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\9 on Tourist Facilities and Accommodation</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/-	New or improved tourist facilities and accommodation will be approved if they respect the character, amenity and scale of development in the surrounding area; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services; related to existing settlements and avoid dispersed patterns of development. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/-	New or improved tourist facilities and accommodation will be approved if they respect the character, amenity and scale of development in the surrounding area; accessible; deliver major improvements to public transport services; related to existing settlements and avoid dispersed patterns of development. It is likely to have mixed effects on the receptor.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Emp\10 on Sport, Leisure and Recreation</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	The policy seeks to promote good location of facilities to minimise transport effects; good landscape; promotes the character and amenity of the surrounding area of facilities; and compatibility with the green belt. To the extent that development of sporting facilities will be allowed at all means that the policy could have long-term mixed effects on soil and biodiversity, landscape.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\10 on Sport, Leisure and Recreation</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The policy seeks to promote good location of facilities to minimise transport effects; good landscape; promotes the character and amenity of the surrounding area of facilities; and compatibility with the green belt. To the extent that development of sporting facilities will be allowed at all means that the policy could have long-term mixed effects on soil and biodiversity, landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	Although this policy is for the protection of developed and undeveloped coast It also seeks to prevent flooding. However, development is permitted subject to protective constraints. It is therefore likely to have long-term mixed effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	The policy seeks to promote good location of facilities to minimise transport effects; good landscape; promotes the character and amenity of the surrounding area of facilities; and compatibility with the green belt. To the extent that development of sporting facilities will be allowed at all means that the policy could have long-term mixed effects on soil and biodiversity, landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	To the extent that development of sporting facilities will be allowed at all means that the policy could have long-term positive effects on material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\10 on Sport, Leisure and Recreation</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	The policy seeks to promote good location of facilities to minimise transport effects; good landscape; promotes the character and amenity of the surrounding area of facilities; and compatibility with the green belt. To the extent that development of sporting facilities will be allowed at all means that the policy could have long-term mixed effects on soil and biodiversity, landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	To the extent that development of sporting facilities will be allowed at all means that the policy could have long-term positive effects on material asset, population and human health.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Emp\11 on Major Oil and Gas Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	This policy protects oil and gas related development within St. Fergus Gas Terminal or on land allocated for related development. It also protects non-oil and gas related development in or adjacent to these two sites. This is likely to have negative effects on soil.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		



<b>ALP Emp\11 on Major Oil and Gas Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	This policy protects oil and gas related development within St. Fergus Gas Terminal or on land allocated for related development. It also protects non-oil and gas related development in or adjacent to these two sites. This is likely to have negative effects on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Emp\11 on Major Oil and Gas Sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	This policy protects oil and gas related development within St. Fergus Gas Terminal or on land allocated for related development. It also protects non-oil and gas related development in or adjacent to these two sites. This is likely to have positive effects on this receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

### **Infrastructure Policies**

<b>ALP Inf1 on Roads and Accesses</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Inf1 on Roads and Accesses</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant transport impacts on existing transport infrastructure or services. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant transport impacts on existing transport infrastructure or services. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>ALP Inf1 on Roads and Accesses</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant transport impacts on existing transport infrastructure or services. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant transport impacts on existing transport infrastructure or services. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>ALP Inf1 on Roads and Accesses</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant transport impacts on existing transport infrastructure or services. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant transport impacts on existing transport infrastructure or services. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant transport impacts on existing transport infrastructure or services. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Inf2 on Parking, Servicing and Accessibility</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		

<b>ALP Inf2 on Parking, Servicing and Accessibility</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	It promotes developments that relate to existing settlements, avoids dispersed patterns of development, and complies with the Council's maximum parking standards. It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, delivery, service and goods vehicles resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant development impacts. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Inf2 on Parking, Servicing and Accessibility</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	It promotes developments that relate to existing settlements, avoids dispersed patterns of development, and complies with the Council's maximum parking standards. It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, delivery, service and goods vehicles resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant development impacts. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>ALP Inf2 on Parking, Servicing and Accessibility</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It promotes developments that relate to existing settlements, avoids dispersed patterns of development, and complies with the Council's maximum parking standards. It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, delivery, service and goods vehicles resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant development impacts. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It promotes developments that relate to existing settlements, avoids dispersed patterns of development, and complies with the Council's maximum parking standards. It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, delivery, service and goods vehicles resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant development impacts. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		



<b>ALP Inf2 on Parking, Servicing and Accessibility</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	It promotes developments that relate to existing settlements, avoids dispersed patterns of development, and complies with the Council's maximum parking standards. It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, delivery, service and goods vehicles resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant development impacts. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Inf2 on Parking, Servicing and Accessibility</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	It promotes developments that relate to existing settlements, avoids dispersed patterns of development, and complies with the Council's maximum parking standards. It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, delivery, service and goods vehicles resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant development impacts. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	It promotes developments that relate to existing settlements, avoids dispersed patterns of development, and complies with the Council's maximum parking standards. It promotes safety, convenience for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, delivery, service and goods vehicles resource efficiency and minimal impact on the character of the sites and surrounding areas. It prevents new private access being taken directly from roads carrying 2000 vehicles daily; it makes satisfactory arrangement for road maintenance; and addresses significant development impacts. It is therefore likely to make positive effects on landscape, biodiversity, material asset, population and human health.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Inf3 on Access for the Less Mobile</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>ALP Inf3 on Access for the Less Mobile</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It promotes public access to developments, particularly for wheelchair users, people with sensory disabilities, the elderly, those accompanied by small children and other less mobile groups. It will therefore have long-term positive effects on population and human health.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It promotes public access to developments, particularly for wheelchair users, people with sensory disabilities, the elderly, those accompanied by small children and other less mobile groups. It will therefore have long-term positive effects on population and human health.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Inf3 on Access for the Less Mobile</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Inf4A on Foul Drainage Standards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	Promotes SUDS, reduction of flood risk and promotes sustainable water management
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		

<b>ALP Inf4A on Foul Drainage Standards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it protects built and natural environment and landscape. It prevents flooding. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it protects built and natural environment; landscape; covers waste management; prevents pollutants, flooding or nuisances. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, promote waste management; prevents pollutants, or nuisances. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it protects the natural environment and biodiversity and landscape. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, It promotes sustainable use and management of land; avoids dispersed patterns of development; reduces the need to travel; promotes efficiency in energy and resource use; prevents hazards, pollutants, flooding. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes sustainable use and management of land; avoids dispersed patterns of development; reduces the need to travel; promotes efficiency in energy and resource use; prevents hazards, pollutants, flooding. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>ALP Inf4A on Foul Drainage Standards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It is a protective policy. It promotes sustainable use and management of land; reduces the need to travel; protects built and natural environment; landscape; prevents hazards; and promotes good public health safety. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes good public health safety; employment, community services and affordable housing. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes sustainable use and management of land; promotes good public health safety; employment, community services and affordable housing. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes sustainable use and management of land; avoids dispersed patterns of development; protects built and natural environment; landscape; promotes efficiency in energy and resource use. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it protects built and natural environment; landscape; promotes good waste management. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Inf4A on Foul Drainage Standards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes good public health safety; employment, community services and affordable housing. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes efficiency in energy and resource use; promotes good waste management; and prevents pollutants. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	It is a protective policy. It promotes sustainable use and management of land; promotes efficiency in energy and resource use. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Inf4B on Surface Water Drainage Standards: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems(SUDS)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Promotes SUDS, reduction of flood risk and promotes sustainable water management. It is likely to have a long-term positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Promotes SUDS, reduction of flood risk and promotes sustainable water management. It is likely to have a long-term positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	Promotes SUDS, reduction of flood risk and promotes sustainable water management. It is likely to have a long-term positive effect on this receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Inf4B on Surface Water Drainage Standards: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems(SUDS)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	Promotes SUDS, reduction of flood risk and promotes sustainable water management. It is likely to have a long-term positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Promotes SUDS, reduction of flood risk and promotes sustainable water management. It is likely to have a long-term positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Promotes SUDS, reduction of flood risk and promotes sustainable water management. It is likely to have a long-term positive effect on this receptor.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	I
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Promotes SUDS, reduction of flood risk and promotes sustainable water management. It is likely to have a long-term positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Inf4B on Surface Water Drainage Standards: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems(SUDS)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Inf5 on Water Supply</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	The policy ensures adequate water supply for developments. This will put more pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. While this policy will have a long-term positive effects on population and human health, it is likely to have negative effects on water and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The policy ensures adequate water supply for developments. This will put more pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. While this policy will have a long-term positive effects on population and human health, it is likely to have negative effects on water and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Inf5 on Water Supply</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy ensures adequate water supply for developments. This will put more pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. While this policy will have a long-term positive effects on population and human health, it is likely to have negative effects on water and biodiversity.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+/-	The policy ensures adequate water supply for developments. This will put more pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. While this policy will have a long-term positive effects on population and human health, it is likely to have negative effects on water and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Inf5 on Water Supply</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Inf6A on Waste Management Facilities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Inf6A on Waste Management Facilities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	The policy does not provide specific protection to the biodiversity, with the exception of the tiered policy approach for landfill sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	-	The policy does not provide specific protection to the historic environment, with the exception of the tiered policy approach for landfill sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	The option gives some consideration to the need to avoid negative impacts on the character of the surrounding area.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Inf6A on Waste Management Facilities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	-	The option does not promote the use of reclaimed materials.
<b>Overall effect:</b>	-	

<b>ALP Inf6B on Waste Management Requirements for New Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	The policy ensures adequate water supply for developments. This will put more pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. While this policy will have a long-term positive effects on population and human health, it is likely to have negative effects on water and biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Inf6B on Waste Management Requirements for New Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Inf6B on Waste Management Requirements for New Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Inf7 on Renewable Energy Facilities - Wind energy</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	This renewable energy policy is protective policy on climate change. While it is likely to have long-term positive effects on climatic factors, it is also likely to have some negative effects on biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Inf7 on Renewable Energy Facilities - Wind energy</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	This renewable energy policy is protective policy on climate change. While it is likely to have long-term positive effects on climatic factors, it is also likely to have some negative effects on biodiversity and landscape.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	This renewable energy policy is protective policy on climate change. While it is likely to have long-term positive effects on climatic factors, it is also likely to have some negative effects on biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	This renewable energy policy is protective policy on climate change. While it is likely to have long-term positive effects on climatic factors, it is also likely to have some negative effects on biodiversity and landscape.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	This renewable energy policy is protective policy on climate change. While it is likely to have long-term positive effects on climatic factors, it is also likely to have some negative effects on biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Inf7 on Renewable Energy Facilities - Wind energy</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Inf8 on other Renewable Energy Sources</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	Other renewable energy sources are varied and likely to have mixed effects on the environment. Renewables are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors. For instance biomass may have some negative effects on air quality; hydro will affect water quality, flooding, landscape and biodiversity; so the specific effects depend on the mode of implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	Other renewable energy sources are varied and likely to have mixed effects on the environment. Renewables are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors. For instance biomass may have some negative effects on air quality; hydro will affect water quality, flooding, landscape and biodiversity; so the specific effects depend on the mode of implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>ALP Inf\8 on other Renewable Energy Sources</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	Other renewable energy sources are varied and likely to have mixed effects on the environment. Renewables are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors. For instance biomass may have some negative effects on air quality; hydro will affect water quality, flooding, landscape and biodiversity; so the specific effects depend on the mode of implementation.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+/-	Other renewable energy sources are varied and likely to have mixed effects on the environment. Renewables are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors. For instance biomass may have some negative effects on air quality; hydro will affect water quality, flooding, landscape and biodiversity; so the specific effects depend on the mode of implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Other renewable energy sources are varied and likely to have mixed effects on the environment. Renewables are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors. For instance biomass may have some negative effects on air quality; hydro will affect water quality, flooding, landscape and biodiversity; so the specific effects depend on the mode of implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	Other renewable energy sources are varied and likely to have mixed effects on the environment. Renewables are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors. For instance biomass may have some negative effects on air quality; hydro will affect water quality, flooding, landscape and biodiversity; so the specific effects depend on the mode of implementation.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/-	Other renewable energy sources are varied and likely to have mixed effects on the environment. Renewables are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors. For instance biomass may have some negative effects on air quality; hydro will affect water quality, flooding, landscape and biodiversity; so the specific effects depend on the mode of implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>ALP Inf8 on other Renewable Energy Sources</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	This renewable energy policy is protective policy on climate change. While it is likely to have long-term positive effects on climatic factors, it is also likely to have some negative effects on biodiversity and landscape.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	Other renewable energy sources are varied and likely to have mixed effects on the environment. Renewables are likely to have positive effects on climatic factors. For instance biomass may have some negative effects on air quality; hydro will affect water quality, flooding, landscape and biodiversity; so the specific effects depend on the mode of implementation.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

<b>ALP Inf9 on Telecommunications Masts</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>ALP Inf9 on Telecommunications Masts</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	It minimises the visual impact or reduces the intrusiveness of existing telecommunication masts or antennae in the landscape. It is therefore likely to have positive effects on landscape and material asset.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	It minimises the visual impact or reduces the intrusiveness of existing telecommunication masts or antennae in the landscape. It is therefore likely to have positive effects on landscape and material asset.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	

<b>ALP Inf10 on Community Facilities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		

