

Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) Record

for the

**Proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development
Plan 2016**



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1. Background to Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA)

Natura 2000 sites are a network of protected sites of international importance which include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and candidate SACs and proposed SPAs. Under Article 6 (3 & 4) of the European Habitats Directive any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall undergo an Appropriate Assessment to determine its implications for the site. The competent authority can only agree to the plan or project after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned (Article 6.3). In exceptional circumstances, a plan or project may still be allowed to go ahead, in spite of a negative assessment, provided there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project is considered to be of overriding public interest. In such cases the Member State must take appropriate compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 Network is protected (Article 6.4). In practice, for development plans, Scottish Ministers consider it unlikely that such circumstances would arise (Circular 6/2013, paragraph 104).

This document comprises a HRA for the proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan (ALDP) 2016 to analyse the implications of the Plan on the Natural 2000 sites in Aberdeenshire.

2. Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2016

The ALDP 2016 outlines a vision for the spatial development of Aberdeenshire to 2026. It identifies sites for future development, supported by planning policies and supplementary planning guidance. The contents of the ALDP includes the vision, objectives, policies, supplementary guidance and opportunity sites listed below.

2.1 Vision and Objectives

The vision for the ALDP replicates the vision set out in the Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan 2014 (the SDP):

“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.”

2.2 Policies and Supplementary Guidance

When identifying policies for inclusion within the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan, the previous plan (ALDP 2012) has been reviewed, consulted on with members of the public and key stakeholders, and the implications of National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) and new Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), both published during 2014, have been taken into account. The 6 aims of the plan and policies to be included in the plan, and therefore are required to be assessed, are listed in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Policies in the Proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan

Policy	Supplementary Guidance (referenced within corresponding policy)
AIMS	
<p>7 aims of the Local Development Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow and diversify the economy; • To take on the challenges of sustainable development and climate change; • To make sure the area has enough development land to provide for people, homes and jobs to support services and facilities; • To protect and improve assets and resources; • To promote sustainable mixed communities with the highest standards of design; • To make efficient use of the transport system; and • To promote the creation of green networks within and between settlements. 	
Shaping business development	
Policy B1 Employment and business land	
Policy B2 Town centres and office development	
Policy B3 Tourist facilities	
Policy B4 Special development areas	
SG Regeneration Priority Area	
SG Energetica Placemaking	
Shaping development in the countryside	
Policy R1 Special rural areas	
SG The Coastal Zone	
Policy R2 Housing and business development elsewhere in the countryside	
Policy R3 Minerals and hill tracks	
Shaping homes and housing	
Policy H1 Housing land	
Policy H2 Affordable housing	
SG Affordable Housing	
Policy H3 Special needs housing	
Policy H4 Residential caravans	
Policy H5 Gypsies and travellers	
Shaping places – layout, siting and the design of new development	
Policy P1 Layout, siting and design	
Policy P2 Open space and access in new development	
Policy P3 Infill and householder developments within settlements (including home and work proposals)	
Policy P4 Hazardous developments and contaminated land	
Policy P5 Community facilities	
Natural heritage and landscape	
Policy E1 Natural heritage	
SG Local Nature Conservation Sites	
Policy E2 Landscape	
SG Special Landscape Areas	
The historic environment	
Policy HE1 Protecting historic buildings, sites and monuments	
Policy HE2 Protecting historic and cultural areas	
Policy HE3 Helping to reuse listed buildings at risk	
Protecting resources	
Policy PR1 Protecting important resources	
SG Forest and Woodland Strategy	
SG Areas safeguarded or identified as areas of search for minerals development	
Policy PR2 Protecting important development sites	
Policy P3 Waste facilities	
Climate change	
Policy C1 Using resources in buildings	
Policy C2 Renewable energy	
Policy C3 Carbon sinks and stores	
Policy C4 Flooding	

The responsibilities of developers
Policy RD1 Providing suitable services
Policy RD2 Developers' obligations
SG Developer Obligations: Methods for Calculation

2.3 Site Allocations

The proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2016 allocates land for development in order to meet the requirements of the Strategic Development Plan. A list of proposed sites is provided in Table 2.2 below. These must be subject to appraisal.

Table 2.2: Site Allocations

Settlement	Site Ref.		Former Site Reference	Land Use
Banff & Buchan				
Aberchirder	OP1	West of Cranna	H1	Housing Land
Aberchirder	OP2	Cornhill Road	H2	Housing Land
Banff	OP1	Goldenknowes	M1	Mixed Use
Banff	OP2	Colleonard Road	H1	Housing Land
Banff	OP3	West A953 Quayside to Scotstown	EH1	Housing Land
Banff	OP4	North of Colleonard House	EH2	Housing Land
Cairnbulg & Inverallochy	OP1	William Street	H1	Housing Land
Cairnbulg & Inverallochy	OP2	South of Allochy	H2	Housing Land
Cairnbulg & Inverallochy	OP3	Fraser Crescent South	H3	Housing Land
Cornhill	OP1	Midtown	H1	Housing Land
Crudie	OP1	Land at Hawthorn Croft	EH1	Housing Land
Fordyce	OP1	West Church Street	EH1	Housing Land
Fraserburgh	OP1	Kirkton Development	M1	Mixed Use
Fraserburgh	OP2	Land to West of Boothby Road	H1	Housing Land
Fraserburgh	OP3	Phingask	E1	Employment
Gardenstown	OP1	Troup View	EH1	Housing Land
Gardenstown	OP2	Bracoden Road	EH2	Housing Land
Macduff	OP1	Law of Doune	EH1	Housing Land
Memsie	OP1	Berryhill	H1	Housing Land
Memsie	OP2	Crossroads	H2	Housing Land
New Aberdour	OP1	St Drostan's Lane	H1	Housing Land
New Byth	OP1	Bridge Street	H1	Housing Land
New Byth	OP2	Former New Byth Primary School	N/A	Housing Land
Portsoy	OP1	Target Road	H1	Housing Land
Portsoy	OP2	Depot, Park Road	H2	Housing Land
Portsoy	OP3	Bridge Street	H3	Housing Land
Portsoy	OP4	Soy Avenue	EH1	Housing Land
Portsoy	OP5	Former Campbell Hospital	E1	Mixed Use
Rathen	OP1	Bridge of Rathen	H1	Housing Land
Rosehearty	OP1	South of Ritchie Road	M1	Mixed Use
Rosehearty	OP2	Murison Drive	H1	Housing Land

Settlement	Site Ref.		Former Site Reference	Land Use
Rosehearty	OP3	Cairhill Croft	H2	Housing Land
Rosehearty	OP4	Cairhill Road	H3	Housing Land
Sandend	OP1	Rear of Seaview	EH1	Housing Land
Sandhaven and Pitullie	OP1	St Magnus Road	H1	Housing Land
Tyrie	OP1	Kirk Park Netherton	EH1	Housing Land
Whitehills	OP1	Knock Street	H1	Housing Land
Buchan				
Ardallie	OP1	Land at Nether Backhill	M1	Mixed Use
Auchnagatt	OP1	South of A948	M1	Mixed Use
Auchnagatt	OP2	Land at Annochie Place	H1	Housing Land
Boddam	OP1	Mains of Boddam Caravan Site	H1	Housing Land
Boddam	OP2	East of Inchmore Gardens	H2	Housing Land
Boddam	OP3	Land at Rockley Drive	EH1	Housing Land
Crimond	OP1	South of the Corse	EH1	Housing Land
Cruden Bay	OP1	Land at Aulton Road	M1	Mixed Use
Cruden Bay	OP2	South of Aulton Road	H1	Housing Land
Cruden Bay	OP3	Tile and Brick Works	EH1	Housing Land
Fetterangus	OP1	Land North of Ferguson Street	H1	Housing Land
Fetterangus	OP2	Land Adjacent to Playing Fields	H2	Housing Land
Hatton	OP1	Land at Northfield	H1	Housing Land
Hatton	OP2	Land Adjacent to Park View	EH1	Housing Land
Hatton	OP3	Land off Station Road	EH2	Housing Land
Hatton	OP4	East of A90	E1	Employment
Longhaven	OP1	Land Adjacent to Longhaven School	H1	Housing Land
Longside	OP1	Land at Skinner Road	M1	Mixed Use
Longside	OP2	Land to the South of Skinner Road	EH1	Housing Land
Maud	OP1	Land at Castle Road	H1	Housing Land
Maud	OP2	Land at Castle Road East	EH1	Housing Land
Maud	OP3	Land at Bank Road East	EH2	Housing Land
Mintlaw	OP1	Land at nether Aden	M1	Mixed Use
Mintlaw	OP2	Land at Northwoods	H1	Housing Land
Mintlaw	OP3	Artlaw Crescent/ Nether Aden Road	H3	Housing Land
Mintlaw	OP4	South of Playing Field	EH2	Housing Land
Mintlaw	OP5	South of Nether Aden Road	EH3	Housing Land
New Deer	OP1	Land at Fordyce Road	H1	Housing Land
New Deer	OP2	Land at Auchreddie Road East	H2	Housing Land
New Deer	OP3	Land at Auchreddie Croft	H3	Housing Land
New Pitsligo	OP1	Land at Alexander Bell Place	EH1	Housing Land
New Pitsligo	OP2	Land at Denedoch	EH2	Housing Land
New Pitsligo	OP3	Land at Low Street South	EH3	Housing Land
Old Deer	OP1	Land at Abbey Street	EH1	Housing Land
Old Deer	OP2	St Drostans Eventide Home	N/A	Housing Land
Peterhead	OP1	Inverugie Meadows	M1	Mixed Use
Peterhead	OP2	Wester Clerkhill	H1	Housing Land

Settlement	Site Ref.		Former Site Reference	Land Use
Peterhead	OP3	Land at West Road	EH1	Housing Land
Peterhead	OP4	Land at Richmond Farm	EH2	Housing Land
Peterhead	OP5	Wester Clerkhill	EH3	Housing Land
Peterhead	OP6	Land at West Road	E1	Employment
Rora	OP1	Land at the Park	H1	Housing Land
St Combs	OP1	Land at Botany View	H1	Housing Land
St Combs	OP2	Land at Millburn Avenue	EH1	Housing Land
St Fergus	OP1	South of Newton Road	H1	Housing Land
Strichen	OP1	Land at Burnshangie	H1	Housing Land
Strichen	OP2	Hospital Brae	N/A	Housing Land
Strichen	OP3	West of Burnshangie House	EH1	Housing Land
Stichen	OP4	Land at Market Terrace	N/A	Housing Land
Stuartfield	OP1	North of Knock Street	H1	Housing Land
Stuartfield	OP2	North of Windhill Street	EH2	Housing Land
Formartine				
Balmedie	OP1	Land south of Balmedie at A90 junction	M1	Mixed Use
Balmedie	OP2	Land south of Chapelwell	H1	Housing Land
Balmedie	OP3	Menie	N/A	Mixed Use
Belhelvie	OP1	East end of Park Terrace	H1	Housing Land
Blackdog	OP1	Land at Blackdog	M1	Mixed Use
Cuminestown	OP1	Chapel Brae West	EH1	Housing Land
Daviot	OP1	Land to the South East	H1	Housing Land
Ellon	OP1	Cromleybank	M1	Mixed Use
Ellon	OP2	Former Academy Site	N/A	Mixed Use
Ellon	OP3	Hillhead Drive	H1	Housing Land
Ellon	OP4	Balmacassie	E1	Employment
Foveran	OP1	South of Westfield Farm	M1	Mixed Use
Foveran	OP2	West of McBey Way	EH2	Housing Land
Foveran	OP3	South of Turin Way	E1	Employment
Garmond	OP1	Garmond North	H1	Housing Land
Methlick	OP1	Cottonhillock	H1	Housing Land
Methlick	OP2	West of Black Craigs	H2	Housing Land
Newburgh	OP1	West of Airyhill View	M1	Housing Land
Newburgh	OP2	Knockhall Road	H1	Housing Land
Oldmeldrum	OP1	Land north of Distillery Road	M1	Mixed Use
Oldmeldrum	OP2	West of Coutens Park	M2	Mixed Use
Oldmeldrum	OP3	Land south of Millburn Road	H1	Housing Land
Pitmedden and Milldale	OP1	Adjacent to the medical centre	EH1	Housing Land
Rashierieve Foveran	OP1	Land west of Rashierieve Cottages	E1	Employment
St Katherines	OP1	Cromlet Park West	H1	Housing Land
St Katherines	OP2	Land north of St Katherines	N/A	Housing Land
Tarves	OP1	The Grange	M1	Mixed Use
Tarves	OP2	Braikley Park	H1	Housing Land

Settlement	Site Ref.		Former Site Reference	Land Use
Tarves	OP3	Land at Braikley Croft	N/A	Employment
Turriff	OP1	Adjacent to Wood of Delgaty	M1	Mixed Use
Turriff	OP2	North of Shannoeks View	H1/ EH1	Housing Land
Turriff	OP3	North east of Markethill Industrial Estate	E1	Employment
Turriff	OP4	East of Markethill Industrial Estate	E2	Employment
Turriff	OP5	Adjacent to Broomhill Road/ Markethill Industrial Estate	E3	Employment
Udny Green	OP1	Opposite Bronie House	H1	Housing Land
Udny Station	OP1	Woodlea East	M1	Mixed Use
West Pitmilan	OP1	West Pitmilan	E1	Employment
Ythanbank	OP1	West of B9005	H1	Housing Land
Garioch				
Blackburn	OP1	Caskieben	M1	Mixed Use
Chapel of Garioch	OP1	Land at Pitbee	H1	Housing Land
Chapel of Garioch	OP2	The Glebe	H2	Housing Land
Cluny & Sauchen	OP2	Opposite the school	EH1	Housing Land
Cluny & Sauchen	OP1	Main Street	H1	Housing Land
Dunecht	OP1	Land west of the school	EH1	Housing Land
Echt	OP1	Nether Mains	H1	Housing Land
Hatton of Fintray	OP1	North of B977	H1	Housing Land
Insch	OP1	Land at North Road	H1	Housing Land
Insch	OP2	Land at South Road	H2	Housing Land
Insch	OP3	Hillview, South Road	H3	Housing Land
Insch	OP4	Land to the east of Denwell Road	EH1	Housing Land
Insch	OP5	North of Insch Business Park	E1	Employment
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP1	Conglass	M1	Mixed Use
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP2	Inverurie Town Centre	M2	Mixed Use
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP3	Phase 2 Portstown	M3	Mixed Use
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP4	Crichie	H1	Housing Land
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP5	Adjacent to Golf Course	H2	Housing Land
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP6	Conglass Cottages	H3	Housing Land
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP7	Uryside Phase 2, North	H4	Housing Land
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP8	Uryside Phase 2	EH1	Housing Land
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP9	Portstown Phase 1	EH2	Housing Land
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP10	Blackhall Road, Westgate South	EH3	Housing Land
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP11	Crichie	E1	Employment

Settlement	Site Ref.		Former Site Reference	Land Use
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP12	Adjacent to Axis Business Centre	E2	Employment
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP13	Thainstone	E3	Employment
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP14	Pineshaw, Port Elphinstone	N/A	Housing Land
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP15	North Street, Inverurie	N/A	Mixed Use
Inverurie & Port Elphinstone	OP16	Kirkwood Commercial Park, Thainstone	N/A	Employment
Keithhall	OP1	South of Inverurie Road	H1	Housing Land
Kemnay	OP1	East of Greystone Road	H1	Housing Land
Kemnay	OP2	West of Milton Meadows	H2	Housing Land
Kinmuck	OP1	Carpenters Croft	H1	Housing Land
Kintore	OP1	Kintore East	M1	Mixed Use
Kintore	OP2	Woodside Croft, Town Park	EH1	Housing Land
Kintore	OP3	Woodside Croft, Town Park	EH2	Housing Land
Kintore	OP4	Woodside Croft, Town Park	EH3	Housing Land
Kintore	OP5	Kintore South	N/A	Mixed Use
Millbank	OP1	Land at Millbank Crossroads	M1	Mixed Use
Newmachar	OP1	Hillbrae Way	M1	Mixed Use
Newmachar	OP2	Corseduick Road	H1	Housing Land
Newmachar	OP3	Redwood Cottage	E1	Employment
Old Rayne	OP1	East of School	EH1	Housing Land
Oyne	OP1	Former Archaeolink	N/A	Housing Land
Westhill	OP1	Broadshade	H1	Housing Land
Westhill	OP2	Strawberry Field Road	H2	Housing Land
Westhill	OP3	Arnhall Gateway	E1	Employment
Kincardine & Mearns				
Auchenblae	OP1	Land east of Glenfarquhar Road	M1	Mixed Use
Auchenblae	OP2	Land south of Mackenzie Drive	H1	Housing Land
Auchenblae	OP3	South of Mackenzie Avenue	EH1	Housing Land
Chapelton	OP1	Chapelton	M1	Mixed Use
Drumlithie	OP1	Adjacent to the bowling green	M1	Mixed Use
Drumoak	OP1	Land to the north of Sunnyside Farm	H1	Housing Land
Edzell Woods	OP1	Newesk	M1	Mixed Use
Fettercairn	OP1	Land to the northwest of Fettercairn	H1	Housing Land
Fordoun	OP1	Station Road	H1	Housing Land
Gourdon	OP1	Land west of Brae Road	H1	Housing Land
Gourdon	OP2	East of Linton Business Park	E1	Employment
Inverbervie	OP1	Land to south of King David Drive	H1	Housing Land
Inverbervie	OP2	Land to South of West Park	H2	Housing Land
Johnshaven	OP1	Golden Acre	EH1	Housing Land
Kirkton of Maryculter	OP1	Land off Polston Road	H1	Housing Land
Laurencekirk	OP1	North Laurencekirk	M1	Mixed Use
Laurencekirk	OP2	Off Blackiemuir Ave/East of Westmuir	EH1	Housing Land

