

PP1236

PROPOSED ABERDEENSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2020 RESPONSE FORM

As part of the production of the Local Development Plan, a 'Main Issues Report' was published in January 2019. The responses from these consultations have helped to inform the content of the Proposed Local Development Plan ("the Proposed Plan").

The Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan will direct decision-making on land-use planning issues and planning applications in Aberdeenshire for the 10-year period from 2021 to 2031. The Proposed Plan was agreed by Aberdeenshire Council in March 2020 as the settled view of the Council. However, the Proposed Plan will be subjected to an independent examination and is now open for public comment.

This is your opportunity to tell us if anything should be changed in the Proposed Plan, and why.

When writing a response to the Proposed Plan it is important to specifically state the modification(s) that you would wish to see to the Plan.

This is the only remaining opportunity to comment on the Proposed Plan. The reasons for any requested changes will be analysed and reported to Scottish Ministers. They will then appoint a person known as a Reporter to conduct a public examination of the Proposed Plan, focusing particularly on any unresolved issues and the changes sought.

Ministers expect representations (or responses) to be concise (no more than 2000 words) and accompanied by limited supporting documents. It is important to ensure that all of the information that you wish to be considered is submitted during this consultation period as there is no further opportunity to provide information, unless specifically asked.

Please email comments to ldp@aberdeenshire.gov.uk or send this form to reach us by 31 July 2020*.

We recommend that you keep a copy of your representation for your own records.

**UPDATE 16 June 2020: Consultation period was extended from 17 July 2020 for a further two-week period.*

Aberdeenshire
COUNCIL





ACCESSIBILITY

If you need information from this document in an alternative language or in a Large Print, Easy Read, Braille or BSL, please telephone 01467 536230.

Jeigu pageidaujate šio dokumento kita kalba arba atspausdinto stambiu šriftu, supaprastinta kalba, parašyta Brailio raštu arba britų gestų kalba, prašome skambinti 01467 536230.

Dacă aveți nevoie de informații din acest document într-o altă limbă sau într-un format cu scrisul mare, ușor de citit, tipar pentru nevăzători sau în limbajul semnelor, vă rugăm să telefonați la 01467 536230.

Jeśli potrzebowali będą Państwo informacji z niniejszego dokumentu w innym języku, pisanych dużą czcionką, w wersji łatwej do czytania, w alfabecie Braille'a lub w brytyjskim języku migowym, proszę o telefoniczny kontakt na numer 01467 536230.

Ja jums nepieciešama šai dokumentā sniegtā informācija kādā citā valodā vai lielā drukā, viegli lasāmā tekstā, Braila rakstā vai BSL (britu zīmju valodā), lūdzu, zvaniet uz 01467 536230.

Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan
Woodhill House, Westburn Road, Aberdeen, AB16 5GB

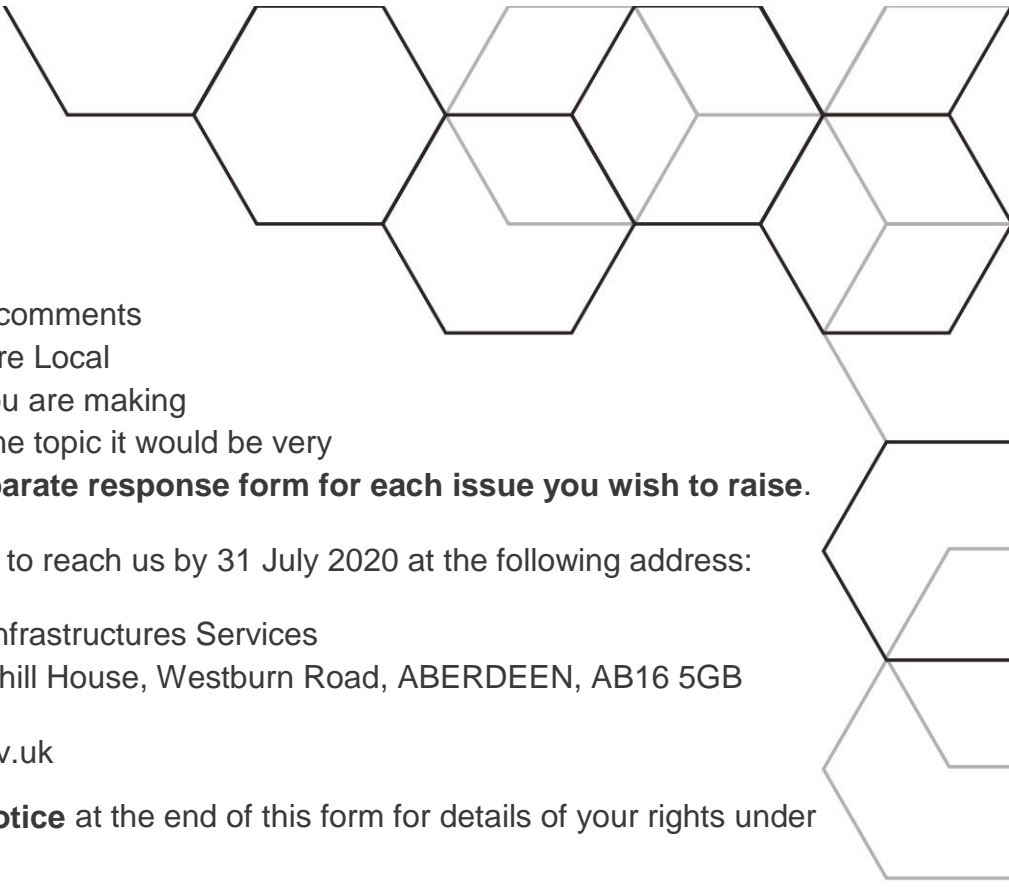
Tel: 01467 536230

Email: ldp@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

Web: www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/ldp

Follow us on Twitter @ShireLDP

If you wish to contact one of the area planning offices, please call 01467 534333 and ask for the relevant planning office or email planning@aberdeenshire.gov.uk.



Please use this form to make comments on the Proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2020. If you are making comments about more than one topic it would be very helpful if you could fill in **a separate response form for each issue you wish to raise**.

Please email or send the form to reach us by 31 July 2020 at the following address:

Post: Planning Policy Team, Infrastructures Services
Aberdeenshire Council, Woodhill House, Westburn Road, ABERDEEN, AB16 5GB

Email: ldp@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

Please refer to our **Privacy Notice** at the end of this form for details of your rights under the Data Protection Act.

YOUR DETAILS

Title:	
First Name:	Tara
Surname:	Cowley
Date:	31 July 2020
Postal Address:	c/o Strutt & Parker, [REDACTED]
Postcode:	[REDACTED]
Telephone Number:	[REDACTED]
Email:	[REDACTED]

Are you happy to receive future correspondence only by email? Yes No

Are you responding on behalf of another person? Yes No

If yes who are you representing?

Mr Ian Ross, [REDACTED]

Tick the box if you would like to subscribe to the Aberdeenshire LDP eNewsletter:

An acknowledgement will be sent to this address soon after the close of consultation.

YOUR COMMENTS

Please provide us with your comments below. We will summarise comments and in our analysis will consider every point that is made. Once we have done this we will write back to you with Aberdeenshire Council's views on the submissions made. We will publish your name as the author of the comment, but will not make your address public.

Modification that you wish to see (please make specific reference to the section of the Proposed Plan you wish to see modified if possible, for example Section 9, paragraph E1.1):

1. Appendix 7c of the Proposed Local Development Plan, as it relates to the settlement of Foveran, should be modified to identify the potential for a new primary school to be delivered in the village, with potential for this to come forward during the Plan period. An area of land to the west of the village and on the southern side of Blairythan Terrace, as identified in documentation accompanying this submission, should be safeguarded as 'Reserved Land' for this use with the land use safeguarding to state that the school would be delivered by the Council with developer contributions to be sought from all proposed and future housing allocations.
2. Appendix 7c of the Proposed Local Development should be amended to recognise the potential to access the proposed location for the new primary school from the Council's required southern link road, with an indicative route across sites FR067 and FR109 to the south of Blairythan Terrace.
3. The LDP should be updated as required to take account of any changes that would arise as a result of the above proposed modifications.

Reason for change:

Background

Strutt & Parker is instructed by Mr Ian Ross of [REDACTED] to prepare and submit representations in response to the current consultation on the Aberdeenshire Proposed Plan.

Submissions were made to both the Call for Sites and the Main Issues Report on behalf of Mr Ross proposing development on land to the south and south west of Foveran; these are referenced FR109 and 1020 respectively and are attached here as *Appendix 1* and *Appendix 2*.

This response should be considered in conjunction with supporting documentation appended herewith and all other representations to this consultation on behalf of Mr Ross, and with regard to the submissions by *Lippe Architects & Planners* on behalf of Mr Eric Buchan for bid sites FR065, FR066 and FR067.

Foveran Settlement Profile

Foveran is identified in the Proposed LDP as being located within the Energetica Corridor and the Aberdeen to Peterhead Strategic Growth Area and as such provides the opportunity to deliver strategic housing and employment allowances. The Proposed LDP recognises that the strategic location of Foveran has resulted in development pressure to deliver homes and business land in the settlement.

The Proposed LDP confirms the importance of providing improved community facilities to enhance the settlement's role as a service centre. It also acknowledges that existing capacity at Foveran Primary may be constraint to development due to topographical difficulties associated with extending the footprint of the school, albeit the SEA analysis of sites published at MIR stage confirms that the School roll is "low" and new housing would sustain the primary school (see *Appendix 3*). The Plan suggests that more new homes, beyond the numbers proposed for allocation, should not be delivered until a replacement school has been built.

Development in Foveran proposed by Aberdeenshire Council

The Proposed LDP identifies a number of sites in Foveran that are recommended to be allocated for residential development – refs **OP1, OP2, OP3, OP4** and **OP5**. In total, if capacities indicated by the Proposed LDP are achievable when requirements for infrastructure and open space are taken into account, these sites would contribute 245 new homes to the village within the plan period. This is a reduction of 49 units in the total number of new homes assessed during the MIR process as being appropriate for delivery in Foveran.

Whilst the Plan acknowledges that primary education in Foveran is likely to be a constraint to future residential development in the village, it fails to identify a possible solution to this issue. This is at odds with how the Council has addressed the issue of education provision in other settlements across the Plan area where a constraint in education capacity has been identified; in those cases, for example Turriff, we note that land within the settlement boundary has been identified and safeguarded as 'Reserved Land' for future education provision.

We note that Aberdeenshire Council's most recent School Roll Forecast (2019 - see *Appendix 4*) confirms that Foveran Primary has total capacity for 47 pupils; whilst the 2019 roll was showing 28 pupils, that is 60% of its total capacity, this is projected to increase consistently such that by the end of 2027, the school roll is anticipated to be at 65 pupils, or 120% of its total capacity. Further details of the projections for Foveran Primary are included below:-

School	Capacity	'18	'19	'20'	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	Current % Capacity	% Capacity 2024
Foveran Primary	47	23	28	31	30	40	50	55	65	66	65	60%	117%

According to the table above, Foveran Primary School will exceed capacity by 2023. We are unclear to what extent the projected increase is based on natural growth in numbers from existing development in the village and what impact the proposed housing allocations will exert on roll numbers. The Proposed LDP confirms in Appendix 7c that the current school is not easily extendable due to the condition of the building and topographical restrictions.

The School Roll Forecast also confirms that both Balmedie Primary (City), which is the closest primary catchment to provide overflow capacity for Foveran primary, is forecast to exceed capacity in 2023 (514 pupils for 484 spaces). Therefore, at current projections, Foveran Primary is likely to reach critical capacity in 2023 and at that point would require immediate intervention.

We note that the Proposed LDP confirms at para 5.3 that it is allocating sufficient housing land for the 2020-2032 period of the Strategic Development Plan and in order to meet the housing supply targets set by the Plan. The majority of the housing land requirement for Aberdeenshire is expected to be met across the Aberdeenshire Housing Market Area incorporating the Strategic Growth Areas with a presumption in favour of development in the Aberdeenshire Housing Market Area of some 80% with the Rural Housing Market Area to deliver 20% of the target.

Based on the above, and with Foveran and Balmedie primary projected to exceed their capacity by 2023 and with no clear physical solution as to how the existing Foveran school building could facilitate the capacity exceedance or where this would be accommodated, it is clear that the projected levels of housing proposed to be delivered in the village would be constrained relatively early in the Plan period unless a new primary school is delivered. This would result in a failure in the housing land supply for Foveran early in the Plan period, contributing to an anticipated overall shortfall in the wider Aberdeenshire Housing Market Area as identified in our other responses and that of Homes for Scotland in its response to the provisions of the Proposed LDP.

We therefore suggest that the Proposed LDP is deficient in not identifying, and safeguarding as Reserved Land, a suitable location in Foveran that is capable of accommodating a new primary school which could be delivered during the plan period.

The 'Westfield Masterplan', approved by Aberdeenshire Council in 2013 (*see Appendix 5*) indicates a potential area for a new primary school on the south-western section of OP1 as a long term solution to the issue of primary capacity in the village. However, this location would not be accessible from the southern part of Foveran without the delivery of a burn crossing, meaning that until that time pupils in homes south of the Foveran Burn (an area in which the majority of existing residents live and where the majority of new housing is proposed, being 145 of the 245 new homes proposed for allocation in Foveran) would either have to walk along an extended route past the existing primary and through the land allocated as OP1 or depend upon transport by private vehicle. Notwithstanding, neither the adopted 2017 LDP nor the Proposed LDP identify land at this location for delivery of a new primary school.

We highlight a number of critical concerns in this regard:-

- The Proposed LDP allocates land at OP1 for 100 homes, 2ha employment land and 3ha strategic reserve; the strategic reserve land is included in Appendix 1 of the Proposed LDP, *Employment Land Allocation*, as contributing to the Strategic Reserve of employment land beyond 2032. Accordingly, the land is safeguarded for long term employment uses and could not therefore be supported to deliver a new primary school., which would be considered contrary to the land uses for which the site is allocated;
- In not carrying forward FR067 as a preferred site from the MIR into the Proposed LDP based on a lack of capacity on Blairythan Terrace, Aberdeenshire Council has acknowledged that OP2 cannot be delivered unless a southern link road is completed which would provide a second point of access on to the B977. Inevitably this means that the required future crossing point of the Foveran Burn between to provide connectivity OP1 and OP2 would not be delivered until OP2 is completed. This further reduces the appropriateness of locating a new primary school to the north of the Foveran Burn.
- With the majority of existing housing in Foveran and new proposing housing in the village located to the south of the Foveran Burn the most logical location for a new primary school would be to the south, and not the north of the burn.

Notwithstanding the above, as set out in our submission to the MIR on behalf of Mr Ross we suggest that it is entirely possible to mitigate for anticipated constraints in education provision in Foveran.

Suggested modification to proposed development in Foveran

As per our other responses to the Proposed LDP on behalf of Mr Ross, we support the allocation of additional residential development at FR067 and FR109 to facilitate the delivery of the Council's required link road. We consider that such development would set a firm precedent for the future growth of the village in a southerly direction.

We therefore suggest that the most appropriate location for a new Foveran Primary would be on land on the southern side of Blairythan Terrace and to the west of the boundary of FR067. We have identified an approximate location for a new school in our *Vision for Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran 2019* document (see Appendix 6). Our Vision demonstrates the potential to deliver a combined education and community facility at this location with the ability to achieve connectivity from here to all other proposed development sites in Foveran.

Accordingly we request the introduction of a safeguarding designation for a new primary school in Foveran, to be allocated on an area of land of approximately 3ha to the west of the village and on the southern side of Blairythan Terrace as confirmed in documentation appended to this submission. We suggest that the Settlement Profile for Foveran should be amended to reflect this modification, with potential for this school to come forward during the Plan period. The land in question should be safeguarded as 'Reserved Land' for this use with the land use safeguarding to state that the school would be delivered by the Council with developer contributions to be sought from all proposed and future housing allocations.

We suggest that the Foveran Settlement Profile should be further amended to recognise the potential to access the proposed location for the new primary school from the Council's required

southern link road, with an indicative route across sites FR067 and FR109 to the south of Blairythan Terrace.

We consider that the proposed modifications would remove the constraint caused by current education capacity in the village and would enable Foveran to accommodate future residential development in the medium to long term in order to fulfil the objectives for the village set out in the Proposed LDP.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Contrary to the assessment of the wider area of land FR109 included in the SEA for the LDP we would highlight the following with regard to the proposed location of a new primary school:-

- The proposed development site is located in an area where there are no known exceedance of air quality targets and no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been declared; no quantifiable impact on air quality impact has been predicted to result from development here and appropriate measures could be put in place to mitigate any impact arising;
- We are not aware of any surface water hotspots across the site –SEPA’s 1 in 200 year flood risk map (attached at *Appendix 7*) confirms that the site is not at risk of flooding from any source and there is no justification for a Flood Risk Assessment to be carried out;
- All developments in the settlement are likely to result in increased travel requirements and emissions – this is not an issue particular to FR109 – however the proposed location for the school would reduce the length of journeys on foot for pupils from existing and proposed housing at the centre of the village south of the Foveran Burn;
- Whilst an area of Prime Agricultural Land would be lost as a result of development in this general area – *Appendix 8* confirms that part of the land included within FR109 is not prime (instead being classed 3.2) – it is suggested that the social and community benefits of a new education facility would outweigh any such loss. Notwithstanding, *Appendix 8* also confirms that other land in the settlement which Aberdeenshire Council has proposed for development is 3.1 and therefore Prime Agricultural Land, and so a precedent has been set by the Council in this regard;
- All development results in landscape change – it is considered that a well-designed development with sensitive boundary treatments and landscaping would deliver an appropriate education and community facility at this location.
- We are aware that a project is in place to upgrade the waste water capacity in the village - it is our understanding this is project is already committed with construction dates to be released.

Summary

We support the principle of new residential development in Foveran and we align with Aberdeenshire Council’s vision to deliver strategic housing and employment allowances and contribute to transform the area into a high quality lifestyle, leisure and global business location.