<b>ALP Inf10 on Community Facilities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	It supports the development of new community facilities in accessible locations within settlements, particularly in town centres. Re-use or re-development will be supported if it promotes other protective policies like sustainable development or infill policy. The effects of this policy are therefore likely to be neutral for this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	It supports the development of new community facilities in accessible locations within settlements, particularly in town centres. Re-use or re-development will be supported if it promotes other protective policies like sustainable development or infill policy. The effects of this policy are therefore likely to be neutral for this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	It supports the development of new community facilities in accessible locations within settlements, particularly in town centres. Re-use or re-development will be supported if it promotes other protective policies like sustainable development or infill policy. The effects of this policy are therefore likely to be neutral for this receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	It supports the development of new community facilities in accessible locations within settlements, particularly in town centres. Re-use or re-development will be supported if it promotes other protective policies like sustainable development or infill policy. The effects of this policy are therefore likely to be neutral for this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	It supports the development of new community facilities in accessible locations within settlements, particularly in town centres. Re-use or re-development will be supported if it promotes other protective policies like sustainable development or infill policy. The effects of this policy are therefore likely to be neutral.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Inf10 on Community Facilities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It supports the development of new community facilities in accessible locations within settlements, particularly in town centres. Re-use or re-development will be supported if it promotes other protective policies like sustainable development or infill policy. The effects of this policy are therefore likely to be positive for this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	It supports the development of new community facilities in accessible locations within settlements, particularly in town centres. Re-use or re-development will be supported if it promotes other protective policies like sustainable development or infill policy. The effects of this policy are therefore likely to be positive for this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Inf10 on Community Facilities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Inf11 on Airports and Airfields</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		



<b>ALP Inf11 on Airports and Airfields</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	This is a policy on the protection of airports and airfields. It is basically a health and safety issue and therefore likely to protect human health
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Inf11 on Airports and Airfields</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>		

<b>ALP Inf12 on Safeguarding Land for the Modern Transport System</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	This aims to protect for future modern transport use. In the short-term this policy will have no effect on the environment. In the long term, it is likely to have positive effects on material asset or air quality. Negatively, the implementation of this policy may have mixed effects for biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	o	
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	o	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	o	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	o	
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Inf12 on Safeguarding Land for the Modern Transport System</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	This aims to protect for future modern transport use. In the short-term this policy will have no effect on the environment. In the long term, it is likely to have positive effects on material asset or air quality. Negatively, the implementation of this policy may have mixed effects for biodiversity and landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Inf12 on Safeguarding Land for the Modern Transport System</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/-	This aims to protect for future modern transport use. In the short-term this policy will have no effect on the environment. In the long term, it is likely to have positive effects on material asset or air quality. Negatively, the implementation of this policy may have mixed effects for biodiversity and landscape.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

### **General Policies**

<b>ALP Gen1 on Sustainability Principles</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things prevents pollutants and nuisances. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor, particularly as it prevents pollutants
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it protects built and natural environment and landscape. It prevents flooding. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it protects built and natural environment; landscape; covers waste management; prevents pollutants, flooding or nuisances. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, promote waste management; prevents pollutants, or nuisances. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Gen1 on Sustainability Principles</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it protects the natural environment and biodiversity and landscape. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, It promotes sustainable use and management of land; avoids dispersed patterns of development; reduces the need to travel; promotes efficiency in energy and resource use; prevents hazards, pollutants, flooding. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes sustainable use and management of land; avoids dispersed patterns of development; reduces the need to travel; promotes efficiency in energy and resource use; prevents hazards, pollutants, flooding. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It is a protective policy. It promotes sustainable use and management of land; reduces the need to travel; protects built and natural environment; landscape; prevents hazards; and promotes good public health safety. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes good public health safety; employment, community services and affordable housing. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes sustainable use and management of land; promotes good public health safety; employment, community services and affordable housing. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>ALP Gen1 on Sustainability Principles</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes sustainable use and management of land; avoids dispersed patterns of development; protects built and natural environment; landscape; promotes efficiency in energy and resource use. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it protects built and natural environment; landscape; promotes good waste management. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes good public health safety; employment, community services and affordable housing. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	It is a protective policy on sustainability. Among other things, it promotes efficiency in energy and resource use; promotes good waste management; and prevents pollutants. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	It is a protective policy. It promotes sustainable use and management of land; promotes efficiency in energy and resource use. It is therefore unlikely to have any long-term effects on the receptor.
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

<b>ALP Gen2 on The Layout, Siting &amp; Design of New Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1 Protect and improve local air quality.	++	An environmentally friendly layout would encourage more economic use of motor vehicles and better domestic heating arrangements with a consequent reduction in carbon monoxide emissions. (Clause e)
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2 Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	++	An environmentally friendly layout shows respect for natural and built features and this means incorporating footpaths, footbridges etc into the design to discourage casual invasion of the natural (or newly created natural) environment which would despoil and pollute it.

<b>ALP Gen2 on The Layout, Siting &amp; Design of New Development</b>		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
		(Clause e)
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
<b>3</b> Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	There may be some inadvertent contamination from run-off from car washing etc, but an environmentally friendly layout should minimise this. On this basis effect on the soil is considered analogous with that on air and water in terms of the SEA, and a positive entry is appropriate. (Clause e)
<b>4</b> Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Once construction is complete there should be little or no waste going to landfill, domestic refuse apart. Domestic refuse disposal is still largely a matter of personal commitment, and lies outwith this remit. All buildings have a finite life, however, and when this is done what material that can be should be salvaged for reuse, and the remainder disposed of. It is here that the importance of environmentally friendly or at least neutral materials shows itself.conclusion is reached on its conclusion the there will come a time when the development will have reached the end of its lifetime, and removal (No specific mention)
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
<b>5</b> Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	Respecting the characteristics of the landscape entails respect for its biodiversity. (Clause d)
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
<b>6</b> Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO2 levels and NE global footprint).	+	An environmentally friendly layout that takes account of energy efficiency can be expected to reduce CO2 levels. (Clause e)
<b>7</b> Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Respect for natural and built features, landscape characteristic and an environmentally friendly layout will reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change. (Clause c)
<b>SEA Topic: Human Health</b>		
<b>8</b> Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Respect for natural and built features, the landscape and public views will safeguard accessibility. A good footpath system etc will improve it. (Clause c)
<b>9</b> Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	Good design improves the quality of life which reduces deprivation and allows opportunity for “happy accidents” Happy “social” accidents) which reduce alienation and social exclusion.

<b>ALP Gen2 on The Layout, Siting &amp; Design of New Development</b>		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
		(No specific mention)
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
<b>10</b> Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	There should a knock-on effect in land supply, since good layout and design by definition are economical in land-use, which means there should be more land to go round, which in turn means the supply improves. (No specific mention)
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
<b>11</b> Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	The Policy specifically requires that natural and built features on or about the site should be respected. (Clause c)
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
<b>12</b> Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/0	Respecting the landscape and important public views protects the landscape. Development can remove a man-made eyesore, and so enhance townscape and landscape. The situation is less clear-cut where natural features are concerned. Afforestation (as opposed to natural woodland) subjects natural features to a uniform green blanket which has little or no intrinsic merit, and its elimination constitutes no great loss, once the stripped-bare landscape rejuvenates. On balance, therefore, the effect is considered positive. (Clauses d & f)
<b>SEA Topic: Material Assets</b>		
<b>13</b> Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	Obviously. (No specific mention)
<b>14</b> Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Where such situations are encountered the effect of a good layout and design will be positive. (No specific mention)
<b>15</b> Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime Standards.	0	The Policy requires lifetime standards, but it does not encourage the use of sustainable materials, and this is an omission. For this reason it is awarded a 0 in this category. (Clause h)
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>Positive</b>



<b>ALP Gen2 on The Layout, Siting &amp; Design of New Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Overall effect:	+	<p>By and large the Policy should work well. There are 5 categories to which the Policy makes no specific mention, viz:</p> <p>4. Waste going into landfill.  9. Decrease in social privation/exclusion.  10. Improvement in the supply of housing land.  13. Creation of fixed assets.  14. Regeneration derelict, vacant or contaminated land.</p> <p>While the existing Policy addresses these issues en passant direct reference would be preferable.</p> <p>Given the holistic nature of environmental protection an improvement in any one aspect of development will have a knock on effect in another. Indeed, it is hard to see how visual improvement would not show more respect for landscape character than its inferior antecedent.</p>

<b>ALP Gen3 on Developer Contributions</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Gen3 on Developer Contributions</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Gen3 on Developer Contributions</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	The policy on developer contributions aims to make contributions to infrastructure, housing, and overall environmental protection. It is likely to have positive effects on all receptors.
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

No policy review of Gen4 on infill development.

<b>ALP Gen5 on Landscaping Standards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	It is a protective policy on landscape. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the landscape, biodiversity, soil and cultural heritage.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	It is a protective policy on landscape. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the landscape, biodiversity, soil and cultural heritage.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	It is a protective policy on landscape. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the landscape, biodiversity, soil and cultural heritage.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Gen5 on Landscaping Standards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	It is a protective policy on landscape. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the landscape, biodiversity, soil and cultural heritage.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It is a protective policy on landscape. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the landscape, biodiversity, soil and cultural heritage.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	It is a protective policy on landscape. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the landscape, biodiversity, soil and cultural heritage.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	It is a protective policy on landscape. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the landscape, biodiversity, soil and cultural heritage.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Gen5 on Landscaping Standards</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	

<b>ALP Gen6 on Hazardous Developments</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	It policy seeks to prevent or address pollution, nuisance, or unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. It is likely to have positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	It policy seeks to prevent or address pollution, nuisance, or unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. It is likely to have positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	It policy seeks to prevent or address pollution, nuisance, or unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. It is likely to have positive effect on this receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	It policy seeks to prevent or address pollution, nuisance, or unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. It is likely to have positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Gen6 on Hazardous Developments</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	It policy seeks to prevent or address pollution, nuisance, or unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. It is likely to have positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy ensures adequate water supply for developments. This will put more pressure on water abstraction, treatment and distribution. While this policy will have a long-term positive effects on population and human health, it is likely to have negative effects on water and biodiversity.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	The policy aims to protect the ecological status of a river, wetland, standing, tidal or coastal water, water quality, quantity or flow rate, riparian habitat or protected species, It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effect on biodiversity and water
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It policy seeks to prevent or address pollution, nuisance, or unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. It is likely to have positive effect on this receptor.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It policy seeks to prevent or address pollution, nuisance, or unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. It is likely to have positive effect on this receptor.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>ALP Gen6 on Hazardous Developments</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	It policy seeks to prevent or address pollution, nuisance, or unacceptable hazard to the public or the environment. It is likely to have positive effect on this receptor.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

No policy review of Gen\7 on contaminated land.

<b>ALP Gen8 on Flooding</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	Although this policy is for the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Gen8 on Flooding</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	Although this policy is for the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	Although this policy is for the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Although this policy is for the prevention of flooding. It is therefore likely to have long-term positive effects on the water environment, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>ALP Gen8 on Flooding</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

No policy review of Gen\9 on contaminated land.

<b>ALP Gen10 on Enforcement</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>ALP Gen\10 on Enforcement</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>ALP Gen\10 on Enforcement</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	It is an overarching policy to ensure that all developments conform to the plan. In this regard, it is likely that this policy will have long-term positive effects on all receptors.
<b>Overall effect:</b>		

No policy review of Gen\11 and 12 on redevelopment and project areas.

<b>ALP Gen\13 on Greenbelt</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>ALP Gen13 on Greenbelt</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).		
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).		
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>ALP Gen13 on Greenbelt</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	The policy gives protection to biodiversity agriculture, horticulture, forestry, informal countryside recreation, or mineral or landfill workings within the greenbelt. To that extent, the policy is likely to have mixed effects on the environment
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	

## Appendix 7: Assessment of the preferred 'main issues' policies & alternatives

### a) Developer contributions for facilities serving sub regional areas

<b>Preferred Policy: Developer Contributions</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0/+	No direct impact. The policy proposes new infrastructure which will direct development to the most suitable locations. Aberdeenshire Council therefore have some control over the location (i.e. development at recognised settlements).
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	The policy has no direct impact. New infrastructure may in certain cases affect water quality, but the policy itself does not impact on water quality
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	The policy has no direct impact. New infrastructure may in certain cases affect soil quality, but the policy itself does not impact soil quality.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective. Again infrastructure may be on brownfield land but no requirement.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>0/+</i>	<i>The policy has no major impact.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/+	The policy states that developers must mitigate against adverse environmental impacts. Impacts will also be identified up front.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/+	This policy should allow more effective use of infrastructure. Could allow for new road improvements which could increase travel by car. But development is likely to be in or adjacent to settlements. Buildings could be highly energy efficient (would have to adhere to guidelines in any case).
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	The policy is not likely to have any impact.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>0/+/-</i>	<i>The policy applies to any new infrastructure which covers a wide range of potential developments from new schools to new grade separated junctions. Some development can therefore assist reduction in climate change and retain biodiversity, whereas inevitably some development could jeopardise the above.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Developer Contributions</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0/+	The policy could indirectly facilitate the creation of open space
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	Infrastructure could be developed in areas in need of regeneration through up front funding, where previously infrastructure would not have been brought forward.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	<i>The policy will have some positive impacts</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	This policy should enable housing supply to be maintained by allowing the infrastructure to be put in place to allow housing to happen
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	The policy is not likely to impact on the historic environment
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	As the policy should promote infrastructure, it is likely to then attract development which could then impact on the landscape.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	This policy should improve the provision of assets through enabling infrastructure
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	The policy is unlikely to have an impact as development is not directed to such sites.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the design of any development will now be of scale to accommodate proposed future growth, rather than developers upgrading the infrastructure every time a new development is approved.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>The policy will have a positive impact as it will maintain facilities, services and other infrastructure that will improve the quality of life for people living and working in the area.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Developer Contributions – Allocations</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Up-front allocations would mean the effect is known in advance. The location of major infrastructure would be subject to consultation etc. so that it can be directed to settlements and sustainable locations.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>No adverse impacts.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/+	As above, if sites are allocated they go through strenuous consultation so this may assist in prevention of loss to biodiversity.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/+	The policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks but it is likely these will be directed to settlements
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	The policy has no direct effect, but sites would not be allocated on land which floods
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<b>0/+</b>	<i>The policy can help reduce climate change</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0/+	The policy can identify areas for open space, probably as part of other developments
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	Land can be allocated through the plan process to areas which require regeneration
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<b>0/+</b>	<i>The policy will have some positive <b>cumulative</b> impacts.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		