Settlement	Site Ref.		Former Site Reference	Land Use
Laurencekirk	OP3	Garvocklea Phase 2	EH2	Housing Land
Luthermuir	OP1	The Chapel	M1	Mixed Use
Luthermuir	OP2	Land at Aberluthnott Church	M2	Mixed Use
Marykirk	OP1	Land to the west of Marykirk	M1	Mixed Use
Mill of Uras	OP1	Mill of Uras Paddock	N/A	Housing Land
Newtonhill	OP1	Park Place	H1	Housing Land
Newtonhill	OP2	Land to the west of the A90	E1	Employment
Park	OP1	Land to the west of Park village hall	H1	Housing Land
Portlethen	OP1	Land to the northwest of Badentoy	E1	Employment
Portlethen	OP2	Fairview	E2	Employment
Roadside of Kinneff	OP1	Land to the west of Roadside of Kinneff	M1	Mixed Use
St Cyrus	OP1	Roadside	M1	Mixed Use
St Cyrus	OP2	East of Invergarry Park	EH1	Housing Land
Stonehaven	OP1	Carron Den	H1	Housing Land
Stonehaven	OP2	Ury House East Lodge	H2	Housing Land
Stonehaven	OP3	Ury House	H3	Housing Land
Stonehaven	OP4	Land adjacent to Kirkton of Fetteresso	H4	Housing Land
Stonehaven	OP5	East Newtonleys	E2	Employment
Woodlands of Durriss	OP1	Woodlands of Durriss	EH1	Housing Land
Marr				
Aboyne	OP1	Land to West of Tarland Road	M1	Mixed Use
Aboyne	OP2	Tarland Road/ North of Kinord Drive	EH1	Housing Land
Alford	OP1	School Campus site	M1	Mixed Use
Alford	OP2	Land at Wellheads	M2	Mixed Use
Alford	OP3	Land at Greystone Road	EH1	Housing Land
Alford	OP4	Land at Kingsford Road	EH2	Housing Land
Banchory	OP1	East Banchory/ Eco Village	M1	Mixed Use
Banchory	OP2	Hill of Banchory	M2	Mixed Use
Banchory	OP3	Hill of Banchory	H1	Housing Land
Banchory	OP4	Hill of Banchory	H2	Housing Land
Cairnie	OP1	Land Opposite Hall Cottages	H1	Housing Land
Clatt	OP1	Land opposite hall	H1	Housing Land
Crathes	OP1	Land south of railway station	EH1	Housing Land
Drumblade	OP1	Land opposite school	H1	Housing Land
Drumdelgie	OP1	Drumdelgie Calf Unit	M1	Mixed Use
Finzean	OP1	Land at Hall Wood adjacent to Pinewood	H1	Housing Land
Finzean	OP2	Land east of Glendale (Whitestone)	EH1	Housing Land
Forgue	OP1	Land to east of the Rectory	H1	Housing Land
Forgue	OP2	Chapelhill (Land to west and south of Fogue School)	EH1	Housing Land
Gartly	OP1	Land adjacent to railway	H1	Housing Land
Glass	OP1	Land at Invermarkie Farm	H1	Housing Land
Huntly	OP1	Land to north and west of Pirriesmill	H1	Housing Land
Huntly	OP2	Land at Ward Farm	EH1	Housing Land

Settlement	Site Ref.		Former Site Reference	Land Use
Huntly	OP3	Land at Bogie Bridge	EH2	Housing Land
Huntly	OP4	Land on Aberdeen Road	EH3	Housing Land
Huntly	OP5	Old Toll Road	EH4	Housing Land
Huntly	OP6	Land opposite the Mart	E1	Employment
Inchmarlo	OP1	Inchmarlo Continuing Care Home	H1	Housing Land
Keig	OP1	Land north of Lawrence Cottages	H1	Housing Land
Keig	OP2	Land at North of Braehead	ch1	Housing Land
Kennethmont	OP1	Land south of B9002	H1	Housing Land
Kennethmont	OP2	Land adjacent to Rannes Public Hall	H2	Housing Land
Kennethmont	OP3	Land opposite school	E1	Employment
Kincardine O'Neil	OP1	Land at Haugh Farm	M1	Mixed Use
Kincardine O'Neil	OP2	Land west of Canmore Place	EH1	Housing Land
Kincardine O'Neil	OP3	Land at Gallowhill Road	EH2	Housing Land
Kincardine O'Neil	OP4	Land at Willowbank	E1	Employment
Logie Coldstone	OP1	Land adjacent to Diamond Jubilee Hall	M1	Mixed Use
Lumphanan	OP1	Land at Milan Park	A/FH1	Housing Land
Lumsden	OP1	Land at Smithy Lane	H1	Housing Land
Lumsden	OP2	Land east of Main Street	EH1	Housing Land
Monymusk	OP1	Land west of Monymusk school	EH1	Housing Land
Muir of Fowlis	OP1	Land opposite the Manse	FH1	Housing Land
Rhynie	OP1	Land north of Richmond Avenue	M1	Mixed Use
Rhynie	OP2	Land at Essie Road	EH1/FH1	Housing Land
Ruthven	OP1	School Road	EH1	Housing Land
Strachan	OP1	Land at Gateside Cottage	H1	Housing Land
Tarland	OP1	Glendeskry	M1	Mixed Use
Tarland	OP2	Land adjacent to Alastrean House	H1	Housing Land
Tarland	OP3	Village Farm	EH1	Housing Land
Torphins	OP1	Station Garage	M1	Mixed Use
Towie	OP1	Land adjacent to the Hall	H1	Housing Land

3. Background Information on Sites

3.1 List of European Sites

In Table 3.1 below, we provide a list of European sites with the potential to be significantly affected by any future development in Aberdeenshire. The Local Development Plan is essentially a spatial strategy of how the region will develop in the next 10 years. Some of them are listed for the likely impacts of the Local Development Plan on them. Others are included for their in-combination effects. The criteria used for the selection of sites are the effect on the aquatic environment, effect on mobile species, their vulnerability to recreational pressure, their potential to be affected by increased development and the effects on the coast.

Table 3.1: List of European sites

European sites		Effect on aquatic environment	Effect on mobile species	Vulnerable to recreational pressure	Increased amount of development	Could affect the coast
1	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Garron Point SAC		✓	✓		✓
4	Hill of Towanreef SAC			✓	✓	
5	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	✓			✓	
6	Reidside Moss SAC	✓				
7	River Dee SAC	✓	✓		✓	
8	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	✓	✓	✓		✓
9	Sands of Forvie SAC			✓		✓
10	Turclossie Moss SAC	✓			✓	
11	Fowlsheugh SPA		✓			✓
12	Loch of Skene SPA/RAMSAR	✓	✓	✓		
13	Loch of Strathbeg SPA/RAMSAR	✓	✓			✓
14	Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA		✓			
15	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA		✓	✓		✓
16	Moray Firth SPA	✓	✓			✓

3.2 Analysis of European sites

In Table 3.2 below, we have analysed the European sites, listing their conservation objectives and identifying their qualifying interests. We have also analysed conditions of the sites, factors influencing the sites and their vulnerability to changes.

Table 3.2: Information about sites selected

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
<p>1. Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC (208.62 ha) designated on 17/03/2005</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (i.e. vegetated sea cliffs) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and To ensure for the qualifying habitat that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of the habitat on site • Distribution of the habitat within site • Structure and function of the habitat • Processes supporting the habitat • Distribution of typical species of the habitat • Viability of typical species as components of the habitat • No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat 	<p>Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (21/05/10)</p> <p>General site characteristics include the following features: Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (30%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (0.5%) Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (5%) Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (64.5%)</p>	<p>Applications have been considered for developments, electricity (exc. renewable energy cases) development and water use.</p> <p>The way parts of the site are managed for grazing.</p> <p>Management regime of cliff-top grasslands.</p> <p>Recreation, use by walkers, naturalists, climbers.</p>	<p>The varied vegetation would be vulnerable to changes in the management of these cliff-top grasslands. A coastal path runs along the cliff-top and is in part well used by walkers and naturalists. Parts of the site are also used by climbers. Current levels of recreational activity are compatible with maintenance of the cliff vegetation.</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss • Disturbance
<p>2. Buchan Ness to Collieston SPA (5,400.94 ha) designated on 30/03/1998</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p>	<p>Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)</p> <p>Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>)</p> <p>Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>), breeding</p>	<p>Unfavourable No change (04/07/2007)</p> <p>Unfavourable No change (04/07/07)</p> <p>Unfavourable No change (04/07/2007)</p>	<p>Applications have been considered for marine dredging, onshore wind farm, offshore wind farm, renewable energy projects and other developments</p>	<p>The management of part of the site by the Scottish Wildlife Trust Longhaven Reserve ensures that there is no significant threats to the interest at present</p> <p>SNH is engaged in a programme of monitoring</p>

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within site • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species 	<p>Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>), breeding</p> <p>Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>), breeding</p> <p>Seabird assemblage, breeding</p>	<p>Unfavourable declining (04/07/2007)</p> <p>Favourable Declining (04/07/2007)</p> <p>Unfavourable No change (04/07/2007)</p> <p>The low, broken cliffs show many erosion features such as stacks, arches, caves and blowholes. The varied coastal vegetation on the ledges and cliff tops includes maritime heath, grassland and brackish flushes.</p>	<p>There is a recreational use of the cliffs and rock-climbing.</p>	<p>seabird populations, and is working with the local authority, and owners and occupiers, to agree a programme of path improvements and site interpretation.</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss • Disturbance • Recreational impact • Unfavourable and declining qualifying features

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
<p>3. Garron Point SAC (15.58 ha) designated on 16/9/2008</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (Narrow-mouthed whorl snail) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within site • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species 	<p>Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (20/09/11)</p>	<p>Recreation use and geological interest on site at Skatie Shore. Introduction of livestock to the site.</p> <p>Disturbance from burning of driftwood and disposable barbecues away from the snail colonies.</p>	<p>Vulnerability of snail colonies recreational, wood burning and grazing activities.</p> <p>Potential site erosion from livestock activity. Vulnerability to site to marine oil pollution and long term rising sea level.</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss • Disturbance • Risk from fire • Coastal squeeze • Oil pollution • Erosion • Recreational impact
<p>4. Hill of Towanreef SAC (1885.92 ha) designated on 17/03/2005</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species</p>	<p>Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals</p> <p>Blanket bog</p> <p>Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (12/09/2007)</p> <p>Unfavourable Declining (28/08/2013)</p> <p>Favourable Maintained (12/09/2007)</p>	<p>Past peat cutting. Extension of Muirburn onto blanket bog, resulting in loss of Sphagnum cover.</p> <p>Land privately owned.</p> <p>Recreational use by</p>	<p>Loss of Sphagnum cover; One part of the site is frequently visited by walkers but this is not damaging to the site's interests</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss (blanket bog and dry heaths) • Disturbance

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
	<p>that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species 	<p>Marsh saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>)</p> <p>Dry heaths</p> <p>Alpine and subalpine heaths</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (27/08/2008)</p> <p>Unfavourable Declining (12/09/2007)</p> <p>Favourable Maintained (12/09/2007)</p> <p>Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (15%) Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (68%) Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (17%)</p>	<p>walkers and use for grouse moor and rough grazing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential depletion of carbon sink Recreational impact
<p>5. Red Moss of Netherley SAC (92.52 ha) designated on 17/03/2005</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat(s) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for</p>	<p>Degraded raised bog</p> <p>Active raised bog</p>	<p>Unfavourable No change (22/10/2008)</p> <p>Unfavourable No change (29/10/2008)</p>	<p>Extensive drainage and cutting over of the bog</p> <p>Lowered water table.</p>	<p>Abandonment of past activities are no longer a threat. A few major drains remain along the site's margins and in a more central part of it, and</p>

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
	<p>each of the qualifying features; and To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of the habitat on site • Distribution of the habitat within site • Structure and function of the habitat • Processes supporting the habitat • Distribution of typical species of the habitat • Viability of typical species as components of the habitat • No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat 		<p>Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (80%) Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (10%) Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (10%)</p>	<p>Local loss of bog vegetation and encroachment of open mire by scrub.</p> <p>Damage from muirburn, grazing and prospecting for minerals (diatomite)</p>	<p>although these are no longer maintained, they are still active. An ongoing problem on parts of the site is scrub encroachment.</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects on hydrology • Low water table • Erosion • Habitat loss (bog)
<p>6. Reidside Moss SAC (87.17 ha) designated on 17/03/2005</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat(s) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for</p>	<p>Active raised bog</p> <hr/> <p>Degraded raised bog</p>	<p>Unfavourable Recovering (3/8/2010)</p> <hr/> <p>Unfavourable Recovering (3/8/2010)</p>	<p>Factors that influence the site include existing drains, woodland encroachment, grazing, cultivation</p>	<p>Existing management agreement covering part of the site that controls afforestation, grazing and cultivation will address key issues</p>

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
	<p>each of the qualifying features; and To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of the habitat on site • Distribution of the habitat within site • Structure and function of the habitat • Processes supporting the habitat • Distribution of typical species of the habitat • Viability of typical species as components of the habitat • No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat 		<p>Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (65%) Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (25%) Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (10%)</p>	<p>and afforestation .</p>	<p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects on hydrology • Disturbance
<p>7. River Dee SAC (2446.82 ha) designated on 17/03/2005</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in</p>	<p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) (10/09/2004)</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (10/09/2004)</p>	<p>Site is affected by housing developments, water abstraction and river engineering. The site is subject is recreational use</p>	<p>River Dee Integrated Catchment Management Plan is in place; There is guidance on best practice for river engineering works.</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss • Disturbance • Potential Recreational impact
<p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) (10/09/2004)</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (30/09/2004)</p>				

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
	<p>the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population of the species, including range of genetic types for salmon, as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Distribution and viability of freshwater pearl mussel host species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting freshwater pearl mussel host species 	<p>Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) (07/08/2003)</p>	<p>Unfavourable No change (07/08/2003)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal squeeze Water abstraction
<p>8. Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA (1016.24 ha) designated on 30/03/1998</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species 	<p>Little tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>), breeding</p> <p>Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>), breeding</p> <p>Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>), non-breeding</p> <p>Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>), non-breeding</p> <p>Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>), non-breeding</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (01/08/2012)</p> <p>Favourable Maintained (01/08/2012)</p> <p>Favourable Maintained (18/08/2012)</p> <p>Favourable Declining (21/08/2012)</p> <p>Favourable Maintained (19/10/2012)</p>	<p>Factors that influence the site include tourism / leisure developments, onshore wind, microrenewables and other developments</p>	<p>Burning will damage sensitive habitats and species. Tern colonies are vulnerable to out damaging activities and disturbance. Tern breeding is vulnerable to predation and the periodic overtopping of the favoured shingle beds by sand. Shooting of geese is not though as an issue. Effects of eutrophication on the estuary and its flora and fauna. Invertebrates, which are the prey of waterfowl, are vulnerable to build up of</p>

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species 	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>), breeding	Unfavourable No change (01/08/2012)		algal mats Fox control measures and bye laws are thought to be helping. Summary of key issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance Predation recreational impacts eutrophication
9. Sands of Forvie SAC (734.02 ha) designated on 17/03/2005	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within site Structure and function of the habitat Processes supporting the habitat Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat 	Shifting dunes	Favourable Maintained (11/08/2011)	Factors that influence the site include trunk roads and other developments	This is highly active and mobile along the fringe but the older dunes have stabilised and largely support heathland and grassland. Very little active management is required to maintain the habitats of interest. Summary of key issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No serious issue
Lime-deficient dune heathland with crowberry	Favourable Maintained (19/05/2010)				
Shifting dunes with marram	Favourable Maintained (12/08/2011)				
Humid dune slacks	Favourable Maintained (11/08/2011)				