However, we consider that for such development to take place in the timescales desired by the Council, and to meet the requirement to maintain an effective housing land supply, provision must

be made to increase current primary capacity in the village. The Proposed LDP is deficient in failing to take account of this need and failing to identify and safeguard Reserved Land as a location for a new school.

We therefore suggest that the most appropriate and accessible location in the village for a new primary school is on land to the south of Blairythan Terrace and on the western boundary of FR067; such a location has the potential to deliver a combined education/community facility that could achieve connectivity to all existing and proposed development in Foveran and would contribute to the future growth aspirations of the village through the removal of the current constraint in education capacity in Foveran.

PRIVACY NOTICE

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PUBLIC COMMENT

The Data Controller of the information being collected is Aberdeenshire Council.

The Data Protection Officer can be contacted at Town House, 34 Low Street, Banff, AB45 1AY.

Email: dataprotection@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

Your information is being collected to use for the following purposes:

- To provide public comment on the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan. The data on the form will be used to inform Scottish Ministers and individual(s) appointed to examine the Proposed Local Development Plan 2020. It will inform the content of the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2021.

Your information is:

Being collected by Aberdeenshire Council	X
------------------------------------------	---

The Legal Basis for collecting the information is:

Personal Data	
Legal Obligations	X

Where the Legal Basis for processing is either Performance of a Contract or Legal Obligation, please note the following consequences of failure to provide the information:

It is a Statutory Obligation under Section 18 of the Town and Country (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended, for Aberdeenshire Council to prepare and publish a Proposed Local Development plan on which representations must be made to the planning authority within a prescribed period of time. Failure to provide details requested in the 'Your Details' section of this form will result in Aberdeenshire Council being unable to accept your representation.

Your information will be shared with the following recipients or categories of recipient:

Members of the public are being given this final opportunity to comment on the Proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan. The reasons for any changes that the Council receives will be analysed and reported to Scottish Ministers. They will then appoint a person to conduct a public examination of the Proposed Plan, focusing particularly on the unresolved issues raised and the changes sought.

Your name and respondent identification number (provided to you by Aberdeenshire Council on receipt of your

submission) will be published alongside a copy of your completed response on the Proposed Local Development Plan website (contact details and information that is deemed commercially sensitive will not be made available to the public).

In accordance with Regulation 22 of the Town and Country (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 where the appointed person determines that further representations should be made or further information should be provided by any person in connection with the examination of the Proposed Plan the appointed person may by notice request that person to make such further representations or to provide such further information.

Your information will be transferred to or stored in the following countries and the following safeguards are in place:

Not applicable.

The retention period for the data is:

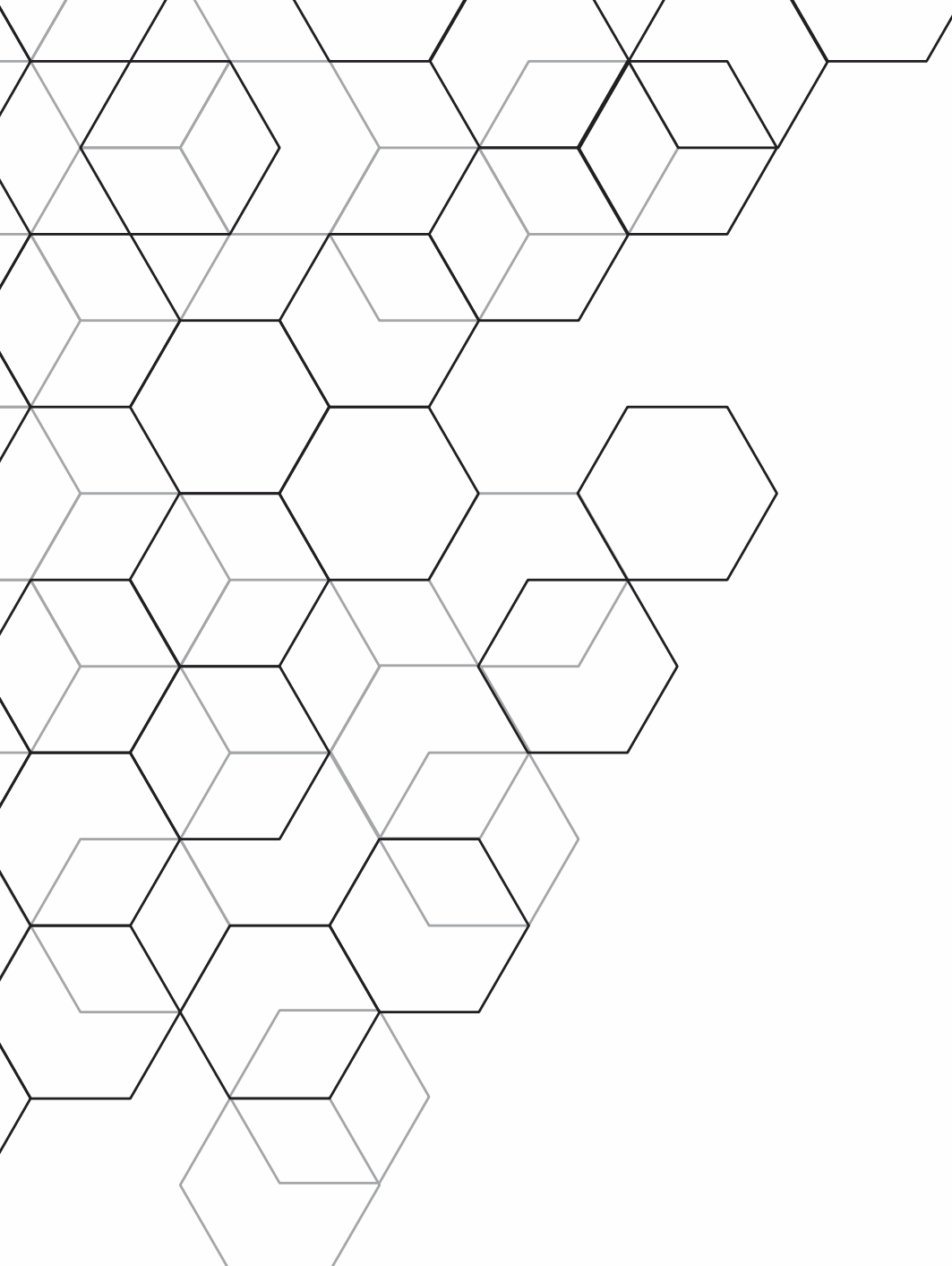
Aberdeenshire Council will only keep your personal data for as long as is needed. Aberdeenshire Council will retain your response and personal data for a retention period of 5 years from the date upon which it was collected. After 5 years Aberdeenshire Council will review whether it is necessary to continue to retain your information for a longer period. A redacted copy of your submission will be retained for 5 years beyond the life of the Local Development Plan 2021, possibly until 2037.

The following automated decision-making, including profiling, will be undertaken:

Not applicable.

Please note that you have the following rights:

- to withdraw consent at any time, where the Legal Basis specified above is Consent;
- to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office (after raising the issue with the Data Protection Officer first);
- to request access to your personal data;
- to data portability, where the legal basis specified above is:
 - (i) Consent; or
 - (ii) Performance of a Contract;
- to request rectification or erasure of your personal data, as so far as the legislation permits.



4. Site Details

Name of the site (Please use the LDP name if the site is already allocated)	Overhill Farm
Site address	████████████████████
OS grid reference (if available)	
Site area/size	72.13 ha (total) less 11.64 ha (CPO) = 60.49 ha
Current land use	Agricultural land
Brownfield/greenfield	Greenfield
Please include an Ordnance Survey map (1:1250 or 1:2500 base for larger sites, e.g. over 2ha) showing the location and extent of the site, points of access, means of drainage etc.	

5. Ownership/Market Interest

Ownership (Please list the owners in question 3 above)	Sole owner
Is the site under option to a developer?	No
	If yes, please give details
Is the site being marketed?	No
	If yes, please give details

6. Legal Issues

Are there any legal provisions in the title deeds that may prevent or restrict development? (e.g. way leave for utility providers, restriction on use of land, right of way etc.)	No
	If yes, please give details
Are there any other legal factors that might prevent or restrict development? (e.g. ransom strips/issues with accessing the site etc.)	No
	If yes, please give details

7. Planning History

Have you had any formal/informal pre-application discussions with the Planning Service and what was the response?	No
	If yes, please give details
Previous planning applications	Please provide application reference number(s), description(s) of the development, and whether planning permission was approved or refused:
Previous 'Call for sites' history. See Main Issues Report 2013 at www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/ldp	Please provide Previous 'Call for sites'/'Bid' reference number: FMO17
Local Development Plan status www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/ldp	Is the site currently allocated for any specific use in the existing LDP? No
	If yes, do you wish to change the site description and or allocation?

8. Proposed Use

Proposed use		Housing/employment/mixed use/other (please specify):
Housing	Approx. no of units	580
	Proposed mix of house types	Number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached: 290 • Semi-detached: 290 • Flats: • Terrace: • Other (e.g. Bungalows):
		Number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 bedroom homes: • 2 bedroom homes: • 3 bedroom homes: 290 • 4 or more bedroom homes: 290
	Tenure (Delete as appropriate)	Private
Affordable housing proportion	25 %	
Employment	Business and offices	Indicative floor space: m ²
	General industrial	Indicative floor space: m ²
	Storage and distribution	Indicative floor space: m ²
	Do you have a specific occupier for the site?	Yes/No
Other	Proposed use (please specify) and floor space	m ²
	Do you have a specific occupier for the site?	Yes/No
Is the area of each proposed use noted in the OS site plan?		Not applicable

9. Delivery Timescales

We expect to adopt the new LDP in 2021. How many years after this date would you expect development to begin? (please tick)	0-5 years	x
	6-10 years	
	10+ years	
When would you expect the development to be finished? (please tick)	0-5 years	
	6-10 years	
	+ 10years	
Have discussions taken place with financiers? Will funding be in place to cover all the costs of development within these timescales	No	
	If yes, please give details (e.g. bank facility, grant funding, secured loan etc.)	
Are there any other risk or threats (other than finance) to you delivering your proposed development	No	
	If yes, please give details and indicate how you might overcome them:	

10. Natural Heritage

<p>Is the site located in or within 500m of a nature conservation site, or affect a protected species?</p> <p>Please tick any that apply and provide details.</p> <p>You can find details of these designations at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.environment.gov.scot/ • EU priority habitats at http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp • UK or Local priority habitats at http://www.biodiversityscotland.gov.uk/advice-and-resources/habitat-definitions/priority/ • Local Nature Conservation Sites in the LDP's Supplementary Guidance No. 5 at www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/ldp 	RAMSAR Site	
	Special Area of Conservation	
	Special Protection Area	
	Priority habitat (Annex I)	
	European Protected Species	
	Other protected species	
	Site of Special Scientific Interest	
	National Nature Reserve	
	Ancient Woodland	
	Trees, hedgerows and woodland (including trees with a Tree Preservation Order)	
	Priority habitat (UK or Local Biodiversity Action Plan)	
	Local Nature Conservation Site	
	Local Nature Reserve	
If yes, please give details of how you plan to mitigate the impact of the proposed development:		
Biodiversity enhancement		
<p>Please state what benefits for biodiversity this proposal will bring (as per paragraph 194 in Scottish Planning Policy), http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/00453827.pdf) by ticking all that apply. Please provide details.</p> <p>See Planning Advice 5/2015 on Opportunities for biodiversity enhancement at: www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/19598/2015_05-opportunities-for-biodiversity-enhancement-in-new-development.pdf</p> <p>Advice is also available from Scottish Natural Heritage at: https://www.snh.scot/professional-advice/planning-and-development/natural-heritage-advice-planners-and-developers and http://www.nesbiodiversity.org.uk/.</p>	Restoration of habitats	
	Habitat creation in public open space	X
	Avoids fragmentation or isolation of habitats	
	Provides bird/bat/insect boxes/Swift bricks (internal or external)	
	Native tree planting	X
	Drystone wall	X
	Living roofs	
	Ponds and soakaways	X
	Habitat walls/fences	X
	Wildflowers in verges	X
	Use of nectar rich plant species	X
	Buffer strips along watercourses	X
	Show home demonstration area	X
	Other (please state):	
Please provide details:		

11. Historic environment

Historic environment enhancement		
Please state if there will be benefits for the historic environment.	No If yes, please give details:	
<p>Does the site contain/is within/can affect any of the following historic environment assets? Please tick any that apply and provide details.</p> <p>You can find details of these designations at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://historicscotland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=18d2608ac1284066ba3927312710d16d • http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/ • https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/master/default.aspx?Authority=Aberdeenshire 	Scheduled Monument or their setting	No
	Locally important archaeological site held on the Sites and Monuments Record	Yes
	Listed Building and/or their setting	No
	Conservation Area (e.g. will it result in the demolition of any buildings)	No
	Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes	No
	Inventory Historic Battlefields	No
If yes, please give details of how you plan to mitigate the impact of the proposed development: Full archaeological survey will be commissioned.		

12. Landscape Impact

<p>Is the site within a Special Landscape Area (SLA)? (You can find details in Supplementary Guidance 9 at www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/ldp)</p>	No If yes, please state which SLA your site is located within and provide details of how you plan to mitigate the impact of the proposed development:
<p>SLAs include the consideration of landscape character elements/features. The characteristics of landscapes are defined in the Landscape Character Assessments produced by Scottish Natural Heritage (see below) or have been identified as Special Landscape Areas of local importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNH: Landscape Character Assessments https://www.snh.scot/professional-advice/landscape-change/landscape-character-assessment • SNH (1996) Cairngorms landscape assessment http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/review/075.pdf • SNH (1997) National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and Buchan http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/review/037.pdf • SNH (1998) South and Central Aberdeenshire landscape character 	<p>If your site is not within an SLA, please use this space to describe the effects of the site's scale, location or design on key natural landscape elements/features, historic features or the composition or quality of the landscape character:</p> <p>The development can be landscaped, which will give a defendable southern edge to the village. This landscaping will be done in a way that increases biodiversity.</p>

assessment http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/review/102.pdf	
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

13. Flood Risk

Is any part of the site identified as being at risk of river or surface water flooding within SEPA flood maps, and/or has any part of the site previously flooded? (You can view the SEPA flood maps at http://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmap/map.htm)	No If yes, please specify and explain how you intend to mitigate this risk:
Could development on the site result in additional flood risk elsewhere?	No If yes, please specify and explain how you intend to mitigate or avoid this risk:
Could development of the site help alleviate any existing flooding problems in the area?	No If yes, please provide details:

14. Infrastructure

a. Water / Drainage

Is there water/waste water capacity for the proposed development (based on Scottish Water asset capacity search tool http://www.scottishwater.co.uk/business/Connections/Connecting-your-property/Asset-Capacity-Search)?	Water	Yes
	Waste water	Yes
Has contact been made with Scottish Water?	No If yes, please give details of outcome:	
Will your SUDS scheme include rain gardens? http://www.centuralscotlandgreennetwork.org/campaigns/greener-gardens	Yes Please specify: TBC	

b. Education – housing proposals only

Education capacity/constraints https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/schools/parents-carers/school-info/school-roll-forecasts/	Please provide details of any known education constraints. Is additional capacity needed to serve the development?	
Has contact been made with the Local Authority's Education Department?	No If yes, please give details of outcome:	

c. Transport

If direct access is required onto a Trunk Road (A90 and A96), or the proposal will impact on traffic on a Trunk Road, has contact been made with Transport Scotland?	No If yes, please give details of outcome:	
Has contact been made with the Local Authority's Transportation Service? They can be contacted at transportation.consultation@aberdeenshire.gov.uk	No If yes, please give details of outcome:	

Public transport	Please provide details of how the site is or could be served by public transport: Village has bus services to Ellon and Dyce.
Active travel (i.e. internal connectivity and links externally)	Please provide details of how the site can or could be accessed by walking and cycling: Village has walkways which would be linked in. Cycle paths to be proposed through development.
d. Gas/Electricity/Heat/Broadband	
Has contact been made with the relevant utilities providers?	Gas: No If yes, please give details of outcome(s):
	Electricity: No If yes, please give details of outcome(s):
	Heat: No If yes, please give details of outcome(s):
	Broadband: No If yes, please give details of outcome(s):
Have any feasibility studies been undertaken to understand and inform capacity issues?	No Please specify:
Is there capacity within the existing network(s) and a viable connection to the network(s)?	Yes Please specify: According to landowner
Will renewable energy be installed and used on the site? For example, heat pump (air, ground or water), biomass, hydro, solar (photovoltaic (electricity) or thermal), or a wind turbine (freestanding/integrated into the building)	Don't know If yes, please specify the type of renewable energy technology(s), if it is to provide electricity and/or heating (i.e. space heating and/or hot water), and the scale of provision (To supplement off-site connection all the way to 100% energy provision (off-grid)):
e. Public open space	
Will the site provide the opportunity to enhance the green network? (These are the linked areas of open space in settlements, which can be enhanced through amalgamating existing green networks or providing onsite green infrastructure) You can find the boundary of existing green networks in the settlement profiles in the LDP	Yes Please specify: TBC
Will the site meet the open space standards, as set out in Appendix 2 in the Aberdeenshire Parks and Open Spaces Strategy?	Yes Please specify: TBC

https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/6077/approvedpandospacesstrategy.pdf	
Will the site deliver any of the shortfalls identified in the Open Space Audit for specific settlements? https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/communities-and-events/parks-and-open-spaces/open-space-strategy-audit/	Not applicable Please specify:
f. Resource use	
Will the site re-use existing structure(s) or recycle or recover existing on-site materials/resources?	Yes If yes, please specify: TBC
Will the site have a direct impact on the water environment and result in the need for watercourse crossings, large scale abstraction and/or culverting of a watercourse?	No If yes, please provide details:

15. Other potential constraints

Please identify whether the site is affected by any of the following potential constraints:

Aberdeen Green Belt https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/20555/appendix-3-boundaries-of-the-greenbelt.pdf	No
Carbon-rich soils and peatland http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/advice-for-planners-and-developers/soils-and-development/cpp/	No
Coastal Zone https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/20176/4-the-coastal-zone.pdf	No
Contaminated land	No
Ground instability	No
Hazardous site/HSE exclusion zone (You can find the boundary of these zones in Planning Advice 1/2017 Pipeline and Hazardous Development Consultation Zones at https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/planning/plans-and-policies/planning-advice/ and advice at http://www.hse.gov.uk/landuseplanning/developers.htm)	No
Minerals – safeguarded or area of search https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/ldpmedia/6_Area_of_search_and_safeguard_for_minerals.pdf	No
Overhead lines or underground cables	No
Physical access into the site due to topography or geography	No
Prime agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3.1) on all or part of the site. http://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil_maps/?layer=6	No
‘Protected’ open space in the LDP (i.e. P sites) www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/ldp and choose from Appendix 8a to 8f	No
Rights of way/core paths/recreation uses	No
Topography (e.g. steep slopes)	No
Other	No
If you have identified any of the potential constraints above, please use this space to identify how you will mitigate this in order to achieve a viable development:	

--

16. Proximity to facilities

How close is the site to a range of facilities? *Delete as appropriate	Local shops	> 1 km
	Community facilities (e.g. school, public hall)	> 1 km
	Sports facilities (e.g. playing fields)	> 1 km
	Employment areas	> 1 km
	Residential areas	400m
	Bus stop or bus route	400m
	Train station	> 1 km
	Other, e.g. dentist, pub (please specify)	400m 400m-1 km > 1 km

17. Community engagement

Has the local community been given the opportunity to influence/partake in the design and specification of the development proposal?	Not yet
	If yes, please specify the way it was carried out and how it influenced your proposals:
	If not yet, please detail how you will do so in the future: Hold event to inform community in a local building

18. Residual value and deliverability

Please confirm that you have considered the 'residual value' of your site and you are confident that the site is viable when infrastructure and all other costs, such as constraints and mitigation are taken into account.	<p>I have considered the likely 'residual value' of the site, as described above, and fully expect the site to be viable:</p> <p>Please tick: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

If you have any further information to help demonstrate the deliverability of your proposal, please provide details.