<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Developer Contributions – Allocations</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0/+	As with other policy options, the allocation of sites for infrastructure will attract further development
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	The policy has no direct impact on the historic environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	Allocating sites for infrastructure could impact on the townscape indirectly
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/-	The policy provides for fixed assets. However it is less flexible if there are changing requirements.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	Land could be allocated on brownfield sites but it could also be on Greenfield so no real impact
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	No impact
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	<i>The policy in the main has no real impact, but some minor positives in asset creation and growth in housing supply as a result of infrastructure identified.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Developer Contributions – Developer Led</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Less control over where development occurs as developers themselves supply the infrastructure.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Developer Contributions – Developer Led</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0/-	Greater potential for demolition, required through short sightedness if developers only build for their own requirements not the wider scale of development. (Should be avoided through partnership working, but still a greater potential of happening)
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	Limited impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0	Development resulting from the policy would have to adhere to current guidelines on energy efficiency, however Aberdeenshire Council would have less say on where the development occurs (i.e. may not be able to direct to the most sustainable location)
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	The policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks and where these are sighted can affect climate change. As above the Council has less impact over where development occurs
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0/+	The policy should indirectly allow for creation of open space
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/-	The policy allowing developers more freedom may mean that there is less influence for the council to direct development to the areas where it is needed most
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<i>The policy will have some positive impacts but also potential negative impacts</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+	Policy can be used to allow the infrastructure for development to take place therefore increasing the housing supply
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Developer Contributions – Developer Led</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	Indirectly the policy could have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the infrastructure policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The policy could indirectly affect townscapes and landscapes as the provision of infrastructure promotes further development
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	The policy will allow the creation of fixed assets.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	There is no requirement for such developments to be on brownfield land.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/-	As a developer led system there is a danger that developments will be under specified to meet single developers requirements without providing for the wider scale of development. This should be prevented through 'working together' but there is a greater risk.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	<i>The policy has a positive impact in some areas, but has potential negative impacts elsewhere</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>		

b) Planning for minerals

<b>Preferred Policy: Minerals policy with maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
16. Protect and improve local air quality.	0/+	This policy allows mineral working and development that does not significantly affect the amenity of local residents or communities. It is likely to have neutral effect on this receptor if dust released from mineral workings is minimised.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
17. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives of the plan and that the extraction and processing materials will not have any adverse impact on the environment. It is likely to have positive effects as planning permissions will also be reviewed every 5 years. The word 'environment' could be clarified in criterion 6) to read "natural and historic environment".
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
18. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to 7 criteria. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have mixed effects on this receptor, as supplementary guidance on reclamation and waste reduction will be developed.
19. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/-</i>	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
20. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to 7 criteria. Z The policy could be strengthened by supplementary guidance to state that land should be restored to its previous or improved state. It could also be strengthened by having regard for the need for an Appropriate Assessment.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Minerals policy with maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
21. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to 7 criteria. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the method used in mining. If energy-intensive method of mining is used, the effect on climate change can be significant. Although mention of reclamation and waste reduction is made in the justification text, reference to waste reduction could be made in criterion 5).</li> <li>Identifying market areas for construction aggregates in supplementary guidance will prevent over exploitation of the resource and reduce travel miles transporting the resource.</li> </ul>
22. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to 7 criteria. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor particularly through soil erosion.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	<i>Identifying market areas for construction aggregates in supplementary guidance will prevent over exploitation of the resource and reduce travel miles transporting the resource. However, negative effects on this receptor are predicted particularly through soil erosion.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
23. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
24. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
25. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
26. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Minerals policy with maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
27. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	To the extent that the mining landscape will be protected.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
28. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining can create jobs and increase the asset base of people of the area</li> <li>• Mineral reserves will be identified in the supplementary guidance and safeguarded from development, preventing their sterilisation.</li> <li>• Identifying market areas for construction aggregates in supplementary guidance will prevent over exploitation of the resource.</li> </ul>
29. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to 7 criteria. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor
30. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to 7 criteria. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have mixed effects.</li> <li>• The use of maps to safeguard mineral reserves and identifying market areas for construction aggregates in supplementary guidance will have a positive impact, preventing over exploitation of resources and reducing travel miles transporting the resource.</li> <li>• To ensure positive impacts after the mineral operation cease, minor amendments to the policy could be made supported with supplementary guidance.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Minerals: Retaining the current tiered policy approach</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Minerals: Retaining the current tiered policy approach</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	-	As conditions will be suspended for imperative reasons of national interest and to the extent that this option allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor through dust released from mineral workings.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this option allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the location of the mineral works in relation to water bodies.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this option allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this option allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the method of mining and the area of top soil to be removed.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Minerals: Retaining the current tiered policy approach</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this option allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the method used in mining. If energy-intensive method of mining is used, the effect on climate change can be significant.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this option allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor particularly through soil erosion.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	To the extent that the mining landscape will be protected.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Minerals: Retaining the current tiered policy approach</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	Mining can create jobs and increase the asset base of people of the area
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives; overall integrity of the area; impacts; and the character and amenity of the surrounding area. To the extent that this policy allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	-	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction will be subject to tiered approach set out in the existing policy Env\13. To the extent that this policy allows mineral extraction for imperative reasons of national interest, it is likely to have negative effects on the environment.

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Minerals policy with no maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0/+	This option allows mineral working and development that does not significantly affect the amenity of local residents or communities. It is likely to have neutral effect on this receptor if dust released from mineral workings is minimised.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The approval of mineral extraction is subject to the respect for the underlying objectives of the plan and that the extraction and processing materials will not have any adverse impact on the environment. It is likely to have positive effects as planning permissions will also be reviewed every 5 years.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Minerals policy with no maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	This option seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to several criteria. To the extent that this option allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have mixed effects on this receptor, as supplementary guidance on reclamation and waste reduction will be developed.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/-	This option seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to several criteria. To the extent that this option allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor. To improve this option, supplementary guidance could state that land should be restored to its previous or improved state.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/-	This option seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to several criteria. To the extent that this option allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor depending on the method used in mining. If energy-intensive method of mining is used, the effect on climate change can be significant.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	This option seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to several criteria. To the extent that this option allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor particularly through soil erosion.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Minerals policy with no maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	To the extent that the mining landscape will be protected.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+/-	Mining can create jobs and increase the asset base of people of the area. Mineral reserves will not be directly safeguarded from development as no maps will be published with the supplementary guidance. This could result in the sterilisation of minerals reserves if their extraction is unlikely in the short to medium term.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	-	This option seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to several criteria. To the extent that this option allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have negative effects on this receptor
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	This policy seeks to protect mineral reserves from sterilisation and the approval of mineral extraction is subject to several criteria. To the extent that this policy allows mineral working and development, it is likely to have mixed effects. To ensure positive impacts after the mineral operation cease, minor amendments to the policy could be made supported with supplementary guidance.

c) Planning for waste

<b>Preferred Policy: Waste management policy with maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors. The requirement for an Appropriate Assessment also ensures water quality of Natura 2000 sites is not degraded by development.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors. The requirement for an Appropriate Assessment also ensures water quality of Natura 2000 sites is not degraded by development.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have positive effects as it requires waste management plans to reduce waste going to landfill &amp; the need for recycling collection facilities in new development.</li> <li>Through supplementary guidance, the policy also safeguards existing facilities and will identify areas of search for appropriate facilities.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. The policy is likely to have long-term mixed effects on biodiversity. However, the policy requires the need for an Appropriate Assessment to ensure Natura 2000 sites are not degraded by development.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Waste management policy with maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This policy is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0/+	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and supports development that will not impact negatively on the historic environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	++	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and supports development that will not impact negatively on landscape or townscape character. The policy requires the need for a design statement for large scheme to ensure development will have no more than a local visual impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Waste management policy with maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management facilities can create jobs and increase the asset base of people of the area.</li> <li>Waste management facilities will be safeguarded from development in supplementary guidance and areas of search will be identified for potential facilities where there is a need for specific facilities.</li> </ul>
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Indirect positive impacts are predicted as the policy promotes the use of reclaimed materials and does not infer that waste management facilities should only be on greenfield land.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/0	Policy promotes the use of reclaimed materials.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+</b>	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>+/0</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This policy is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.</li> <li>Through supplementary guidance, the policy also safeguards existing facilities and will identify areas of search for appropriate facilities.</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Waste management policy retaining the current criteria and tiered policy approach for landfill and landraise sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This option is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/-	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This option is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Waste management policy retaining the current criteria and tiered policy approach for landfill and landraise sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This option is likely to have positive effects as it requires waste management plans to reduce waste going to landfill &amp; the need for recycling collection facilities in new development.</li> <li>The option does not safeguard existing facilities or identifies areas of search for appropriate facilities.</li> </ul>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	The option does not provide specific protection to the biodiversity, with the exception of the tiered policy approach for landfill sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This option is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Waste management policy retaining the current criteria and tiered policy approach for landfill and landraise sites</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	-	The option does not provide specific protection to the historic environment, with the exception of the tiered policy approach for landfill sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	The option gives some consideration to the need to avoid negative impacts on the character of the surrounding area.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management facilities can create jobs and increase the asset base of people of the area.</li> <li>The option does not safeguard existing facilities, or identifies areas of search for potential facilities.</li> </ul>
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	-	The option does not promote the use of reclaimed materials.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>-</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This option is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.</li> <li>The option provides little protection to the natural and historic environment, with the exception of the tiered policy approach for landfill sites.</li> <li>The option does not safeguard existing facilities, or identifies areas of search for potential facilities.</li> </ul>



<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Waste management policy with no maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This option is likely to have long-term mixed effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This option is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors. The requirement for an Appropriate Assessment would ensure water quality of Natura 2000 sites is not degraded by development.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	The policy promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This policy is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors. The requirement for an Appropriate Assessment would ensure water quality of Natura 2000 sites is not degraded by development.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. This option is likely to have positive effects as it requires waste management plans to reduce waste going to landfill &amp; the need for recycling collection facilities in new development.</li> <li>Through supplementary guidance, the option also safeguards existing facilities, but as this option does not identify areas of search for appropriate facilities, the positive impact on this receptor will be less.</li> </ul>
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+</b>	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy. The option is likely to have long-term mixed effects on biodiversity. However, the need for an Appropriate Assessment would ensure Natura 2000 sites are not degraded by development.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Waste management policy with no maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This option is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0/+	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and supports development that will not impact negatively on the historic environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	++	The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and supports development that will not impact negatively on landscape or townscape character. The option would require the need for a design statement for large scheme to ensure development will have no more than a local visual impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Waste management policy with no maps in supplementary guidance</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management facilities can create jobs and increase the asset base of people of the area.</li> <li>Waste management facilities will be safeguarded from development in supplementary guidance, but areas of search will not be identified for potential facilities, lessening the positive impact.</li> </ul>
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Indirect positive impacts are predicted as the option promotes the use of reclaimed materials and does not infer that waste management facilities should only be on greenfield land.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/0	Option promotes the use of reclaimed materials.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	+	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The option promotes the waste hierarchy through reduction, re-use and recovery. It also promotes the development of facilities consistent with the national waste strategy and promotes development that reduces vehicle movements in layouts (e.g. reversing). This option is likely to have long-term mixed <b>cumulative</b> effects on soil, water, air and climatic factors.</li> <li>Though supplementary guidance and the option safeguards existing facilities, no as areas of search will be identified for potential sites.</li> </ul>

d) Planning within the landscape

<b>Preferred Policy: Landscape – all landscapes both non and designated</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	As landscapes include rivers and estuaries and provide feeding and breeding sites to species, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	Indirectly, the policy will have a positive <b>cumulative</b> impact where development restores the site, which may fit more appropriately in the landscape, for example mineral workings and unused industrial sites in the countryside. The policy could be improved by supporting development that enhances or improves the landscape.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/0</i>	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	As landscapes include habitats and provide feeding and breeding sites to species, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	<i>+/0</i>	As most of the more sensitive landscapes (to development) are largely located away from the main transport corridor, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	<i>++</i>	As landscapes include land that is prone to flooding, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>The policy applies to landscapes that are more sensitive to climatic changes and indirectly will have a positive effect.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Landscape – all landscapes both non and designated</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as landscapes include recreation sites and the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/0</i>	<i>The policy will have some positive cumulative impacts, but these will be minor as it principally relates to land outwith settlement boundaries.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as landscapes include historical buildings and features and the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy will have a long term positive impact as the policy seeks to protect landscape character areas from development that is out of scale, would result in the loss of key features or is poorly designed. Protecting key views are also considered under this policy.</li> <li>However, the policy could be worded in the first paragraph to enhance landscape types, to support the development of degraded land (e.g. landfill sites).</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Landscape – all landscapes both non and designated</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+/-	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as it seeks to protect landscape types which enhance or add to the quality of life where people live, work and undertake recreation activities.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	The policy could have a direct positive cumulative (secondary) impact, but as it is worded, it only seeks to protect landscape types. The policy could be worded in the first paragraph to enhance landscape types, to support the development of degraded land (e.g. landfill sites).
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/0	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the design of any development must respect the landscape character, and materials appropriate to the landscape will be considered.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>The policy will have an indirect positive <b>cumulative</b> impact as it will maintain attractive landscape that will improve the quality of life for people living and working in the area. Furthermore it will support the objective of improved building design. However, the policy could be worded in the first paragraph to enhance landscapes.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy will have indirect positive <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> effects as most of the development will be on greenfield land.</li> <li>However, the policy could be worded in the first paragraph to enhance landscape types, to support the development of degraded land (e.g. landfill sites).</li> </ul>