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
10. Turclossie Moss SAC (62.77 ha) designated on 17/03/2005	<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of the habitat on site • Distribution of the habitat within site • Structure and function of the habitat • Processes supporting the habitat • Distribution of typical species of the habitat • Viability of typical species as components of the habitat • No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat 	Degraded raised bog	Unfavourable No change (19/10/2010)	Factors that influence the site include past cut-over bog resulting in lowered water table. Turclossie Moss is a remnant of a much larger peatland. Soil and geology is acidic, nutrient-poor, peat	<p>At present there are no damaging activities being carried out on the site. A hydrological study will inform the restoration management of this site.</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological effects (lowered water table) • Potential diminishing carbon sink from loss of peatland
		Active raised bog	Unfavourable No change (19/10/2010)		
			Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (92%) Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (5%) Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (3%)		
11. Fowlsheugh SPA (1303.54 ha) designated on 31/08/1992	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species 	Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>), breeding	Favourable Maintained (11/06/1999)	Applications have been considered for off-shore wind, and tourism / leisure developments	There are no significant threats to the interest at present. The site is managed as a nature reserve by the present owners, the RSPB, who have upgraded the public footpath which runs along the clifftop for the benefit of visitors to the colony, and provided information boards.
		Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>), breeding	Favourable Maintained (11/06/1999)		
		Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>), breeding	Favourable Maintained (11/06/1999)		
		Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>), breeding	Favourable Maintained (18/06/1999)		

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species 	<p>Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>), breeding</p> <p>Seabird assemblage, breeding</p>	<p>Unfavourable Declining (18/16/1999)</p> <p>Favourable Maintained (18/06/1999)</p> <p>99.6% (Marine) 0.04% (Coastal North-east Scotland)</p>		<p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential tourism impacts
<p>12. Loch of Skene SPA/RAMSAR (120.89 ha) designated on 01/10/1986</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species 	<p>Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>), non-breeding</p>	<p>Unfavourable Declining (01/11/2008)</p>	<p>The site has been subject of onshore wind and housing development applications.</p> <p>Loch subject to sailing activities, sports fishing and wildfowling.</p> <p>Hypertrophication from sewerage and agriculture</p>	<p>SPA is vulnerable as hypertrophication increase algal bloom which in turn affects aquatic flora and fauna and reduces food availability to the SPA interest.</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypertrophical & pollution Potential disturbance from site activities
<p>13. Loch of Strathbeg SPA/RAMSAR</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring</p>	<p>Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>), breeding</p>	<p>Unfavourable Declining (31/07/2004)</p>	<p>Conflict between the geese which roost on the loch and the surrounding farms</p>	<p>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) is managing to reduce conflicts and</p>

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
<p>(615.94 ha) designated on 27/11/1995</p>	<p>that the integrity of the site is maintained; and To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within site • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species 	<p>Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>), non-breeding</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (01/04/2009)</p>	<p>where they feed. Shooting from adjacent land of birds leaves the roost in disturbance.</p>	<p>vulnerabilities. For example disturbance is being regulated by RSPB's purchase of some of the shooting rights and by licensing. SNH have piloted a Loch of Strathbeg Goose Management Scheme to alleviate the conflict between the geese farming</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance • Conflict between roosting activities and farming
		<p>Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (01/04/2008)</p>		
		<p>Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), non-breeding</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (01/04/2009)</p>		
		<p>Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>), non-breeding</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (01/04/2009)</p>		
		<p>Svalbard Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>), non-breeding</p>	<p>Favourable Maintained (01/04/2009)</p>		
		<p>Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>), non-breeding</p>	<p>Unfavourable No change (01/04/2009)</p>		

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
<p>14. Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA (83.71 ha) designated on 15/12/2000</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within site • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species 	<p>Common gull (<i>Larus canus</i>), breeding</p>	<p>Unfavourable No Change (22/05/2008)</p>	<p>Applications have been considered for off-shore wind, and housing developments</p> <p>The site is managed as a grouse moor and as rough grazing for sheep.</p>	<p>Common gulls are vulnerability to predation from crows and foxes as well as from rotational muirburn</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predation • Disturbance
<p>15. Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (3367.21 ha) designated on 14/03/1997</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within site • Distribution and extent of 	<p>Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>), breeding</p> <p>Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>), breeding</p> <p>Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>), breeding</p> <p>Seabird assemblage, breeding</p> <p>Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>), breeding</p>	<p>Unfavourable No change (03/07/2007)</p> <p>Unfavourable Declining (03/07/2007)</p> <p>Unfavourable No change (03/07/2007)</p> <p>Unfavourable Declining (03/07/2007)</p> <p>Unfavourable Declining (03/07/2007)</p>	<p>Applications have been considered off-shore wind on-shore wind, marine activities, electricity (exc. renewable energy cases) and other developments and water abstraction</p>	<p>There are no significant threats to the interest at present. SNH is engaged in a programme of monitoring seabird populations, and is working with the local authority, and owners and occupiers, to agree an access policy for the site.</p> <p>Summary of key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential disturbance from access and recreation

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS		
	habitats supporting the species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species 	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>), breeding	Unfavourable Declining (03/07/2007)				
16. Moray Firth SAC (151347.17 ha) designated on 17/03/2005	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitat that the following are maintained in the long term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of the habitat on site • Distribution of the habitat within site • Structure and function of the habitat • Processes supporting the habitat • Distribution of typical species of the habitat • Viability of typical species as components of the habitat • No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an	Subtidal sandbanks	Favourable Maintained (12/08/2004)	Dolphin watching. Need to restore bottlenose dolphin population at a viable level.	The species are vulnerable to disturbance, harassment, contamination, reduction of food availability, traumatic death and injury Summary of key issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance • Harassment, • Contamination • Injury • Potential poaching • Recreational impact 		
		Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	Favourable Recovered (21/09/2010)				
		Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable Maintained (30/09/2004)				

Site & Conservation Objectives	Conservation Objectives	Qualifying Interest	Condition of Site	Factors influencing Site	Vulnerability to changes or potential effects of PPS
	<p>appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are established then maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within site • Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species 	Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding	Favourable Maintained (31/03/2008)		
		Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained (31/03/2008)		
		Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained (31/03/2008)		
		Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained (31/03/2008)		
		Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>), non-breeding	Unfavourable No change (31/03/2008)		
		Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained (31/03/2008)		
		Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained (31/03/2008)		
		Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained (31/03/2008)		
		Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding	Favourable Maintained (31/03/2008)		

4. Screening

The purpose of this screening is to determine whether any part of the LDP, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on any of the Natura 2000 sites listed in Table 3.2 above. In doing so, those aspects of the plan which would be unlikely to have a significant effect are eliminated from further consideration.

4.1 Screening the Policies and Sites

We have screened out aspects of the plan on the basis of the following considerations:

- general policy statements;
- inability to identify effects on any particular European site because the proposal is too general;
- projects referred to in, but not proposed by, the LDP;
- parts of the LDP that are intended to protect the natural environment,
- parts of the LDP which will not in themselves lead to development or other change;
- parts of the LDP which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect because of the absence of a link or pathway between the plan and European sites;
- parts of the LDP which make provision for change but could have no significant effect as their effects are likely to be minimal; and
- parts of the plan that could have no likely significant effect on a site, alone or in combination with other aspects of the same plan, or with other plans or projects.

Table 4.1 below shows how we have screened policies and supplementary guidance within the LDP. We have indicated which policies and supplementary guidance have been screened in or and which have been screened out of the assessment, and the criteria used.

Table 4.1 Screening of policies & supplementary guidance

	PPS likely to have significant effects	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of change with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
Policies, objectives, actions and projects									
Vision to make Aberdeen City & Shire attractive, prosperous and sustainable		X	X						OUT
SHAPING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT									
Policy B1 Employment and business land	X								IN
Policy B2 Town centres and office development		X				X			OUT
Policy B3 Tourist Facilities		X						X	OUT
Policy B4 Special development areas							X		OUT
SG Regeneration Priority Area							X		OUT
SG Energetica Placemaking				X					OUT
SHAPING DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE									
Policy R1 Special rural areas				X			X		OUT
SG The Coastal Zone				X			X		OUT
Policy R2 Housing and business development elsewhere in the countryside				X			X		OUT
Policy R3 Minerals and Hill tracks				X			X		OUT
SHAPING HOMES & HOUSING									
Policy H1 Housing Land	X								IN
Policy H2 Affordable housing		X							OUT

	PPS likely to have significant effects	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of change with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
Policies, objectives, actions and projects									
SG Affordable housing		X							OUT
Policy H3 Special needs housing		X							OUT
Policy H4 Residential caravans		X							OUT
Policy H5 Gypsies / travellers		X							OUT
SHAPING PLACE: LAYOUT, SITING AND DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT									
Policy P1 Layout siting and design				X					OUT
Policy P2 Open space and access in new development				X			X		OUT
Policy P3 Infill and householder developments within settlements (including home and work proposals)							X		OUT
Policy P4 Hazardous developments and contaminated land				X				X	OUT
Policy P5 Community Facilities							X		OUT
NATURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE									
Policy E1 Natural Heritage				X					OUT
SG Local Nature Conservation Sites				X					OUT
Policy E2 Landscape				X					OUT
SG Special Landscape Areas				X					OUT
THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT									
Policy HE1 Protection of historic buildings, sites and monuments				X					OUT
Policy HE2 Protection of historic and cultural areas				X					OUT
Policy HE3 Enabling reuse of listed buildings as risk				X					OUT
PROTECTING RESOURCES									
Policy PR1 Safeguarding important resources			X	X					OUT
SG Forest and Woodland Strategy				X					OUT

Policies, objectives, actions and projects	PPS likely to have significant effects	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of change with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
SG Areas safeguarded or identified as areas of search for minerals development								X	OUT
Policy PR2 Safeguarding important development sites								X	OUT
Policy PR3 Waste facilities							X		OUT
CLIMATE CHANGE									
Policy C1 Resource use in buildings				X					OUT
Policy C2 Renewable Energy	X			X					IN
Policy C3 Carbon				X					OUT
Policy C4 Flooding				X					OUT
THE RESPONSIBILTIES OF DEVELOPERS									
Policy RD1 Provision of suitable services				X					OUT
Policy RD2 Developer Obligations		X					X		OUT

4.2 Screening of Policies/Supplementary Guidance alone

From the above broad brush screening, the policies screened in include

- Policy B1 Employment and business land,
- Policy H1 Housing Land and
- Policy C2 Renewable Energy

Policies screened out because they have no likely significant effects (no LSE) include:

- Policy PR3 Waste facilities
- Policy RD2 Developer Obligations
- Policy P2 Open space and access in new development
- Policy P5 Community Facilities
- Policy P3 Infill and householder developments within settlements (including home and work proposals)

Tables 4.2 – Table 4.7 below show how we have screened settlements/allocated sites within the LDP. We have indicated whether settlements/sites have been screened in or out of the assessment and the criteria used.

Some sites are screened in because of the in-combination effects they are likely to have on water abstraction from River Dee. Where sites have been screened in for this reason only, they are marked as “X (WA)” in the tables. They feature in the assessment of in-combination effects throughout the process rather being a subject of appropriate assessment.

Table 4.2 Screening of sites – Banff and Buchan

Settlements	Allocated sites	PPS likely to have significant effects individually or in combination	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of change with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
Aberchirder	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2)						X	X		OUT
Banff	OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (H1); OP4 (EH1); OP5 (EH2)						X			OUT
Cairnbulg / Inverallochy	OP1 (H1) & R1; OP2 (H2); OP3 (H3)						X	X		OUT
Cornhill	OP1 (H1)						X	X		OUT
Crudie	OP1 (EH1)									OUT
Fordyce	OP1 (EH1)						X			OUT
Fraserburgh	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1) & R4; OP3 (E1); BUS1; CC1 and BUS2; CC2 and BUS4; R1; P3						X			OUT
Gardenstown	OP1 (EH1); OP2 (EH2)							X		OUT
Inverboyndie	BUS1						X	X		OUT
Macduff	OP1 (EH1); CC1						X	X		OUT
Memsie	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2)						X	X		OUT
New Aberdour	OP1 (H1)							X		OUT
New Byth	OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1); OP3						X	X		OUT
Portsoy	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (H3); OP4 (EH1); OP5 (E1)						X	X		OUT
Rathen	OP1 (H1); R1						X	X		OUT
Rosehearty	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (H2); OP4 (H3)						X	X		OUT
Sandend	OP1 (EH1)						X	X		OUT
Sandhaven/ Putullie	OP1 (H1)						X	X		OUT
Tyrie	OP1 (EH1)							X		OUT
Whitehills	OP1 (H1)						X	X		OUT

Table 4.3: Screening of Sites – Buchan

Settlements	Allocated sites	PPS likely to have significant effects	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of changed with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
Ardallie	OP1 (M1)						X			OUT
Auchnagatt	OP1 (M1) and P3; OP2 (H1)									OUT
Boddam	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (EH1)	X								IN
Crimond	OP1 (EH1)	X								IN
Cruden Bay	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (EH1)	X								IN
Fetterangus	OP1 (H1) and P6; OP2 (H2)						X			OUT
Hatton	OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH20; OP4 (E1)	X								IN
Longhaven	OP1 (H1)						X			OUT
Longside	OP1 (M1); OP2; BUS1						X			OUT
Maud	OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2)						X			OUT
Mintlaw	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1) and R1; OP3 (H2); OP4 (H3); OP5 (EH2); OP6 (EH3)						X			OUT
New Deer	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (H3)						X			OUT
New Pisligo	OP1 (EH1); OP2 (EH2); OP3 (EH3)						X			OUT
Old Deer	OP1 (EH1); R1; OP2						X			OUT
Peterhead	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS3; OP3 (EH1), OP4 (EH2); OP5 (EH3); R1; OP6 (E1); CC1; R1, R2	X								IN
Rora	OP1 (H1)							X		OUT
St Combs	OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1)							X		OUT
St Fergus	OP1 (H1); P2; P3						X			OUT
Strichen	OP1 (H1); OP2; OP3 (EH1)						X			OUT
Stuartfield	OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH2); R1						X			OUT

Table 4.4: Screening of sites – Formartine

Settlements	Allocated sites	PPS likely to have significant effects	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of changed with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
Balmedie	OP1 (M1); P4 ; OP2 (H1); OP3; R2	X (WA)								IN
Belhevie	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Blackdog	OP1 (M1)	X (WA)								IN
Cuminestown	OP1 (EH1)					X				OUT
Daviot	OP1 (H1)					X				OUT
Ellon	OP1 (M1); OP2; OP3 (H1); OP4 (EH1); OP5 (E1) and SR1; R1	X								IN
Foveran	OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH2); OP3 (E1) and SR1	X (WA)								IN
Garmond	OP1 (H1)					X				OUT
Methlick	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2)									OUT
Newburgh	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS	X								IN
Oldmeldrum	OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Pitmedden	OP1 (EH1)					X				OUT
Rashierieve	OP1 (E1) and SR1	X (WA)								IN
St Katherines	OP1 (H1) and OP2					X				OUT
Tarves	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1)					X				OUT
Tipperty	BUS	X (WA)								IN
Turriff	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); EH1; P6; E1; E2; E3 and BUS; E3					X				OUT
Udny Green	OP1 (H1)					X				OUT
Udny Station	OP1 (M1); SR1					X				OUT
West Pitmillan	OP1 (E1)	X (WA)								IN
Ythanbank	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Formartine allocations likely to require water abstracted from the River Dee: Balmedie, Belhelvie, Blackdog, Daviot, Ellon, Foveran, Newburgh, Oldmeldrum, Rashierieve, Tipperty, West Pitmillan, Ythanbank										

Table 4.5: Screening of sites – Garioch

Settlements	Allocated sites	PPS likely to have significant effects	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of changed with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
Blackburn	OP1 (M1); P5; BUS	X (WA)								IN
Chapel of Garioch	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2)	X (WA)								IN
Cluny and Sauchen	OP1 (EH1); OP2 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Dunecht	OP1 (EH1)	X (WA)								IN
Echt	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Hatton of Fintray	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Insch	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (H3); OP4 (EH1); OP5 (E1)	X (WA)								IN
Inverurie /Port Elphinstone	OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (M3); OP4 (H1); OP5 (H2); OP6 (H3); OP7 (H4); OP8 (EH1); OP9 (EH2); OP10 (EH3); OP11 (EH4); OP12 (E1); OP13 (E2); OP14 (E3); OP15; OP16; SR1; BUS2 to BUS5; BUS6 to BUS11; BUS1; E3 and SR2	X (WA)								IN
Keithhall	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Kemnay	OP1 (H1); R1; OP2 (H2); BUS1; R2	X (WA)								IN
Kinmuck	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Kintore	OP1 (M1); P1; OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2); OP4 (EH3); OP5	X (WA)								IN
Millbank	OP1 (M1)	X (WA)								IN
Newmachar	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (E1)	X (WA)								IN
Old Rayne	OP1 (EH1)	X (WA)								IN
Oyne	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Westhill	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (E1); R1	X (WA)								IN
Garioch allocations likely to require water abstracted from the River Dee: Blackburn, Chapel of Garioch, Cluny and Sauchen, Dunecht, Echt, Hatton of Fintray, Insch, Inverurie /Port Elphinstone , Keithhall, Kemnay, Kinmuck, Kintore, Millbank, Newmachar, Old Rayne, Oyne, Westhill										