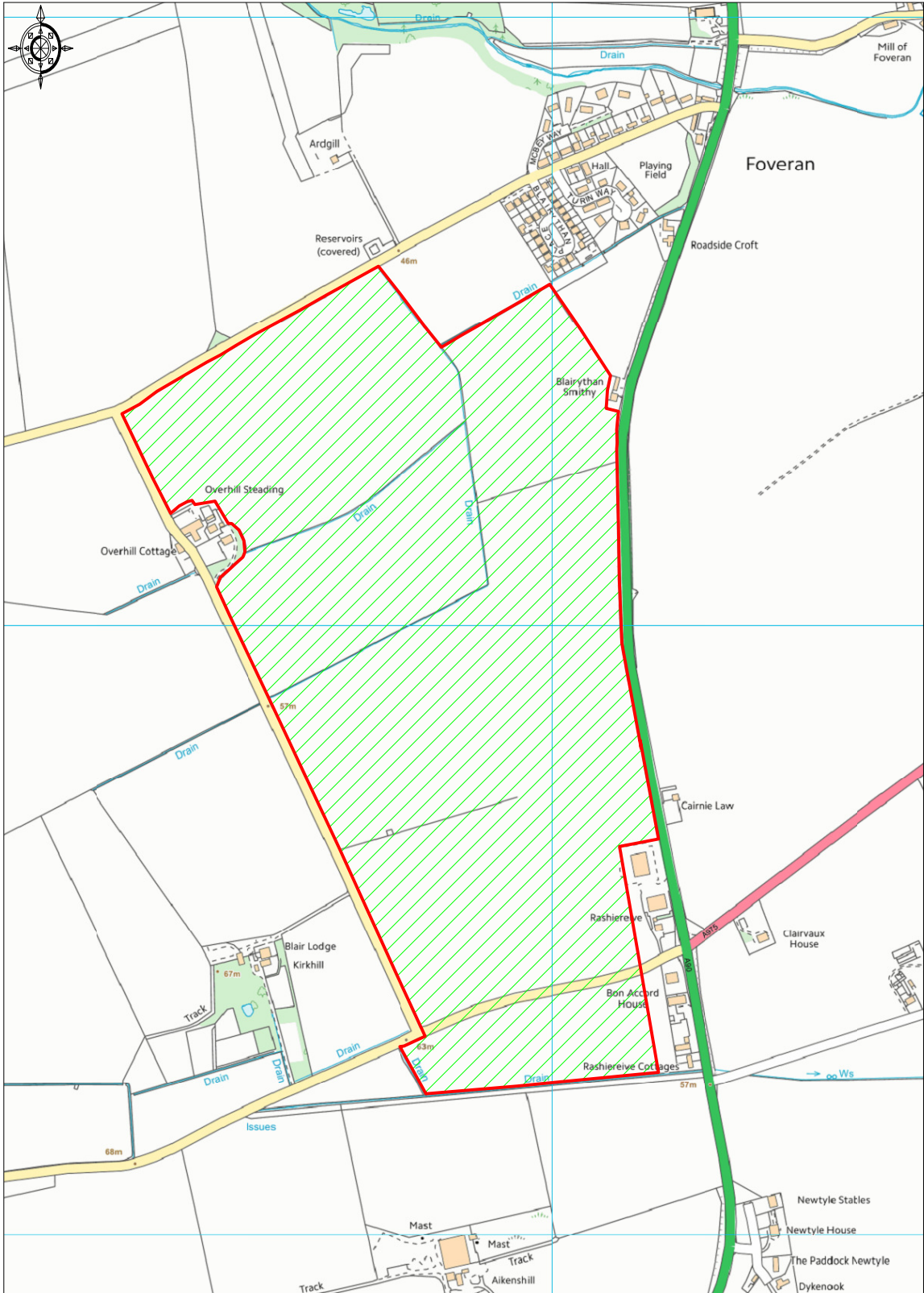
19. Other information

Please provide any other information that you would like us to consider in support of your proposed development (please include details of any up-to-date supporting studies that have been undertaken and attach copies e.g. Transport Appraisal, Flood Risk Assessment, Drainage Impact Assessment, Peat/Soil Survey, Habitat/Biodiversity Assessment etc.)

Although we have put this site forward for residential use, equally parts of it could be used for mixed use.

Please tick to confirm your agreement to the following statement:

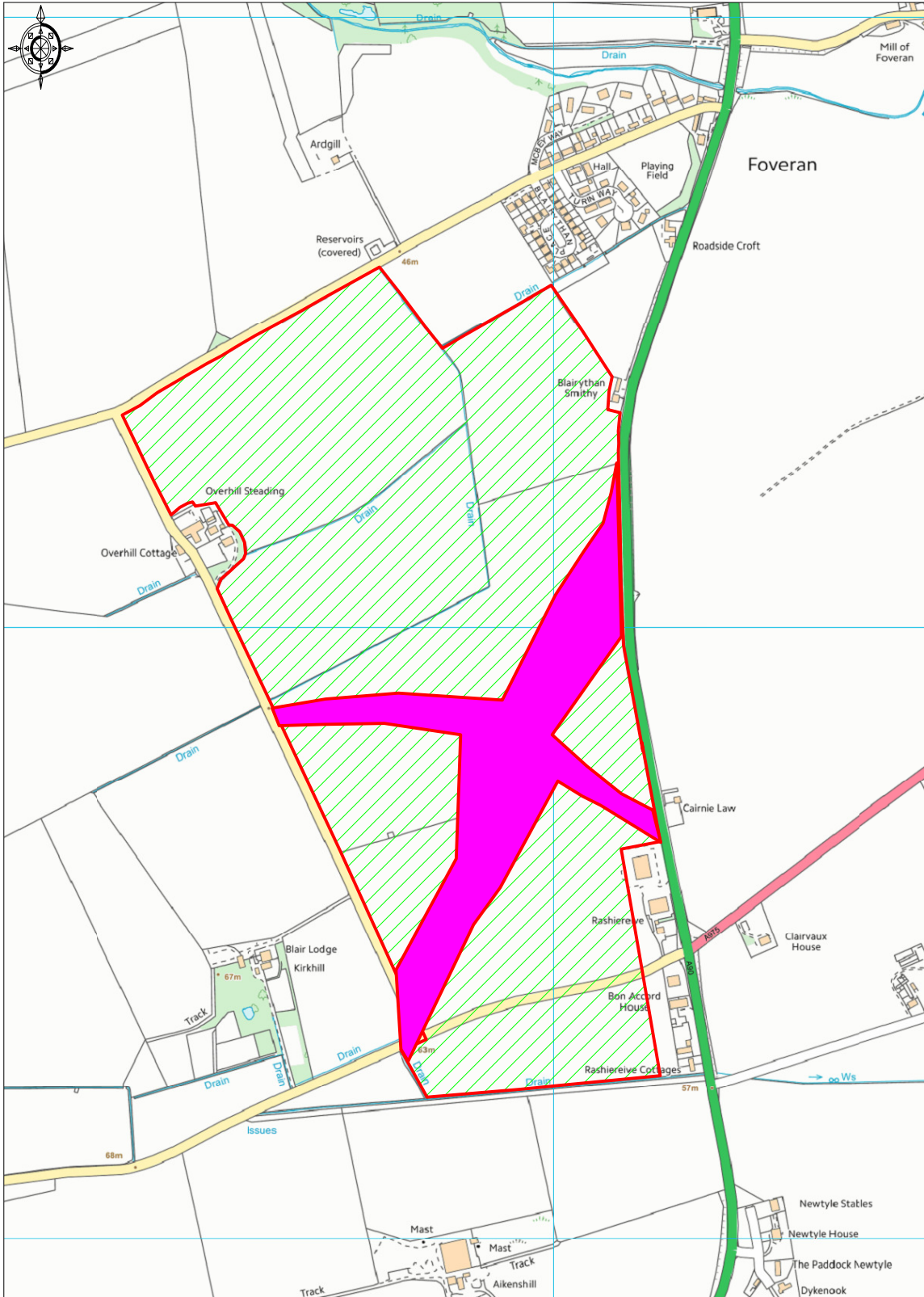
By completing this form I agree that Aberdeenshire Council can use the information provided in this form for the purposes of identifying possible land for allocation in the next Local Development Plan. I also agree that the information provided, other than contact details and information that is deemed commercially sensitive (questions 1 to 3), can be made available to the public.



Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved.
Licence number 100022432. Plotted Scale - 1:10000



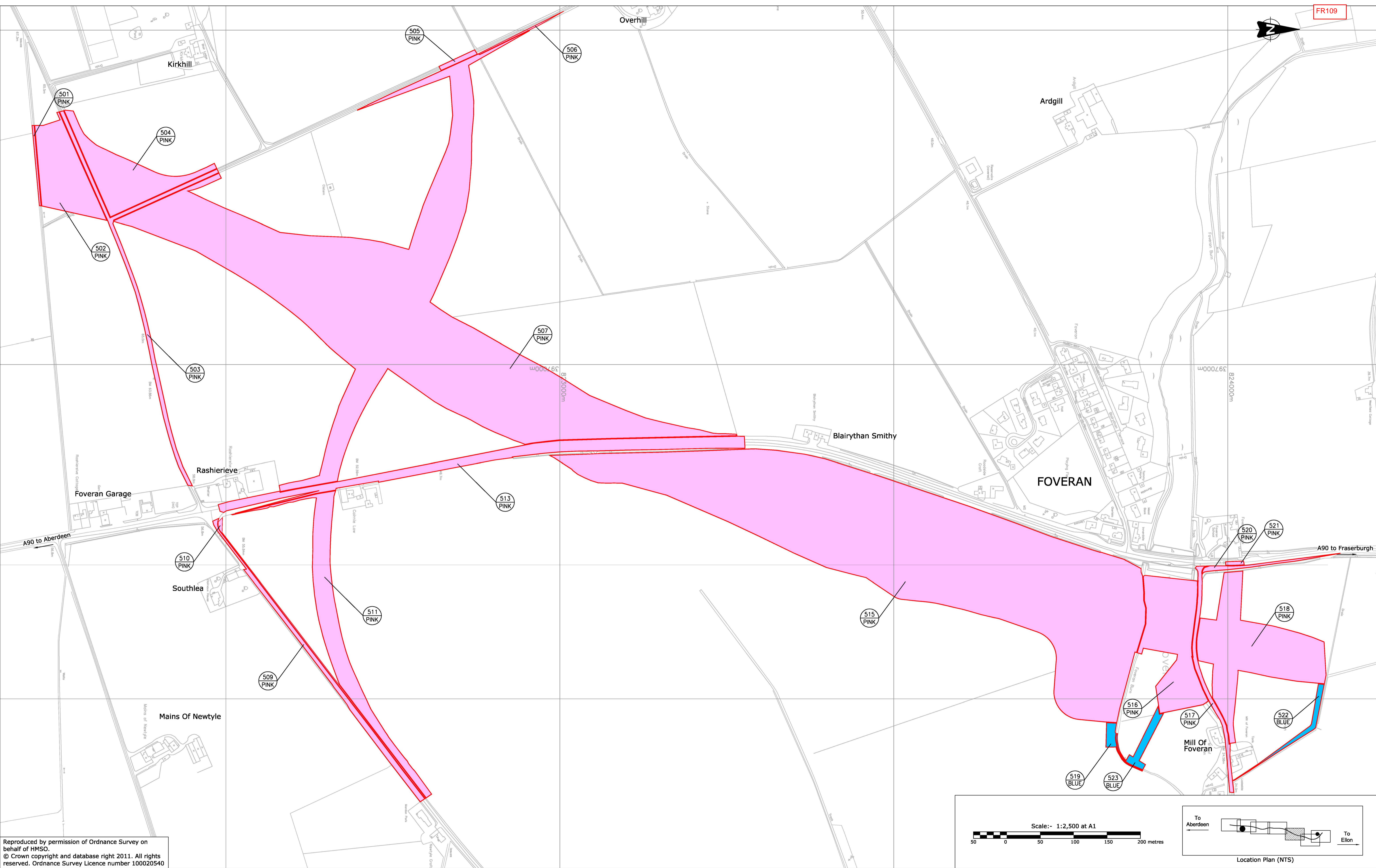
Overhill Farm - Call for Sites - 1:10,000



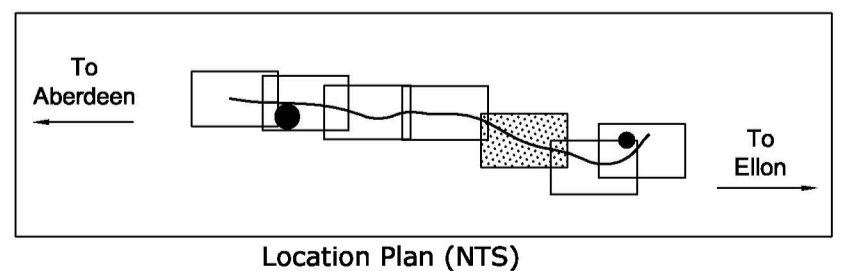
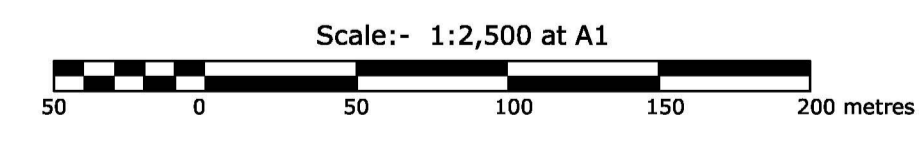
Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved.
Licence number 100022432. Plotted Scale - 1:10000



Overhill Farm - Call for Sites - 1:10,000 - Inc Rough CPO Layout



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2011. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100020540



Key:

	LAND TO BE ACQUIRED
	SERVITUDE RIGHT TO BE ACQUIRED

MAP NO. RYC/G110/10

THE M9/A90/M90 TRUNK ROAD (BALMEDIE TO TIPPERTY)
COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 2012
CPO SHEET 5 OF 7



Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2021: Main Issues Report 2019 **Main Issues Report Response Form**

Important Information: Please Read

The Main Issues Report (MIR) is a key stage in preparing the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2021 (LDP 2021). The MIR sets out options for how the LDP 2021 could be improved both in terms of the policies that Aberdeenshire Council will use to determine planning applications as well as identifying land allocations for development. The MIR has been published along with a Monitoring Report and Interim Environmental Report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment. These, along with other supporting documents are available at: <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/planning/plans-and-policies/ldp-2021/main-issues-report/>.

Comments are sought on the MIR and Interim Environmental Report, or indeed any other matter that you feel that we need to consider, by 5pm on Monday, 8 April 2019. Responses can be emailed to us at ldp@aberdeenshire.gov.uk or received via post, Planning Policy Team, Infrastructure Services, Aberdeenshire Council, Woodhill House, Westburn Road, Aberdeen, AB16 5GB.

Please note that in order for comments to be considered as valid you must include your contact details.

We will use these details to confirm receipt of your comments and to seek clarification or request further information as required. Should you have any concerns regarding the holding of such information please contact ldp@aberdeenshire.gov.uk. Anonymous comments will not be considered as part of the consultation process. Petitions will only be noted in the name of the person submitting the document.

All comments received will be carefully assessed and will be used to inform the preparation of the Proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan. There will be a further opportunity to comment on the Proposed Plan when it is published in December 2019.

Name	Strutt & Parker
Organisation (optional)	
On behalf of (if relevant)	Mr Ian Ross, [REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Postcode	[REDACTED]
Telephone (optional)	[REDACTED]
E-mail (optional)	[REDACTED]



Doing things digitally is our preference. Tick the box if you are not happy to receive correspondence via email:

Tick the box if you would like to subscribe to the Aberdeenshire LDP eNewsletter:

Fair processing notice

Please tick to confirm your agreement to the following statements: ✓

By submitting a response to the consultation, I agree that Aberdeenshire Council can use the information provided in this form, including my personal data, as part of the review of the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan. This will include consultation on the Main Issues Report (including any subsequent Proposed Plan).