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Landscape – designated landscapes only</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+/0	As landscapes include rivers and estuaries and provide feeding and breeding sites to species, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks. However, although ALS includes most of the major rivers in Aberdeenshire, not all water courses will be safeguarded, and the impact of this policy on the water environment will be less.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Landscape – designated landscapes only</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0/+	Indirectly, the policy will have a positive <b>cumulative</b> impact where development restores the site, which may fit more appropriately in the landscape, for example mineral workings and unused industrial sites in the countryside. However, as less than half of the designated areas are where few developments and settlements are, this option will have a lower positive impact on soil quality.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>As less than half of the designated areas are where few developments and settlements are, this option will have little positive impact on soil quality.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	As landscapes include habitats and provide feeding and breeding sites to species, the policy will have an indirect positive <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks. However, although ALS includes most of the Aberdeenshire's best landscapes, less than half of the ALS's are designated where there are few developments and settlements. As a result, this option could have a negative <b>cumulative</b> impact, as not all landscapes and habitats will be safeguarded or considered at during the planning application stage.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	As most of the more sensitive landscapes (to development) are largely located away from the main transport corridor, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	+/0	As most ALS include land that is prone to flooding (most of the coast is designated and as are most of the main rivers), the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks. However, ALS designations do not cover the whole of Aberdeenshire, and the impact of this policy on the natural environment will be less.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>The policy applies to landscapes that are more sensitive to climatic changes and indirectly will have a positive effect.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Landscape – designated landscapes only</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+/-	Indirectly the policy will have a positive <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as most ALS include recreation sites and the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks. However, as less than half the ALS's are designated where there are few developments and settlements, this option could have a negative <b>cumulative</b> impact, as not all landscapes and open spaces will be safeguarded or considered at during the planning application stage.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The policy will have some positive <b>cumulative</b> impacts, but these will be less as ALS's do not cover the whole of Aberdeenshire.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/0	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as landscapes include historical buildings and features and the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks. However, this impact will be less, as ALS's do not cover the whole of Aberdeenshire and where development is promoted in the settlement strategy.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The option will have a long term negative impact as ALS's do not cover the whole of Aberdeenshire and where development is promoted in the settlement strategy.</li> <li>The option also does not support the development on degraded to land assist in safeguarding and enhancing landscape types (e.g. mineral workings and landfill sites).</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		



Alternative Policy Option 1: Landscape – designated landscapes only		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/-	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as it seeks to protect the best landscape types which enhance or add to the quality of life where people live, work and undertake recreation activities. However landscapes within the Formartine and Buchan heartland of some landscape qualities that would not be safeguarded under this option.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/-	The option will have a long term negative <b>cumulative</b> impact as ALS's do not cover the whole of Aberdeenshire and where development is promoted in the settlement strategy. Some landscapes would remain degraded.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/-	Indirectly the policy will have a positive <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the design of any development must respect the landscape character, and materials appropriate to the landscape will be considered. However, this policy will only apply to some areas of Aberdeenshire, creating a mixed effect.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	+/-	<i>The policy will have an indirect positive <b>cumulative</b> impact as it will maintain certain attractive landscapes that will improve the quality of life for people living and working in the area. However, this option will only apply to some areas of Aberdeenshire, creating a mixed effect.</i>
<b>Overall effect:</b>	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The policy will have direct mixed <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> as this option will only apply to some areas of Aberdeenshire that are designated as an ALS.</i></li> </ul>

Alternative Policy option 2: Landscape – non designated landscapes only (remove Areas of Landscape Significance designation)		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	+	As landscapes include rivers and estuaries and provide feeding and breeding sites to species, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy option 2: Landscape – non designated landscapes only (remove Areas of Landscape Significance designation)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	Indirectly, the policy could have a positive <b>cumulative</b> impact where development restores the site, which may fit more appropriately in the landscape, for example mineral workings and unused industrial sites in the countryside. The policy could be improved by supporting development that enhances or improves the landscape.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/0</i>	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	As landscapes include habitats and provide feeding and breeding sites to species, the option will have an indirect positive <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the option will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks. However the value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is important for biodiversity reasons. As a result, mixed impacts are predicted.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/0	As most of the more sensitive landscapes (to development) are largely located away from the main transport corridor, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks. However the value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is important for biodiversity reasons.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	++	As landscapes include land that is prone to flooding, the policy will have an indirect <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>The value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is important for biodiversity reasons.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy option 2: Landscape – non designated landscapes only (remove Areas of Landscape Significance designation)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as landscapes include recreation sites and the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/0</i>	<i>The policy will have some positive <b>cumulative</b> impacts, but these will be minor as it principally relates to land outwith settlement boundaries.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as landscapes include historical buildings and features and the policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	The policy will have a long term positive impact as the policy seeks to protect landscape character areas from development that is out of scale, would result in the loss of key features or is poorly designed. However, the value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is more sensitive to development than others.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy option 2: Landscape – non designated landscapes only (remove Areas of Landscape Significance designation)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/-	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as it seeks to protect landscape types which enhance or add to the quality of life where people live, work and undertake recreation activities.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	The policy could have a direct positive cumulative (secondary) impact, if worded to improve existing landscapes.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+/-	Indirectly the policy will have a <b>cumulative (secondary)</b> impact as the design of any development must respect the landscape character, and materials appropriate to the landscape will be considered. However, the value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is more sensitive to development than others.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The policy will have an indirect positive <b>cumulative</b> impact as it will maintain attractive landscape that will improve the quality of life for people living and working in the area. However, the value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is more sensitive to development than others.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/0	The policy will have indirect positive cumulative (secondary) effects as most of the development will be on greenfield land. However, the value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is more sensitive to development than others.

e) “Enabling” development

<b>Preferred Policy: Enabling Development (for listed buildings only)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	-	The policy could have a marginal impact on areas where development occurs. The enabling development policy could be applied to allow housing in areas which would not normally be considered for housing development. Those areas may not adjoin existing settlements and could be not in less sustainable locations; this could impact on local air quality.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	-	This depends on location of enabling development but, as the normal environmental safeguards applied in the planning application process will continue, the policy should have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective. However, there is the possibility that certain developments' wider benefits could be given precedence over water quality considerations and only minimum standards achieved.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	SPP says prime land should only be developed in “special circumstances.” There is a possibility that an enabling development’s wider benefits might be considered as “special circumstances”.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	-	Considering that the policy will encourage development, it will not have a positive impact. Still, development will be subject to national and local waste standards.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>Overall the policy is likely to have a negative effect, because it is one which can be used to encourage development opportunities which would not otherwise occur. However, the use of the policy is optional; if the public benefit, including environmental effect, is not sufficient the policy will not be implemented.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

Preferred Policy: Enabling Development (for listed buildings only)		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	<p>There could be opportunities for enabling development to improve the biodiversity of areas through associated landscaping and gardens. However, there is equal opportunity for enabling development to have a negative impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>Developments will be subject to standard safeguards once an application is in motion. However, whether developments ever get to the application stage will depend on the stance that has been taken in weighing up impacts. The policy increases the possibility of development taking place in areas which would not normally be considered for development. Overall a negative effect is more possible with the policy than without it.</p>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	-	<p>The policy has the potential to have a negative <b>cumulative</b> impact. This could be the case if enabling development is allowed in sites which would not normally be considered for development, such as sites which are not located close to public transport nodes or as extensions of existing settlements.</p> <p>The experience of the previous implementation of the policy is that enabling development has taken place in close proximity to existing settlements and near main arterial routes. It should also be considered that the policy is intended to be used to aid rural diversification and regeneration which could have a positive effect in terms of reducing commuting levels.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the chances of development taking place in less sustainable locations are more likely with the policy</p>
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	-	<p>The policy is more likely to encourage development in locations which are not served by existing public services. However, minimum standards which govern development would have to be achieved and unsuitable development would not be sanctioned in locations such as flood-risk areas</p>
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals which are, <b>cumulatively</b>, likely to have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Enabling Development (for listed buildings only)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	The policy will have a negligible impact. If anything there is a possibility for improvement as new opportunities are opened up, but it is still negligible.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	++	The policy is likely to have a very positive effect. The overall ethos of the policy is to consider public benefit. Much of that consideration is likely to be opportunity for economic growth and diversification in rural and regeneration areas.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>Facilitating economic growth in rural and regeneration areas is one of the most important rationale for the policy approach, this is reflected in its positive effect on the grounds of decreasing deprivation and social exclusion.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	+/0	Enabling development is considered in addition to the normal housing supply. There is a possibility that the policy could have the effect of improving a situation where housing supply is constrained. However, given the ambitious housing supply levels which the Development Plan sets, this is unlikely to be the case.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	The aim of the policy is to protect and improve historic buildings and the policy clearly states that enabling development will not be allowed to detract from a building's setting.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+/-	The policy states that enabling development must not detract from a building's setting. Development would also be subject to the usual design standards. So, there are opportunities for the policy to improve this factor. However development could have a negative impact if, whilst protecting the immediate building and grounds, it puts pressure on an area's infrastructure, landscapes and townscapes. This could happen if economic considerations are given too much weight.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

Preferred Policy: Enabling Development (for listed buildings only)		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	The policy provides opportunities to supply affordable housing as well as facilities which would not otherwise be available. The opportunity for commercial and industrial asset creation is one of the positive factors which will be accounted for when the use of the policy is considered.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Provides opportunity for the re-use of or under-used assets, derelict, vacant or contaminated land which would not otherwise be economically viable.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Policy will have no or a negligible effect.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	<i>The policy is likely to increase the viability of the creation of material assets; indeed, this is one of its underlying fundamentals.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	In terms of material assets, cultural and human health factors, the policy has a positive effect. However, the policy increases the chances that developments which could have immediate and <b>cumulative</b> negative environmental impacts will be considered more favourably than they otherwise would be. Even accounting for this, the policy is only an option which can be used if there is judged to be sufficient public gain from a development, and that consideration includes environmental factors. If the policy is used then the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits.

Alternative Policy Option 1: Enabling Development (stricter approach)		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0/-	The policy could have a very marginal impact on areas where development occurs. Theoretically, the policy could be applied to allow housing in areas which would not normally fit the development plan's criteria. This may include areas which are not adjoining existing settlements and not in the most sustainable locations, which could impact air quality locally. However, safeguards have been put in place to strictly limit this: the policy would only be used to enable listed building restoration and associated housing development would be strictly limited in all cases.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		



<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Enabling Development (stricter approach)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0/-	This depends on the location of enabling development but, as the normal environmental safeguards applied in the planning application process will continue, the policy should have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective. However, safeguards have been put in place to strictly limit this: the policy would only be used to enable listed building restoration and associated housing development would be strictly limited in all cases.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0/-	SPP says prime land should only be developed in “special circumstances”, so there is a possibility that the enabling development’s wider benefits might be considered “special circumstances”.  However, given the recent history of enabling developments, it is likely that development will take place on the grounds of historic estates which are of cultural, rather than agricultural, value. In addition, safeguards have been put in place to strictly limit such negative effects: the policy would only be used to enable listed building restoration and associated housing development would be strictly limited in all cases.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0/-	Considering that the policy will encourage development, it will not have a positive impact. However, associated enabling development will be strictly limited and will be subject to national and local waste standards.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	<i>Overall the policy is likely to have a slightly negative effect, because it is one which can be used to encourage development opportunities which would not otherwise occur.  However, the use of the policy is optional; if the public benefit, including environmental effect, is not sufficient the policy will not be implemented. Where the policy is used, the safeguards put in place to limit the scope to listed building restoration only and to strictly limit the size associated enabling developments will ensure that negative effects are minimised.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/-	Although enabling development would be strictly limited, there is a possibility for it to take place in areas which would not normally be considered for development. Overall, a slight negative effect is more possible with the policy than without it.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Enabling Development (stricter approach)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/-	The policy has the potential to have a <b>cumulative</b> negative impact. If enabling development is allowed in sites which would not normally be considered for development, such as sites which are not located close to public transport nodes or as extensions of existing settlements, then there is a potential negative impact. The experience of the previous implementation of the policy is that enabling development has taken place in close proximity to existing settlements and near main arterial routes. Finally, the policy would strictly limit the scope of enabling development in its application and scale. Nevertheless, the chances of development taking place in less sustainable locations are more likely with the policy and so a slight negative effect is possible.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	The policy is more likely to encourage development in locations which are not served by existing public services. However, minimum standards which govern development would have to be achieved and unsuitable development would not be sanctioned in locations such as flood-risk areas. In addition the policy would strictly limit the scope of enabling development in its application and scale.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	<i>The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals which are, <b>cumulatively</b>, likely to have a slight negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	The policy will have a negligible impact. If anything there is a possibility for improvement as new opportunities are opened up, but it is still negligible.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	+	The policy is likely to have a positive effect. The overall ethos of the policy is to consider public benefit. Much of that consideration is likely to be opportunity for economic growth and diversification. However, economic opportunities are curtailed by the limited scope of the application of the policy.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	<i>Facilitating economic growth is one of the important rationale for the policy approach. However, the policy approach would strictly limit the scope of enabling development in its application and scale and this is reflected in it only receiving a slight positive rating.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Enabling Development (stricter approach)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0/+	Enabling development would be considered in addition to the normal housing supply. There is a possibility that the policy could have the effect of improving a situation where housing supply is constrained. However, given the ambitious housing supply levels which the development plan sets, as well as the strict limit on the scope and scale of permitted enabling development, this is unlikely have more than a slight positive effect.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	The aim of the policy is to protect and improve historic buildings and the policy clearly states that enabling development will not be allowed if it detracts from a buildings setting. The strict limit on the scope and scale of enabling development may restrict opportunities.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	The policy states that enabling development must not detract from a building's setting. Development would also be subject to the usual design standards. In addition, the scale and scope of development would be restricted.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

Alternative Policy Option 1: Enabling Development (stricter approach)		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/0	The policy provides opportunities to supply affordable housing as well as facilities which would not otherwise be available. The opportunity for commercial asset creation is one of the positive factors which will be accounted for when the use of the policy is considered. However, these positive effects could be hindered by the restricted scope and scale of development which would be permissible.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+/0	Provides the opportunity for the re-use of derelict, vacant or under-used assets, through restoration, which would not otherwise be economically viable.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Policy will have no or negligible effect.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/0	<i>The policy is likely to increase the viability of the creation of material assets; indeed, this is one of its underlying fundamentals. However, the scale and scope of opportunities will be restricted.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/0	In terms of material assets, cultural and human health factors, the policy has a positive effect. However, the policy increases the chances that developments which have immediate and <b>cumulative</b> negative environmental impacts could be proposed and considered. Even accounting for this, the policy is only an option which can be used if there is sufficient public gain from a development and that consideration includes environmental factors. If the policy is used then the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit they will be weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits. A major factor mitigating the negative effects of the policy approach is the limited scope and scale of its application. However, this also limits its potential positive effects and so the overall effect remains at +/0.