Table 4.6: Assessment of sites – Kincardine and Mearns

Settlements	Allocated sites	PPS likely to have significant effects	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of changed with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
Auchenblae	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (EH1)						X			OUT
Drumlithie	OP1 (M1)						X			OUT
Drumoak	OP1 (H1); R1; P5	X								IN
Edzell Woods	OP1 (M1)						X			OUT
Chapelton	OP1 (M1)	X (WA)								IN
Fettercairn	OP1 (H1)						X			OUT
Fordoun	OP1 (H1)						X			OUT
Gourdon	OP1 (H1); OP2 (E1)						X			OUT
Inverbervie	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2)						X			OUT
Johnshaven	OP1 (EH1)						X			OUT
Kirkton of Maryculter	OP1 (H1)	X					X			IN
Laurencekirk	OP1 (M1) and R1; OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2)						X			OUT
Luthermuir	OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2)						X			OUT
Marykirk	OP1 (M1)						X			OUT
Newtonhill	OP1 (H1); OP2 (E1); SR1	X								IN
Park	OP1 (H1)	X								IN
Portlethen	OP1 (E1); OP2 (E2); R2; BUS1; P3;						X			OUT
Roadside of Kinneff	OP1 (M1)						X			OUT
St Cyrus	OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1)									OUT
Stonehaven	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (H3); OP4 (H4); R1; CC1; OP5 (E2)									OUT
Woodlands of Durris	OP1 (EH1)						X			OUT

Kincardine and Mearns allocations likely to require water abstracted from the River Dee: Newtonhill, Park, Kirkton of Maryculter, Chapelton, Drumoak

Table 4.7: Assessment of sites – Marr

Settlements	Allocated sites	PPS likely to have significant effects	General policy statements	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation policies	Does not generate development and change	Provision of change with no link or pathway to qualifying features	Provision of changed with no or minimal effects	Too general nature of PPS with no information on where, how, or when of implementation	Screen in / Screen out
Aboyne	OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1)	X								IN
Alford	OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (EH1); OP4 (EH2)	X (WA)								IN
Banchory	OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (H1); OP4 (H2); R1; R2; R3; BUS	X								IN
Cairnie	OP1 (H1)						X			OUT
Clatt	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)					X			OUT
Crathes	OP1 (EH1)	X (WA)								IN
Craigwell Aboyne	R1	X (WA)								IN
Drumblade	OP1 (H1)						X			OUT
Drumdelgie	OP1 (M1)						X			OUT
Finzean	OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1)	X								IN
Forgue	OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1)						X			OUT
Gartly	OP1 (H1)	X (WA)								IN
Glass	OP1 (H1)						X			OUT
Huntly	OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2) OP4(EH3); OP5 (EH4) OP6 (E1); R1; BUS						X			OUT
Inchmarlo	H1	X								IN
Keig	OP1 (H1); OP2 (ch1)	X (WA)								IN
Kennethmont	OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (E1); R1	X (WA)								IN

Kincardine O'Neil	OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2); OP4 (E1)	X								IN
Logie Coldstone	OP1 (M1)	X								IN
Lumphanan	OP1; R1	X								IN
Lumsden	OP1 (H1); BUS; OP2 (EH1)						X			OUT
Monymusk	OP1 (EH1)	X								IN
Muir of Fowlis	OP1; BUS	(WA)								IN
Rhynie	OP1 (M1); OP2 (H2)	X (WA)								IN
Ruthven	OP1 (EH1)						X			OUT
Strachan	OP1 (H1)	X								IN
Tarland	OP1 (M1)/ R1; OP2 (H1); OP3 (EH1); BUS	X								IN
Torphins	OP1 (M1); BUS; R1/R2	X								IN
Towie	OP1 (H1)						X			OUT
Marr allocations likely to require water abstracted from the River Dee: Aboyne, Alford, Banchory, Clatt, Crathes, Craigwell Aboyne, Finzean, Gartly, Inchmarlo, Keig, Kennethmont, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Monymusk, Muir of Fowlis, Rhynie, Strachan, Torphins										

4.3 Screening for Likely Significant Effect (LSE) on Natura 2000 Sites

In the next stage of the HRA process, those policies and settlements/sites that have been screened in are subject to a second round of screening. This stage also considers in-combination effects, both with other elements of the ALDP (including aspects of the Plan screened out) and with other plans, projects and strategies already approved around the site in the wider area by Aberdeenshire Council and other neighbouring local authorities. Taking this information into account, a conclusion is reached as to whether or not these policies and sites will have a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) on any Natura 2000 sites. Those judged to have no LSE are then eliminated from the assessment, while those that will proceed to the next stage of the assessment.

4.4 Risk of LSE

Table 4.8 summarises the assessment undertaken to ascertain whether any of the screened-in policies or sites will have a LSE on any Natura 2000 site, either individually or in combination with other sites and plans.

Key:

Effects highlighted under each Natura 2000 site may be:

- HL – Habitat Loss
- RI – Recreational Impact
- CC – Coastal Squeeze
- WA – Water Abstraction
- EoH – Effects on Hydrology
- EoP – Effects of Pollution
- D - Disturbance
- WQ – Water Quality
- EoN – Effect of Noise

Table 4.8: In-combination effects considered at screening stage

Policies Screened in as having LSE (IC1)	Policies Screened out as having minor residual effects (MRE) (IC2)	Allocations in Plan and other sites increasing burden of water abstraction (IC3)	Other Plans and sites with potential LSE (IC4)	NPF3/National Developments (IC5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy H1 Housing land • Policy B1 Employment and business land • Policy C2 Renewable energy, including wind energy spatial framework and policy maps/ 'Areas of Strategic Capacity' or 'Areas with potential for wind farm development' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy RD2 Developers' Obligations • Policy PR3 Waste facilities • Policy R1 Special rural areas • SG The Coastal Zone (CZ) • Policy R2 Housing and business development elsewhere in the countryside • Policy R3 Minerals and Hill tracks • Policy P2 Open space and access in new development • Policy P3 Infill and householder developments within settlements (including home and work proposals) 	<p>Formartine: Balmedie, Belhelvie, Blackdog, Daviot, Ellon, Foveran, Newburgh, Oldmeldrum, Rashierieve, Tippetty, West Pitmillan and Ythanbank.</p> <p>Garioch: Blackburn, Chapel of Garioch, Cluny and Sauchen, Dunecht, Echt, Hatton of Fintray, Inch, Inverurie / Port Elphinstone, Keithhall, Kemnay, Kinmuck, Kintore, Millbank, Newmachar, Old Rayne, Oyne and Westhill.</p> <p>Kincardine and Mearns: Newtonhill, Park, Kirkton of Durris, Kirkton of Maryculter, Chapelton, Drumoak and Marywell.</p> <p>Marr: Aboyne, Alford, Banchory, Clatt, Crathes, Craigwell Aboyne, Finzean, Gartly, Inchmarlo, Keig, Kennethmont, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Monymusk, Muir of Fowlis, Rhynie, Strachan and Torphins.</p> <p>Other developments which are not yet started or completed and developments that are subject to applications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City Local Development Plan • Moray Local Development Plan • Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan • Aberdeen City and Shire SDP • Aberdeen City and Shire Regional Transport Strategy • Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Capture and Storage Network and Thermal Generation (Boddam and Longannet) • Aberdeen Harbour

Table 4.9 Risk of LSE from Policies

Policies	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Hill of Tawanrieef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA	Mortloch Moss SAC	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Forvie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor SPA	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	Turclossie Moss SAC	In-combination effects	Risk of LSE?
Policy H1 Housing Land	HL, D, RI			D, RI		HL, D, RI, CS, WA	D, RI, EoP		D, EoP							IC1 IC2 IC3 IC4 IC5	✓
Policy B1 Employment and business land	HL, D, RI			D, RI		HL, D, RI, CS, WA	D, RI, EoP			D, EoP						IC1 IC2 IC3 IC4 IC5	✓
Policy C2 Renewable Energy	D, RI, EoP			D, RI, EoP	D, RI, EoP		D, RI, EoP		D, EoP	D		D				IC1 IC2 IC3 IC4 IC5	✓

Table 4.10 Risk of LSE from Settlements/ Allocations

Where a settlement/allocation has no LSE on a European site, the relevant box in the table is blank. Sites identified as having only in-combination effects in terms of water abstraction (WA) on the River Dee (IC3) feature in the assessment of in-combination effects throughout the process rather being subject of appropriate assessment.

Settlements & Allocations	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Hill of Tawanreef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Garron Point SAC	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Forvie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor	Turcrossie Moss SAC	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	In-combination effects	Risk of LSE?
Boddam OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (EH1)	HL DD RI															IC1	✓
Crimond OP1 (EH1)	HL DD RI															IC1	✓
Cruden Bay OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (EH1)	HL DD RI															IC1	✓
Peterhead OP6 (E1); CC1; OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (EH1); BUS3; OP4 (EH2); OP5 (EH3); R1, R2	HL DD RI															IC1	✓
Balmedie OP1 (M1); P4; OP2 (H1), OP3, R2							WA									IC3	✓
Belhevie OP1 (H1)							WA									IC3	✓
Backdog OP1 (M1)							WA									IC3	✓

Settlements & Allocations	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Hill of Tawanreef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Garron Point SAC	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Forvie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor	Turclossie Moss SAC	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	In-combination effects	Risk of LSE?
Ellon OP1 (M1); OP2; OP3 (H1); OP5 (E1) and SR1; OP4 (EH1); R1							WA	D RI EoP			D RI					IC1 IC3	✓
Foveran OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH2); OP3 (E1) and SR1							WA									IC3	✓
Newburgh OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS							WA	D RI EoP WQ								IC1 IC3	✓
Oldmeldrum OP1 (M1), OP2 (M2), OP3 (H1)							WA									IC3	✓
Rashierieve (OP1 (E1), SR1)							WA									IC3	✓
Tipperty BUS							WA									IC2	✓
West Pitmillan OP1 (E1)							WA									IC3	✓
Ythanbank							WA									IC3	✓
Blackburn OP1 (M1), B5, BUS							WA									IC3	✓
Chapel of Garioch OP1 (H1), OP2 (EH1)							WA									IC3	✓
Cluny and Sauchen OP1 (EH1), OP2 (H1)							WA									IC3	✓

Settlements & Allocations	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Hill of Tawantreef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Garron Point SAC	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Forvie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor	Turclossie Moss SAC	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	In-combination effects	Risk of LSE?
Dunecht OP1 (EH1)							WA									IC3	✓
Echt OP1 (H1)							WA									IC3	✓
Hatton of Fintray OP1 (H1)							WA									IC3	✓
Insch OP1 (H1), OP2 (H2), OP3 (H3), OP4 (EH1)							WA									IC3	✓
Inverurie/Port Elphinstone OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (M3); OP4 (H1); OP5 (H2); OP6 (H3); OP7 (H4); OP8 (EH1); OP9 (EH2); OP10 (EH3); OP11 (EH4); OP12 (E1); OP13 (E2); OP14 (E3); OP15; OP16; SR1; BUS2 to BUS5; BUS6 to BUS11; BUS1; E3 and SR2							WA									IC3	✓
Keithhall OP1 (H1)							WA									IC3	✓
Kemnay OP1 (H1); R1; OP2 (H2); BUS1; R2							WA									IC3	✓
Kinmuck OP1 (H1)							WA									IC3	✓
Kintore OP1 (H1); R1; OP2 (H2); BUS1; R2							WA									IC3	✓

Settlements & Allocations	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Hill of Tawanreef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Garron Point SAC	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Forvie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor	Turclossie Moss SAC	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	In-combination effects	Risk of LSE?
Millbank OP1 (M1)							WA									IC3	✓
Newmachar OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (E1)							WA									IC3	✓
Old Rayne OP1 (EH1)							WA									IC3	✓
Oyne OP1 (H1)							WA									IC3	✓
Westhill OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (E1)							WA									IC3	✓
Drumoak OP1 (H1); R1; P5							WA WQ EO P									IC1 IC3	✓
Chapelton OP1 (M1)							WA									IC3	✓
Kirkton of Maryculter OP1 (H1)							WA WQ EO P									IC3	✓
Marywell BUS							WA									IC3	✓
Newtonhill OP1 (H1); OP2 (E1); SR1							WA									IC3	✓

Settlements & Allocations	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Hill of Tawanreef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Garron Point SAC	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Forvie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor	Turcrossie Moss SAC	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	In-combination effects	Risk of LSE?
Park OP1 (H1)							WA WQ EO P									IC1 IC3	✓
Aboyne OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1)							HL D RI CS WA									IC1 IC3	✓
Alford OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (EH1); OP4 (EH2)							WA									IC3	✓
Banchory OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (H1); OP4 (H2); R1; R2; R3; BUS							HL D RI WQ WA									IC2 IC3	✓
Clatt OP1 (H1)							WA									IC3	
Crathes OP1 (EH1)							WA									IC3	✓
Craigwell Aboyne R1							WA									IC3	
Finzean OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1)							HL D RI									IC1 IC3	✓

Settlements & Allocations	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Hill of Tawanreef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Garron Point SAC	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Forvie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor	Turcrossie Moss SAC	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	In-combination effects	Risk of LSE?
							CS WA										
Gartly OP1 (H1)							WA									IC3	
Inchmarlo OP1 (H1)							HL D RI CS WA									IC1 IC3	✓
Keig OP1 (H1): OP2 (ch1)							WA									IC3	✓
Kennethmont OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (E1); R1							WA									IC3	✓
Kincardine O'Neil OP4 (E1); OP2 (EH1); OP1 (M1); OP3 (EH2)							HL D RI CS WA									IC3	✓
Logie Coldstone OP1 (M1)							D RI WQ									IC1	✓
Lumphanan OP1; R1							WA									IC3	
Monymusk OP1 (EH1)							WA									IC3	

Settlements & Allocations	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Hill of Tawannreef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup, Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Garron Point SAC	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Forvie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor	Turcrossie Moss SAC	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	In-combination effects	Risk of LSE?
Muir of Fowlis OP1; BUS							WA									IC3	✓
Rhynie OP1 (M1); OP2 (H2)							WA									IC3	✓
Strachan OP1 (H1)							HL D RI CS WA									IC1 IC3	✓
Tarland OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); R1; OP3 (EH1); BUS							HL D RI CS									IC1	✓
Torphins OP1 (M1); BUS; R1/R2							HL D RI CS									IC1	✓

4.5 Summary of Screening and Mitigation Applied

The second screening exercise undertaken on the policies and settlements / allocations recommended for inclusion in the ALDP 2016 has identified that there remains a risk of significant adverse effects on the integrity of the affected Natura 2000 sites and corresponding qualifying features, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, should certain proposals proceed.

These risks largely relate to the scale of development proposed in the Plan and the effects that this will have on the Natura 2000 sites, in particular Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/ SPA, the River Dee SAC and the Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA. The cumulative effect of development in the vicinity of these designated sites is likely to put pressure on them in terms of water quality and abstraction in the case of the River Dee SAC, and pollution, habitat loss and disturbance in the cases of Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/ SPA and the Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA.

It is Aberdeenshire Council's obligation to either amend the plan or incorporate mitigation measures to ensure that the ALDP does not adversely affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites.

In mitigating the effects of the plan on the sites, we have made the choice from the following alternatives as appropriate:

- deleting the policy or proposal that may cause the likely significant effect;
- changing the nature or type of a potentially damaging proposals;
- reducing the scale of the potentially damaging provision, whether it is an overall level of growth across all or part of the plan area, or a single proposal of a specific scale or size;
- relocating or altering the spatial distribution of the potentially damaging provision;
- phasing or timing of a proposal so that its possible effects can be adequately managed over time;
- programming a proposal so that it is dependent on key infrastructure provision or upgrading, such as water supply or waste water treatment, being in place before it could proceed; and
- requiring buffer zones to be put in place.

These measures are reflected in Tables 4.11 and 4.12 below.