I also agree that following the end of the consultation, i.e. after 8 April 2019, my name and respondent identification number (provided to you by Aberdeenshire Council on receipt of your submission) can be published alongside a copy of my completed response on the Main Issues Report website (contact details and information that is deemed commercially sensitive will not be made available to the public).

The data controller for this information is Aberdeenshire Council. The data on the form will be used to inform a public debate of the issues and choices presented in the Main Issues Report of the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2021. It will inform the content of the Proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan.

Aberdeenshire Council will only keep your personal data for as long as is needed. Aberdeenshire Council will retain your response and personal data for a retention period of 5 years from the date upon which it was collected. After 5 years Aberdeenshire Council will review whether it is necessary to continue to retain your information for a longer period. A redacted copy of your submission will be retained for 5 years beyond the life of the Local Development Plan 2021, possibly until 2037

Your Data, Your Rights

You have got legal rights about the way Aberdeenshire Council handles and uses your data, which include the right to ask for a copy of it, and to ask us to stop doing something with your data.

If you are unhappy with the way that Aberdeenshire Council or the Joint Data Controllers have processed your personal data then you do have the right to complain to the Information Commissioner's Officer, but you should raise the issue with the Data Protection Officers first. The Data Protection Officers can be contacted by writing to:

- [REDACTED], Data Protection Officer, Aberdeenshire Council, Business Services, Town House, 34 Low Street, Banff, AB45 1AY

If you have difficulty understanding this document and require a translation, or you need help reading this document (for example if you need it in a different format or in another language), please phone us on 01467 536230.

Which document(s) are you committing on?	Main Issues Report	✓
	Draft Proposed Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan	✓
	Strategic Environmental Assessment Interim Environmental Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Your comments

Main Issue 2: The Settlement Strategy

The sole focus of the identified Main Issue relating to the LDP Settlement Strategy is whether to remove the sections of the spatial strategy that refer to six different administrative areas in Aberdeenshire and instead to give a wider context to the settlement strategy as it applies over the whole area. We note the alternative set out in the MIR to keep the statements for each administrative area to assist communities Area Committees in using the Plan.

However as previously highlighted in our general comments on the MIR, we perceive a more fundamental issue that has the potential to significantly undermine the settlement strategy adopted by the Council, which is focussed on two key issues:-

- an overall lack of clarity with regard to the housing land requirement across the Aberdeenshire area and the means by which the Council proposes to satisfy this and maintain an effective 5-year land supply at all times; and
- a lack of clear intent with regard to the overall quantum of employment land to be delivered by the LDP in order to ensure compliance with the requirement established by the Strategic Development Plan (SDP).

We note the Council's acknowledgement in the suite of consultation documents that the majority of the identified Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs) are failing to perform as expected and that delivery is either occurring more slowly than projected or not at all. In particular, we note that the Aberdeen to Huntly Strategic Growth Area is recognised as being constrained by uncertainty surrounding the dualling of the A96 and the potential route options. We note that until such a time as a preferred route is identified, many of the sites in Inverurie and Huntly that are identified for development remain constrained and incapable of delivery; this threatens the Council's ability to maintain an effective 5-year housing supply in this SGA and creates uncertainty for the programming of delivery of employment land which is heavily dependent on the availability of critical infrastructure.

This is not a singular issue however with the anticipated rates of housing delivery in the Aberdeen to Laurencekirk SGA also falling badly behind projections. Infrastructure and capacity issues are frustrating delivery on sites that may otherwise be considered to be effective with the result that proposed housing numbers are being rationalised across some sites, which has led the Council to introduce a new allocation of some 300 dwellings proposed to be identified to the north of Porthlethen in order to bridge the housing delivery shortfall within this SGA.

We acknowledge the Council's assertion that the Aberdeen to Peterhead SGA will become the main focus to accommodate additional housing land allocations and is also the focus for employment land associated with the Energetica Corridor, partly due to the recent infrastructural upgrade achieved with the completion of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR). However we do not consider it appropriate that a delivery failure exacerbated by prolonged infrastructure constraints in the other two SGAs can be fully compensated for through a singular focus on the strategic corridor between Aberdeen and Peterhead; a consistent approach to site allocation and delivery is required across all settlements and it is incumbent upon the Council to apply the same rigour to the assessment of the effectiveness and deliverability of identified 'preferred' and 'reserve' sites within the Aberdeen to Peterhead corridor as in the other SGAs.

In that regard we consider that, should the Council maintain its approach of proposing sites for development in the Aberdeen to Peterhead SGA that cannot be demonstrated to be capable of such development, it is inevitable that failures in the housing and employment land supply will emerge in this corridor in due course.

Accordingly, it is very possible that the Council's 'eggs in one basket' approach and inconsistent assessment of site effectiveness and ability to deliver will result in an overall failure to achieve the required effective 5-year housing land supply at all times across the Aberdeenshire area and will likely face a substantial number of departure applications for residential development on unallocated sites, which runs contrary to the principles of the plan-led system in place in Scotland.

We highlight the requirement within the Proposed SDP that a 75%/ 25% split of housing land will be achieved within the SGAs versus other locations in Aberdeenshire. We consider that the Council's acknowledgement of the significant constraints facing housing delivery in two of the three SGAs requires the Council to take steps to ensure that the SDP Housing Land Requirement can be satisfied in an appropriate manner across all of the settlements in the SGAs.

We therefore suggest that the Council must reconsider the effectiveness and capability of delivery of a number of sites that are identified as 'preferred options' or that have been carried forward from previous LDPs despite an inability for these sites to achieve anticipated housing numbers. It is our view that the Council has applied an inconsistent approach to the consideration of housing sites that have recognised and long standing constraints; in a number of settlements, sites that are identified as 'constrained' in the most recent 2018 Aberdeen City and Shire Housing Land Audit and for which no planning application has been submitted are carried forward as Preferred Options in the MIR. In some cases, these constrained sites are not only proposed to be carried forward but have also seen substantial increases to the indicative capacity, sometimes achieved through the incorporation of a larger area of land that would also appear to suffer the same constraint. Examples of these issues across the Formartine Settlements can be found in the preferred options being promoted by the Council in Balmedie; Cuminestown; Newburgh; Pitmedden; Turriff, and Udry Station.

We consider that the Council has the opportunity to be more consistent in how it proposes to allocate sites for future development, including by way of identifying 'reserve sites' that are not preferred for immediate development but which could come forward at a future time, for example to fill a shortfall created by the failure of delivery of other sites proposed for allocation, either within the same settlement or across those settlements located within SGAs. As per our response to general matters raised by the MIR, we consider that identifying allocations for 'strategic reserve' sites for longer term housing is a useful exercise for both communities and housebuilders in that it provides certainty on the potential locations for future residential development.

We highlight below examples where we consider the Council has an excellent opportunity to promote additional housing and employment development in the short, medium and long term on sites that exhibit substantial capacity to be considered effective; to overcome perceived locational constraints; are accessible, marketable and capable of delivery; and have the potential to make a significant contribution to housing land supply and employment development both during and after the Plan period.

To assist an understanding of the sites the subject of this submission, a Vision document has been prepared to demonstrate how the sites might be delivered, sets out appropriate phases of development, and includes a Preliminary Development Framework diagram to illustrate the overall concept.

Land at Overhill Farm, to the south and west of Foveran

Foveran is located within the Aberdeen Housing Market Area of the Formartine Area of Aberdeenshire Council and is positioned in the Aberdeen to Peterhead Strategic Growth Area (SGA). Foveran is located along the A90 corridor and benefits from immediate access to the AWPR which has been constructed adjacent to the settlement and brings Aberdeen and Westhill within a short drive to the south of the settlement, with Peterhead some 20 miles to the north. Other settlements such as Ellon, Newburgh, and Balmedie are a short distance away. As a result, the settlement is expected to provide opportunity to deliver strategic housing and employment allowances and to contribute towards transforming the wider area into a high quality lifestyle, leisure and global business location as part of the Energetica Corridor.

The settlement is classified, using the Scottish Government six-fold urban rural classification, as "Accessible Rural" and benefits from two principal local facilities (being the Village Hall and the Primary School) in addition to a play area adjacent to the village hall and a café/restaurant on the northern boundary of the settlement.

The LDP Priorities for the settlement are contained in *MIR Appendix: Formartine* highlighting how the Council has considered bids in the Formartine settlements including Officer's assessment of each site and their subsequent identification of preferred options, 'reserved' sites and those that constitute a future development opportunity.

The planning objectives for Foveran are set out below:-

- to meet housing need in the wider SGA as defined by the Aberdeen City and Shire SDP;
- to support community facilities and services;
- to support economic development in the Energetica Corridor; and
- enhance the settlement's role as a service centre by providing improved community facilities.

The Council notes that, due to its strategic location, there is pressure to deliver new homes and business land within the village but that constraints in educational provision may hinder the ability to achieve this ambition. The settlement has developed along the corridor of the former A90 but has now extended along an E-W axis with recent housing development south of Westfield Farm and at Blairythan Terrace offering greater housing choice in the village.

The MIR notes that delivery of the AWPR in this location has released capacity which can be used to promote significant development in the area.

The MIR identifies a number of sites in Foveran that are considered to be suitable for development and are identified as Officer's preference. Those sites are set out below:-

- **OP1:** South of Westfield Farm – 100 homes, 2ha employment land, 3ha strategic reserve
(partially under construction)
- **OP2:** West of McBey Way – 75 home
- **OP3:** South of Turin Way – 36 homes
- **OP4:** Land at Blairythan Terrace – 20 homes
- **OP5:** Land at Blairythan Terrace - 49 homes
- **OP6:** Land North of Westfield – 14 homes

The result of these proposed allocations would be to add 280 new homes to the existing village during the period of the LDP and would extend the current village layout in a westerly and southerly direction. We consider that the proposed allocation of these sites solidifies the Council's aspirations for growth in Foveran and confirms the focus on new housing development, with associated employment uses, in this accessible location during and beyond the LDP period.

We note however that the Council has assessed a small number of other sites proposed for development as part of the 2018 Call for Sites stage; these included land to South West of Foveran (Ref: FR109) and land north of Blairythan (FR142 and FR143). The Council has not considered that these sites are suitable for development with the Council's reasons for not preferring these sites set out below:-

FR109: *Density of development is too low; site is constrained in terms of educational provision; site goes through the Balmedie to Tipperty road scheme; site is partially within waste water hotspots; majority of the site is prime agricultural land; proposal constitutes a significant extension to the village for which no mitigation measures have been identified.*

FR142: *The scale of the proposed development would create an unnatural extension to the north which would erode all the character of the original form of the settlement; the site is not considered suitable for development.*

FR143: *The scale of the proposed development would create an unnatural extension to the north which would erode all the character of the original form of the settlement; the site is not considered suitable for development.*

We concur that the proposal to allocate land to the north of the village on sites FR142 and FR143 would have a significantly detrimental impact on the existing character, both of the settlement and its surroundings, given that the landscape is largely flat with open views. However, we consider that there is potential for future development at

Overhill Farm on the southern and western side of Foveran which would extend the settlement in a planned manner into an area contained by the AWPR which we consider acts as an appropriate boundary for future growth aspirations.

The Council's reasons as stated in the MIR for not favouring the site subject of this submission (FR109: Land to the south and west of Foveran) are addressed below.

Density of development

The area of land included in bid ref: FR109 extended to some 69 hectares and included land to the west of Rashierieve Foveran. The overall quantum of residential development proposed at that time was 580 homes, which equated to an average density of c. 8 homes per hectare. We acknowledge that such a density would not be in keeping with the 30 dwellings per hectare advocated for SGA settlements by the proposed Strategic Development Plan with which the LDP is required to be compliant.

The area of land originally proposed for development has been reduced to take into account the delivery of the AWPR which traverses the site promoted in FR109 and has the effect of severing that land at Overhill Farm that lies adjacent to the west of Rashierieve Foveran. Accordingly, this submission suggests a reduced area of approximately 41 hectares on the southern and western edge of Foveran that we consider would deliver a logical and planned extension to the settlement over time, and which would deliver an appropriate level of residential development with community facilities to meet associated demand from new housebuilding in the village.

Applying the standard density of 30 houses per hectare as advocated by the SDP for settlements within SGAs, the land at Overhill Farm has capacity to deliver in the region of 1,000 to 1,200 new homes to meet future demand over the medium to long term.

To illustrate how the development could be delivered over time, the Vision document produced by LBA Studio sets out how development could be delivered in a series of phases, their indicative capacities and their connectivity to the existing settlement and proposed future developments. This Vision document is appended to this submission and confirms that 4 main phases could be delivered across a 20-year period, with details of each below:-

Phase	Timescale of delivery	Site Area	Indicative Number of dwellings
1	Years 1-5	4 ha	120
2	Years 5-10	7 ha	210
3A	Years 10-15	10 ha	300
3B	Years 15-20	17 ha	510
TOTAL	20 years	38 ha	1,140

A 3ha area on the western edge of the currently proposed village boundary, adjacent to proposed Site OP5, is suggested by this submission to be safeguarded for community infrastructure with the potential for delivery of new community facilities at this location as part of a wider residential development at Overhill Farm.

As a result of the reduction in total area proposed for development and an increase in proposed densities of 30 dwellings per hectare to comply with those advocated in the proposed Strategic Development Plan, underdevelopment and low density on the site are no longer considered to be issues that would hinder future development at this location.

Education constraint

We acknowledge the Council's concerns with regard to the capacity of the existing primary school in the village and we share concerns about the ability of the school to cater to the anticipated increase in population that would arise as a result of the Council's preferred options for development. Whilst we note that the adopted LDP indicated that Foveran Primary School was operating at 40% capacity at time of its publication in 2017 and that the school roll was expected to rise to 53% in 2022, we acknowledge that the sites proposed to be allocated for residential development are likely to see the school roll reach a tipping point during the LDP period or soon thereafter dependent on build out and occupation rates.

We note that the MIR does not require the provision of additional education facilities but highlights the potential that a new school will be required in the future as the current school is not easily extendable and suffers from topographical restrictions.

We suggest that it is entirely possible to mitigate for anticipated constraints in education provision in Foveran; in that regard, it is suggested that the proposed development at Overhill Farm could include for the safeguarding of an area of 3ha which has potential to facilitate new community facilities and infrastructure, including education provision. The proposed location for this safeguarded area is on the western edge of the currently proposed settlement boundary – this location is considered to maximise connectivity between the allocated sites OP1 and OP2, on the northern edge of the village, and the existing and proposed development in the village core, in addition to being accessible from all areas of the proposed residential development at Overhill Farm.

The Vision document appended to this submission confirms that the community/education facilities could be delivered as early as Phase 2 of the overall development at Overhill Farm.

We therefore consider that education constraints should no longer be assessed as an issue that would hinder future development at this location.

Balmedie to Tipperty Road Scheme

The Balmedie to Tipperty Road Scheme was a 58km section of the AWPR project that proposed a significant upgrade of the existing A90 trunk road between Balmedie and Tipperty to deliver a dual two-lane standard with provision of two new grade separated junctions. The proposal was intended to complete a gap in the existing dual carriageway that was an acknowledged bottleneck in the strategic road network.

The road scheme cuts through the heart of the land to the south and west of Foveran and has the effect of severing the area of land included in the submission to the Call for Sites as Ref: FR109.

The construction of the AWPR is now complete; the project has had the effect of creating a containment to the southern extent of Foveran and offers a defensible physical feature which has the effect of preventing expansion of the settlement to the south of the road, thereby offering a defined area within which Foveran has capacity to grow into the future.

The presence of the AWPR at this location also reinforces Foveran's strategic position on the transport network which we anticipate will have the effect of increasing the attraction of the village and its popularity for new housebuilding within a short commuting distance of Aberdeen City.

As a result of the completion of the AWPR this is no longer considered to be an issue that would hinder future development at this location.

Waste water hotspots

We note that the Council refers in its assessment of the proposed development at Overhill Farm that "*part of the site is within waste water hotspots*". We are not aware of any issues in relation to waste water in the region and we highlight that the Council's assessment of the bid site at Blairythan Terrace (FR067), located immediately adjacent to the east of the land at Overhill Farm, confirms that there are adequate site services available.

We are aware that a project is in place that would seek to upgrade the waste water capacity in the village; it is our understanding this project is already committed with construction dates to be released. We are therefore unclear as to the weight the Council is attributing to this issue in its consideration of the site and we consider that this is an area for which appropriate mitigation can be provided, at the appropriate time, in line with the scale of the proposed development.

Prime Agricultural Land

The Council cites loss of Prime Agricultural Land as a reason for not taking forward the land at Overhill Farm as a preferred option. We acknowledge that the land is classified on the Hutton Institute (formerly Macaulay Institute) Land

Capability for Agriculture (LCA) maps as being partially 3.1, with an area of 3.2 on the central and western sections of the site. For the purposes of planning, Classes 1, 2 and 3.1 of the LCA classification are considered to constitute Prime Agricultural Land (PAL).

We acknowledge the role of productive agricultural land in the planning process and the policies in place to protect against the loss of prime agricultural land. We note that both SPP and adopted and emerging LDPs in Aberdeenshire would permit development on agricultural land where it is required to meet an established housing need.

Having reviewed the sites in Foveran that officers indicate are preferred for development, as listed above, we also note that they contain a significant portion of land identified on the Hutton Institute (formerly Macaulay Institute) Land Capability for Agriculture mapping as grade 3.1, which is Prime Agricultural Land (PAL) for the purposes of planning.

We also note a number of other sites in settlements across the Formartine area that contain PAL but which have been assessed as Officer's preference for future development. In this regard we highlight sites in Newburgh, Pitmedden, and Turriff that Officers confirm will result in loss of PAL but which can be justified on the basis that the sites would deliver a number of local aspirations which would override the loss of PAL, or where the loss of PAL would be considered to be insignificant in context of availability of PAL in the wider landscape surrounding the settlement.

We consider that a similar scenario exists in Foveran and that the relatively small area of PAL that would be lost should development come forward on the land at Overhill Farm could be justifiable to support the community, provide additional community benefit and provide housing choice for those seeking to live in an accessible rural location within easy commuting distance of Aberdeen. We highlight that the reduction of the total area of the site proposed for development would have the effect of reducing the area of PAL on which development is proposed.