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Enabling Development (economic development tool)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	-	The policy could have a marginal impact on areas where development occurs. The enabling development policy could be applied to allow housing in areas which would not normally be considered for housing development in the countryside. This may include areas which are not adjoining existing settlements and not in the most sustainable locations, which could impact on air quality locally.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	-	The normal environmental safeguards applied in the planning application process will continue, so the policy should have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective. However, there is the possibility that certain developments' wider benefits could be given precedence over water quality considerations and minimum rather than ideal standards be achieved.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	SPP says prime land should only be developed in "special circumstances"; there is a possibility that the enabling development's wider benefits might be considered "special circumstances". Given the pro-development and relaxed approach to the policy, there would be a chance that development would be given precedence over these concerns.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	-	Considering that the policy will encourage development, it will not have a positive impact. Still, development will be subject to national and local waste standards.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	<i>Overall, the policy is likely to have a negative effect, because it is very pro-development and will be used to encourage development opportunities which would not otherwise occur. The use of the policy is optional; if the public benefit, including environmental effect, is not sufficient the policy will not be implemented. However economic considerations are given precedence in the approach and only the minimum environmental standards are likely to be met.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Enabling Development (economic development tool)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-	There could be opportunities for enabling development to improve the biodiversity of areas through associated landscaping and gardens. However, there is equal opportunity for enabling development to have a negative impact on biodiversity. Developments will be subject to standard safeguards once an application is in motion, but the lack of restraint on scale and scope causes concern. However, whether developments ever get to the application stage will depend on the stance that has been taken in weighing up impacts. There is a possibility for development to take place in areas which would not normally be considered for development. Overall, a negative effect is more possible with the policy.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	--	The policy has the potential to have a negative <b>cumulative</b> impact. If enabling development is allowed in sites which would not normally be considered for development, such as sites which are not located close to public transport nodes or as extensions of existing settlements, there is a potential negative impact. The experience of the previous implementation of the policy is that enabling development opportunities are most viable in locations within close proximity to existing settlements and near main arterial routes. However, the development plan's settlement strategy would be secondary to the enabling development policy and so the chances of development taking place in less sustainable locations are far more likely with the policy.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	-	The policy is far more likely to encourage development in locations which are not served by existing public services. However, minimum standards which govern development would have to be achieved and unsuitable development would not be sanctioned in locations such as flood-risk areas
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	--	<i>By rendering the settlement strategy a secondary concern, the policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals which are, <b>cumulatively</b>, likely to have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Enabling Development (economic development tool)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	The policy will have a negligible impact. If anything there is a possibility for improvement as new opportunities are opened up, but it is still negligible.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	The approach would at first appear to have a very positive effect as the overall ethos of the policy is to consider public benefit such as economic growth. However, because the policy will be applied in all areas and there will be no limit placed on the scale of enabling development, it will lead to: market confusion, a reduction in certainty, and investment will not be directed at historic, rural and regeneration opportunities. The eventual outcome will be development taking place which would have happened anyway, but not in the locations the settlement strategy had intended.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>Short term economic gain would quickly be overshadowed by uncertainty and investment concentrated on a small number of areas, leading to quality of life issues in those areas and continuing deprivation and social exclusion in remote rural and regeneration areas.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	While there would be an initial boost to housing investment, aligning this supply with housing need and demand would be made more difficult by the undermining of the development plan.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	The listed building element would remain in the policy but would be of no more importance than any other type of development. Due to this, the potential positive effect would be negated.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	Although applications would still be accountable to the usual planning standards, the wide scope and scale of the policy could lead to over-allocation of housing in some areas, leading to a negative effect.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Enabling Development (economic development tool)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+/0	The policy would promote the creation of fixed assets, but their distribution would be unchecked. This would effectively concentrate development on the already successful areas. However, long term planning would be more difficult due to the reactive nature of the policy, and investor uncertainty would be an issue.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	While these areas would be given precedence through other parts of the development plan, in reality developers would avoid them because a relaxed enabling development policy would allow them to.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Negligible effect
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+</b>	
<b>Overall effect:</b>	<b>--</b>	The approach would be more negative environmentally than the others. In addition, economically and socially, the policy's reactive nature would lead to the concentration of development in already successful areas and, in the long, run market uncertainty.



f) Destination retailing in rural areas

<b>Preferred Policy: Destination Retailing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	This policy will allow some retail developments in the country; this is likely to be greenfield land or prime agricultural land.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	This policy would promote the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield sites.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Encouraging redevelopment of brownfield sites in certain areas would have a positive impact. However, development may occur on Greenfield sites, these may influence biodiversity and <b>cumulatively</b> could have a negative impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	-	This policy allows retail developments in the countryside. It is more likely that customers will use cars to travel to new developments than if it was located within settlements.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	Other policies will apply and ensure that developments are not located on areas at risk from flooding. However, retail developments in the countryside are unlikely to be served by public transport.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	The policy allows development of retail uses that are secondary to an existing tourist or recreational facility. This may help to improve accessibility to the location to which it is linked to.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	-	This policy allows retail developments in areas that require cars to access.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	This policy will have a positive impact on open spaces, but these retail uses will be car based and this will have a negative impact on social exclusion.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Destination Retailing</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	The policy allows development of retail uses that are secondary to an existing tourist or recreational facility. This may help to enhance the attraction of a tourist destination. However, retail developments may have a negative impact on the setting of historic buildings.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	-	Retail developments in the countryside may have a negative impact on existing retail locations within towns.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	Retail developments in rural locations could help to promote tourism and create jobs in the rural economy.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	Development of brownfield sites and existing buildings is promoted by this policy.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	This policy would positively impact on the rural economy of Aberdeenshire and could make use of brownfield sites.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Destination Retailing (Farm Shops)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Destination Retailing (Farm Shops)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	This policy will allow some retail developments in the country; this is likely to be greenfield land or prime agricultural land.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	This policy would promote the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield sites.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Encouraging redevelopment of brownfield sites in certain areas would have a positive impact. However, development may occur on Greenfield sites, these may influence biodiversity and <b>cumulatively</b> could have a negative impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	-/0	This policy allows retail developments in the countryside. It is more likely that customers will use cars to travel to new developments than if it was located within settlements. However, this policy will only allow retail developments linked to an existing farm and the impact will be minimal.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	Other policies will apply and ensure that developments are not located on areas at risk from flooding. However, retail developments in the countryside are unlikely to be served by public transport.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	-	This policy allows retail developments in areas that require cars to access.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	-	These retail uses will be car based and this will have a negative impact on social exclusion.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Destination Retailing (Farm Shops)</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	-/0	Retail developments in the countryside may have a negative impact on existing retail locations within towns, but this policy would restrict the retail developments permitted to those that are linked to an existing farm and are secondary to that use.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets).	+	Retail developments in rural locations could help to promote tourism and create jobs in the rural economy.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	Development of brownfield sites and existing buildings is promoted by this policy.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	This policy would positively impact on the rural economy of Aberdeenshire and could make use of brownfield sites.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	0/-	

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Destination Retailing (relaxed version of the preferred option) of any type or scale</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	-	This policy will allow some retail developments in the country; this is likely to be greenfield land or prime agricultural land.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+	This policy would promote the re-use of existing buildings and brownfield sites.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Destination Retailing (relaxed version of the preferred option) of any type or scale</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+/-	Encouraging redevelopment of brownfield sites in certain areas would have a positive impact. However, development may occur on Greenfield sites, these may influence biodiversity and <b>cumulatively</b> could have a negative impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	--	This policy allows retail developments in the countryside and other accessible locations outwith settlements. It is more likely that customers will use cars to travel to new developments than if it was located within settlements.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0/-	Other policies will apply and ensure that developments are not located on areas at risk from flooding. However, retail developments in the countryside are unlikely to be served by public transport.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	--	
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	+	The policy allows development of retail uses that are secondary to an existing tourist or recreational facility. This may help to improve accessibility to the location to which it is linked to.
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	-	This policy allows retail developments in areas that require cars to access.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	This policy will have a positive impact on open spaces, but these retail uses will be car based and this will have a negative impact on social exclusion.
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+/-	The policy allows development of retail uses that are secondary to an existing tourist or recreational facility. This may help to enhance the attraction of a tourist destination. However, retail developments may have a negative impact on the setting of historic buildings.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Destination Retailing (relaxed version of the preferred option) of any type or scale</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	--	This policy is more flexible to retail proposals outwith settlements. These type of developments my have a severe negative impact on existing retail locations within towns.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	Retail developments in rural locations could help to promote tourism and create jobs in the rural economy.
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	Development of brownfield sites and existing buildings is promoted by this policy.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+	This policy would positively impact on the rural economy of Aberdeenshire and could make use of brownfield sites.
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	

g) Rural development, including housing in the countryside

<b>Preferred Policy: Rural Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+/-	Over the majority of the area development is permitted only adjacent to settlements which have potential to reduce travelling. However there are areas where development is permitted anywhere, probably increasing motorcar usage.  It is likely that the slight relaxation in permitting houses in the countryside could increase commuting into settlements  Overall a direct impact through where new development is permitted.
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	Policy allows more development in 'very remote' areas so this could have more of an impact in that more developments could affect water quality. However generally no impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	As the policy potentially allows more development there could be an impact on allowing more prime land to be developed, but this could be prevented, and SPP says prime land should only be developed in special circumstances. In certain areas only development of existing buildings or brownfield land is permitted resulting in a positive impact on soil quality.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	In some areas development is only allowed on brownfield sites or existing buildings, but no specifics about re-using the building. Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>Mixed impact</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	Encouraging redevelopment of brownfield sites in certain areas would mean it has a positive impact. However in the majority of the area, development can occur on greenfield sites. These may influence biodiversity and <b>cumulatively</b> could have an impact. The policy should include in the last paragraph a section on new developments avoiding adversely affecting the natural and historic environment.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		

<b>Preferred Policy: Rural Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+/-	Mostly development is directed adjacent to settlements which has a positive impact. In 'very remote' areas development is essentially permitted anywhere, but there is less demand and so should be less impact. However, there is the potential for more people travelling from remote rural. Development has to adhere to design and energy efficiency guidance.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	Development is unlikely to be permitted on areas at flood risk. Development outwith settlements is permitted in certain areas so there could be areas within risk applied for development
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The policy promotes a more relaxed approach to development, particularly in 'very remote' areas and so there is potential for increased travelling and distance from services. However other policies apply which can assist in reducing climate change impact.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0/+	The policy will have little impact. There is no requirement for proximity to open space, but one of the main requirements in 'intermediate areas' is proximity to settlements. Development in 'very remote' areas is unlikely to have access to open space
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	The policy will be more welcoming to development, where people want it. Will potentially stimulate remote areas which generally require regeneration and stimulation
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	<i>The policy will have some positive impacts</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0/+	The policy is more welcoming to development so will help to improve the housing supply, potential to allow younger families to remain in rural areas as it would be easier to build there
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	The policy is unlikely to impact on the historic environment, however indirectly it could instigate applications affecting such sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		



<b>Preferred Policy: Rural Development</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	The policy is unlikely to have a direct effect, applications would also have to adhere to design policy. There could potentially be a <b>cumulative</b> effect if many houses are built in 'very remote' rural where the policy is relaxed, however there is small demand in these areas. In areas where there is large demand, development is only permitted in specific locations, but could potentially result in changing townscapes with the <b>cumulative</b> impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	+	The policy encourages rural development including favouring economic development proposals. The infrastructure to service remote development should be covered by the proposer so there is potential for new infrastructure to be provided
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	Development is favoured on brownfield land (but only in accessible areas where there is a high demand). The policy could be amended so that the redevelopment of brownfield sites is encouraged in all areas.
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/+	The policy promotes the re-use of existing buildings (in 'accessible areas'). In terms of construction methods any development would have to adhere to design policy so indirectly a positive effect
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	<i>The policy generally has a positive effect in that it is increasing supply, assets, brownfield land and sustainable materials. There is both a direct and indirect impact.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/-	<i>The policy could be amended so that the redevelopment of brownfield sites is encouraged in all areas.</i>

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Rural Development - Development in the Countryside: Maximise Sustainability</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	0/-	The policy would be restrictive of development in the countryside – it would be very similar to the current policy. However the policy does not direct development to settlements, it allows conversions, and would allow brownfield development. Therefore there could be sporadic development throughout the countryside and greater reliance on the public motorcar
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0	No direct impact

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Rural Development - Development in the Countryside: Maximise Sustainability</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+/-	Policy could positively impact as development in the main, is only permitted on existing buildings or brownfield land.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0/+	Brownfield development encouraged, but no direct prevention of demolition
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	+/-	<i>Mix of effects</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0/+	Encouraging redevelopment of brownfield sites would mean it has a slightly positive impact.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/-	Development would not be directed to settlements so is unlikely to reduce travel miles. But the policy is quite restrictive towards development so there wouldn't be too much impact.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	Development is unlikely to be permitted on areas at flood risk, but this policy has no real impact
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	<i>The policy promotes development of previously used land thereby enhancing biodiversity however the location of these sites will be sporadically placed across the countryside so there is likely to be more travel required.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	The policy will have little impact. There is no particular location where development is permitted so there is no requirement to develop near open space
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0	The policy will have little impact
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0	<i>The policy will have little impact</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0	There is a relatively strict stance to development in the countryside so there is unlikely to be much impact on the supply of housing.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 1: Rural Development - Development in the Countryside: Maximise Sustainability</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	The policy is unlikely to impact on the historic environment, there could be presumption in favour of retaining vernacular buildings or there could be no retention of such buildings. Indirectly, it could instigate applications affecting such sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	The policy is unlikely to have a direct affect, applications would also have to adhere to design policy. Largely the policy only allows development on previously developed land in any case.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0	The policy has little direct impact. Fairly strict stance towards development so probably little potential for knock on benefits of assets being created
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	Development is favoured on brownfield land and existing buildings
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	+	The policy promotes the re-use of existing buildings. In terms of construction methods any development would have to adhere to design policy so indirectly a positive effect
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	<i>+/0</i>	<i>The policy generally has a positive effect in that it would proposed regeneration of land and sustainable materials</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	<i>0/+</i>	