Table 4.11 Mitigation measures for policies

Policies	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually and in combination with parts of the LDP and other plans (IC1 - IC5)	Mitigation measures	Risk of LSE persisting? (Yes/No)	Is Appropriate Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
<p>Policy H1 Housing land</p>	<p>Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA; Troup, Pennan and Lion's Head SPA; River Dee SAC; Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie, and Meikle Loch SPA; Loch of Skene SPA</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Water abstraction, habitat loss, recreational impacts, disturbance, coastal squeeze, effects of pollution</p>	<p>We cannot delete the policy, change its nature or reduce the scale of land release, as land allocations for housing are dictated by the approved SDP and the identified housing land requirement in Aberdeenshire.</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will therefore apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development will be programmed so that it does not proceed without the necessary infrastructure being in place under Policies RD1 and RD2. • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development proposals with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Policy B1 Employment and business land</p>	<p>Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA; Troup, Pennan and Lion's Head; River Dee SAC; Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie, and Meikle Loch SPA; Loch of Strathbeg SPA</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Water abstraction, habitat loss, recreational impacts, disturbance, coastal squeeze, effects of pollution</p>	<p>We cannot delete the policy, change its nature or reduce the scale of land release, as land allocations for employment are dictated by the approved SDP and the identified employment land requirement in Aberdeenshire.</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will therefore apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development will be programmed so that it does not proceed without the necessary infrastructure being in place under Policies RD1 and RD2. • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>

			<p>PR1 and C4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any individual development proposals with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 		
Policy C2 Renewable Energy	Buchan Ness to Collieston SPA; Troup, Pennan and Lion's Head SPA; Fowlsheugh SPA; Yhan Estuary Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA; Loch of Skene SPA; Loch of Strathbeg SPA; Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor SPA; Glen Tanar SAC, Muir of Dinnet SAC; Montrose Basin SAC	<p>Yes, the possibility that wind farms will be permitted gives rise to the following potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disturbance recreational impact effect of pollution 	<p>We cannot delete the policy as this would be contrary to Scottish Planning Policy.</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will therefore apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffer zones will be put in place under Policy PR1 Protecting important resources, Policy C4, Policy R3 Minerals and hill tracks Any individual development proposals with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes

Table 4.12 Mitigation measures for settlements/allocations

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually and in combination with parts of the LDP and other plans (IC1 – IC5)	Mitigation Measures	Risk of LSE persisting? (Yes/No)	Is Appropriate Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
BUCHAN					
Boddam OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (EH1)	Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes
Crimond OP1 (EH1)	Loch of Strathbeg SPA/RAMSA R	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually and in combination with parts of the LDP and other plans (IC1 – IC5)	Mitigation Measures	Risk of LSE persisting? (Yes/No)	Is Appropriate Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
Cruden Bay OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (EH1)	Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes
Peterhead OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS3; OP3 (EH1), OP4 (EH2); OP5 (EH3); R1; OP6 (E1); CC1	Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes
Peterhead R2 National Development	Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved NPF3. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually and in combination with parts of the LDP and other plans (IC1 – IC5)	Mitigation Measures	Risk of LSE persisting? (Yes/No)	Is Appropriate Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
BANFF AND BUCHAN					
Gardenstown OP1 (EH1), OP2 (EH2)	Troup, Pennan and Lion's Head SPA	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement. allocations for about 36 units are included in the LDP. The village is adjacent to Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA. Allocation OP1 is about 300m from the SPA, with a coastal path being present at this point along the cliff. At this location the protected area is below MLWS to include foraging ground for birds.	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	No	No
FORMARTINE					
Ellon OP1 (M1); OP2; OP3 (H1); OP5 (E1) and SR1; OP4 (EH1); R1	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, eutrophication from agriculture. There are in-combination effects mainly from other sites in the settlement. There are also in-combination effects with other IC3 sites listed in Table 4.8 in terms of water abstraction from the River Dee.	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development will be programmed so that it does not proceed without the necessary infrastructure being in place under Policies RD1 and RD2 and associated SG • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually and in combination with parts of the LDP and other plans (IC1 – IC5)	Mitigation Measures	Risk of LSE persisting? (Yes/No)	Is Appropriate Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
Newburgh OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS	Same as for Ellon	Same as for Ellon	Same as for Ellon	Yes	Yes
GARIOCH					
None					
KINCARDINE AND MEARNS					
Chapelton OP1 (M1)	Red Moss of Netherley	Yes, the likely effects of development on this site is in relation to hydrology, low water table, erosion and habitat loss (bog). There are individual and in-combination effects mainly from other sites/developments in the settlement on Red Moss of Netherley	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development will be programmed so that it does not proceed without the necessary infrastructure being in place under Policies RD1 and RD2 and associated SG • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes
Drumoak OP1 (H1), R1	River Dee SAC	Yes, the main types of effects include disturbance, pollution, water abstraction An allocation for 35 units is included in the LDP. The River Dee SAC is to the south of the settlement. Site OP1 is on the northern edge of Drumoak, thus some distance from the river. Water abstraction should be considered on a cumulative basis for all the relevant settlements in the	We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP. The following mitigation measures will therefore apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development will be programmed so that it does not proceed without the necessary infrastructure being in place under Policies RD1 and RD2 and associated SG • Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 • Any individual development with LSE will be 	Yes, for water abstraction	Yes

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually and in combination with parts of the LDP and other plans (IC1 – IC5)	Mitigation Measures	Risk of LSE persisting? (Yes/No)	Is Appropriate Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
		<p>plan area, which obtain their water from the River Dee. Impact on water quality would be minor, but should be considered in combination with other settlements along the River Dee. There are also in-combination effects with other IC3 sites listed in Table 4.8 in terms of water abstraction from the River Dee.</p>	<p>subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) as appropriate before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A construction method statement will be required, to include measures to avoid pollution/sediment run-off, together with SUDS. 		
<p>Kirkton of Maryculter OP1 (H1)</p>	<p>River Dee SAC</p>	<p>Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, pollution, water abstraction</p> <p>An allocation for 35 units is included in the LDP. The River Dee SAC is to the south of the settlement. Site OP1 is on the northern edge of Drumoak, thus some distance from the river. Water abstraction should be considered on a cumulative basis for all the relevant settlements in the plan area, which obtain their water from the River Dee. Impact on water quality would be minor, but should be considered in combination with other settlements along the River Dee. There are also in-combination effects with other IC3 sites listed in Table 4.8 in terms of water abstraction from the River Dee.</p>	<p>We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP.</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will therefore apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development will be programmed so that it does not proceed without the necessary infrastructure being in place under Policies RD1 and RD2 and associated SG Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 A construction method statement will be required, to include measures to avoid pollution/sediment run-off, together with SUDS 	<p>Yes, for water abstraction</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Park OP1 (H1)</p>	<p>River Dee SAC</p>	<p>Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, pollution, water abstraction</p> <p>An allocation for 6 units is included in</p>	<p>We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP.</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will therefore apply:</p>	<p>Yes, for water abstraction</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually and in combination with parts of the LDP and other plans (IC1 – IC5)	Mitigation Measures	Risk of LSE persisting? (Yes/No)	Is Appropriate Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
		the LDP. The River Dee SAC is to the south of the settlement. Water abstraction should be considered on a cumulative basis for all the relevant settlements in the plan area which obtain their water from the River Dee. Impact on water quality would be minor, but should be considered in combination with other settlements along the River Dee. There are also in-combination effects with other IC3 sites listed in Table 4.8 in terms of water abstraction from the River Dee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development will be programmed so that it does not proceed without the necessary infrastructure being in place under Policies RD1 and RD2 and associated SG Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 A construction method statement will be required, to include measures to avoid pollution/sediment run-off, together with SUDS 		
MARR					
Aboyne OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1)	River Dee SAC	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance, pollution, water abstraction. There are also in-combination effects with other IC3 sites listed in Table 4.8 in terms of water abstraction from the River Dee.	<p>We cannot delete the allocation as it is dictated by the approved SDP.</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will therefore apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development will be programmed so that it does not proceed without the necessary infrastructure being in place under Policies RD1 and RD2 and associated SG Buffer zones will be put in place under Policies PR1 and C4 Any individual development with LSE will be subject to their own assessments (HRA/EIA) before planning permission is granted to ensure effects are fully mitigated. 	Yes	Yes
Banchory OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (H1); OP4 (H2); R1; R2; R3; BUS	River Dee SAC	Same as for Aboyne	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually and in combination with parts of the LDP and other plans (IC1 – IC5)	Mitigation Measures	Risk of LSE persisting? (Yes/No)	Is Appropriate Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
Crathes OP1 (EH1)	River Dee	Same as for Aboyne	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes
Finzean OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1)	River Dee	Same as for Aboyne	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes
Inchmarlo OP1 (H1)	River Dee	Same as for Aboyne	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes
Kincardine O'Neil OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2); OP4 (E1)	River Dee	Same as for Aboyne	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes
Logie Coldstone OP1 (M1)	River Dee	Same as for Aboyne (except the site has no in-combination effects with other IC3 sites listed in Table 4.8 in relation to water abstraction from the River Dee)	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes
Strachan OP1 (H1)	River Dee	Same as for Aboyne	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes
Tarland OP2 (H1); OP1 (M1)/R1; OP3 (EH1); BUS	River Dee	Same as for Aboyne (except the sites have no in-combination effects with other IC3 sites listed in Table 4.8 in relation to water abstraction from the River Dee)	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes
Torphins OP1 (BUS), R1, R2	River Dee	Same as for Aboyne	Same as for Aboyne	Yes	Yes

4.6 Conclusion on likely significant effects

Following the screening of the PPS and the application of mitigation measures, we can conclude that the proposed LDP 2016 would be likely to have a significant effect on European sites listed in this assessment, either alone or in combination with other aspects of the same plan or other plans or projects. A further appropriate assessment will be undertaken.

5. Appropriate Assessment

We have re-examined the assessments we have carried out and applied new mitigation measures to our assessment. In mitigating the effects of the plan on the sites, we have made a number of proposals explicit in the PPS.

- We have made case-specific explicit policy restrictions by adding Policy E1 and Policy R3 in to the plan. This policy indicates that some developments will not be permitted until additional works have been carried out to ensure that the new development will not adversely affect the integrity of European sites.
- We have also introduced case-specific policy caveats into the PPS. Policy E1 Natural Heritage states that for some developments applicants must demonstrate that aspects of their proposal that cause concern will not adversely affect the integrity of sites.
- We have also requested that HRA and SEA be undertaken for lower-tier plans and projects, where appropriate.
- Where we believe that no mitigation measures for lower-tier plans and projects will deal with adverse effects on site integrity, we have prohibited development on sites in relation to those aspects of the plan from going forward.
- Where we think that an environmental problem requires long-term monitoring, we have asked for the delivery of an explicit and bespoke management plan.
- Where we think that it will be in the interest of general development in the area that the Council develops and manages a mitigation strategy together with other agencies, we have asked for contribution from developers to the mitigation strategy.

Table 5.1 – Appropriate Assessment of Policies

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of adverse effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
Policy H1 Housing Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SAC/SPA, • Troup, Pennan and Lion's head SPA • River Dee SAC, • Loch of Skene SPA/RAMSAR • Ythan Estuary Sands of Forvie, and Meikle Loch SPA 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Water abstraction, habitat loss, recreational impacts, disturbance, coastal squeeze, effects of pollution</p>	<p>A range of mitigation measures includes prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower tier assessments and additional policies. These are as follows:</p> <p>Prohibitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 sets a presumption against developments which will have LSE on Natura 2000 sites. • Policy C4 prohibits development in areas at unacceptable risk from coastal erosion and flooding and requires a flood risk assessment when appropriate. • Policies RD1, RD2 and SG Developers' Obligations require all developers to make adequate provision for road, waste management, water and waste water facilities, and appropriate connection and treatment for waste water. • Policy E1 also prohibits developments detrimental to various important and protected habitats unless a baseline ecological survey and management plan demonstrate local public benefits that outweigh the ecological value of the site. • Policy E1 also prohibits developments likely to have a detrimental impact on European Protected Species unless it is demonstrated that the development is required for imperative reasons of public interest and the population is maintained at a favourable conservation status in its natural range. <p>Case-specific explicit policy restrictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 and SG Local Nature Conservation Sites provides protection to nature conservation sites and requires any impacts to be suitably mitigated. • Policy P4 Hazardous developments and contaminated land deals with contaminated land and associated site investigation before development is 	No

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of adverse effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
			<p>approved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E2 and SG Special Landscape Areas sets a presumption against development that would have unacceptable impacts on landscape character or on the qualifying interests of Special Landscape Areas. <p>Contributing to the Council’s mitigation strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy RD1 and RD2 as well as SG Developer Obligations require developers to provide or make a contribution towards the provision of infrastructure or facilities and to support the Council’s mitigation strategies including, but not limited to, open space, access and green corridors – which may be useful for qualifying features like otters. <p>Case-specific policy caveats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 requires developments to minimise adverse effects on environmental quality and ecological status and avoid habitat fragmentation. • Policy P2 require applicant to provide open space in accordance with the Aberdeenshire Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (which includes green infrastructure). <p>Management Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 requires applicants to submit ecological and or geological management plan with the application if the development would likely have significant effects on important habitats or species. • Applicants will be required to submit a Construction Method Statement to include pollution prevention safeguards, drainage arrangements, sewerage treatment arrangements, how locations of outfalls are provided (detailing timing and method of installation), information on important habitats and species in the immediate vicinity, wildlife surveys, riverine buffer strip of approximately 10m from the river bank to the edge of the development ground to reduce disturbance to otters foraging along a riverbank, and information on the proximity of otter holts and resting if relevant. 	

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of adverse effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
			<p>Other Provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy R1 protects greenbelt from inappropriate development • Policy R1 and SG on Coastal Zones protects the coastal zone from inappropriate development • Policy C1 promotes water efficiency in development and requires water efficiency measures in new development and this will minimise water abstraction. • Policy P2 promotes connectivity within development, woodland and wider biodiversity by requiring developers to provide open space in development and enhance access. • Policy PR1 requires developers to minimise the negative effects of development on water bodies, open space, trees and woodland. • Policy P4 sets a presumption against development that could cause significant pollution, nuisance or unacceptable hazards • Policy HE1, HE2 and HE3 protect the historic environment. <p>Lower-tier Assessments – SEA/HRA/FRA/DIA</p> <p>In addition to the requirement of SEA and HRA for lower tier plans and strategies; Policies E1, PR1 and RD1 require applications to be supported by appropriate environmental assessments, transport assessments, and details of appropriate buffers. In addition it will be a requirement for applications to provide a flood risk assessment (FRA) in areas liable to flooding.</p>	
Policy C2 Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, • Fowlsheugh SPA, • Troup, Pennan and Lion's Head SPA, • Yhan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA, • Loch of Skene 	Yes, the possibility that wind farms will be permitted gives rise to the following potential impacts: Disturbance, recreational impact, effect of pollution	Same as above except those relating to open space.	No

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of adverse effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
	SPA/RAMSAR • Loch of Strathbeg SPA/RAMSAR			
Policy B1 Employment and business land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, • Troup, Pennan & Lion's head SPA • River Dee SAC, • Loch of Skene SPA/RAMSAR • Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA 	Yes Water abstraction, habitat loss, recreational impacts, disturbance, coastal squeeze, effects of pollution	Same as above for Policy H1 Housing land.	No

Table 5.2 – Appropriate Assessment of Settlements/ Allocations

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
Buchan				
Boddam OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (EH1)	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA	Yes, the main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	A range of mitigation measures includes prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower tier assessments and additional policies. These are as follows: Prohibitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 sets a presumption against developments which will have LSE on Natura 2000 sites. • Policy C4 prohibits development in areas at unacceptable risk from coastal erosion and flooding and requires a flood risk assessment when appropriate. • Policies RD1, RD2 and SG Developers' Obligations require all developers to make adequate provision for road, waste management, water and waste water facilities, and appropriate connection and treatment for waste water. • Policy E1 also prohibits developments detrimental to various important and protected habitats unless a baseline ecological survey and management plan demonstrate local public benefits that outweigh the ecological value of the site. • Policy E1 also prohibits developments likely to have a detrimental impact on European Protected Species unless it is demonstrated that the development is required for imperative reasons of public interest and the population is maintained at a favourable conservation status in its natural range. Case-specific explicit policy restrictions	No

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 and SG Local Nature Conservation Sites provides protection to nature conservation sites and requires any impacts to be suitably mitigated. • Policy P4 Hazardous developments and contaminated land deals with contaminated land and associated site investigation before development is approved. • Policy E2 and SG Special Landscape Areas sets a presumption against development that would have unacceptable impacts on landscape character or on the qualifying interests of Special Landscape Areas. <p>Contributing to the Council's mitigation strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy RD1 and RD2 as well as SG Developer Obligations require developers to provide or make a contribution towards the provision of infrastructure or facilities and to support the Council's mitigation strategies including, but not limited to, open space, access and green corridors – which may be useful for qualifying features like otters. <p>Case-specific policy caveats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 requires developments to minimise adverse effects on environmental quality and ecological status and avoid habitat fragmentation. • Policy P2 require applicant to provide open space in accordance with the Aberdeenshire Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (which includes green infrastructure). <p>Management Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 requires applicants to submit ecological and or geological management plan with the 	

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
			<p>application if the development would likely have significant effects on important habitats or species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicants will be required to submit a Construction Method Statement to include pollution prevention safeguards, drainage arrangements, sewerage treatment arrangements, how locations of outfalls are provided (detailing timing and method of installation), information on important habitats and species in the immediate vicinity, wildlife surveys, riverine buffer strip of approximately 10m from the river bank to the edge of the development ground to reduce disturbance to otters foraging along a riverbank, and information on the proximity of otter holts and resting if relevant. <p>Other Provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy R1 protects greenbelt from inappropriate development • Policy R1 and SG on Coastal Zones protects the coastal zone from inappropriate development • Policy C1 promotes water efficiency in development and requires water efficiency measures in new development and this will minimise water abstraction. • Policy P2 promotes connectivity within development, woodland and wider biodiversity by requiring developers to provide open space in development and enhance access. • Policy PR1 requires developers to minimise the negative effects of development on water bodies, open space, trees and woodland. • Policy P4 sets a presumption against development that could cause significant pollution, nuisance or unacceptable hazards 	