Notwithstanding, we draw attention to the outcome of a recent planning case wherein Scottish Ministers considered an appeal against refusal of Planning Permission in Principle for a site at Lasswade Road in Edinburgh (ref: PPA-230-2152). The Reporter found against the Council's decision and sought fit to approve the release of some 14ha of Grade 3.1 agricultural land for purposes of residential development. In reaching his conclusion the Reporter considered that the need to meet the shortfall in the five-year effective housing land supply outweighed the loss of the 14 ha, deemed by the Reporter to be a "*relatively small area*", of prime agricultural land not currently in use.

Additionally, we highlight that the landownership at Overhill Farm extends to the west of the farm and therefore beyond that proposed for development within this submission. The development of land between Overhill Farm and Foveran village would not undermine the ongoing viability of an established farming business as alternative areas of agricultural land will continue to be farmed within the current ownership.

Relationship of site to the settlement

The proposed site is located on the western and southern edges of the settlement, adjacent to existing residential uses and in a natural 'bowl' created by the rising contours to the south and west. The Council's preferred sites at OP3, OP4 and OP5 would create a natural linkage from the existing settlement into the proposed site with the proposed site offering connections outwards from the villages via green corridors to be incorporated within site design.

We highlight the first phase of the site is within 350m from the Community hall at the heart of the village with the community facilities/community infrastructure proposed to be provided as part of the development located adjacent to the Phase 1 site and likely to be delivered in tandem with Phase 2.

We therefore consider that the site has a good relationship with the village core and is well connected with, and would be a complementary use to, the residential development proposed to be delivered on a number of sites at the heart of the village and on its northern edge.

Residential development elsewhere in the SGA

Having considered other sites within the Aberdeen to Peterhead SGA preferred by Officers as 'reserved' sites for residential purposes, we consider that the land at Foveran exhibits significantly more potential to deliver new homes in the future with fewer impacts that might be anticipated elsewhere.

We note that Officers have preferred sites in Balmedie, Pitmeddan and Udney Station as future reserves for residential development however we note the Council's acknowledgement that these sites are variously constrained by access, education provision, environmental factors and lack of demonstration of need, and we consider that any development in these locations would have significant landscape impacts that could not be mitigated.

We consider that the land at Overhill Farm is not constrained and has greater capacity to facilitate future residential development in a planned and phased manner that would deliver quality design and minimise landscape impact. The land has the potential to deliver high quality new homes including a mixture of family homes, homes for changing needs and affordable housing, in an attractive, sustainable and deliverable location.

Additional development in this settlement would assist in meeting the Council's strategic housing land requirement and would bring significant benefit to the settlement by way of additional community and education facilities. We therefore suggest that the Council should reconsider its preference for those sites in the above referenced settlements identified as 'reserved' sites in order to afford further consideration to the more appropriate potential for medium to long term development on land at Overhill Farm, Foveran.

Land at Overhill Farm, to the west of Rashierieve Foveran

Rashierieve Foveran is a small mixed use development located immediately south of Foveran; it is also within the Aberdeen Housing Market Area of the Formartine Area and positioned in the Aberdeen to Peterhead Strategic Growth Area (SGA).

As with Foveran, Rashierieve Foveran is located along the A90 corridor and benefits from immediate access to the AWPR which has been constructed adjacent to the settlement on its northern and western boundaries and brings Aberdeen and Westhill within a short drive to the south of the settlement, with Peterhead some 20 miles to the north. Other settlements such as Ellon, Newburgh, and Balmedie are a short distance away.

As a result, the settlement is expected to provide opportunity to deliver strategic employment allowances and to contribute towards transforming the wider area into a high quality lifestyle, leisure and global business location as part of the Energetica Corridor.

The LDP Priorities for the settlement are contained in *MIR Appendix: Formartine* highlighting how the Council has considered bids in the Formartine settlements including Officer's assessment of each site and their subsequent identification of preferred options, 'reserved' sites and those that constitute a future development opportunity.

The planning objectives for Foveran are set out below:-

- To provide local employment opportunities; and
- To support economic development in the Energetica corridor.

As recognised by the Council in relation to Foveran, the completion of the AWPR in this location has released capacity which can be used to promote significant development in the area. The Council recognises the potential for this area to deliver strategic employment land and to this extent directs employment land to Rashierieve Foveran from larger settlements such as Newburgh, where it is noted that the Council has not considered any land to be allocated for employment uses as it recognises that there remains capacity at the nearby allocations at Rashierieve Foveran that is able to meet local demand for employment land.

We note that the Council's consideration of bids received during the Call for Sites stage states that only one bid was received for development in Rashierieve – bid ref: FR129 relates to land to the west of Bon Accord Granite, which is identified in the current LDP partially as site OP1 for employment uses (which we note is also included in the Employment Land Audit 2017) with the northern part of this site identified as SR1, a strategic reserve for future employment land.

In its response to **FR129** the Council states that "*the proposed site is currently allocated for employment uses. The site is best suited to light industrial/office/service industry and mixed use proposals due to the housing to the south east*

along the A90. Most of the site is prime agricultural land. The mix of uses proposed by the applicant would fit with the existing context of the area, remove the requirement for significant landscaping and provide opportunities for live work proposals. This would fit well within the Energetica Corridor”.

We support Officer’s preference to carry this site forward into the emerging LDP for a mix of uses within Classes 4 and 5. We concur that the site is an accessible and acceptable location for employment land and we support the Council’s identification of land for short term delivery in addition to reserving additional land for future development.

We highlight however that the Council has failed to take cognisance of bid site FR109 for land at Overhill Farm, the original boundaries of which extended as far south as Rashierieve Foveran. The construction of the AWPR in this area has had the effect of severing the land at Overhill Farm such that a parcel of the land is now most closely associated with Rashierieve Foveran, being cut off from the remaining land at Foveran by the AWPR route.

We note the Council’s acceptance that the current employment land allocation accepts the loss of some prime agricultural land in this area but its concern that any further development in this area would result in the further loss of prime agricultural land. We note the LCA classification of part of this site as Grade 3.1 however we highlight that the construction of the AWPR has impacted upon the quality and capacity of this land for agricultural purposes with the result that it cannot be considered to be viable and productive agricultural land but rather accommodates informal grazing.

Accordingly, we consider that there is potential for the future development of some 9ha of additional employment uses on land to the west of Rashierieve Foveran associated with Overhill Farm which would extend the settlement in a planned manner into an area contained by the AWPR (which we consider acts as an appropriate boundary for future growth aspirations) and would serve to meet the Council’s aspirations for strategic employment development in this immediate area as part of the Energetica Corridor. We therefore request that the Council extend the boundaries of sites OP1 and SR1 in the current LDP, which are proposed to be carried forward as Officer’s Preference into the new Aberdeenshire LDP, to take in the land to the west extending to the boundary with the AWPR.

The Vision document appended to this submission confirms the extent of the area at Rashierieve Foveran proposed for additional employment development and assesses the context and capacity of the existing settlement to support this. It sets out how additional future development on land to the west of the settlement could be delivered in a phased manner to support the two currently allocated sites that are considered to be Officers Preference for development. It also identifies the relationship between future employment development at Rashierieve Foveran and proposed residential development on land to the west and south of Foveran as proposed earlier in this response; we consider that the Council’s aspirations for population growth in Foveran will require the allocation of additional employment land in the immediate vicinity in order to deliver sustainable development offering local employment choices for future residents.

We therefore consider that the allocation of an additional 4 ha of land to accommodate employment development to the west of site OP1 would deliver an appropriate response to the Council’s requirement for employment land within the Energetica Corridor, and would enable a concentration of uses in a singular location that benefits from immediate access to the strategic transport network. We suggest that it would be appropriate for the Council to identify this location as a focus for mixed employment uses, incorporating business, offices, light industrial, R&D, general industrial, logistics and storage and distribution which we consider could be delivered with minimum impact on the amenity of the existing settlement.

Having assessed other sites proposed by the Council for employment purposes we consider that the land at Rashierieve Foveran exhibits significantly more potential for additional employment land in a logical location immediately adjacent to the AWPR which offers connectivity with the strategic network. We note that Officers have preferred a site incorporating some 12ha on the western edge of West Pitmillan, to the north of Foveran, as a ‘reserved’ site for future employment uses (ref: FR117) however we consider that development at that location would have a significantly negative landscape impact being that the site is located in open countryside and is visually prominent from its surroundings.

We also note that the land to the west of West Pitmillan is prime agricultural land and suffers from access constraints. Delivery of this site would also be dependent upon future employment development on land surrounding the Enerfield Business Park (ref: FR118).

We highlight that the Interim Environmental Report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment confirms that an assessment of the West Pitmillan reserved site indicated that the proposed development would have negative impacts on air quality; climatic factors; soil; and cultural heritage. The negative impacts on air, climatic factors and soil could not be improved by mitigation.

We suggest that a more appropriate response would be for the Council to extend the area currently identified for a strategic reserve (ref: SR1) to the west of Rashierieve Foveran. This land comprises approximately 5ha which is contained by the AWPR to the north and west and by the existing settlement to the east. The quality and capability of the land for agricultural purposes has been diminished by the construction of the AWPR which has also severed the land from its wider agricultural unit. There is existing access to the site via the former A985 which has now been downgraded as a result of the AWPR construction. A westerly extension of the land to the west of the SR1 site, in addition to a similar extension of the land to the west of the OP1 site as suggested above and in the attached Vision document, would enable a coherent approach to delivery of employment land in this area and would support a concentration of uses to enable Rashierieve Foveran to become a strategic location for employment within the Energetica Corridor.

Conclusions

As per our comments in the introductory section of this response, we suggest that the Council should reconsider its current approach to achieving new housing delivery across the Strategic Growth Areas, the strategy for which appears to prioritise new housing delivery in the Aberdeen to Peterhead corridor without appropriately addressing historic failures in this and the other two SGAs between Aberdeen to Huntly and Aberdeen to Laurencekirk.

We consider that it is incumbent upon the Council to adopt a consistent approach to the assessment of proposed development sites and to identify and deallocate those sites with a history of failing to deliver new housing in favour of other proposed development sites that are available and capable of housing delivery and contributing to the requirement to maintain an effective 5-year housing land supply. The Council must also put in place appropriate plans that will provide certainty on the location of future strategic development across the Aberdeenshire area beyond the period of the LDP.

Therefore, we are of the view that the proposed development of land at Overhill Farm in Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran would be an appropriate response to the Council's requirement for residential and employment development. We consider that development at Overhill Farm would have no negative impact on the settlements of Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran; would assist in meeting the aims of the Local Housing Strategy; would have a positive impact on the vital facilities in the settlements in terms of delivering a new Primary School in Foveran, with the capacity to ensure safe routes to school, and to providing additional employment land and facilitating an appropriate strategic reserve at Rashierieve Foveran as is required within the Energetica Corridor.

The proposed developments the subject of this submission would not represent either overdevelopment or underdevelopment; the land is partially prime quality agricultural land for the purposes of planning however the construction of the AWPR has impacted upon the productive capabilities of the land. It is suggested that potential for loss of prime agricultural land can be justified both in the context of the availability of other areas of prime agricultural land in the surrounding landscape and the Council's aspirations to focus strategic housing and employment development in this area.

The Vision document appended to this submission provides more detail on the potential developments at Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran, including the principles of the proposed developments; site context and analysis; an overview of appropriate phasing of both the housing and employment elements, and an indication of how the proposed developments would complement each other and the wider area.

We believe that there are significant benefits to the area to be derived from this proposal which should receive your support. We consider that it is wholly appropriate, in the context of the identification of a significant number of 'reserve' or 'future opportunity' sites across the Aberdeenshire area, for the Council to acknowledge the potential for the land at Overhill Farm, Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran to deliver strategic housing and employment development in the future by way of safeguarding the land for development in the Proposed Local Development Plan due for publication later this year or in early 2020.

Strategic Environmental Assessment of New Allocated Sites and Alternative Bids – Formartine

Contents

BALMEDIE.....	3
BARTHOL CHAPEL.....	17
BELHELVIE	19
BEREFOLD.....	23
BLACKDOG	24
COLLIESTON	27
CULTERCULLEN	27
CUMINESTOWN	28
DAVIOT.....	30
ELLON.....	38
FOVERAN.....	53
FYVIE	63
GARMOND	66
KIRKTON OF AUCHTERLESS.....	68
METHLICK.....	73
NEWBURGH	80
OLDMELDRUM	88
PITMEDDEN AND MILLDALE	107
POTTERTON.....	119
RASHIERIEVE FOVERAN.....	135

ROTHIENORMAN..... 136

ST KATHERINES 141

TARVES 144

TIPPERTY 148

TURRIFF 155

UDNY GREEN 170

UDNY STATION 171

WEST PITMILLAN..... 176

WOODHEAD 178

YTHANBANK 186

LANDWARD SITES – DRUM OF WARTLE 191

LANDWARD SITES – FORGUE 193

LANDWARD SITES – HATTONCROOK 197

LANDWARD SITES – WHITECAIRNS..... 199

BALMEDIE

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR077) Land at Balmedie South		Proposal: 80 homes, 11ha employment land, mixed commercial land, retail and hotel	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Balmedie Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is underway investigation. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and Drainage Impact Assessment (DIA) may also be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff Water Treatment Works (WTW) has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No flood risks. o Car use/CO₂ emissions could be mitigated through being in close proximity to amenities of Balmedie, with employment opportunities not too far away, and public transport options available (bus links). 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A proposal of this scale will cause a significant loss of valuable agricultural land (i.e. through increases in concentrations of contaminants, soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter). o Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long term. However, the site is a logical extension to the settlement in terms of proximity from services and meeting housing employment and retail need and would offer potential benefits in terms of increased biodiversity. 	0
Biodiversity	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sands of Forvie SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA are set to the northeast. The development could have an effect indirectly through drainage and geese grazing areas. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. No significant loss of land for geese foraging or roosting is anticipated. o The development will enhance biodiversity through enhancement and extension of existing woodland to the south and provide links to green space network within the settlement. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Site temporarily changed due to AWPR compound. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure – education capacity/contributions will have been factored into the developer’s viability considerations. ○ Affordable housing to be provided. 	+
Population	+	The development would provide a good mix of house type and size.	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ Links and improved access to open space. ○ Potential employment opportunities – live/work balance. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP2 (FR124) Land south of Chapelwell		Proposal: 220 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and DIA may also be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turrieff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No identified impacts. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A small area of prime agricultural land within the site which will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie are set to the northeast. The site is at a relatively close proximity to the qualifying sites and would have an effect indirectly through drainage. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. ○ However, planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. SNH advise that there should be no additional pressures from visitors where facilities and visitor management plans are in place. No significant issues from increased public access is foreseen. No significant loss of land for geese foraging or roosting is anticipated. ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through enhancement and extension of existing woodland area to the south and provide links to green space network within the settlement. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant development would further alter the character of the area; however, it already has an allocation. However, the site is relatively flat and would appear to be a logical extension to the existing settlement. The impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping/reinstatement of the woodland belt to the south. ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure – education capacity/contributions will have been factored into the developer's viability considerations. ○ Affordable housing to be provided, in excess of policy requirements. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A good mix of house types is proposed. ○ The development would allow integration of people through mixed tenure of housing. In any case, this would be mitigated through compliance with the Local Development Plan policies. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ Links and improved access to open space. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR079 Site 1, East of A90, South Orrock, Balmedie		Proposal: Employment (Business & Offices, General Industrial, Storage & Distribution)	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale is likely to lead to a decrease in air quality due to the nature of the use for business and employment uses which are dislocated from a settlement and currently require vehicular transport. 	-
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and DIA may also be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses may occur during the development phase of this site if the northern part of the site were developed. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions although given the size of the site this is not likely to be significant. ○ This could be mitigated through the development of FR116 which is a very large residential development that could provide nearby homes for employees. The site is on a busy bus route so that could reduce commuter traffic. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of some prime agricultural land and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	--
Biodiversity	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the north. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, and impact on geese grazing areas. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or water course would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced but this has already occurred directly adjacent to the site with the construction of the new A90. The effects on landscape character would not be significant. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	0

Material Assets	0	○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure.	0
Population	0	○ The site is currently dislocated from the settlement but within reasonable distance providing additional employment opportunities relatively close to Balmedie.	0
Human Health	0	○ Unlikely to have a significant impact on human health.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR080 Site 2, East of A90, South Orrock, Balmedie		Proposal: Employment Land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	○ The only potential impact would be localised due to the site being isolated away from any settlement yet consisting of an employment development which may include heavy industrial processes, etc. ○ Impact likely to be veiled due to new road being built on adjacent land.	-
Water	0	○ Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and DIA may also be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie / Mannofield/Turrieff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term.	0
Climatic Factors	-	○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. This could be mitigated through the development of FR116 which is a very large residential development that could provide nearby homes for employees. The site is on a busy bus route so that could reduce commuter traffic.	0
Soil	-	○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	-

Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development will potentially result in the loss of existing trees, woodland and hedges. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or water course would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is currently dislocated from the settlement but within reasonable distance providing additional employment opportunities relatively close to Balmedie. 	0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have a significant impact on human health. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR089 Land at Keir Farm, Balmedie		Proposal: 500 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale is likely to lead to a decrease in air quality, which can be mitigated as the settlement is on a bus route. 	-/0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and DIA may also be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turrieff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is good. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody, the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. This would be reduced if the proposal provided opportunities to live/work or land adjacent was allocated for employment uses. ○ This site is close to a busy bus route and this could mitigate the need for commuter car use. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in remediation of contaminated soil. 	0
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sands of Forvie SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA are set to the northeast. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, drainage and impact on geese grazing areas. ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development will potentially result in the loss of existing trees, woodland and hedges. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or water course would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries, as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include social infrastructure and community facilities where a need has been identified, and these can be secured through developer obligations. 	0
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed and this will result in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths, but provides opportunities for open space. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential for an adverse impact on schedule monument Hare Cairn. Restricting development to the east (next to the road) may help mitigate impact. 	-/0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR103 Land at Blairton Farm, Balmedie		Proposal: 6 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and DIA may also be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turrieff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. 	0
Soil	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development could result in remediation of contaminated soil. 	+
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the north. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, drainage and impact on geese grazing areas. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. ○ The development is likely to adversely affect populations of protected species, including European Protected Species, their habitats and resting places or roosts as bats may be using the site. ○ The development may result in the loss of existing trees, woodland and hedges. ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or water course would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. The impact will depend on the level of existing landscaping being retained. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are infrastructure constraints associated with the site relating to education provision at Balmedie Primary School, which could have a temporary effect. However, the scale of development would not lead to a significant level of contribution towards the school. ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include infrastructure and community facilities, and where needs are identified mitigation could be sought through developer obligations. 	0

Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A limited mix of house types is proposed resulting in a reduced housing choice for all groups of the population, although semi-detached housing is welcomed. This can be mitigated through Local Development Plan policies that ensure that developments are made up of mixed sustainable communities with a minimum of 25% affordable housing. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effects on the historic environment and could improve it. ○ Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	+
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR116 Land at Blairton, Balmedie		Proposal: 1650 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have long-term negative effects on air quality due to transport emissions resulting from this scale of development. ○ However, it is in an accessible location close to a busy bus route that could help to reduce commuter traffic. 	-
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ Balmedie WWTW does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. Additional WWTW would be required but this is a generic issue and a growth project would be expected for a development of this scale. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and DIA may also be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. 	0
Climatic Factors	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. This would be reduced if the proposal provided opportunities to live/work or land adjacent was allocated for employment uses and has sufficient public transport (Balmedie is on a major bus route). 	-
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	--

Biodiversity	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the north. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, and impact on geese grazing areas. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. The proposal would need to connect to a public sewer to mitigate effects on the designations. ○ This is certain to have a significant detrimental impact on the local environment and natural beauty. The increase in public access would have a devastating impact (litter, noise, dog walking and fouling, domestic cats) on the fragile local flora (Marram grass, Northern Marsh Orchid, Wild Pansy) and wildlife (deer, buzzards, marine birds and mammals, etc.). Areas of natural beauty and established woodland should be protected wherever possible. A wide buffer strip will be required. ○ The development of commercial arable agricultural land to residential and community uses including green corridors, riparian areas and park land will lead to an opportunity to significantly improve the biodiversity of site. ○ The development would help preserve the existing Local Nature Conservation Area adjacent to the site and will enhance biodiversity through provision of a significant amount of semi-natural space. ○ The development would enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. 	?
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in a specific part of the area will be changed and be displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. However, given the development would be in keeping with the pattern of settlement along the coast and would protect the most sensitive landscape features, this impact is not likely to be significant in the long-term and the effects are only likely to have a low impact in the long-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site has very limited constraints in terms of vehicular access as a grade separated junction off the new A90 would provide excellent access to the site from and to Aberdeen without the need to access via Balmedie. ○ Proposal of this scale could have a positive effect through provision of affordable housing, water/waste water infrastructure and transportation infrastructure. ○ The developer has not proposed a new secondary school and as such the scoring reflects that this has not been addressed in the submission. If a secondary site could be made available, then this proposal would receive a ++ score. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ If employment land and mixed use. The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would result in a significant increase in open space, green networks and connectivity leading to a benefit to human health. ○ If a community campus could be provided, this would avoid the need for travel and enhance non-motorised options for access to secondary school provision in the area 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR022 Land at Millden, Balmedie		Proposal: 500 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a significant decrease in air quality (i.e. through increases in concentrations of air pollutants) due to increased traffic flow in Balmedie. The development of employment land is likely to worsen air quality if that development will be for heavy and chemical processing. ○ The site is near to services and a busy bus route so this could reduce private vehicle emissions. 	-
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WWTW is not available for this area. The proposal is likely to have a significant negative effect. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. This impact would be mitigated if the development could connect to the public sewer. ○ Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and DIA may also be required. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies is poor. The effects could be significant in the longer-term. A buffer strip could potentially mitigate this impact. 	-
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, there is a good bus service so the emission increase would be less than a similar development in a more remote location. ○ The site is within an area identified as low flood risk. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. 	-
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. These are considered neutral in impact. 	0
Biodiversity	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sands of Forvie SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA are set to the northeast. The development would have an effect indirectly through drainage, visitor pressure, impact of geese grazing grounds. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. The proposal would need to connect to a public sewer to mitigate effects on the designations. ○ However, the scale of the development would allow for good quality open space and could enhance biodiversity. 	+/-
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	0

Material Assets	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal could have a long-term impact on the sewage network and schools without appropriate investment. This is considered to be a short-term impact. The proposal includes a primary school and where a need is identified for any other community facilities/infrastructure these could be mitigated through developer obligations. 	+
Population	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No indication of the mix of house types proposed could result in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. In accordance with the LDP policy, a sustainable mix of house type and tenure would be required with a minimum of 25% affordable housing. 	+
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Population not at risk from hazardous developments. o Will create opportunities for open space. Linkages are limited due to A90(TP to the east). 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is potential for an adverse impact on scheduled monument The Temple Stones, stone circle NE of Potterton House. An assessment on its setting will be required as part of an EIA. 	--/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR128 Land at Southfolds Farm, Balmedie		Proposal: 20 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A proposal is likely to have a significant negative effect as it will exceed public sewage treatment capacity. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. This could be mitigated by the delivery of FR089 which would deliver a Scottish water growth project. o Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach. Local sewer reinforcement and DIA may also be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. 	0
Climatic Factors	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Site is within an area identified as low flood risk. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. o A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o A proposal of this scale will cause a significant loss of valuable agricultural land (i.e. through increases in concentrations of a certain contaminant(s) in soil, soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter). Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. 	-

Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal would have a neutral effect as it is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The scale and location of the proposal will have a negative impact on the landscape character, and the effect is likely to be long-term. o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o However, given that over the long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	0
Material Assets	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and education provision at Balmedie Primary School, which will have a long-term effect. These constraints could potentially be mitigated via developer obligations. 	-
Population	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The significance of effects are uncertain if the house type is unknown. This will be mitigated through the LDP policy for sustainable mixed houses with a minimum of 25% affordable housing. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR148, Hill of Keir		Proposal: 21 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments are unlikely to have any effects on air quality 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Balmedie WWTW has no capacity in the area WWT is likely to be through septic tanks. SEPA requires connection to the public sewer for all new developments in Balmedie to protect Balmedie Bathing Beach, but due to the location of the proposal, it is unlikely that this could be mitigated through connection to a mains sewer. Given the site's distance from the settlement, it is unlikely to have a significant effect on water quality. o Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turrieff WTW has capacity for this area, but local mains reinforcement maybe required. It does not propose private water abstraction. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site has no land at flood risk. o Proposals of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0

Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal would be unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity 	0
Landscape	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ However, given that over a long term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. ○ The landscape setting of the area may be impacted upon from the south. ○ This could potentially be mitigated through strategic planting / screening 	-
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and education provision at Balmedie Primary. 	-
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ This can be mitigated through Local Development Plan policies that ensure that developments are made up of mixed sustainable communities with a minimum of 25% affordable housing. 	+/-
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space ○ The population is not at risk from hazardous developments 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is unlikely to have any effects on the historic environment 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

BARTHOL CHAPEL

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR059) Land at Barthol Chapel, Inverurie		Proposal: 5 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, individual developments of this scale are likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects on air quality, largely limited to the construction period. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WWTW capacity is unknown for this area, but a private sewer is proposed, otherwise it will have to connect to a public sewer. If the site is allocated, this will be specified in the Settlement Statement. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. ○ With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be insignificant in the longer term. ○ A watercourse runs through the site, so a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated in the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a site of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks. ○ However, some biodiversity enhancements are proposed. 	0/+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development could support Barthol Chapel Primary School which is forecast to be significantly under capacity by 2022. o The proposal could lead to additional pressure on secondary school education and local roads infrastructure. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o Development seeks to retain land currently designated as protected land for open space, to be the 'village green' with a safe route to school. 	+/-
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development offers housing choice in areas which is largely limited in terms of availability of housing. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open space provision and enhancements proposed increases accessibility to green space. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No impact on cultural heritage. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

None.

BELHELVIE

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP2 (FR131) Land at Cairntack (East)		Proposal: 41 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. DIA may be required. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity for this area, but development will connect directly off trunk main and 24-hour storage will be required. Mains reinforcement may be required following a WIA for the District Metered Area. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. ○ Some surface water flood risk on site. SuDS or other measures would mitigate surface water drainage issues. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development would have no contribution in enhancing existing green networks and improving connectivity/function or creating new links. ○ Mitigation measures, such as native tree planting would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, these mitigation measures would be stated as part of the development requirements of the site. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In light of the scale and location of the proposal, it would have minimal impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be short-term. ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. 	0

Material Assets	-	o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely education provision at Balmedie Primary School, and lack of WWTW capacity. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects.	-/0
Population	0	o No mix of house types is proposed, resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types.	+/0
Human Health	0	o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment as there is no special built heritage features set close to the site.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP3 (FR024) Land to the East of Cairn View		Proposal: 49 homes (increased from 25 homes)	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	--	o Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. DIA may be required. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o The WWTW could be resolved through communications with Scottish Water and if required a growth project, or by private drainage as proposed. o Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity for this area, but development will connect directly off trunk main and 24-hour storage will be required. Mains reinforcement may be required following a WIA for the District Metered Area.	-
Climatic Factors	0	o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. o The development is not within an identified flood risk area.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0	o Unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity. o A range of biodiversity enhancements are proposed. o Sands of Forvie SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA are set to the northeast. The development would have an effect indirectly through drainage, visitor pressure, impact of geese grazing grounds.	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o However, planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. SNH advise that there should be no additional pressures from visitors where facilities and visitor management plans are in place. No significant issues from increased public access is foreseen. No significant loss of land for geese foraging or roosting is anticipated. 	
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal is of a scale and in a location which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality, subject to appropriate screening and design of the properties. If allocated, mitigation measures will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site or designated as protected land. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include community facilities and infrastructure. Where there is an identified need, these impacts can be mitigated through developer obligations. o There is insufficient education and WWTW provision, however, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	0
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Some mix of house types proposed results in some housing choice for all groups of the population. The Local Development Plan policies that ensure that developments are made up of mixed sustainable communities with a minimum of 25% affordable housing. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to have any effect on existing pathways or access to existing open space. o The site is not within a hazardous site. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development will not have a long-term or permanent negative impact on any cultural heritage site due to its location. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR025 Cairntack (West), Belhelvie		Proposal: 50 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Balmedie WWTW currently does not have capacity, but a potential growth project is under investigation. DIA may be required. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o The WWTW could be resolved through communications with Scottish Water and if required a growth project, or by private drainage as proposed. 	-/?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity for this area, but development will connect directly off trunk main and 24-hour storage will be required. Mains reinforcement may be required following a WIA for the District Metered Area. 	
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. ○ The development is not within an identified flood risk area. 	-/0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is adjacent to an area of semi-natural ancient woodland included in the long-established plantation origin, which could be affected. Effects could be mitigated by a buffer strip and new native woodland and improved connectivity. ○ A range of biodiversity enhancements are proposed. ○ Sands of Forvie SAC and Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA are set to the northeast. The site would have an effect indirectly through drainage, visitor pressure, impact of geese grazing grounds. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is of a scale and in a location, which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality, subject to appropriate screening and design of the properties. If allocated, mitigation measures will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site or designated as protected land. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include community facilities and infrastructure. Where there is an identified need these impacts can be mitigated through developer obligations. ○ There is insufficient education and WWTW provision. However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	0
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some mix of house types proposed results in some housing choice for all groups of the population. The Local Development Plan policies that ensure that developments are made up of mixed sustainable communities with a minimum of 25% affordable housing. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is unlikely to have any effect on existing pathways or access to existing open space. ○ The site is not within a hazardous site. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will not have a long-term or permanent negative impact on any cultural heritage site due to its location. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

BEREFOLD

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR013 Land at the Former Overton Piggery, Berefold		Proposal: 6 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality.	0
Water	--	o WWTW is not available for this area. Private treatment (septic tanks) will be required to mitigate effects.	0
Climatic Factors	-	o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. This cannot be mitigated due to the location. o The development is not in an area identified at flood risk.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	+	o The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land.	+
Landscape	-	o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. This could be mitigated through strategic planting and screening.	-
Material Assets	0	o The quality of new assets created through the development of this site would be minimal, due to the size of the development.	0
Population	-	o The proposal is all for detached houses with affordable housing contribution being proposed as a commuted sum.	-
Human Health	0	o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

BLACKDOG

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR057 Land to West of A90, Blackdog		Proposal: Commercial mixed use: Roadside Services, including petrol station, hotel, restaurant and drive-thru	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local trade may increase traffic flow, but development is meant to cater for passing trade. ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	- /?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited capacity at Strabathie WWTW and a potential growth project is under investigation. DIA required. The demand for water and wastewater capacity for the nondomestic element of this development will depend on the business use. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ There is currently sufficient capacity at Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. ○ With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer-term. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is close to the AWPR and would be servicing passing vehicles, so it would not be considered to be generating additional CO₂ emissions. ○ Part of the development is in an area identified at flood risk and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. 	-
Soil	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0

Biodiversity	?/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site could affect gorse bush/unfarmed land to the south of the site, and could have long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o NESBReC have recorded water vole on Blackdog Burn. It is unknown if the development is likely to adversely affect populations of protected species, including European Protected Species, their habitats and resting places or roosts. o Along the Blackdog Burn, the development could maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. o The development could fragment green networks, and cause habitat fragmentation/connectivity. o The development will result in the loss of existing gorse. o Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or water course would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	-
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced as there is limited development west of the A90. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o Due to the scale and location of the proposal, the landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, and naturalness will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and water and waste water infrastructure. These could be overcome by consulting with roads and Scottish Water. 	0
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would allow integration of people to socialise. Employment opportunity in the area. 	0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR113 Site OP1, Town Centre, Blackdog		Proposal: Identify as a principal town centre, the approved OP1 town centre development for 11,500sqm, retail floorspace, 850-seat cinema and 2,000sqm food and beverage (class 3) uses	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will increase traffic flow, especially from the cinema users, but it will serve the new Blackdog community, and the indicative masterplan shows land for a park and ride. o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are good public transport links to Blackdog that could mitigate against private vehicle emissions. 	
Water	- /?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity at Strabathie WWTW and a potential growth project is under investigation. DIA required. The demand for water and wastewater capacity for the nondomestic element of this development will depend on the business use. However, this is a significant development and these issues will be mitigated as part of the planning of the infrastructure required to support the development. This is a reversible short-term impact. There is currently sufficient capacity at Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer-term. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development could have a long-term negative impact due to attracting people to the area and increased emissions. However, a park and ride facility can be catered for within the site, and so its effects should not be significant. 	0
Soil	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. The development could affect the conservation objectives and natural features of a locally important designated site (Blackdog to Bridge of Don LNCS, which includes important coastal habitats and is popular with sea ducks in the winter and breeding birds) if not sensitively constructed and has inadequate SuDS. There are opportunities to enhance biodiversity. Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to a water course would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	+/-
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant scale development that would further alter the character of the area. However, the site is farmland and is a planned extension to Blackdog. The impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing the water and waste water issue can be resolved, the proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on other local infrastructure. It is also part of a larger proposal that will result in the upgrade of existing water and drainage infrastructure and provide open space opportunities. 	+
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. 	0
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would not result in the loss of core paths. It will provide small-scale opportunities for new areas of open space, as shown in the indicative masterplan of the approved PPP. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

COLLIESTON

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

None.

CULTERCULLEN

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

None.

CUMINESTOWN

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR038 and FR039) Land to the North/West of Teuchar Road		Proposal: 60 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cuminestown WWTW does not have the capacity to accommodate 60 homes. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. Foul and surface water pipes cross the middle of OP1, from east to west. Scottish Water should be consulted to ascertain whether a diversion is required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Turriff WTW has capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development is on a greenfield site near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies is bad. Impacts, if they occur will be long-term. ○ A watercourse runs through the site and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, the development requirements of the opportunity site would include a statement to reflect this requirement as an opportunity to enhance the riparian habitat. A flood risk assessment may also be required. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions through increased car travel. ○ The development is within an area identified as medium/high flood risk. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. ○ Development seeks to avoid the flood risk zone – this area could form part of the open space provision. A FRA may also be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated in the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. These will be short-term and should be considered a neutral impact. 	0
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal would have a positive effect as it proposes to conserve, protect and/or enhance significant habitat and maintain or enhance existing habitat connectivity (i.e. green networks) and create new connections. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality. 	0

Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will have long-term negative effects on the sewage network unless resolved by investment. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o Development will help sustain local services and facilities. 	0/+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A mix of house types results in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effect on existing pathways or access to open space. o Population not at risk from hazardous developments. o Development of the site will lead to long-term improved access to existing open space (i.e. new pathways). 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

None.