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Rural Development - Sustainable Communities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	+	This policy would direct development to existing settlements and so could improve air quality
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0/-	Not likely to be any impact. Development is unlikely to be permitted on areas at flood risk, but the policy could generate applications for development on such areas
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Rural Development - Sustainable Communities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0/-	The policy would not take into account soil conditions as directs development to land surrounding settlements, which could be prime or subject to erosion
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0/+	The policy would have a presumption in favour of brownfield land, but not a necessity.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+/-</b>	
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	No direct impact. The policy could attract development proposals fragmenting wildlife corridors, but could equally develop brownfield land or create wildlife corridors
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	+	Development is largely directed adjacent to settlements which would assist in reducing the NE global footprint
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	Development is unlikely to be permitted on areas at flood risk. Would have no direct impact
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>0/+</b>	<b><i>The policy will have some positive impacts</i></b>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0/+	The policy would direct development adjacent to existing settlements which are likely to have open space
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	The policy will be more welcoming to development in the countryside potentially allowing people to self-build more easily
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>0/+</b>	<b><i>The policy will have some positive impacts</i></b>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0/+	The policy is more welcoming to development so will help to improve the supply
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	The policy is unlikely to impact on the historic environment, however indirectly it could instigate applications affecting such sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 2: Rural Development - Sustainable Communities</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0	The policy is unlikely to have a direct affect, applications would also have to adhere to other policies protecting landscape. If there were to be a huge demand for applications adjacent to settlements the townscape may be affected.
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0/+	The policy would permit more development than is permitted at the present time. As development is directed adjacent to settlements it would be proposed that existing assets could be utilised
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0/+	Development would favoured on brownfield land
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0/+	The policy would allow development re-using existing buildings and brownfield land, but not require such development
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	
<i>Overall effect:</i>	+/0	

<b>Alternative Policy Option 3: Rural Development - Development in the Countryside: Maximise Aspiration</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	-	The policy would allow development effectively anywhere. Air quality is likely to have a detrimental impact as development would be permitted outwith settlements and so it is likely private transport would be most readily used
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	0/-	Policy allows more development with less control over where development occurs so it is likely that development would have more of an impact
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 3: Rural Development - Development in the Countryside: Maximise Aspiration</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	0/-	As the policy potentially allows development anywhere there is likely to be greater demand for development on prime land. Also there is little incentive to reuse existing buildings or brownfield land
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	0	Policy will have no or negligible impact on this SEA objective, except that potentially less brownfield land would be developed at the expense of Greenfield sites.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	<i>The policy has a slight negative effect as there is little control over the location of new development in the countryside</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	0	The policy would propose that development could be permitted in any location throughout the countryside so there is opportunity for many applications for development to come forward on nature conservations/ wildlife corridors etc
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>		
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels and NE global footprint).	0/-	Potentially more travelling as development would be allowed anywhere and would not be directed to sustainable locations Development has to adhere to design and energy efficiency guidance.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	0	Development is unlikely to be permitted on areas at flood risk.
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/-	<i>The policy promotes a more relaxed approach to development, so it is likely that there will be increased travel, and greater impact on the biodiversity through more development being allowed outwith settlements</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>		
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0	The policy will have little impact. It is unlikely that by allowing dispersed development across the countryside that developments will have access to open space
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	0/+	The policy will be more welcoming to development, where people want it. Potentially makes it easier for people to stay in communities rather than leaving – regenerating such communities
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	<i>The policy will have some positive impacts</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		

<b>Alternative Policy Option 3: Rural Development - Development in the Countryside: Maximise Aspiration</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	0/+	The policy is welcoming to development so will help to improve the housing supply.
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>		
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	0	The policy is unlikely to impact on the historic environment, however indirectly it could instigate applications affecting such sites.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	0/-	There could potentially be a <b>cumulative</b> effect if many houses are built in the open countryside which would affect the landscape character
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>		
13. Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	0/+	The policy encourages rural development including favouring economic development proposals. The infrastructure to service remote development should be covered by the proposer so new infrastructure could be provided
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	0	Development is favoured on brownfield land but as the policy is welcoming to development anywhere, brownfield land would be less likely to come forward
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	0	The policy promotes the re-use of existing buildings but as above these are less likely to be redeveloped as there are other opportunities on greenfield sites. In terms of construction methods any development would have to adhere to design policy so indirectly a positive effect
<i>Summary of effect:</i>	0/+	<i>The policy generally has a positive effect in that it is increasing supply, assets, brownfield land and sustainable materials. There is both a direct and indirect impact.</i>
<i>Overall effect:</i>	0/-	

h) Design quality

<b>Preferred Policy: Design Quality</b>		
SEA Objectives	Effect	Comments
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>		
1 Protect and improve local air quality.	++	Clauses b requires the optimisation of energy-efficiency which will improve air quality
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>		
2 Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	++	Clause c requires appropriate management of waste and water, which will sustain and enhance water quality and good ecological status. Clause e requires the optimisation of biodiversity
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>		
3 Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+	Clause c requires the appropriate management of waste, which will in time improve soil quality.
4 Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	++	Clause b requires the optimisation of energy-efficiency, including the use of renewables, and Clause c requires the optimisation of resource-efficiency, and appropriate management of waste and water. Clause i requires the appropriateness of materials used in construction. Together these requirements will lead to a long-term decline in the amount of waste going to landfill.
Summary of effect:	++	<i>Positive in so far as manageable factors are concerned.</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>		
5 Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	+	Clause he requires the optimisation of biodiversity.
Summary of effect:	+	<i>Positive</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic Factors</b>		
6 Reduce the causes of adverse climate change (e.g. reduction in CO2 levels and NE global footprint).	++	Dealing with the local climate (Clause a) optimisation of energy-efficiency (Clause b) and appropriate management of waste (Clause c) will reduce the causes of adverse climate change.
7 Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (e.g. flooding, public service provision, and habitats).	++	Energy, resource and embodied energy efficiency (Clauses b & c) respect for landscape and neighbouring features ((Clause g) optimisation of public transport options (Clause b) and optimisation of biodiversity options (Clause e) will reduce negative effects in this category.
Summary of effect:	++	<i>Positive</i>
<b>Sea Topic : Human Health</b>		
8 Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	0/+	Respect for the setting etc (Clause g) will improve accessibility to open spaces.
9 Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	++	Friendliness of layout to walking, cycling and public transport (Clause b) and optimising social comfort etc (Clause d) will decrease deprivation and social exclusion/
Summary of effect:	+	<i>Positive</i>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>		
10 Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate	++	There should a knock-on effect in land supply, since good layout and design by definition are



<b>Preferred Policy: Design Quality</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.		economical in land-use, which means there should be more land to go round, which in turn means the supply improves. (Clauses a – j)
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage</b>		
<b>11</b> Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	+	Respect for settings (Clause g) and the relationship with neighbouring buildings (Clause h) will enhance the historic environment where proximity is an issue.
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>		
<b>12</b> Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	+	Clauses g and h promote these aims particularly, but to a lesser extent this is true of all the clauses in this policy.
<b>SEA Topic: Material Assets</b>		
<b>13</b> Promote the creation of fixed assets (e.g. affordable housing, water and waste management facilities, and commercial and industrial assets.	++	All the clauses in this policy support this aim.
<b>14</b> Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	+	Clause c with its requirement that resource efficiency should be optimised supports this aim
<b>15</b> Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime Standards.	+	Clause j specifically supports this aim.
<b>Summary of effect:</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>Positive</b>

<b>Preferred Policy: Design Quality</b>		
<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Overall effect	++	<p>All the clauses support this policy in one particular way or another.</p> <p>There are 5 areas in which the ALP Policy makes no specific mention, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Waste going into landfill.</li> <li>2. Decrease in social privation/exclusion.</li> <li>3. Improvement in the supply of housing land.</li> <li>4. Creation of fixed assets.</li> <li>5. Regeneration derelict, vacant or contaminated land.</li> </ol> <p>With regard to these heads the MIR Policy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Requires appropriate management of water and waste in Clause c.</li> <li>2. Requires optimisation of social comfort, a balanced community etc in Clause d.</li> <li>3. Requires compactness of built form which will improve the supply of housing land in</li> <li>4. Requires the optimisation of resource-efficiency which will improve fixed assets in Clause c</li> <li>5. Does not mention regeneration of derelict land etc, but optimisation of resource-efficiency in Clause c will contribute to this.</li> </ol> <p>From the above the MIR Policy is a significant improvement on the ALP Policy in SEA terms. Some mention could be made of the need to utilise brownfield land where possible.</p>

For the alternative design policy approach see Appendix 6 on existing ALP policies.

## Appendix 8: Cumulative and synergistic effects assessment

Table 1: Cumulative & synergistic effects of the 'main issues' policies

Preferred 'main issues' policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
a) Developer contributions	<p>Cumulative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (+)</li> <li>• Water (0/+)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (+/-)</li> </ul> <p>Secondary effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material assets (+)</li> </ul>	<p>Cumulative and synergistic effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Transport Strategy</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact: +</b></p>	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality – Development within communities will reduce the need to travel. Contributions could link in with transport strategies.</li> <li>• Development within communities will reduce the need to travel. Contributions could link in with transport strategies.</li> <li>• Water quality – development will only be supported if there is sufficient infrastructure. This will have a positive or neutral impact on the environment.</li> <li>• Climatic factors – efficiency of land use and impact on biodiversity.</li> <li>• Material assets - The design of any development will require to be of scale to accommodate proposed future growth, rather than developers upgrading the infrastructure every time a new development is approved.</li> </ul>

Preferred 'main issues' policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
c) Planning for waste: Criteria based approach with no maps in supplementary guidance	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (+/-)</li> <li>• Water (+/-)</li> <li>• Soil (+/-)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (+/-)</li> <li>• Material assets (++)</li> </ul> Synergistic effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (+)</li> </ul>	Cumulative and synergistic effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and Area Waste Plans and Strategies</li> </ul> <b>Impact: ++</b>	Cumulative effect: Point source pollution affecting watercourses from inappropriate SUDS. <b>Impact: -</b>	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality – Provision of recycling facilities will reduce road mileage by residents and waste collectors.</li> <li>• Air and water quality - Reducing the number of landfill sites will improve local air quality. But energy from waste plants could degrade local air quality if the most efficient technologies are not used.</li> <li>• Climatic factors – efficiency of land use, waste and impact on biodiversity.</li> <li>• Material assets – Increasing the provision of waste management facilities and re-use of brownfield land.</li> </ul> The requirement for an Appropriate Assessment will ensure species, habitats and the water quality of Natura 2000 sites is not degraded by development.
d) Planning within the landscape: All landscapes both non and designated	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil (+)</li> <li>• Landscape (+)</li> </ul> Secondary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water (+)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (+)</li> <li>• Climatic</li> </ul>	No	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil quality – could be improved where development restores the site, for example mineral workings and unused industrial sites in the countryside. Greater positive effects could be achieved if the policy supports development that enhances or improves the landscape.</li> <li>• Water quality and biodiversity – Long term positive effects are predicted as all landscapes, which include rivers and estuaries that provide feeding and breeding sites to species will be considered under this policy. Also all types of development will be considered, from new buildings to transport networks.</li> </ul>

Preferred 'main issues' policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	factors (+) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health (+)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (+)</li> <li>• Material assets (+)</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climatic factors – often the remoter areas are designated, which discourages development. This reduces the number of people living in remoter areas, reducing resource use.</li> <li>• Human health and material assets – safeguards valued open spaces and contributes to peoples' quality of life.</li> <li>• Cultural heritage – contributes to the safeguarding of historic landscapes and ensures the siting and design of development is appropriate.</li> <li>• Landscape - protects landscape types from inappropriate development that could affect its character. Also protects key views. Policy does not support schemes that would enhance the landscape.</li> </ul>
e) Enabling development: For listed buildings only	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (0/-)</li> <li>• Water (0/-)</li> <li>• Soil (0/-)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (-/0)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (-)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (+/-)</li> </ul>		Cumulative effect: Phosphate discharge into watercourses from dispersed development if not connected to mains sewer. <b>Impact: -</b> Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality – The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals which are, cumulatively, likely to have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels.</li> <li>• Water, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors - the policy increases the chances that developments which could have immediate and cumulative negative environmental impacts will be considered more favourably than they otherwise would be. However, the policy is only an option which can be used if there is judged to be sufficient public gain from a development.</li> <li>• Watercourses, habitats, landscape character types and</li> </ul>