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy HE1, HE2 and HE3 protect the historic environment. <p>Lower-tier Assessments – SEA/HRA/FRA/DIA</p> <p>In addition to the requirement of SEA and HRA for lower tier plans and strategies; Policies E1, PR1 and RD1 require applications to be supported by appropriate environmental assessments, transport assessments, and details of appropriate buffers. In addition it will be a requirement for applications to provide a flood risk assessment (FRA) in areas liable to flooding.</p>	
Crimond OP1 (EH1); OP2 (EH2); OP3 (E1)	Loch of Strathbeg SPA/RAMSAR	Same as for Boddam (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Cruden Bay OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (EH1)	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA	Same as for Boddam (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Hatton OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2)	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA	Same as for Boddam (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Longhaven OP1 (H1)	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA	Same as for Boddam (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Peterhead OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS3; OP3 (EH1), OP4 (EH2); OP5 (EH3); R1;	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA	Same as for Boddam (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
R2, OP6 (E1); CC1				
Formartine				
Ellon OP1 (M1); OP2; OP3 (H1); OP5 (E1) and SR1; OP4 (EH1); R1	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Yes the main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, eutrophication from agriculture.	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Foveran OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH2); OP3 (E1) and SR1	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Same as for Ellon (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Newburgh OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Same as for Ellon (above)	Same as for Boddam (above) In addition, a site specific policy caveat is contained in the development briefs for Sites OP1 and OP2, requiring any future masterplan or planning application to contain a construction method statement to take account of the potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the SPA/Ramsar site.	No
Tarves OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1)	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Same as for Ellon (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Udny Station OP1 (M1); SR1	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Same as for Ellon (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
Ythanbank OP1 (H1)	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Same as for Ellon (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Garioch				
None				
Kincardine and Mearns				
Chapelton OP1 (M1)	Red Moss of Netherley	Yes, the likely effects of development on this sites is in relation to hydrology, low water table, erosion and habitat loss (bog)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Drumoak OP1 (H1), R1	River Dee SAC	<p>Yes, the main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution</p> <p>The River Dee SAC is to the south of the settlement. Site OP1 is on the northern edge of Drumoak, thus some distance from the river. Water abstraction should be considered on a cumulative basis for all the relevant settlements in the plan area which obtain their water from the River Dee. Impact on water quality would be minor, but should be considered in combination with other settlements along the River Dee.</p>	<p>Same as for Boddam (above)</p> <p>In addition, appropriate infrastructure will be required to be in place before the development proceeds.</p>	With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
Kirkton of Maryculter OP1 (H1)	River Dee SAC	Yes, the main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.	Same as for Boddam (above) In addition, appropriate infrastructure will be required to be in place before the development proceeds.	With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.
Park OP1 (H1)	River Dee SAC	Same as for Kirkton of Maryculter (above)	Same as for Boddam (above) In addition, appropriate infrastructure will be required to be in place before the development proceeds.	With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.
Marr				
Aboyne OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1)	River Dee	Same as for Kirkton of Maryculter (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Banchory OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (H1); OP4 (H2); R1; R2; R3; BUS	River Dee	Same as for Kirkton of Maryculter (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Crathes OP1 (EH1)	River Dee	Same as for Kirkton of Maryculter (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
Finzean OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1)	River Dee	Same as for Kirkton of Maryculter (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.
Inchmarlo OP1 (H1)	River Dee	Same as for Kirkton of Maryculter (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Kincardine O'Neil OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2); OP4 (E1)	River Dee	Same as for Kirkton of Maryculter (above)	Same as for Boddam (above)	No
Logie Coldstone OP1 (M1)	River Dee	Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site.	Same as for Boddam (above) Specifically, to safeguard water quality the following requirements will be applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of buffers by watercourses, • Submission and implementation of construction method statement, • SUDS and connection to waste water treatment works with sufficient capacity, • Species survey and protection plan to safeguard species. Text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.	No

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
Strachan OP1 (H1)	River Dee	Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site.	<p>Same as for Boddam (above)</p> <p>Specifically, to safeguard water quality the following requirements will be applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of buffers by watercourses, • Submission and implementation of construction method statement, • SUDS and connection to waste water treatment works with sufficient capacity, • Species survey and protection plan to safeguard species. <p>Text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>	No
Tarland OP2 (H1); OP1 (M1)/R1; OP3 (EH1); BUS	River Dee	<p>The River Dee SAC (which includes Tarland Burn and Burn of Glaaick) runs through the settlement and near its western edge. Site OP1 (50 units) is adjacent to the SAC, separated by Burnside Road.</p> <p>For site OP1, apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter</p>	<p>Same as for Boddam (above)</p> <p>Specifically, to safeguard water quality the following requirements will be applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of buffers by watercourses, • Submission and implementation of construction method statement, • SUDS and connection to waste water treatment works with sufficient capacity, • Species survey and protection plan to safeguard species. <p>Text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>	No

Policies, Strategies and Sites	European sites affected	Likely Significant Effect individually	Mitigation Measures	Risk of Adverse Effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)
		<p>if present on the site. Site OP3 (36 units) is about 200m from the Burn of Glaaick, separated by open farmland, and has full planning permission.</p>		
<p>Torphins OP1 (BUS), R1, R2</p>	<p>River Dee</p>	<p>Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site</p>	<p>Same as for Boddam (above)</p> <p>Specifically, to safeguard water quality the following requirements will be applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of buffers by watercourses, • Submission and implementation of construction method statement, • SUDS and connection to waste water treatment works with sufficient capacity, • Species survey and protection plan to safeguard species. <p>Text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>	<p>No</p>

6.0: In Combination Effects

This section considers the combination between elements of the plan including some aspects of the plan screened out on the basis that they were protective policies or that those aspects could have no likely significant effects. These aspects of the plan include the following:

Table 6.1 In-combination effects considered

Policies Screened in as having LSE	Policies Screened out as having minor residual effects (MRE)	Allocations in Plan and other sites increasing burden of water abstraction	Other Plans and sites with potential LSE	NPF3/National Developments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy H1 Housing land • Policy B1 Employment and business land • Policy C2 Renewable energy, including wind energy spatial framework and policy maps/ 'Areas of Strategic Capacity' or 'Areas with potential for wind farm development' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy RD2 Developers' Obligations • Policy PR3 Waste facilities • Policy R1 Special rural areas • SG The Coastal Zone (CZ) • Policy R2 "Housing and business development elsewhere in the countryside" • Policy R3 Minerals and Hill tracks • Policy P2 Open space and access in new development • Policy P3 Infill and householder developments within settlements (including home and work proposals) 	<p>Formartine: Balmedie, Belhelvie, Blackdog, Daviot, Ellon, Foveran, Newburgh, Oldmeldrum, Rashierieve, Tipperty, West Pitmillan and Ythanbank.</p> <p>Garioch: Blackburn, Chapel of Garioch, Cluny and Sauchen, Dunecht, Echt, Hatton of Fintray, Insch, Inverurie / Port Elphinstone, Keithhall, Kemnay, Kinmuck, Kintore, Millbank, Newmachar, Old Rayne, Oyne and Westhill.</p> <p>Kincardine and Mearns: Newtonhill, Park, Kirkton of Durris, Kirkton of Maryculter, Chapelton, Drumoak and Marywell.</p> <p>Marr: Aboyne, Alford, Banchory, Clatt, Crathes, Craigwell Aboyne, Finzean, Gartly, Inchmarlo, Keig, Kennethmont, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Monymusk, Muir of Fowlis, Rhynie, Strachan and Torphins.</p> <p>Other developments which are not yet started or completed and developments that are subject to applications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City Local Development Plan • Moray Local Development Plan • Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan • Aberdeen City and Shire SDP • Aberdeen City and Shire Regional Transport Strategy • Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Capture and Storage Network and Thermal Generation (Boddam and Longannet) • Aberdeen Harbour

Table 6.2: In-combination effect of the likely significant LDP policies and Policies with minor or residual effects

	H1	B1	C2	RD2	PR3	R1	SG-CZ	R2	R3	P2	P3	Comments
H1												
B1	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH											There is in-combination effect (ICE) between Policies H1 and B1 in terms as indicated
C2	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI, EoP, CS, WA, EoH										ICE between Policies H1 and C2 and Policies B1 & C2 with the same reasoning over all the area.
RD2	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH									Same as above for Policies H1 & RD2, Policies B1 & RD2, Policies C2 & RD2 but Policy RD2 does not increase the nature of effects
PR3	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	No LSE								Same as above for Policies H1 & PR3, Policies B1 & PR3, Policies C2 & PR3, but Policy PR3 does not increase the nature of effects
R1	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	No LSE	No LSE							Same as above for Policies H1 & R1, Policies B1 & R1, Policies C2 & R1, but Policy R1 does not increase the nature of effects
SG – Coastal Zones (CZ)	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE						Same as above for Policy H1 & SG-CZ, Policy B1 & SG-CZ, Policy C2 & SG-CZ, but SG-CZ does not increase the nature of effects
R2	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE					Same as above for Policies H1 & R2, Policies B1 & R2, Policies C2 & R2, but Policy R2 does not increase the nature of effects
R3	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE				Same as above for Policies H1 & R3, Policies B1 & R3, Policies C2 & R3, but Policy R3 does not increase the nature of effects
P2	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE	No LSE			Same as above for Policies H1 & P2, Policies B1 & P2, Policies C2 & P2, but Policy P2 does not increase the nature of effects
P3	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	HL, D, RI EoP, CS, WA, EoH	No LSE								

Table 6.3 In-Combination Effects of Policies and some allocations

Policies and allocations	Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC & SPA	Garron Point SAC	Hill of Tawarieef SAC	Red Moss of Netherley SAC	Troup Pennan and Lions Head SPA	Fowlsheugh SPA	River Dee SAC	Yhan Estuary Sands of Fovie & Meikle Loch SPA	Mortloch Moss SAC	Loch of Skene SPA	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Sands of Fovie SAC	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor SPA	Turclossie Moss SAC	Cairngorms Massif SAC	Moray Firth SAC	Reidside Moss SAC	Risk of LSE?
H1, B1	HL, D, RI	HL, D, RI EoP	HL, D, RI	EoP HL	D, RI	RI D	HL, D, RI, CS, WA	D, RI EoP	D, RI	D EoP	D RI EoP	D RI				D, RI	EoH D, RI	
H1, C2	HL, D, RI	HL, D, RI EoP	HL, D, RI	EoP HL	D, RI	RI D	HL, D, RI, CS, WA	D, RI EoP	D, RI	D EoP	D RI EoP	D RI	D	EoP EoH	D RI		EoH D, RI	
B1, C2	HL, D, RI	HL D RI EoP		EoP HL	D, RI	RI D	HL, D, RI, CS, WA	D, RI EoP		D EoP	D RI EoP	D RI	D	EoP EoH			EoH EoP	
H1, B1 + IC3 allocations listed in Table 4.8	HL, D, RI	HL, D, RI EoP	HL, D, RI	EoP HL	D, RI	RI D	HL, D, RI, CS, WA	D, RI EoP	D, RI	D EoP	D RI EoP	D RI					EoH D, RI	
H1, C2 + IC3 allocations listed in Table 4.8	HL, D, RI	HL, D, RI EoP	HL, D, RI	EoP HL	D, RI	RI D	HL, D, RI, CS, WA	D, RI EoP	D, RI	D EoP	D RI EoP	D RI	D	EoP EoH	D RI		EoH D, RI	
B1, C2 + IC3 allocations listed in Table 4.8	HL, D, RI	HL D RI EoP		EoP HL	D, RI	RI D	HL, D, RI, CS, WA	D, RI EoP		D EoP	D RI EoP	D RI	D	EoP EoH	D RI		EoH EoP	

Table 6.4 In-combination effect of the likely significant LDP Policies (LSE + MRE), Allocations & Other Plans

Policies, Strategies and Sites	LSE on European Sites individually	In Combination effects with parts of the LDP having MRE	In combination effects with parts of the LDP	In combination effects with other plans and projects	Mitigation Measures Applied	Residual effects
Policy H1 Housing Land	<p>Yes, there is LSE on Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, Troup Pennan Lion's head, River Dee, Loch of Skene, Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie, and Meikle Loch</p> <p>This results from water abstraction, habitat loss, recreational impacts, disturbance, and coastal effects of pollution</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA record non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA</p>	<p>We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.</p> <p>Consistent with the Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan 2014 (SDP) we will <i>"avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan"</i>.</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: "Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract.</p>	<p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.</p>

					Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1)	
Policy C2 Renewable Energy	Yes, the possibility that wind farms will be permitted gives rise to the following potential impacts: Disturbance, recreational impact, effect of pollution affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SPA, Fowlheugh SPA, Troup Pennan Lion’s Head SPA, Yhan Estuary Sands of Fovie & Meikle Loch SPA, Loch of Skene SPA, Loch of Strathbeg SPA	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. T Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA record non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council’s mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.	No LSE either alone or in-combination, MRE are expected to remain
Policy B1 Employment and business land	Yes, there is LSE on Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA,	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include	No LSE either alone or in-combination, MRE are expected to

	<p>Troup Pennan Lion's head, River Dee, Loch of Skene, Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie, and Meikle Loch</p> <p>This results from water abstraction, habitat loss, recreational impacts, disturbance, coastal effects of pollution</p>	<p>MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in- combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually</p>	<p>Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in- combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in- combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually</p>	<p>projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA record non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non- toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.</p>	<p>prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.</p> <p>Consistent with the SDP we will <i>"avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan"</i>.</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: <i>"Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East (See letter in Appendix 1).</i></p>	<p>remain</p>
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Table 6.5 – Appropriate Assessment of settlement allocations having LSE

Policies, Strategies and Sites	LSE on European Sites individually	In Combination effects with parts of the LDP having MRE	In combination effects with parts of the LDP	In combination effects with other plans and projects	Mitigation Measures Applied	Risk of adverse effects on site integrity? (Y/N)
<p>Boddam OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (EH1)</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA. The main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. T</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle</p>	<p>We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.</p>

			individually	Loch SPA.		
Crimond OP1 (EH1); OP2 (EH2); OP3 (E1)	Yes, there is LSE on Loch of Strathbeg The main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. T Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain
Cruden Bay OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); OP3 (EH1)	Yes, there is LSE on Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA The main types of	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8,	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level

	effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. T Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.	HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain
Hatton OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2)	Yes, there is LSE on Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA The main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain

	mainly from the sites in the settlement.		necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. T Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.		
Longhaven OP1 (H1)	Yes, there is LSE on Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA. The main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. T Overall, in-combination effects	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain

			are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.		
Peterhead OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS3; OP3 (EH1), OP4 (EH2); OP5 (EH3); R1, OP6 (E1); CC1	Yes, there is LSE on Buchan Ness and Collieston SAC/SPA. The main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in NPF3 for Peterhead R2, SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain
Peterhead R2	Yes, there is LSE on Buchan Ness and Collieston	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith	Mitigation from NPF3 HRA adopted These measures will need to be incorporated into the project level HRA, encompassing all phases of	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement

	<p>SAC/SPA The main types of effects include disturbance, recreational and habitat loss. There are in-combination effects mainly from the sites in the settlement.</p>	<p>as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually</p>	<p>Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually</p>	<p>this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA,</p>	<p>development, to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of sites either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. Required mitigation measures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid construction on sensitive habitat (e.g. SPA bird roosting sites) through project planning and design. • The pipeline element of the development should avoid European sites and any offsite habitat identified as supporting site integrity. • Undertaking construction work at times of the year appropriate for the species in question, i.e. avoiding bird overwintering and breeding periods, most intense periods of fish migration, seal breeding season (June and July for harbour seals; September-late November for grey seals; the autumn breeding season for qualifying features at Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA). Consultation with SNH on most appropriate times would be undertaken through the development consenting process. • Use project planning and design to ascertain whether development will result in local changes to erosion/deposition patterns. Design mitigation accordingly in order to prevent any adverse effect on site integrity. • Planning and design measures required to minimise disruption e.g. location of cranes; avoid placement of tall structures within bird flight 	<p>for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>
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					<p>paths.</p> <p>All of these mitigation measures should be considered when informing HRA of the projects this national development would support. Project level HRA will be undertaken, encompassing all phases of development, to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of European/Ramsar sites from projects either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. As part of this process alternative effective mitigation might be identified.</p>	
<p>Ellon OP1 (M1); OP2; OP3 (H1); OP5 (E1) and SR1; OP4 (EH1); R1</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA</p> <p>The main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, eutrophication from agriculture.</p> <p>River Dee for water abstraction.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan</p>	<p>We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.</p> <p>Consistent with the SDP we will "<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>".</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: "Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>

			Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA,	Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).	
Foveran OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH2); OP3 (E1) and SR1	Yes, there is LSE on Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA The main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, eutrophication from agriculture. River Dee for water abstraction.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council’s mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies. Consistent with the SDP we will “ <i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i> ”. We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain

					CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1)	
Newburgh OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1); BUS	Yes, there is LSE on Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA The main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, eutrophication from agriculture. River Dee for water abstraction.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	The LDP policy caveat for any revised masterplan or a planning application to contain a construction method statement to take account of the potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the SPA/Ramsar. Consistent with the SDP we will “ <i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i> ”. We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain
Tarves OP1 (M1); OP2 (H1)	Yes, there is LSE on Ythan Estuary, Sands of	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement

	<p>Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA</p> <p>The main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, eutrophication from agriculture.</p>	<p>as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.</p>	<p>policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies</p>	<p>for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>
<p>Udny Station OP1 (M1); SR1</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA</p> <p>The main types of effects include disturbance to geese,</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p>	<p>We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>

	recreational impacts on tern colonies, eutrophication from agriculture.	sites individually		The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.		
Ythanbank OP1 (H1)	Yes, there is LSE on Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA The main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, eutrophication from agriculture.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain

			combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.		
Westhill OP1 (H1); OP2 (H2); OP3 (E1)	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee and Loch of Skene The main types of effects include disturbance, pollution, water abstraction.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies. Consistent with the SDP we will " <i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i> ". We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: "Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East." (See letter in Appendix 1).	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain

<p>Chapelton OP1 (M1)</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on Red Moss of Netherley.</p> <p>The likely effects of development on this sites is in relation to hydrology, low water table, erosion and habitat loss (bog).</p> <p>River Dee for water abstraction.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.</p>	<p>We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.</p> <p>Consistent with the SDP we will “<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>”.</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>
<p>Drumoak OP1 (H1), R1</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on River Dee SAC.</p> <p>The main types of</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These</p>	<p>Infrastructure required to be in place before the development proceeds.</p> <p>Consistent with the SDP we will “<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water</i></p>	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed</p>

	effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.	MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	<i>Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i> ". We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: "Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East." (See letter in Appendix 1).	developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.
Kirkton of Maryculter OP1 (H1)	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee SAC The main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.	Infrastructure required to be in place before the development proceeds. <i>Consistent with the SDP we will "avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan"</i> . We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: "Taking into consideration all proposed	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.

		on European sites individually.	from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).	
Park OP1 (H1)	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee SAC The main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic	Infrastructure required to be in place before the development proceeds. Consistent with the SDP we will “ <i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i> ”. We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.

			4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).	
Marr						
Aboyne OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1)	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee, The main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council’s mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies. Consistent with the SDP we will “ <i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i> ”. We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain

					CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).	
Banchory OP1 (M1); OP2 (M2); OP3 (H1); OP4 (H2); R1; R2; R3; BUS	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee. The main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council’s mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies. Consistent with the SDP we will “ <i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i> ”. We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain
Crathes OP1 (EH1)	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee.	There are in-combination effects with	There are in-combination effects with policies	There are in-combination effects with other plans and	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the	No. With the proposed

	<p>The main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.</p>	<p>policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.</p>	<p>LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.</p> <p>Consistent with the SDP we will "<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>".</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: "Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East." (See letter in Appendix 1).</p>	<p>mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.</p>
<p>Finzean OP1 (H1); OP2 (EH1)</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on River Dee. The main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3).</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5</p>	<p>We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no</p>

	and effects of pollution.	The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4. Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies. Consistent with the SDP we will “ <i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i> ”. We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).	adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain.
Inchmarlo OP1 (H1)	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee. The main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.	We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council’s mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies. Consistent with the SDP we will “ <i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take</i>	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain

		sites individually.	<p>even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.</p>	<p><i>from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>".</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: "Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East." (See letter in Appendix 1).</p>	
<p>Kincardine O'Neil OP1 (M1); OP2 (EH1); OP3 (EH2); OP4 (E1)</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on River Dee.</p> <p>The main types of effects include water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting</p>	<p>We will apply a range of mitigation measures proposed in Table 6.6 below including those in the SDP and the LDP. These measures include prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, and contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower-tiers assessments and additional policies.</p> <p>Consistent with the SDP we will "<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>".</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>

			<p>in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.</p>	<p>from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).</p>	
<p>Logie Coldstone OP1 (M1)</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on River Dee. Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan</p>	<p>To safeguard water quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buffers by watercourses, • submit construction method statement, • SUDS and connection to WWTW with sufficient capacity. • To safeguard species, applicants will undertake species survey and protection plan. • Text is to be added to the development brief for OP1 in the LDP that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC. <p>Consistent with the SDP we will “<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>”.</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>

			LSE identified on European sites individually.	Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).	
Strachan OP1 (H1)	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee River Dee. Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2). There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.	There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table. The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan	To safeguard water quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buffers by watercourses, • submit construction method statement, • SUDS and connection to WWTW with sufficient capacity. • To safeguard species, applicants will undertake species survey and protection plan. • Text is to be added to the development brief for OP1 in the LDP that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC. <p>Consistent with the SDP we will “<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take</i>”</p>	No. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain

	disturbance to otter if present on the site.		Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually	Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.	<p><i>from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>".</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: "Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East." (See letter in Appendix 1).</p>	
Tarland OP2 (H1); OP1 (M1)/R1; OP3 (EH1); BUS	Yes, there is LSE on River Dee.	There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting</p>	<p>To safeguard water quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buffers by watercourses, • submit construction method statement, • SUDS and connection to WWTW with sufficient capacity. • To safeguard species, applicants will undertake species survey and protection plan. • Text is to be added to the development brief for OP1 in the LDP that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC. 	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>

			<p>in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.</p>	<p>For site OP3 mitigation should be included as part of the planning application or required within the planning permission.</p> <p>Consistent with the SDP we will “<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>”.</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).</p>	
<p>Torphins OP1 (BUS), R1, R2</p>	<p>Yes, there is LSE on River Dee River Dee. Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened out as having MRE (See Table 4.8, Column 3). The in-combination effects are the same as the</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with policies screened in as having LSE (See Table 4.8, Column 2).</p> <p>There are also in-combination effects of this policy with allocations likely to increase the burden</p>	<p>There are in-combination effects with other plans and projects having LSE but which are outwith this LDP. These other plans and projects listed in Table 4.8, Column 5 including the National Developments listed in Column 6 of the</p>	<p>To safeguard water quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buffers by watercourses, • submit construction method statement, • SUDS and connection to WWTW with sufficient capacity. • To safeguard species, applicants will undertake species survey and protection plan. • Text is to be added to the 	<p>No.</p> <p>With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain</p>

	<p>area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site.</p>	<p>LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>of water abstraction from the River Dee even though some of the sites might not necessarily be within the River Dee catchment. These allocations are listed in Table 4.8, Column 4.</p> <p>Overall, in-combination effects are the same as the LSE identified on European sites individually.</p>	<p>same table.</p> <p>The effects which are identified in the NPF3 HRA Record - non-physical disturbance, physical loss of supporting habitat and non-toxic contamination affecting Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC/SPA, River Dee SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA.</p>	<p>development brief for site OP1 in the LDP that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p> <p>Consistent with the SDP we will “<i>avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan</i>”.</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1).</p>	
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Table 6.6: Mitigation Measures Applied to the Appropriate Assessment

Policies, Strategies and Sites	Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan 2014 (SDP) Mitigations	LDP Mitigations
<p>Policy H1 Housing Land</p> <p>Policy C2 Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy B1 Employment and business land</p>	<p>Future LDPs and other strategies like the Local Housing Strategy should avoid policies or proposals that may cause damaging effects on the qualifying interest (Incorporated in LDP HRA).</p> <p>Future LDPs and other strategies like Local Housing Strategy should change the nature or type of a potentially damaging proposal (Incorporated in LDP HRA).</p> <p>Future LDPs should avoid allocating sites which potentially damages sites (Incorporated in LDP HRA);</p> <p>The delivery of future LDPs and strategies should be programmed so that they are dependent on key infrastructure provision or upgrading.</p> <p>Lower-tier plans and strategies should undertake HRA and EIA to ensure that adverse effects are fully mitigated (Incorporated in LDP HRA).</p> <p>Agree with relevant bodies any appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that water abstracted from the River Dee will not affect qualifying interests (Incorporated in LDP HRA).</p>	<p>A range of mitigation measures includes prohibitions, case-specific explicit policy restrictions, case-specific policy caveats, contribution to the Council's mitigation strategy, management plans/construction method statements, lower tier assessments and additional policies. These are as follows:</p> <p>Prohibitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 sets a presumption against developments which will have LSE on Natura 2000 sites. • Policy C4 prohibits development in areas at unacceptable risk from coastal erosion and flooding and requires a flood risk assessment when appropriate. • Policies RD1, RD2 and SG Developers' Obligations require all developers to make adequate provision for road, waste management, water and waste water facilities, and appropriate connection and treatment for waste water. • Policy E1 also prohibits developments detrimental to various important and protected habitats unless a baseline ecological survey and management plan demonstrate local public benefits that outweigh the ecological value of the site. • Policy E1 also prohibits developments likely to have a detrimental impact on European Protected Species unless it is demonstrated that the development is required for imperative reasons of public interest and the population is maintained at a favourable conservation status in its natural range. <p>Case-specific explicit policy restrictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 and SG Local Nature Conservation Sites provides protection to nature conservation sites and requires any impacts to be suitably mitigated. • Policy P4 Hazardous developments and contaminated land deals with contaminated land and associated site investigation before development is approved. • Policy E2 and SG Special Landscape Areas sets a presumption against development that would have unacceptable impacts on landscape character or on the qualifying interests of Special Landscape Areas. <p>Contributing to the Council's mitigation strategy</p>

	<p>Agree with relevant bodies to prepare a water shortage plan as an adaptation to future climate impacts.</p> <p>As part of the masterplanning or planning application process, developers will ensure that the recreational use of sites do not affect qualifying interests (Incorporated in LDP HRA).</p> <p>Future LDPs and strategies should require developments to demonstrate through appropriate marine-noise modelling, that adverse impacts on Bottlenose Dolphins and Atlantic Salmon are avoided (Incorporated in HRA for the Aberdeen Proposed LDP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy RD1 and RD2 as well as SG Developer Obligations require developers to provide or make a contribution towards the provision of infrastructure or facilities and to support the Council’s mitigation strategies including, but not limited to, open space, access and green corridors – which may be useful for qualifying features like otters. <p>Case-specific policy caveats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 requires developments to minimise adverse effects on environmental quality and ecological status and avoid habitat fragmentation. • Policy P2 require applicant to provide open space in accordance with the Aberdeenshire Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (which includes green infrastructure). <p>Management Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy E1 requires applicants to submit ecological and or geological management plan with the application if the development would likely have significant effects on important habitats or species. • Applicants will be required to submit a Construction Method Statement to include pollution prevention safeguards, drainage arrangements, sewerage treatment arrangements, how locations of outfalls are provided (detailing timing and method of installation), information on important habitats and species in the immediate vicinity, wildlife surveys, riverine buffer strip of approximately 10m from the river bank to the edge of the development ground to reduce disturbance to otters foraging along a riverbank, and information on the proximity of otter holts and resting if relevant. <p>Other Provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy R1 protects greenbelt from inappropriate development • Policy R1 and SG on Coastal Zones protects the coastal zone from inappropriate development • Policy C1 promotes water efficiency in development and requires water efficiency measures in new development and this will minimise water abstraction. • Policy P2 promotes connectivity within development, woodland and wider biodiversity by requiring developers to provide open space in development and enhance access. • Policy PR1 requires developers to minimise the negative effects of development on water bodies, open space, trees and woodland. • Policy P4 sets a presumption against development that could cause significant pollution, nuisance or unacceptable hazards • Policy HE1, HE2 and HE3 protect the historic environment. <p>Lower-tier Assessments – SEA/HRA/FRA/DIA</p>
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		<p>In addition to the requirement of SEA and HRA for lower tier plans and strategies; Policies E1, PR1 and RD1 require applications to be supported by appropriate environmental assessments, transport assessments, and details of appropriate buffers. In addition it will be a requirement for applications to provide a flood risk assessment (FRA) in areas liable to flooding.</p> <p><u>Water Abstraction</u> Consistent with the SDP we will <i>“avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan”</i>.</p> <p>We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water: “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See letter in Appendix 1)</p>
Peterhead R2		<p>These measures will need to be incorporated into the project level HRA, encompassing all phases of development, to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of sites either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. Required mitigation measures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid construction on sensitive habitat (e.g. SPA bird roosting sites) through project planning and design. • The pipeline element of the development should avoid European sites and any offsite habitat identified as supporting site integrity. • Undertaking construction work at times of the year appropriate for the species in question, i.e. avoiding bird overwintering and breeding periods, most intense periods of fish migration, seal breeding season (June and July for harbour seals; September-late November for grey seals; the autumn breeding season for qualifying features at Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA). Consultation with SNH on most appropriate times would be undertaken through the development consenting process. • Use project planning and design to ascertain whether development will result in local changes to erosion/deposition patterns. Design mitigation accordingly in order to prevent any adverse effect on site integrity. • Planning and design measures required to minimise disruption e.g. location of cranes; avoid placement of tall structures within bird flight paths. <p>All of these mitigation measures should be considered when informing HRA of the projects this national development would support. Project level HRA will be undertaken, encompassing all</p>

		phases of development, to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of European/Ramsar sites from projects either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. As part of this process alternative effective mitigation might be identified.
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7. Conclusion

We conclude that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites listed in this assessment. This is in light of the assessment carried out, conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the sites and mitigation measures applied, and the confirmation from Scottish Water that “taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East”.

Appendix 1: Letter from Scottish Water, 30 June 2015



30th June 2015

Mr Tom Barratt
Policy Planner
Infrastructure Services
Aberdeenshire Council
Woodhill House
Westburn Road
Aberdeen
AB16 5GB

SCOTTISH WATER

The Bridge
Buchanan Gate Business Park
Cumbernauld Road
Stepps
G33 6FB

T: 0141 414 47778

W: www.scottishwater.co.uk
E: susanne.stevenson@scottishwater.co.uk

Dear Mr Barratt

Concerns Regarding Scottish Water's Abstraction from the River Dee

Scottish Water has recently been in discussions with both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Council regarding Scottish Natural Heritage's (SNH) response to the Habitats Regulation Appraisals (HRA) for both regions. We hope that the statement below will help to alleviate any concerns held.

Scottish Water is committed to the provision of potable water to enable the considerable demands of the growth planned in the North East. We are currently working through a strategy for the North East to accommodate this growth whilst ensuring that we meet the requirements of our current CAR Licence limits on the River Dee. Our preferred approach is to optimise the use of available capacity from water sources and our Water Treatment Works across the North East. We will work with our regulators and the local authorities to develop this strategy and allow us to enable development.

Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plan's, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East. My colleagues in our Water Resources Team have been in direct liaison with SEPA regarding the Licences we hold for the abstractions on the River Dee and their performance against the Water Framework Directive Environmental Standards. They can support any discussions required with SNH to help resolve any concerns they may have in relation to the HRA.

We hope that it could be taken as a matter of trust that Scottish Water's abilities are sufficient for planning to meet the demands of new development whilst adhering to the

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guidelines set by our regulators. If SNH are not assuaged by this approach then we propose that a face to face meeting is arranged with all parties.

Should you require any additional support or guidance from Scottish Water in this matter, we would be happy to be of assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact me if this is the case.

Yours sincerely

A solid black rectangular box used to redact the signature of Susanne Stevenson.

Susanne Stevenson
Development Planner – Scottish Water

Appendix 2: Relevant correspondence with Scottish Natural Heritage

From: Ivan Clark <Ivan.Clark@snh.gov.uk>
Sent: 21 October 2015 15:28
To: Thomas Barratt
Subject: RE: Aberdeenshire LDP Habitats Regulation Assessment July 2015

Thomas,

Thanks for forwarding the revised HRA Record. I note the changes made. In light of those changes I would just confirm that we agree with the conclusion of the HRA, namely that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites listed in this assessment.

Regards

Ivan Clark
Planning Team Manager
Scottish Natural Heritage

From: Thomas Barratt [mailto:thomas.barratt@aberdeenshire.gov.uk]
Sent: 20 October 2015 14:56
To: Ivan Clark
Cc: Joseph Somevi
Subject: RE: Aberdeenshire LDP Habitats Regulation Assessment July 2015

Ivan

Further to our correspondence below, please find attached a copy of the amended HRA Record for the Proposed Aberdeenshire LDP 2016. This now contains a copy of the relevant correspondence between SNH and us, and a summary of the comments received and the actions taken to address them.

I trust that this HRA Record is acceptable to SNH but please let me know if you have any further comments or advice.

Many thanks
Tom Barratt

Tom Barratt
Policy Planner
Planning and Building Standards
Infrastructure Services

Tel. 01224 664717

From: Ivan Clark <Ivan.Clark@snh.gov.uk>
Sent: 30 July 2015 12:04
To: Thomas Barratt
Cc: Ewen Cameron; Nina Turner; Sheena Lamont
Subject: RE: Aberdeenshire LDP Habitats Regulation Assessment July 2015

Thomas,

I note that you have included in the current draft (of the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) Record for Proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan HRA record) the passage from the Scottish Water letter and have made a number of other changes to the record that we suggested. On this basis, we agree with the conclusion of the HRA Record that the Aberdeenshire LDP plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites listed in this assessment.

I would also advise that this issue should be kept under review by SW,SEPA and the 3 planning authorities - indeed the ACS SDP commits the parties to do that anyway. This is particularly the case if the overall allocations increase in a future plan, but there may also be medium/ long term changes in the environment or the condition of the SAC that need to be taken into account too.