Preferred 'main issues' policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape (-)</li> <li>• Material assets (+)</li> </ul>		encroaching onto habitats or landscape types from clusters of development. <b>Impact: -</b>		<p>the setting of historic buildings or sites could be adversely affected by small groupings of development, which would otherwise not have been required or allocated in the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material assets and cultural heritage – the policy allows for the creation of affordable dwellings, as a result, more historic buildings and vacant sites may be redeveloped.</li> </ul> <p>If the policy is used the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits.</p>
f) Destination retailing in rural areas : Farm shop or associated with a tourist or recreation facility	<p>Cumulative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (0/-)</li> <li>• Water (0/-)</li> <li>• Soil (0/-)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (-/0)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (-)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (-)</li> <li>• Landscape (-)</li> </ul>	No	<p>Cumulative effect:</p> <p>Phosphate discharge into watercourses from development if not connected to mains sewer or inappropriate SUDS.</p> <p><b>Impact: -</b></p> <p>Development encroaching</p>	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality and climatic factors – The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals that could, cumulatively, increase vehicle numbers and have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels. The scale, type and location of retail outlets will determine the level of effect, such as drawing people from areas of high population (e.g. Aberdeen). However, the policy is quite specific on the type of retail outlet that would be supported.</li> <li>• Water, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors - the policy increases the chances that developments which could have immediate and cumulative negative environmental impacts will be considered more</li> </ul>

Preferred 'main issues' policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human health (-)</li> <li>Material assets (++)</li> </ul> Secondary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human health (-)</li> </ul>		onto habitats or landscape types from new development. <b>Impact: -</b>		favourably than they otherwise would be. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watercourses, habitats, landscape character types and the setting of historic buildings or sites could be adversely affected by retail development, which would otherwise not have been allocated in the plan.</li> <li>Human health – In the long term, and depending on the nature of retail outlets, some settlements could be adversely affect from loss of trade. This could adversely affect deprived areas in terms of service provision and access to services.</li> <li>Material assets - Retail developments in rural locations could help to promote tourism and create jobs in the rural economy. Furthermore, the policy promotes the development of brownfield sites and existing buildings.</li> </ul> If the policy is applied the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits.
g) Rural development: Designated areas	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air (0/-)</li> <li>Water (0/-)</li> <li>Soil (0/-)</li> <li>Biodiversity (-/0)</li> </ul>		Cumulative effect: Phosphate discharge into watercourses from development if		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality and climatic factors – The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals that could, cumulatively, increase vehicle travel miles and have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels.</li> <li>Water, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors - the policy is restrictive on where development is allowed, but it increases the chances that developments</li> </ul>

Preferred 'main issues' policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/ synergistic/ secondary effects?	Cumulative/ synergistic/ secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climatic factors (-)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (+/-)</li> <li>• Landscape (-)</li> <li>• Material assets (++)</li> </ul> Secondary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health (-)</li> </ul>		not connected to mains sewer or inappropriate SUDS. <b>Impact: -</b> Development encroaching onto habitats or landscape types from new development. <b>Impact: -</b>		could have immediate and cumulative negative environmental impacts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watercourses, habitats, landscape character types and the setting of historic buildings or sites could be adversely affected by new developments that would otherwise not have been allocated in the plan.</li> <li>• Human health – In the long term and depending on the location of new developments, some settlements could be adversely affected as less new housing is built within their boundaries. This could adversely affect deprived areas in terms of housing and service provision and access to services.</li> <li>• Cultural heritage &amp; material assets –The policy supports the development of brownfield sites &amp; existing buildings. However, this requirement only applies to areas currently accessible to settlements, not remoter sites. If the policy is applied the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits. Supplementary guidance could also provide further advice if additional clarity is required.</li> </ul>
Key: positive (+), negative (-), neutral (0), uncertain (?)					



**Table 2: Cumulative & synergistic effects of the alternative 'main issues' policies**

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/ synergistic/ secondary effects?	Cumulative/ synergistic/ secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
Developer contributions: 1a) Allocated in the plan	<p>Cumulative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (+)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (+/0)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (+)</li> <li>• Human health (+)</li> <li>• Landscape (+)</li> </ul> <p>Secondary effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material assets (++)</li> </ul>	<p>Cumulative and synergistic effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Transport Strategy</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact: +</b></p>	No	Yes Long term certainty that developer contributions will be delivered is not guaranteed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality – Allocations could link in with transport strategies. Development within communities will reduce the need to travel. Contributions could link in with transport strategies.</li> <li>• Biodiversity and Landscape – impacts would be identified earlier and could be mitigated sooner.</li> <li>• Climatic factors – efficiency of land use and impact on biodiversity.</li> <li>• Human health and Material assets – 1a) sites would be allocated providing some certainty.</li> </ul> <p>However, the approach is inflexible, as the plan is only reviewed every five years. Long term certainty is not guaranteed.</p>
Developer contributions: 1b) identified in masterplans	<p>Cumulative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (+/-)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (+/0)</li> <li>• Soil (0/-)</li> <li>• Climatic</li> </ul>	<p>Cumulative and synergistic effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Transport Strategy</li> </ul>	No	Yes Long term certainty that developer contributions will be delivered is not guaranteed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality 1b) there is less control over where development occurs as the developers provide the infrastructure. Negative impacts possible.</li> <li>• Soil – Greater potential for demolition, required through short sightedness if developers only build for their own requirements not the wider scale of development. (Should be avoided through partnership working, but</li> </ul>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/ synergistic/ secondary effects?	Cumulative/ synergistic/ secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	factors (+/-) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health (0/-)</li> <li>• Landscape (+/-)</li> </ul> Secondary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage (+/0)</li> <li>• Material assets (+/-)</li> </ul>	<b>Impact: +/0</b>			still a greater potential of happening) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity and Landscape – impacts would be identified earlier and could be mitigated sooner.</li> <li>• Climatic factors – efficiency of land use and impact on biodiversity, as Aberdeenshire council would have less of a say on where development goes.</li> <li>• Human health and Material assets –sites would be identified in master plans providing some certainty, but the council will have less influence on directing development to the areas where it is needed most.</li> <li>• Cultural heritage - the infrastructure policy will apply to all types of development, from new buildings to transport networks.</li> <li>• Material assets - As a developer led system there is a danger that developments will be under specified to meet single developers requirements without providing for the wider scale of development. This should be prevented through ‘working together’ but there is a greater risk.</li> </ul> The approach in 1b) would rely on a coordinated approach between developers. Long term certainty is not guaranteed.

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
Planning for waste 1b) Tiered approach	<p>Cumulative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (+/-)</li> <li>• Water (+/-)</li> <li>• Soil (+/-)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (-)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (+/-)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (-)</li> <li>• Material assets (-)</li> </ul> <p>Synergistic effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (+)</li> </ul>	<p>Cumulative and synergistic effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and Area Waste Plans and Strategies</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact: ++</b></p>	<p>Cumulative effect: Point source pollution affecting watercourses from inappropriate SUDS.</p> <p><b>Impact: -</b></p>	<p>Yes Long term certainty that waste management facilities will be delivered is not guaranteed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality – Reducing the number of landfill sites will improve local air quality. But the lack of identified or safeguarded sites could increase the need to travel.</li> <li>• Biodiversity and cultural heritage - The option does not provide specific protection to biodiversity or historic buildings, with the exception of the tiered policy approach for landfill sites.</li> <li>• Climatic factors – efficiency of land use, waste and impact on biodiversity.</li> <li>• Material assets – The option does not safeguard existing facilities or identifies areas of search for appropriate facilities.</li> </ul> <p>The approach would rely on a coordinated approach between the council and developers. Long term certainty on the deliverability of waste management facilities is not guaranteed.</p>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
Planning for waste 2b) Criteria based approach with no maps in supplementary guidance	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air (+/-)</li> <li>Water (+/-)</li> <li>Soil (+/-)</li> <li>Climatic factors (+/-)</li> <li>Material assets (+/-)</li> </ul> Synergistic effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air (+)</li> </ul>	Cumulative and synergistic effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and Area Waste Plans and Strategies</li> </ul> <b>Impact: ++</b>	Cumulative effect: Point source pollution affecting watercourses from inappropriate SUDS. <b>Impact: -</b>	Yes Long term certainty that waste management facilities will be delivered is not guaranteed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality – Provision of recycling facilities will reduce road mileage by residents and waste collectors.</li> <li>Air and water quality - Reducing the number of landfill sites will improve local air quality. But energy from waste plants could degrade local air quality if the most efficient technologies are not used.</li> <li>Climatic factors – efficiency of land use, waste and impact on biodiversity.</li> <li>Material assets – Increasing the provision of waste management facilities and re-use of brownfield land. However, not safeguarding sites in maps could affect the operation of the facility in the long term.</li> </ul> The requirement for an Appropriate Assessment will ensure species, habitats and the water quality of Natura 2000 sites is not degraded by development.
Planning within the landscape 3a) Designated landscapes only	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil (+)</li> <li>Landscape (+/-)</li> </ul> Secondary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water (0/+)</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> </ul>	No	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil quality – could be improved where development restores the site, for example mineral workings and unused industrial sites in the countryside. Greater positive effects could be achieved if the policy supports development that enhances or improves the landscape.</li> <li>Water quality and biodiversity – Only those landscapes that are designated will be protected. As a result, the positive effect is less.</li> <li>Climatic factors – often the remoter areas are</li> </ul>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	(+) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climatic factors (+)</li> <li>• Human health (+)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (0/+)</li> <li>• Material assets (+)</li> </ul>				designated, which discourages development. This reduces the number of people living in remoter areas, reducing resource use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health and Material assets – safeguards valued open spaces and contributes to peoples' quality of life.</li> <li>• Cultural heritage – limits the safeguarding of historic landscapes given only designated landscapes are included in this policy.</li> <li>• Landscape – protects only some landscape types from inappropriate development that could affect its character. Policy does not support schemes that would enhance the landscape.</li> </ul>
Planning within the landscape 3b) Non designated landscapes (remove Areas of Landscape Significance designation)	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil (+)</li> <li>• Landscape (+)</li> </ul> Secondary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water (+)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (+/-)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (-)</li> </ul>	No	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil quality – could be improved where development restores the site, for example mineral workings and unused industrial sites in the countryside. Greater positive effects could be achieved if the policy supports development that enhances or improves the landscape.</li> <li>• Water quality and biodiversity – Long term positive effects are predicted as all landscapes, which include rivers and estuaries that provide feeding and breeding sites to species will be considered under this policy. Also all types of development will be considered, from new buildings to transport networks. However the value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there</li> </ul>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health (+)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (+)</li> <li>• Material assets (+)</li> </ul>				<p>could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is important for biodiversity reasons. As a result, mixed impacts are predicted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climatic factors – often the remoter areas are sensitive to development, and a strict policy protecting these landscape types could discourages development, reducing the number of people living in remoter areas, reducing resource use. However, other policies support the development in remote areas, negating the advantages of this policy. Also habitats could be lost to development.</li> <li>• Human health and material assets – safeguards valued open spaces and contributes to peoples’ quality of life.</li> <li>• Cultural heritage – contributes to the safeguarding of historic landscapes and ensures the siting and design of development is appropriate.</li> <li>• Landscape - protects landscape types from inappropriate development that could affect its character. Also protects key views. However, the value of some landscapes will not be recognised and there could be inconsistencies on when a landscape is more sensitive to development than others.</li> </ul> <p>Policy does not support schemes that would enhance the landscape.</p>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
Enabling development 1e) stricter approach	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (0/-)</li> <li>• Water (0/-)</li> <li>• Soil (0/-)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (0/-)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (0/-)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (-)</li> <li>• Landscape (+/0)</li> <li>• Material assets (+/-)</li> </ul>	No	Cumulative effect: Phosphate discharge into watercourses from dispersed development if not connected to mains sewer. <b>Impact: 0/-</b> Development encroaching onto habitats or landscape types from clusters of development. <b>Impact: 0/-</b>	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality – The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals which are, cumulatively, likely to have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire’s CO<sub>2</sub> levels. However, safeguards have been put in place to strictly limit development in remote locations: the policy would only be used to enable listed building restoration and associated housing development would be strictly limited in all cases.</li> <li>• Water, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors - the policy increases the chances that developments which could have immediate and cumulative negative environmental impacts will be considered more favourably than they otherwise would be. However, the policy is only an option which can be used if there is judged to be sufficient public gain from a development.</li> <li>• Watercourses, habitats, landscape character types and the setting of historic buildings or sites could be adversely affected by small groupings of development, which would otherwise not have been required or allocated in the plan.</li> <li>• Cultural heritage - Enabling development will not be allowed if it detracts from a buildings setting. However, the strict limit on the scope and scale of enabling development may restrict opportunities for the</li> </ul>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
					<p>redevelopment of historic buildings and vacant sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape – The scale and scope of development would be restricted, reducing negative impacts.</li> <li>• Material assets – the policy allows for the creation of affordable dwellings, but the strict nature of this policy will limit the positive effects. As a result, fewer vacant sites may be redeveloped.</li> </ul> <p>If the policy is used the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits.</p>
Enabling development 2e) Economic development tool	<p>Cumulative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (-/0)</li> <li>• Water (-/0)</li> <li>• Soil (-/0)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (-)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (--)</li> <li>• Human health (-)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (+/-)</li> <li>• Landscape</li> </ul>		<p>Cumulative effect: Phosphate discharge into watercourses from dispersed development if not connected to mains sewer.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b> - Development encroaching onto habitats or landscape types from</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality – The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals which are, cumulatively, likely to have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels.</li> <li>• Water, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors - the policy increases the chances that developments which could have immediate and cumulative negative environmental impacts will be considered more favourably than they otherwise would be. However, the policy is only an option which can be used if there is judged to be sufficient public gain from a development.</li> <li>• Watercourses, habitats, landscape character types and the setting of historic buildings or sites could be adversely affected by small groupings of development, which would otherwise not have been required or</li> </ul>



Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	(-) • Material assets (+)		clusters of development. <b>Impact: -</b>		<p>allocated in the plan. Economic considerations are given precedence in the approach and only the minimum environmental standards are likely to be met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health - Short term economic gain would quickly be overshadowed by uncertainty and investment concentrated on a small number of areas, leading to quality of life issues in those areas and continuing deprivation and social exclusion in remote rural and regeneration areas.</li> <li>• Landscape - Although applications would still be accountable to the usual planning standards, the wide scope and scale of the policy could lead to over-allocation of housing in some areas, leading to a negative effect. Small landscape character areas could be adversely affected.</li> <li>• Material assets and cultural heritage – the policy allows for the creation of affordable dwellings, as a result, more historic buildings and vacant sites may be redeveloped. However, in reality developers would avoid them because a relaxed enabling development policy would allow them to.</li> </ul> <p>If the policy is used the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits.</p>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
Destination retailing in rural areas 1f) Farm shops	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil (0/-)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (-/0)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (0/-)</li> <li>• Landscape (0/-)</li> <li>• Human health (0/-)</li> <li>• Material assets (++)</li> </ul> Secondary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health (-)</li> </ul>	No	Cumulative effect: - Development encroaching onto habitats or landscape types from new development. <b>Impact: -/0</b>	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors - the policy increases the chances that developments which could have immediate and cumulative negative environmental impacts will be considered more favourably than they otherwise would be.</li> <li>• Human health – In the long term, and depending on the nature of retail outlets, some settlements could be adversely affect from loss of trade. This could adversely affect deprived areas in terms of service provision and access to services.</li> <li>• Material assets - Retail developments in rural locations could help to promote tourism and create jobs in the rural economy. Furthermore, the policy promotes the development of brownfield sites and existing buildings. If the policy is applied the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits. However, this policy will only allow retail developments linked to an existing farm and the impact will be minimal.</li> </ul>
Destination retailing in rural areas 2f) Any retail type	Cumulative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (-/0)</li> <li>• Water (0/-)</li> <li>• Soil (0/-)</li> </ul>	No	Cumulative effect: Phosphate discharge into watercourses	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality and climatic factors – The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals that could, cumulatively, increase vehicle numbers and have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels. The scale, type and location of retail outlets will determine</li> </ul>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity (-)</li> <li>Climatic factors (-)</li> <li>Cultural heritage (-)</li> <li>Landscape (-)</li> <li>Human health (-)</li> <li>Material assets (+/-)</li> </ul> Secondary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human health (-)</li> </ul>		from development if not connected to mains sewer or inappropriate SUDS. <b>Impact: -</b> Development encroaching onto habitats or landscape types from new development. <b>Impact: -</b>		the level of effect, such as drawing people from areas of high population (e.g. Aberdeen). However, the policy is quite specific on the type of retail outlet that would be supported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors - the policy increases the chances that developments which could have immediate and cumulative negative environmental impacts will be considered more favourably than they otherwise would be.</li> <li>Watercourses, habitats, landscape character types and the setting of historic buildings or sites could be adversely affected by retail development, which would otherwise not have been allocated in the plan.</li> <li>Human health – In the long term, and depending on the nature of retail outlets, some settlements could be adversely affected from loss of trade. This could adversely affect deprived areas in terms of service provision and access to services. Also, this policy allows retail developments in areas that require cars to access.</li> <li>Cultural heritage - Retail developments may have a negative impact on the setting of historic buildings.</li> <li>Material assets - Retail developments in rural locations could help to promote tourism and create jobs in the</li> </ul>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
					rural economy. Furthermore, the policy promotes the development of brownfield sites and existing buildings. If the policy is applied the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits.
Rural development 3g) Maximise aspiration	<p>Cumulative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (-/0)</li> <li>• Water (-/0)</li> <li>• Soil (-/0)</li> <li>• Biodiversity (-)</li> <li>• Climatic factors (-)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage (+/-)</li> <li>• Landscape (-)</li> <li>• Material assets (+/-)</li> </ul> <p>Secondary effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health (+/-)</li> </ul>	No	<p>Cumulative effect:</p> <p>Phosphate discharge into watercourses from development if not connected to mains sewer or inappropriate SUDS.</p> <p><b>Impact: --</b></p> <p>Development encroaching onto habitats or landscape types from new development.</p> <p><b>Impact: -</b></p>	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality and climatic factors – The policy provides an opportunity to consider proposals that could, cumulatively, increase vehicle travel miles and have a negative impact on Aberdeenshire's CO<sub>2</sub> levels.</li> <li>• Water, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climatic factors - the policy is less restrictive on where development is allowed, which will increase negative immediate and cumulative negative environmental impacts.</li> <li>• Soil - The policy potentially allows development anywhere there is likely to be greater demand for development on prime land.</li> <li>• Watercourses, habitats, landscape character types and the setting of historic buildings or sites could be adversely affected by new developments that would otherwise not have been allocated in the plan.</li> <li>• Human health – In the long term and depending on the location of new developments, some settlements could be adversely affected as less new housing is built within their boundaries. This could adversely affect deprived</li> </ul>

Alternative policy	Cumulative effects assessment				Overall effects with suggested appropriate mitigation measures
	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects?	Cumulative/synergistic/secondary effects with other plans or strategies?	Effects on critical environmental capital (e.g. water)?	Does any uncertainty about the cumulative or other effects exist?	
					<p>areas in terms of housing and service provision and access to services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, the policy will be more welcoming to development, where people want it. Potentially makes it easier for people to stay in communities rather than leaving – regenerating such communities.</li> <li>• Cultural heritage – The policy is unlikely to impact on the historic environment, however indirectly it could instigate applications affecting such sites.</li> <li>• Material assets - The policy encourages rural development including favouring economic development proposals. The infrastructure to service remote development should be covered by the proposer so new infrastructure could be provided</li> <li>• There is little incentive to reuse existing buildings or brownfield land</li> </ul> <p>If the policy is applied the proposed development will still be subject to environmental scrutiny and policy, albeit weighed up against the proposal's economic benefits.</p>
Key: positive (+), negative (-), neutral (0), uncertain (?)					

## Appendix 9: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Development proposals / Bids

Each development proposal site was assessed against 15 SEA Objectives. The comments column provided justification of the scores given and an indication whether the effects are permanent and temporary effects; positive and negative effects.

The magnitude of effects (positive or very positive) will depend on the nature and scale of the development and the land on which it is proposed on.

Key	++ very positive	+ positive	+/- mixed	? uncertain
	-- very negative	- negative	0 neutral	0/+ Some positive effect

SEA Objectives	Examples of likely effects to be entered in the Comments column
<b>SEA Topic: Air</b>	
1. Protect and improve local air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase traffic flow in larger settlements (temporarily or permanent)</li> <li>+ Pedestrian (and other) links proposed</li> <li>+ Close proximity to a service centre (e.g. within 400m)</li> <li>+ Development within a town centre (reduces travelling)</li> <li>0/+ In a settlement with a rail halt</li> <li>0/+ Site is within the Transport Corridor (Strategic Growth Area)</li> <li>0/+ Within a settlement with a Transport Interchange.</li> <li>- Poor air quality in <b>Aberdeen, Inverurie, Peterhead and Stonehaven</b> town centre (i.e. from commuter traffic or to go shopping in town)</li> <li>0 Development elsewhere (i.e. the development will not improve the air quality unless the development proposes no private car travel).</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Water</b>	
2. Sustain and enhance water quality to good ecological status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Development on an area flood risk (pollutants from development may contaminate the water in times of flood)</li> <li>-- Site on an area of wetland</li> <li>- Site on a water course at high risk of failing to meet good ecological status due to point source pollution (sewage treatment works): Burn of <b>Turriff</b>, South Ugie Water (<b>Stuartfield to Longside</b>), River Ugie (<b>New Pitsligo</b>), River Ythan (<b>Fyvie and Methlick</b>), Youlie Burn/Bronie Burn (<b>Tarves</b>), River Don (<b>Oldmeldrum and Inveruire</b>), Elrick Burn (<b>Newmachar</b>), Lochter Burn/Kings Burn (<b>Oldmeldrum</b>), Belti Burn (<b>Torphins</b>), Water of Cruden (<b>Hatton</b>), Tarty Burn (<b>Udny Station and Tipperty</b>), Fordyce Burn (<b>Fordyce</b>)</li> <li>- Site within the catchment of a loch, that is at high risk of failing to meet good ecological status: Loch of Skene (<b>Dunecht and Lyne of Skene</b>)</li> <li>- Site is on the undeveloped coast</li> <li>+ SuDS proposed on-site for surface water disposal</li> <li>++ SuDS proposed for surface water and waste water disposal</li> <li>0 Surface water disposal unknown</li> <li>0 Development will have no impact on water quality</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Soil</b>	

<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Examples of likely effects to be entered in the Comments column</b>
3. Improve and safeguard soil quality.	+ Remediation of contaminated land - Loss of prime agricultural land - Site is on land at risk from soil erosion (e.g. coast) + Redevelopment of a disused quarry 0 Development will have no impact on the quality of the soil.
4. Reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill	+ Use of recycling facilities proposed (e.g. mini recycling points) - Brownfield development (demolition) + Brownfield development, but reuse of existing buildings and waste. 0 Development unlikely to provide no recycling facilities OR provision unknown.
<b>SEA Topic: Biodiversity</b>	
5. Conserve, protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic).	-- Site would directly or indirectly result in the loss or complete alteration of nature conservation designation(s) -- Site on a Biodiversity Habitat Action Plan area + Proportion of proposed open space being natural/wild areas. + Site would allow for the creation of a wildlife corridor (e.g. moorland/woodland) - Site would fragment wildlife corridor(s) (temporarily or permanent) + Augmentation of wildlife corridors +/- Land changed from agricultural/brownfield to domestic gardens and formal open space ++ Large area of woodland/natural habitat proposed 0 Provision of open space unknown.
<b>SEA Topic: Climatic factors</b>	
6. Reduce the causes of adverse climate change	+ Location of the site would reduce the NE global footprint by reducing travel miles (e.g. site is within a transport corridor, nearest settlement has transport interchange or rail halt) and land take (higher densities) and includes or makes use of existing pedestrian links. + Site includes a proposal for on-site renewable energy generation. + If known, reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> levels (e.g. from travel, renewables).
7. Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change	- Site is on a flood plain - Site is on an area at risk from coastal flooding - Site is outwith a settlement, increasing its distance from public service provision + Site has linear landscaping proposed allowing species to migrate. 0 Site not at risk from flooding, but does not make a contribution to alleviating climate change (e.g. provision of SuDS).
<b>SEA Topic: Human health</b>	

SEA Objectives	Examples of likely effects to be entered in the Comments column
8. Safeguard and improve accessibility to open spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Development on recreational open space (temporarily or permanent)</li> <li>+ Creation of civic park</li> <li>+ Within 400m of existing areas of open space</li> <li>- Loss of existing right of way / pathway (temporarily or permanent)</li> <li>+ Creation of new pathways</li> <li>0 Unknown</li> </ul>
9. Decrease deprivation/social exclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Site within one of the most deprived areas in Aberdeenshire, as listed in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: <b>Peterhead</b> (northeast), <b>Fraserburgh</b> (north and east) and <b>Sandhaven</b>.</li> <li>+ Site includes provision for new services in <b>Strathbogie, Echt, Upper Ythan, Inch, Donside</b> and <b>Cromar, Fyvie-Methlick, Aboyne, Tarves, and Udy-Slains</b> (listed in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation due to poor access to services).</li> <li>+ Promotes regeneration</li> <li>+ Variation of house types, if known</li> <li>0 Makes no known contribution</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Population</b>	
10. Improve the supply of housing land to accommodate in-migration, an aging population, and the predicted increase in households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Variation in the mix of housing tenure and types, if known</li> <li>+ Land for care homes</li> <li>+ Offices or neighbourhood centres are proposed, which could house new services.</li> <li>- Single dwellings or single housing type and/or tenure</li> <li>0 Makes no known contribution (e.g. employment land)</li> <li>0 House type unknown</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Cultural heritage</b>	
11. Protect, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adverse impact on the setting of an archaeological designation or listed building (substantial obstruction of existing view)</li> <li>- Direct loss of historic environment or (-/0) listed buildings are ignored.</li> <li>- The character of a Conservation Area would be adversely affected (layout, design, materials, if known).</li> <li>+ Renovation/regeneration of historic buildings lying empty</li> <li>++ Redevelopment of buildings on the Buildings At Risk register.</li> <li>0 No impact.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Landscape</b>	
12. Protect, enhance and where appropriate restore the quality & distinctiveness of the area's landscape and townscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small scale landscape character area and large scale development</li> <li>+ Development follows hill contours</li> <li>- Loss or adversely affects the key features/qualities of an Area of Landscape Significance</li> <li>0 Topography/ landscape character is of sufficient scale that new development will have no impact on its characteristic qualities.</li> <li>- The qualities of the townscape will be adversely affected by the design, location or use of the site, if any are known.</li> <li>+ Enhances the existing landscape with open space or tree belts/plantations.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA Topic: Material assets</b>	



SEA Objectives	Examples of likely effects to be entered in the Comments column
13. Promote the creation of fixed, commercial and industrial assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Proposes affordable homes</li> <li>+ Water and waste management facilities upgrades would not be required.</li> <li>+ New infrastructure to serve the development is proposed.</li> <li>+ Mixed development (e.g. commercial and industrial assets)</li> <li>+ Recycling waste management facilities are proposed</li> <li>+ Safeguards disused railway corridors</li> <li>+ Provides buildings/land for tourist industry (e.g. caravans, holiday homes, leisure facilities)</li> <li>+ Secures the use of an existing harbour</li> <li>+ Proposes employment land</li> <li>+ Community facilities</li> <li>0 Single dwelling</li> <li>0 Dwellings with no affordable housing</li> </ul>
14. Regenerate derelict, vacant or contaminated land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Redevelopment of a brownfield site</li> <li>- Disused land or vacant buildings adjacent to the site are not included.</li> <li>0 No brownfield development</li> </ul>
15. Promote the use of sustainable materials and the adoption of Lifetime standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Reuse of material on-site, if known</li> <li>+ Reuse of existing buildings</li> <li>- Demolition of buildings that could be retained (i.e. are structurally sound and are adaptable)</li> <li>+/- High specification construction methods proposed (e.g. to improve the building's energy efficiency)</li> <li>0 Use of on-site material is unknown</li> <li>0 Use of materials and construction methods are unknown</li> </ul>