I note the HRA is still in draft and therefore I would advise you make two further small changes to your HRA record that would clarify what the record is demonstrating:

1. Table 6.5 is titled "Assessment of settlement allocations having L.S.E" – I suggest you title this "Appropriate Assessment of settlement allocations having L.S.E"
2. The far right column of Table 6.5 is titled "Residual effects" – I suggest you give this the title "Risk of Adverse Effects on site integrity Y/N?" and in the column put an 'N' against each line before setting out (as you have already done) what the residual effects are.

Regards

Ivan Clark
Planning Team Manager
Scottish Natural Heritage
01738 458558

From: Thomas Barratt [mailto:thomas.barratt@aberdeenshire.gov.uk]
Sent: 30 July 2015 11:11
To: Ivan Clark
Cc: Joseph Somevi
Subject: Aberdeenshire LDP Habitats Regulation Assessment July 2015

Ivan

Further to your email below, we have now amended the draft HRA record for the proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) following receipt of the attached letter from Scottish Water. The sites likely to require water abstracted from the River Dee are identified in and below Tables 4.2 - 4.7, 4.8 and 6.0. Where sites have been screened in for this reason only, they are marked as X (WA) in the tables. They feature in the assessment of in-combination effects throughout the process rather being a subject of appropriate assessment. The way we will mitigate this impact has been added to Tables 6.4 and 6.5, as follows:

'Consistent with SDP we will "avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan".

We support our mitigation measure with the following explicit confirmation from Scottish Water thus:

“Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East.” (See attached letter).’

Please find attached a copy of our draft HRA record as amended, and please note that this is a working draft which is still being amended/corrected in other respects.

I would be grateful if you could confirm whether you now agree with the conclusion of the HRA Record that the proposed Aberdeenshire LDP will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites listed in this assessment, or if you consider the HRA needs to be further amended before you can agree to this.

Regards

Tom Barratt
Policy Planner
Planning and Building Standards
Infrastructure Services
Aberdeenshire Council

Tel 01224 664717

From: Piers Blaxter
Sent: 27 July 2015 12:17
To: Thomas Barratt
Subject: FW: Aberdeen City LDP Habitats Regulation Assessment July 2015

For information

Piers Blaxter
Policy Team Leader
Planning and Building Standards
Infrastructure Service
Aberdeenshire Council

Tel 01224 664755

From: Ivan Clark [<mailto:Ivan.Clark@snh.gov.uk>]
Sent: 27 July 2015 11:45
To: ABROWNRIGG@aberdeencity.gov.uk
Cc: Piers Blaxter; djennings@aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk
Subject: Aberdeen City LDP Habitats Regulation Assessment July 2015

Andrew,
cc. Piers for info. /action?
cc. David for info.

As discussed, I have received a copy of the Scottish Water letter (attached) confirming that “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plan’s, the amount of water

required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth anticipated in the North East."

I also note that you have included this passage in the relevant sections of the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) Record for Proposed Aberdeen Local Development Plan. On this basis, we agree with the conclusion of the HRA Record that the Aberdeen City LDP plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites listed in this assessment.

As discussed I have also copied Piers Blaxter into this email with the expectation that he will want to make similar changes to the HRA Report for Aberdeenshire Proposed LDP. Provided those changes are made, it is likely that we would come to the same conclusion about that plan too and would be happy to confirm that in writing in due course.

I would also advise that this issue should be kept under review by SW,SEPA and the 3 planning authorities - indeed the ACS SDP commits the parties to do that anyway. This is particularly the case if the overall allocations increase in a future plan, but there may also be medium/ long term changes in the environment or the condition of the SAC that need to be taken into account too.

In the meantime thank you for resolving this issue so swiftly.

Regards

Ivan Clark
Planning Team Manager
Scottish Natural Heritage
01738 458558

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Appendix 3: Record of changes in response to consultation

There have been several hundred individual changes to the HRA Record and many were corrections, minor clarifications and changes to the format and layout. Not all of the changes are listed below – only those of significance and/or that have changed the outcome of an assessment in screening or the appropriate assessment.

Summary of comment	Action within HRA Record	Action within LDP
Scottish Natural Heritage – letter of 6 May 2015		
The layout of the HRA record should be changed in order to clearly demonstrate that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of Natura sites. Table 5.1 in the chapter headed ‘Appropriate Assessment’ contains the question - ‘Risk of LSE persisting?’ This is not the right question for the appropriate assessment stage. If it is a case of confusion over the process, the simplest and quickest solution is to relabel the right hand column of Table 5.1 to ‘Adverse effects on site integrity’.	The right hand columns of Table 5.1 (Appropriate Assessment of Policies) and 5.2 (Appropriate Assessment of Settlements/Allocations) have been retitled “Risk of adverse effect on Site integrity? (Yes/No)”	None required.
The general Natura policy alone should not be relied upon to offset possible adverse effects of specific allocations. The need for any mitigation/infrastructure should be set out against the allocation in question within the LDP itself, e.g. submission of construction method statement to protect water quality.	Specific mitigation measures and infrastructure requirements have been set out in the HRA Record.	The Council suggests non-notifiable modifications in the form of additional text in development briefs for relevant allocated sites, referring to the need for specific mitigation including the submission of construction method statements to protect water quality.
The document should be renamed Habitats Regulations Appraisal, to avoid confusion with stage 2 of the HRA process – the appropriate assessment. HRA applies to the whole plan but only parts of the plan may need an appropriate assessment.	References to “Habitats Regulations Assessments” have been changed to “Habitats Regulations Appraisal” throughout the document where appropriate.	None required.
It is not possible at this stage for the HRA Record to conclude that there would be no adverse effect on the integrity of the River Dee SAC. The HRA should ensure that it has adequately demonstrated (at the plan level) that housing allocations would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Dee SAC. The SDP has a target “to avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new development proposed in the plan.” If a later iteration of the HRA Record for the LDP includes explicit confirmation that Scottish Water and SEPA advise (supported by the most up to date information about abstraction levels, levels of proposed development and	Following further discussion, Scottish Water has provided written confirmation that “Taking into consideration all proposed developments in both the City and Shire Local Development Plans, the amount of water required from the River Dee is forecast to still fall below the current volume that Scottish Water is licensed to abstract. Therefore, we do not foresee the need to change the CAR Licence limit in response to growth	None required.

implications of the water efficiency policies) that this target remains achievable in the context of the LDP proposals, it will be possible to conclude that the Aberdeenshire LDP will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Dee SAC.	anticipated in the North East.” This is discussed in more detail in the HRA Record.	
All settlements and allocations which draw their water supply from the River Dee should be included in the relevant HRA Record table as having LSE for water abstraction.	All sites which are supplied with water from the River Dee have been noted in Tables 4.2-4.7 and screened in because of the in-combination effects they are likely to have on water abstraction from River Dee. Where sites have been screened in for this reason only, they are marked as “X (WA)” in the tables. They feature in the assessment of in-combination effects throughout the process rather being a subject of appropriate assessment.	None required.
Various corrections and updates should be made to Table 3.2: Analysis of Natura sites, to reflect more recent condition monitoring results and to correct errors.	Table 3.2 has been updated and corrected accordingly.	None required.
Suggest that Dinnet Oakwood SAC, Morven and Mullachdubh SAC, Muir of Dinnet SAC, Glen Tanar SAC and Cairngorm Massif SPA are removed from Table 3.2. They are either not within the plan area and/or there is not likely to be connectivity between these sites and the policies/allocations in the LDP.	All of these sites have been removed from Table 3.2.	None required.
Peterhead Site R2 is not included in Table 4.3: “Assessment of sites – Buchan”. This is an allocation related to the national developments for CCS and energy-related development at Peterhead Power Station. While accepting that the HRA of NPF3 has considered this, it would be helpful for this HRA to confirm there is nothing about the specific site allocation that changes the conclusion of the NPF3 HRA in relation to this stage. It would also be useful to confirm that the mitigation proposed in relation to that settlement is relevant to the specific site now allocated.	Peterhead Site R2 has been added to Table 4.3. It is also included in Tables 4.12 and 6.5 which detail the mitigation measures that will be applied to this site. It is concluded with the mitigation in place, only MRE are expected to remain.	None required.
Gardenstown is included in the table (though without any effects being identified). Because of the small scale of the proposal, there is no likelihood of a significant effect on the qualifying interests of Troup, Pennan and Lion’s Heads SPA.	Table 4.2 has been amended to confirm that Gardenstown has been screened out.	None required.
Drumoak, Kirkton of Maryculter, Park are included in the table,	Table 4.12 has been amended to detail	None required.

<p>though without any effects being identified. Allocations in these settlements could have a likely significant effect on the River Dee SAC because of possible effects on water quality, water abstraction and effects of pollution. In practice, if the specific infrastructure required to be in place before the development proceeds is set out in the proposals section (as is partly the case with Park), it will be reasonable to conclude that in these allocations will not (individually) have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Dee SAC.</p>	<p>the mitigation measures required for these sites, and it confirms that the only risk of LSE persisting relates to water abstraction (from the River Dee).</p>	
<p>Stonehaven (Garron Point SAC and Fowlsheugh SPA) are included in the table (though without any effects being identified). A likely significant effect on the qualifying interests of these sites can be ruled out because there is no connection between what is proposed and the qualifying interests of these sites.</p>	<p>Table 4.6 has been amended to confirm that Stonehaven has been screened out. Stonehaven has been deleted from Table 4.12.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Suggest that Longhaven is removed from Table 4.9. The allocation is about 800m from the Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA/Buchan Ness to Collieston SAC. There would be no likely significant effect on the qualifying interests of either Natura site because of the distance from the site and the size of the proposal.</p>	<p>Longhaven has been removed from Table 4.10 (formerly 4.9).</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Foveran: Allocations for 56 units are included in the LDP, the largest being OP1 (50 units) north of Foveran Burn. This is about 3 km upstream of Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA. There would be no likely significant effect, and these can be screened out (alone and in combination) because of the distance from the site and the relatively small size of the proposal.</p>	<p>Foveran is supplied with water from the River Dee so this has been noted in Table 4.4 as screened in only because of the in-combination effects the allocations here are likely to have on water abstraction from River Dee.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Newburgh lies adjacent to Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA. The LDP already includes a policy caveat for both allocations that any revised masterplan or a planning application will need to contain a construction method statement (CMS) to take account of the potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the SPA/Ramsar. Such a CMS should therefore cover safeguarding of water quality. There is a likely significant effect on the qualifying interests of the SPA, but the HRA Record can note this mitigation already in the LDP as policy caveats to OP1 and OP2, so that there should be no adverse effect on site integrity.</p>	<p>Table 5.2 has been updated to detail the site specific policy caveat in the development briefs for Sites OP1 and OP2.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Loch of Skene SPA is located about 2 km west of Westhill, and the housing allocations are on the west edge of the settlement. Significant effects can be ruled out because of the relatively small scale of the proposals and the negligible increase in activity this is likely to result in near the loch.</p>	<p>Westhill is supplied with water from the River Dee so this has been noted in Table 4.5 as screened in only because of the in-combination effects the allocations here are likely to have on water abstraction</p>	<p>None required.</p>

	from River Dee.	
The western boundary of Chapelton is about 500m from Red Moss of Netherley SAC, but it is outside the relevant water catchment, and so there will be no impact on the drainage/hydrology of the SAC. There would be no likely significant effect, and this can be screened out (alone and in combination).	Chapelton is supplied with water from the River Dee so this has been noted in Table 4.6 as screened in only because of the in-combination effects the allocations here are likely to have on water abstraction from River Dee.	None required.
The River Dee SAC (which includes Logie Burn) runs along the western edge of Logie Coldstone. Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site. Standard mitigation to safeguard water quality would include buffers by watercourses, construction method statement, SUDS and connection to WWTW with sufficient capacity. Standard mitigation to safeguard species would be a species survey and protection plan. Therefore while there would be a likely significant effect from this allocation, these forms of mitigation can be noted to demonstrate no adverse effect on site integrity. Text should be added to the LDP for OP1 that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.	Table 5.2 has been amended to provide details of the mitigation proposed to safeguard water quality, including the measures identified by SNH. Table 5.2 now notes that text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 in Logie Coldstone that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.	Text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 in Logie Coldstone that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.
The River Dee SAC (which includes the Water of Feugh) is immediately to the south of Strachan. Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site. Standard mitigation to safeguard water quality would include buffers by watercourses, construction method statement, SUDS and connection to WWTW with sufficient capacity. Standard mitigation to safeguard species would be a species survey and protection plan. While there would be a likely significant effect from this allocation, these forms of mitigation can be noted to demonstrate no adverse effect on site integrity. Text should be added to the LDP for OP1 that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.	Table 5.2 has been amended to provide details of the mitigation proposed to safeguard water quality, including the measures identified by SNH. Table 5.2 now notes that text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 in Strachan that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.	Text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 in Strachan that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.
The River Dee SAC (which includes Tarland Burn and Burn of Glaick) runs through Tarland and near its western edge. For site OP3 the HRA Record can note any mitigation included as part of the	Table 5.2 has been amended to provide details of the mitigation proposed to safeguard water quality, including the	Text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 in Tarland that a construction method statement is

<p>planning application or required within the planning permission. For site OP1 apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site. Standard mitigation to safeguard water quality would include buffers by watercourses, construction method statement, SUDS and connection to WWTW with sufficient capacity. Standard mitigation to safeguard species would be a species survey and protection plan. While there would be a likely significant effect from this allocation, these forms of mitigation can be noted to demonstrate no adverse effect on site integrity. Text should be added to the LDP for OP1 that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>	<p>measures identified by SNH.</p> <p>Table 5.2 now notes that text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 in Tarland that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>	<p>required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>
<p>The River Dee SAC (which includes the Beltie and Learney Burns) runs along either side of Torphins. Apart from water abstraction (which is a general issue relating to many settlements in the plan area reliant upon the River Dee for water supply) the likely significant effects relate to water quality and possible disturbance to otter if present on the site. Standard mitigation to safeguard water quality would include buffers by watercourses, construction method statement, SUDS and connection to WWTW with sufficient capacity. Standard mitigation to safeguard species would be a species survey and protection plan. While there would be a likely significant effect from this allocation, these forms of mitigation can be noted to demonstrate no adverse effect on site integrity. We would also recommend that text should be added to the LDP for OP1 that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>	<p>Table 5.2 has been amended to provide details of the mitigation proposed to safeguard water quality, including the measures identified by SNH.</p> <p>Table 5.2 now notes that text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 in Torphins that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>	<p>Text is proposed to be added to the development brief for OP1 in Torphins that a construction method statement is required, to take account of potential impacts to the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC.</p>
<p>Policies H1 Housing Land and B1 Employment/Business Land – this is a place where the in-combination cumulative effect on the SAC of all housing and business allocations served by the River Dee in terms of water supply can be considered.</p>	<p>In combination effects in relation to water abstraction from the River Dee have been taken into account in Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>The key issue in relation to Policy C2 Renewable Energy is likely to be the indirect effect on SPAs of the identification of ‘Areas of Strategic Capacity’ or ‘Areas with potential for wind farm development’ within wind energy spatial frameworks and policy maps. A wind energy proposal within such an area may have a likely significant effect on an SPA because of connectivity with the qualifying species (eg flight paths, feeding or roosting area).</p>	<p>Table 5.1 highlights the mitigation measures and other policy requirements (including in relation to ecological surveys) that will be applied to renewable energy developments.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

<p>There appears to be nothing in Policy C2 Renewable Energy that says that impact on natural heritage, including birds, is a policy criterion for planning applications. The HRA should explain how the protective aspect of Policy E1 Natural Heritage will be applied alongside Policy C2 and associated policy frameworks (e.g. cross-referencing, to add effect on the natural heritage as an identified policy criterion (SPP, Table 1, Group 3 areas with potential for wind farm development).</p>		
<p>The HRA should consider if minor residual effects (MRE) may combine to result in in-combination likely significant effect (see guidance). In combination, as well as alone, Drumoak, Kirkton of Maryculter, Park, Crathes and Finzean/Whitestone would have minor residual effects on the River Dee SAC and this should be recorded in the HRA Record.</p>	<p>This has been considered in the HRA.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Scottish Natural Heritage – email of 30 July 2015</p>		
<p>SNH notes the inclusion of a statement by Scottish Water regarding water abstraction from the River Dee and the associated CAR Licence limit, in the draft HRA Record. SNH also notes that a number of other changes to the record have been made. On this basis SNH agrees with the conclusion of the HRA Record that the Aberdeenshire LDP would not adversely affect the integrity of the sites listed in the assessment. The issue should be kept under review by Scottish Water, SEPA and the 3 planning authorities.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Two further changes are suggested: Table 6.5 should be titled “Appropriate Assessment of settlement allocations having L.S.E.” The far right hand column of Table 6.5 should be retitled “Risk of Adverse Effects on site integrity Y/N?” and an ‘N’ should be entered into the column against each line, before the residual effects are set out.</p>	<p>Table 6.5 has been amended accordingly.</p>	<p>None required</p>
<p>Scottish Natural Heritage – email of 21 October 2015</p>		
<p>SNH notes the changes made to the HRA Record and agrees with the conclusion of the HRA, namely that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites listed in the assessment.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>None required.</p>