DAVIOT

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR018 West of Wellpark, Daviot		Proposal: 30 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For a development of this scale, air quality is likely to have a short to medium-term temporary insignificant effect. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Daviot WWTW has limited capacity and could not service the full scale of the proposed development. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, but development will connect directly off trunk main and 24-hour storage will be required. Mains reinforcement may also be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to key services) and increased emissions. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ Prime agricultural land is found within the proposed site and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. This is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ However, biodiversity enhancements are proposed. 	-/+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. 	-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ Development risks impacting on adjacent designed landscape (Daviot Estate) and potential negative landscape impacts on the approach to the village from the west. Due to the scale of development relative to the settlement, it is unlikely that strategic planting will mitigate impact. 	
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. ○ There is a WWTW capacity issue, also an education issue as Meldrum Academy is forecast to be over capacity. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ There are few facilities in the village and no services. 	0
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mix of house types proposed resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ Good access to walking/cycling routes and promoting active travel to facilities such as the primary school and hall. 	+
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Siting and scale of the development would impact on setting and sense of place provided by Daviot Estate. Due to the scale of the development relative to the settlement, it is unlikely that strategic planting will mitigate impact. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR081 Land at Whiteley Farm, Daviot		Proposal: 12 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective.	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Daviot WWTW has limited capacity and could not service the full scale of the proposed development. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. Private drainage could be an option. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, but development will connect directly off trunk main and 24-hour storage will be required. Mains reinforcement may also be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0

Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. There are no measures available to mitigate against this. However, a proposal of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The site lies on prime agricultural land which is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. It will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. This would have a long-term impact. 	-
Biodiversity	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The ancient woodland associated with the estate is to be retained. As a mitigation against any negative impact, a buffer strip next to an existing area of ancient woodland would provide biodiversity enhancement. If the site is allocated, the need to integrate the woodland as a positive feature of the development together with a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations. o However, over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely education provision at Meldrum Academy, which will have a temporary affect. o There is also a WWTW capacity issue. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. o The site is not connected to any settlement, and there are few facilities in the nearby village of Daviot and no services. 	0/-
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed, resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. Although proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types, as the proposal is for self-build homes, it is unlikely there will be a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths, and potentially new path links could be provided but the site is not well connected. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Site risks negative impact on the setting of the former designed landscape around the Daviot Estate. o As a mitigation against any negative impact, a buffer strip next to existing woodland should be planted. If the site is allocated, the need to integrate the woodland as a positive feature of the development together with a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR100 Land Adjacent to Norven, Daviot		Proposal: 3 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ Daviot WWTW has limited capacity and could not service the full scale of the proposed development. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. Private drainage has been proposed. Due to the scale of the development, this alternative method is acceptable. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, but development will connect directly off trunk main and 24-hour storage will be required. Mains reinforcement may also be required. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a proposal of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Biodiversity enhancement is proposed however, this will only make a small-scale impact. 	0/+
Landscape	0/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects. ○ This is a small-scale development which benefits from existing screening to the east. Further landscaping would limit impact further. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely education provision at Meldrum Academy, which will have a temporary affect. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure provider will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. ○ The site is not connected to any settlement, and there are few facilities in the nearby village of Daviot and no services. 	
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types, but the scale of development would have a negative impact. 	-
Human Health	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The site is distant from the settlement with limited opportunity for foot/cycle path connectivity. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0/-
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR101 Land West of Daviot, Daviot		Proposal: 37 homes (self-build plots)	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For a development of this scale, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Daviot WTW has limited capacity and could not service the full scale of the proposed development. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, but development will connect directly off trunk main and 24-hour storage will be required. Mains reinforcement may also be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to key services) and increased emissions. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	0/-
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ Prime agricultural land is found within the proposed site and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. This is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-

Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o However, biodiversity enhancements are proposed. 	0/+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. o There is a WWTW capacity issue, also an education issue as Meldrum Academy is forecast to be over capacity. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o There are few facilities in the village and no services. 	-
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The mix of house types proposed would result in limited housing choice for the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	-/+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o Good access to walking/cycling routes, and facilities such as the primary school and hall. 	+
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR102 Land North of Woodland Gardens		Proposal: 12 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Daviot WWTW has limited capacity and could not service the full scale of the proposed development. An upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. Private drainage could be an option. This is a reversible short-term impact. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, but development will connect directly off trunk main and 24-hour storage will be required. Mains reinforcement may also be required. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, site water budgets, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. There are no measures available to mitigate against this. However, a proposal of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The site lies on prime agricultural land which is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. It will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. This would have a long-term impact. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. o The development has potential to enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. o As a mitigation against any negative impact, a buffer strip next to an existing area of ancient woodland would provide biodiversity enhancement. If the site is allocated, the need to integrate the woodland as a positive feature of the development together with a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely education provision at Meldrum Academy, which will have a temporary effect. o There is also a WWTW capacity issue. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. o The site is not connected to any settlement, and there are few facilities in the village and no services. 	0/-
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. Although proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types, as the proposal is for self-build homes, it is unlikely there will be a mix of house types. 	+/0

Human Health	+/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths, and potentially new path links could be provided but the site is not well connected. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+/?
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any significant effects on the historic environment as the site is remote (albeit close) from the House of Glack and its policies. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

ELLON

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR090) Cromleybank		Proposal: 980 homes, a new Primary School and associated facilities, and 2ha of Employment Land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect on the air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective. The development will increase traffic flow in Ellon. ○ A mixed-use development may mitigate transport related air pollution. Also, the site is near a busy bus route, which could reduce commuter traffic. 	-/0
Water	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW will have capacity for this area. Sewage network investigations may be required as the demands of non-domestic developments will depend on the business use. WIA may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is good/high. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. ○ The site is bisected by, and adjacent to, watercourses. Buffer strips would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, the development requirements of the opportunity site would include a statement to ensure the watercourses are integrated as positive features of the development. A flood risk assessment, water impact assessment and drainage impact assessment will also be required. 	+
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, the site is near/next to a busy bus route [railway station], which could reduce commuter traffic. ○ The development is in an area identified at risk from fluvial and surface water flooding and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. Part of the site found to be at risk from flooding could form part of the open space provision. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated in the development requirements for the site. A FRA will also be required. 	-/0
Soil	-/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	-/+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. ○ However, development will involve remediation of brownfield land. 	
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA is set to the southeast. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, drainage and impact on geese grazing areas. ○ However, planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. SNH advise that there should be no additional pressures from visitors where facilities and visitor management plans are in place. No significant issues from increased public access is foreseen. No significant loss of land for geese foraging or roosting is anticipated. ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or water course would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. This provides opportunity to enhance green networks. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. ○ A proposal of this scale is expected to have a significant positive effect through provision of affordable housing, new community facilities (school), employment land and new public transport. ○ Development is also expected to provide new planting (enhancing green networks) and foot/cycle paths. ○ Transportation/access arrangements are not in place. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required. 	++
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mix of house types proposed will result in housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the settlement. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. ○ Potential for adverse impact on both the site and setting of Category A Listed Old Bridge of Ellon. The development should be set back from the bridge (buffer strip) and possible use of strategic landscaping along River Ythan would mitigate effects. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect		

0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect

Site Ref: OP3 (FR011) Hillhead Drive		Proposal: 10 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects due to the scale of the development. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW will have capacity for this area. ○ Some impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies is good. ○ The site is adjacent to a watercourse. A buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects and provide open space. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated in the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. The site is located adjacent to an existing settlement with good connectivity. ○ The development is in an area identified at risk from surface water flooding and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. Impacts are likely to be localised. This could be mitigated through a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and suitable SuDS. If allocated, this would be stated in the development requirements for the site. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of agricultural land. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. It will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development will enhance biodiversity due to the buffer strip around watercourse. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0

Population	-	o There is a limited mix of homes proposed which are focused for the families. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types.	0/+
Human Health	0	o The development would not have any adverse impact on human health as there shall be no loss in core path or green network.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o There is no historic feature near the site.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: CC1 (FR032) Waterton		Proposal: 10,000sqm retail and leisure uses	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o The development includes retail units and leisure facilities which would result in minimal or no effect on air quality.	0
Water	-	o Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW will have capacity for this area. Sewage network investigations may be required as the demands of non-domestic developments will depend on the business use. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is high.	-/?
Climatic Factors	-	o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the likelihood of increased travel and increased emissions. o There is surface water and fluvial flooding risk associated with this site. This could be mitigated through appropriate SuDS treatment, and buffer strips. Also, a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) may be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated in the development requirements for the site.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0/+	o The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. o The development would not degrade the existing biodiversity in the area. o Biodiversity enhancements are proposed.	0/+
Landscape	-	o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change.	-/0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping, and if allocated, this will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site or designated as protected land. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development presents infrastructural pressures associated with transport; water-delivery infrastructure; education; sewerage infrastructure; natural environment and waste management infrastructure (waste collection, transfer stations and composting facilities). o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures for traffic/roads issues, WWTW, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o However, development provides retail and leisure uses for the local community, together with open space provision and potential links to the core path network. 	+
Population	0	o The development would allow integration of people; where they live and work. Employment opportunity in the town.	0
Human Health	+	o This would increase provision of open space with potential for links to the core path network.	+
Cultural Heritage	-	o The development may have long-term and permanent negative effects on the siting of a Grade B listed building. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of existing settlements. This can be mitigated with appropriate screening.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR092 Site at Cassiegills, Ellon		Proposal: 150 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective, including Ellon. o The site is on a bus route which could reduce commuter traffic. 	-/?
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW will have capacity for this area. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. o The site is adjacent to watercourses and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. There is also small-scale flood risk associated with the existing watercourses. If allocated, the development requirements of the opportunity site would state the need for buffer strips and also a Flood Risk Assessment to mitigate these effects. 	
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel to services) causing increased emissions. o The development is in an area identified at low risk from confluvial and surface water flooding and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. However, part of the site found to be at risk from flooding could form part of the open space provision. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) may also be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated in the development requirements for the site. 	-/0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA is set to the southeast. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, drainage and impact on geese grazing areas. o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0/+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o May generate significant landscape and visual impacts. The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	-/0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The mix of house types proposed will result in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR031 South of A920		Proposal: Mixed use development including 150 homes, retail and riverside park	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have long-term negative effects on air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective, including Ellon. ○ Development is mixed use and the site is next to a bus route, which are factors that could reduce commuter traffic. 	-/?
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW have capacity for this area. Sewage network investigations may be required as the demands of non-domestic developments will depend on the business use. WIA may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is high. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, the site is next to a bus route which could reduce commuter traffic. ○ There is small-scale, surface water flooding associated with this site. This could be mitigated through a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and buffer strips, and if allocated, these mitigations would be stated in the development requirements for the site. 	-/?
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ There would be loss of prime agricultural land and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA is set to the southeast. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and could have an impact on the qualifying species. Impacts through drainage, visitor pressure, impact of geese grazing grounds may also occur. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. The proposal would need to connect to a public sewer to mitigate effects on the designations. ○ The proposal could affect woodland and scrub adjacent to the river Ythan. A buffer strip would be required. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. ○ The development would not degrade the existing biodiversity in the area. ○ Biodiversity improvements are proposed. 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mitigation measures such as compensatory planting would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, the need for compensatory planting and/or a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ Significant scale development would further alter the character of the area. However, the site is relatively flat and the impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping, and if allocated, this will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site or designated as protected land. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	-/0
Material Assets	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development presents infrastructural pressures associated with transport (roads and bridges); water-delivery infrastructure; education; sewerage infrastructure; natural environment and waste management infrastructure (waste collection, transfer stations and composting facilities). ○ Mixed use development provides a positive impact, but large-scale development in this location presents an overdevelopment. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures for traffic, WWTW and school provision, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	-/+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a reasonable housing choice for most groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ There is potential to improve core path links. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. ○ The development may have long-term and permanent negative effects on the siting of a Grade B listed building. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of existing settlements. This can be mitigated with appropriate screening. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR063 Site 1, Adjacent to Golf View, Ellon		Proposal: 122 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have long-term negative effects on air quality, particularly in Ellon where air quality is approaching the EU objective. 	-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is a local bus service close by, but this is unlikely to reduce commuter traffic. 	
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW have capacity for this area. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o As a small watercourse runs through this site which floods (surface water) its effects on the water environment could be negative. o A watercourse runs through the site and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. A Flood Risk Assessment may also be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Given the location of the site and there is only one bus service passing the site, the development could have a medium-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. o The development is in an area identified at risk from surface water flooding and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. The proposed SuDS pond would help to mitigate flooding downstream as a result of the housing development. 	-/0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA is set to the southeast. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. o The site is on farmland but is adjacent to Ellon Golf course and mature trees, where red squirrels have been recorded. As such, it is likely to have medium-term adverse impacts on biodiversity through disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. However, animals may adjust to the presence of humans in the medium/long-term. o The development includes an area of the green network, which will form part of the open space. It is adjacent to the Formartine and Buchan Way. In light of this, the proposal is unlikely to significantly enhance existing green networks or improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. o Mitigation measures, such as compensatory planting or a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, the need for compensatory planting and/or a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	0
Landscape	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is a large extension into the landscape and would have a negative impact on the setting of Ellon and the landscape character, as much of the edge of Ellon in this area is screened by mature trees. Given the sensitivity of the site, the effect is likely to be long-term. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness will change. o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o It may be possible to mitigate through strategic planting. If allocated, a visual and landscape impact assessment will be required and stated in the development requirements for the site. 	-/?
Material Assets	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Public sewage drainage is required, which will have a temporary effect subject to resolving these conditional matters. 	-/?

		o The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on other local infrastructure in the short-term – Ellon Academy is forecast to be at 93% by 2022.	
Population	-	o House types are to be confirmed. The indicative plan shows individual plots (no flats), thereby it could provide only a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types.	+
Human Health	0/+	o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health for people. o The development would have no positive or negative impact on human health.	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	o The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR064 Site 2, Adjacent to Golf View, Ellon		Proposal: Erection of 104 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	--	o Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW have capacity for this area. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o As a small watercourse runs through this site which floods (surface water) its effects on the water environment could be negative. o A watercourse runs through the site and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. A Flood Risk Assessment may also be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site.	-/?
Climatic Factors	0/-	o Given the location of the site and there is only one bus service passing the site, the development could have a medium-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. o Land to the west and south of the development is in an area identified at risk from surface water flooding and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. The proposed SuDS pond would help to mitigate flooding downstream as a result of the housing development.	0/-
Soil	-/0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	-/0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A small part of the site includes prime agricultural land and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	
Biodiversity	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA is set to the southeast. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Construction of the site is likely to disturb species in and around the golf course, which has records of red squirrels, but the effect would be temporary. o Mitigation measures, such as compensatory planting or a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, the need for compensatory planting and/or a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	0
Landscape	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is a moderately sized extension into the landscape and would have a negative impact on the setting of Ellon and the landscape character, as much of the edge of Ellon in this area is screened by mature trees. Given the sensitivity of the site, the effect is likely to be medium-term (i.e. if screening through strategic landscaping occurs). o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness will change. o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o It may be possible to mitigate through strategic planting. If allocated, a visual and landscape impact assessment will be required and stated in the development requirements for the site. 	-/?
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Public sewage drainage is required, which will have a temporary affect subject to resolving these conditional matters. o The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on other local infrastructures in the short-term – Ellon Academy is forecast to be at 93% by 2022. 	-/?
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o House types are to be confirmed. The indicative plan shows individual plots (no flats), thereby it could provide only a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health for people. o The development would have no positive or negative impact on human health. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR075 Parkview, Broomfield		Proposal: 3 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. ○ Developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW have capacity but due to its location, septic tanks are required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short term. 	-
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emission from general heating and travel due to scale of development. ○ The development is in an area identified at surface water flood risk and may have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. It is very likely this could be mitigated through suitable SuDS. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) may also be required, and if allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ There would loss of agricultural land, although it is minimal. This is not prime agricultural land. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development would have a negative impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be long-term. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness will change. ○ The landscape would be altered, and a group of housing would be formed which would lose the identity of rural character. Screen planting is not likely to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and drainage, which will have a temporary effect, subject to resolving these conditional matters. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. Although proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types, at this small scale there would be limited positive impact. 	-
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health for people. ○ The development would have no positive or negative impact on human health. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
		+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect	

Key	- = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect	
------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Site Ref: FR076 Hornhillock Broomfield, Ellon		Proposal: 3 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. ○ Developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ellon WWTW once upgraded and / Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW have capacity but due to its location, septic tanks are required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emission from general heating and travel due to scale of the development. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ There would loss of agricultural land, although it is minimal. This is not prime agricultural land. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development would have a negative impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be long-term. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness will change. ○ The landscape would be altered, and a group of housing would be formed which would lose the identity of rural character. Screen planting is not likely to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and drainage, which will have a temporary effect subject to resolving these conditional matters. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed, resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. Although proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types, at this small scale there would be limited positive impact. 	-
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health for people. ○ The development would have no positive or negative impact on human health. 	0

Cultural Heritage	0	o The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR084 North of Waterton House, Ellon		Proposal: 10 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	o Developments of this scale are unlikely to have any significant effect on air quality.	0
Water	0	o WWTW connection to public drainage has been agreed (Invercarnie WTW would service this development), although there is no capacity for WWTW in the area.	0
Climatic Factors	0	o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, the site has good proximity to business land and public transport network which could reduce the need for travel.	0
Soil	--	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o There would be a loss of prime agricultural land and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss.	--
Biodiversity	0	o Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA is set to the southeast. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and drainage is likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. There may also be issues through drainage, visitor pressure and impact on geese grazing grounds. o However, planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. SNH advise that there should be no additional pressures from visitors where facilities and visitor management plans are in place. No significant issues from increased public access is foreseen. No significant loss of land for geese foraging or roosting is anticipated. o The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. o Agricultural land has low biodiversity value and biodiversity enhancements are proposed.	0/+
Landscape	-	o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change.	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping, and if allocated, this will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site or designated as protected land. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	
Material Assets	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is not expected to lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure. ○ In terms of conformity with existing assets, the siting is not compatible with the adjacent large area of business land allocated. 	0/-
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This would not result in the loss of open space/core paths – new improvement proposed by adding connections to segregated paths. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

FOVERAN

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP3 (FR065) South of Turin Way		Proposal: 36 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Small scale proposal, not likely to have substantial impacts. ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is located in a SEPA waste water drainage hotspot and Blairrythan Septic Tank has no capacity, but a growth project has been initiated – until complete, the proposal would rely on private drainage, which would have a negative impact. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turrieff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ Small drainage ditch to the northwest is unlikely to be impacted on and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. ○ The site is not within a flood risk area. ○ Individual houses can incorporate technology to minimise their carbon footprint, but it is small scale proposal. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is on Class 3.1 prime agricultural land, the proposal would result in its loss and will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Limited opportunities for enhancement due to small site. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site fits into the settlement pattern. ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure in the long-term. ○ School roll is low, and new housing would help sustain Foveran Primary School. The local shop has reportedly closed, but more housing could sustain it should it re-open. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited information, plot sizes are fairly consistent, but a good mix of house types could be easily achieved, and proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+

Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP4 (FR066) Site 2, Land at Blairythan Terrace		Proposal: 20 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The small site/development is unlikely to have any significant impact. ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is located in a SEPA waste water drainage hotspot and Blairythan Septic Tank has no capacity, but a growth project has been initiated – until complete, the proposal would rely on private drainage, which would have a negative impact. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turrieff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. ○ The site is not within a flood risk area. ○ Individual houses can incorporate technology to minimise their carbon footprint, but it is small scale proposal. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is on Class 3.1 prime agricultural land; the proposal would result in its loss. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Limited opportunities for enhancement due to the small site. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site would fit into the settlement pattern if the adjacent site is brought forward as housing (bid site FR065), otherwise it will be somewhat disconnected. ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure in the long-term. 	+

		o School roll is low, and new housing would help sustain Foveran Primary School. The local shop has reportedly closed, but more housing could sustain it should it re-open.	
Population	+	o Limited information, plot sizes are fairly consistent, but a good mix of house types could be easily achieved, and proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types.	+
Human Health	0	o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP5 (FR082) Land Adjacent to Former A90, North of Westfield Road		Proposal: 14 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	o Small scale proposal, not likely to have substantial impacts. o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	-/0	o The site is located in a SEPA waste water drainage hotspot and Blairythan Septic Tank has no capacity, but a growth project has been initiated – until complete, the proposal would rely on private drainage, which would have a negative impact. o Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turrieff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term.	-/0
Climatic Factors	0	o There would be minimal CO ₂ emissions from general heating and travel. o The site is not within a flood risk area. o Individual houses can incorporate technology to minimise their carbon footprint, but it is a small-scale proposal.	0
Soil	-	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases o The proposed development would result in some loss of prime agricultural land on part of the site. The site is on Class 3.1 prime agricultural land, the proposal would result in its loss. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss.	-

Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Small-scale biodiversity enhancements are proposed. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure in the long-term. o The school roll is low, and new housing would help sustain Foveran Primary School. The local shop has reportedly closed, but more housing could sustain it should it re-open. o The site will fit well with the settlement pattern once OP1 has been built out. o Access arrangements require clarification: consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Potential mix of house types resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population - proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o The site promotes active travel opportunities. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR067 Site 3, Land East of Tippetty Industrial Estate, Tippetty		Proposal: 38 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Small site/development, unlikely to have any significant impact. ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is located in a SEPA waste water drainage hotspot and Blairythan Septic Tank has no capacity, but a growth project has been initiated – until complete, the proposal would rely on private drainage, which would have a negative impact. However, an indicative layout shows a treatment plant included on the site, nonetheless there would be a negative impact. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ A small drainage ditch to the northwest is unlikely to be impacted on and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. ○ The site is not within a flood risk area. ○ Individual houses can incorporate technology to minimise their carbon footprint, but it is a small-scale proposal. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is on Class 3.1 prime agricultural land, the proposal would result in its loss. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA is set to the northeast. The site has no connection to the qualifying site and would have an effect indirectly through drainage, visitor pressure and impact of geese grazing grounds. ○ However, planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. SNH advise that there should be no additional pressures from visitors where facilities and visitor management plans are in place. No significant issues from increased public access is foreseen. No significant loss of land for geese foraging or roosting is anticipated. ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Limited opportunities for enhancement due to small site and lack of surrounding habitat to extend/enhance. 	0

Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would alter the entrance/exit from Foveran on Blairythan Terrace, currently an open agricultural aspect, but development is consented across the road so it would not be alien or out of character. ○ And, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure in the long-term. ○ School roll is low, and new housing would help sustain Foveran Primary School. The local shop has reportedly closed, but more housing could sustain it should it re-open. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited information, plot sizes are fairly uniform, but a good mix of house types could be easily achieved and proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR109 Land to South West of Foveran		Proposal: 580 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have long-term negative effects on air quality. 	-
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Part of the site is located in a SEPA waste water drainage hotspot and Blairythan Septic Tank has no capacity. If there are capacity constraints these could be mitigated through growth projects and developer obligations. A potential growth project for Balmedie WWTW is currently under investigation, which will include Foveran. This is a reversible medium/long-term impact. ○ Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. ○ Surface water drainage hotspots are scattered in some parts of the site. ○ With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer-term. 	--
Climatic Factors	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. ○ The development can be identified as an area of flood risk and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. A Flood Risk Assessment may be able to provide some mitigation to this constraint. 	-

Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development would result in the significant loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	--
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. 	-
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o Significant scale development that would further alter the character of the area and is beyond what could be easily consolidated. 	-
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely drainage, which will have a temporary affect. A development of this scale would be required to make significant contributions through developer obligations that would mitigate for the impact of the development in terms of education, community facilities and infrastructure. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A limited mix of house type is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, the LDP policies requires a mix of house types and affordable homes. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o It would provide opportunities for open space. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Rubbing stones are on the site. The proposal would need to avoid this site and protect its setting if allocated. However, given the scale of the proposal, the stones are likely to be negatively affected. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR142 Land West of A90 (Phase 1), North of Blairythan, Foveran		Proposal: 150 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0

Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Half of the site is located in a SEPA waste water drainage hotspot and Blairythan Septic Tank has no capacity. However, a growth project has been initiated – the proposal would rely on private drainage until WWTW capacity was confirmed, which would have a negative impact. This impact is likely to be medium/long-term. ○ Invercarnie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, the site is near/next to a busy bus route, which could reduce commuter traffic. 	-/0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The site is on Class 3.1 prime agricultural land, the proposal would result in its loss. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the north. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, and impact on geese grazing areas. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ However, the site has potential to provide biodiversity enhancements to offset the impact of development. 	0/+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ The development would create an unnatural extension to the north of the settlement which would erode the character or the original form of the settlement. If the site is allocated, a visual impact assessment will be required and stated in the development requirements for the site. ○ The impact is likely to have long-term effects. 	-/0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely drainage which will risk a medium/long-term effect. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. A new school is proposed as part of the development. 	-/+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mix of house types proposed will result in a better housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. 	

	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site has potential to provide open space proportionate with the scale of the allocation. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A SMR is within the site (a farmstead still in use). o Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. o However, it is expected that the development design layout could accommodate the building and use the opportunity to enhance sense of place. As such, the development is unlikely to have any significant effects on the historic environment in the long-term. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR143 Land West of A90 (Phase 2), North of Blairythan, Foveran		Proposal: Housing (mixed) estimated 410 home	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Due to the scale of the development it is likely to have a medium/long-term negative effect on air quality. o The site is near a bus route which could help reduce commuter traffic. 	-/0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Half of the site is located in a SEPA waste water drainage hotspot and Blairythan Septic Tank has no capacity. However, a growth project has been initiated – the proposal would rely on private drainage until WWTW capacity was confirmed, which would have a negative impact. This impact is likely to be medium/long-term. o Invercannie / Mannofield/Turriff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The site is adjacent to a watercourse and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, the site is near/next to a busy bus route, which could help reduce commuter traffic. 	-/0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site is partially on Class 3.1 prime agricultural land; the proposal would result in its loss. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the north. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, and impact on geese grazing areas. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o However, the site has potential to provide biodiversity enhancements to offset the impact of development. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o The development would create an unnatural extension to the north of the settlement which would erode the character or the original form of the settlement. If the site is allocated, a visual impact assessment will be required and stated in the development requirements for the site. o The impact is likely to have long-term effects. 	-/0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely drainage which will risk a medium/long-term effect. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. A new school is proposed as part of the adjacent development (Bid Site FR142), which would comprise phase 1 of this development. 	-/+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The mix of house types proposed will result in a better housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The site has potential to provide open space proportionate with the scale of the allocation. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

FYVIE

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR125) Land Northeast of Peterwell Road		Proposal: 30 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part individual developments of this scale are likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects on air quality, largely limited to the construction period. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fyvie WWTW has limited capacity – a growth project will be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Due to the scale of the development proposed and the latest information, this is unlikely to be an issue and private drainage would be acceptable. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	0/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ There will be an impact on Fyvie Gardens and Designed Landscape. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could support Fyvie Primary School and Turriff Academy which are both forecast to be under capacity by 2022. 	+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development offers a housing choice in areas which are largely limited in terms of availability of housing. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open space provision and enhancements proposed increases in accessibility to green space. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o Opportunity to walk to services including the local shop and primary school. 	
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would have permanent negative effects on the Battle of Fyvie battleground. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of existing settlements. o It could affect the setting of Fyvie Castle inventory garden and designed landscape. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of the existing settlement. o New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR126 Land West of Fyvie Primary School, Fyvie		Proposal: 30 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	0	o For the most part, individual developments of this scale are likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects on air quality, largely limited to the construction period.	0
Water	-	o Fyvie WWTW has limited capacity – a growth project will be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure.	-
Climatic Factors	0	o There would be minimal CO ₂ emissions from general heating and travel.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0	o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed.	0
Landscape	0	o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change.	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Impact on Fyvie Gardens and Designed Landscape. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development could support Fyvie Primary School and Turriff Academy which are both forecast to be under capacity by 2022. 	+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development offers housing choice in areas which are largely limited in terms of availability of housing, although proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open space provision and enhancements proposed increases in accessibility to green space. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o Opportunity to walk to services including the local shop and primary school. 	0
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would have permanent negative effects on the Battle of Fyvie battleground. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of the existing settlement. o Potentially adverse impacts on the setting of Fyvie Castle inventory garden and designed landscape. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of the existing settlement. o New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	--/-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

GARMOND

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR087 Site OP1 Garmond North		Proposal: 10 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited capacity at both septic tanks. A growth project would be required. However, a private sewer is proposed, otherwise it will have to connect to a public sewer. If the site is allocated, this will be specified in the Settlement Statement. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Turriff WTW has capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. ○ However, the site is near a bus route, which could reduce commuter traffic. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in the partial loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. 	0

Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to have medium-term effects and will ultimately fall in line with the current pattern of development. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely waste water capacity, which will have a long-term or temporary affect. The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include social infrastructure (schools, housing, healthcare facilities); previously developed land; minerals and aggregates (quarries); transport infrastructure (road, rail, paths, pipelines and bridges); water-delivery infrastructure; sewerage infrastructure; energy infrastructure (power stations, pylons, power cables, wind turbines and pipelines); natural environment (woodland, arable land, forests and agricultural land); tourism and recreation (caravan parks and camping sites); telecommunication infrastructure (telephone, masts, satellite television and broadband); waste management infrastructure (waste collection, transfer stations and composting facilities). 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, this is consistent with the existing pattern of development observed in the settlement. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types and must match with the existing density of the settlement, which would be specified in the Settlement Statement (e.g. in the vision statement). 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements and Garmond SMR in the long-term. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

KIRKTON OF AUCHTERLESS

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR114) Small Site at Kirkton of Auchterless		Proposal: 5 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WWTW and WTW has capacity and is available for this development. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	+/0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is unlikely to lead to effects on climate. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site contains prime agricultural land which would be lost to the development and this would be irreversible. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No significant loss or benefit to wildlife. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The natural ridgeline would be breached but given the nature of the proposal impact it would not be so significant to warrant a negative effect on the landscape. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal infrastructure requirements and no improvement would be required. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be no real effect on population. ○ Like to be limited house types due to the number of homes proposed. 	-
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: R2 (FR144) Auchterless Turriff, Auchterless Car Park Project		Proposal: Auchterless Car Park Project	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality.	0
Water	0	o The site is not within an identified flood risk area.	0
Climatic Factors	0	o A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO ₂ emissions.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. o Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss.	0
Biodiversity	0	o The proposal would have a neutral effect as it is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity.	0
Landscape	0	o The proposal is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality.	0
Material Assets	0	o The proposal will not lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure.	0
Population	0	o Significance of effects on the population is likely to be minimal.	0
Human Health	0	o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR115 Large Site at Kirkton of Auchterless, Turriff		Proposal: 12 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WWTW/WTW capacity is limited for this area however development could not proceed as proposed without an upgrade being available. Therefore, as the site is unlikely to be allocated for a large number of units no effects are predicted. An upgrade to WWTW could have a detrimental effect on water. This is a reversible short-term impact. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Due to its scale the proposal is unlikely to adversely affect this topic. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development would involve the loss of 2ha of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity. There are enhancement options on site but no details provided by the application. Overall, this is neutral. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This would not be appropriate for a settlement at this scale as the site has a landscape impact due to it being formed in the space between the B992 road and higher ground towards the west of the site. ○ 	-
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mix of house types promoted would be of some minor benefit as there is limited variation in the existing stock. Contributions to improved play space may have a material improvement in the settlement. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on human health. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR137 Site Opposite Smallburn Cottage, Auchterless, Turriff		Proposal: 10 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In terms of air quality, the development is unlikely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality. o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The WWTW capacity is insufficient for this area and an upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The proposed development on a greenfield site is next to the River Ythan where the quality of water is only moderate. o The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. o With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer term. 	0/-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. Some disturbance to the woodland is likely, especially during the construction phase. o Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0/+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In light of the scale and location of the proposal, it would have a negative impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be long-term. o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, line, pattern, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0

Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The St Donans Cottages Septic Tank has capacity for less than 10 homes. o Unknown if private WWTW is possible given the proximity of the River Ythan and topography for the site. 	-
Population	-	o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, the LDP policies require proposals to have a mix of house types.	+/0
Human Health	0	o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

METHLICK

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR034) Cottonhillock		Proposal: 20 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have an impact on air quality. Any impact on air quality would likely be limited to the construction phase. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Methlick WWTW has insufficient capacity available for this area and an upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Turriff WTW has capacity, but local mains reinforcement may be required. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development site is not situated within a known flood extent, or adjacent to watercourses and therefore is not likely to suffer fluvial flooding. ○ The site is generally well connected to the rest of the settlement (within 400m of various amenities including bus stops) and therefore it would encourage sustainable modes of transport. ○ Although, the site is more than 1km from the nearest employment sites, which may have a long-term negative impact due to emissions from private car usage, a proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development would present opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the planting of native tree species and formation of ponds/soakaways, which would provide a long-term benefit. ○ Opportunity to create and enhance habitats within the scheme through structural planting, open space and landscaping. If the site is allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0

Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access, WWTW and education provision at Methlick Primary School and Meldrum Academy, which will have a temporary effect. ○ However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ Development would contribute towards the community's housing goals and it has the potential to contribute to native tree planning and open space provision. 	+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ Good access to community facilities and general amenities (within 400m of the site), which would encourage sustainable forms of transport, leading to a positive impact on human health. 	+
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will have a long-term and permanent effect on the setting of gardens and designed landscapes. ○ The impact is likely to be limited through the siting of the development site on the edge of the Designed Landscape designation, and adjacent to the existing settlement – it would be read as a continuation of the urban form. The internal focus of the designed landscape (around Haddo House) would lessen the impact. ○ The impact could be partially mitigated through structural planting. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP2 (FR014) West of Black Craigs		Proposal: 8 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective. ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Methlick WWTW has insufficient capacity available for this area and an upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. However, this has proven a constraint to OP2 development. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Turriff WTW has capacity, but local mains reinforcement may be required. 	-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is high. 	
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a short-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel (construction works) and increased emissions. o A proposal of this size is unlikely to increase CO₂ emissions in the long run, due to the scale of the site and location close to local services and facilities. o Part of the site is found to be at risk of surface water flooding, but this could form part of the open space provision. The potential for landscaped SuDS area providing feature open space, landscaped with native planting is identified. A FRA may also be required. If allocated these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements of the site. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases 	0
Biodiversity	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would not have positive or negative effects on conserving, protecting and enhancing the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. o The development is unlikely to adversely affect populations of protected species, including European Protected Species, their habitats and resting places or roosts. o The site is adjacent to ancient woodland and a buffer strip may be required to mitigate effects. o The development can maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. Buffer planting adjacent to ancient woodland will enhance the existing green network. o The development will result in the loss of existing trees, woodland and hedges but suitable compensatory planting can mitigate this impact. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will not be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. o The site is expected to enhance an extensive area of parkland to the north by linking up new footpaths and tree-lined streets throughout the development. o There are associated infrastructure constraints, namely a school capacity issue at Methlick Primary School and Meldrum Academy, and a WWTW issue, however consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	+/-
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o House types are not known except for 3-4 bedroom houses. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. However, due to the scale of the site this is likely to be limited. 	+/0

Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There will be no impact on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP3 (FR040) Land at Sunnybrae Croft, Methlick		Proposal: 12 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Methlick WWTW has insufficient capacity available for this area and an upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Turriff WTW has capacity, but local mains reinforcement may be required ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (loch) is good. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. ○ Part of the site found to be at risk from surface water flooding will not be included within an allocation and could be mitigated through SuDS and part of the open space provision. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) may be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity. ○ The proposal would have a neutral effect as it is of a scale or in a location that is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. ○ New tree planting is proposed. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development to the east will have a localised negative impact on the setting of the town. However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. The site is a logical extension to the existing allocation and impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping, and if allocated, this will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. o There are associated infrastructure constraints, namely a school capacity issue at Methlick Primary School and Meldrum Academy, and a WWTW issue. However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o Development provides new homes of an appropriate mix that would contribute to a sustainable community. 	-/+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A positive impact is anticipated as a mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development will be unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP4 (FR046 & FR047) Site Adj to Belmuir Lodge Methlick		Proposal: 63 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. o The scale of development would not have a major negative impact on air quality. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Methlick WWTW has insufficient capacity available for this area and an upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Turriff WTW has capacity, but local mains reinforcement may be required o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (loch) is good. 	-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is adjacent to a watercourse and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. A Flood Risk Assessment may also be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a short-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel (construction works) and increased emissions. ○ A proposal of this size is unlikely to increase CO₂ emissions in the long run due to the scale of the site and location close to local services and facilities. ○ Part of the site is found to be at risk of surface water flooding, but this could form part of the open space provision. The potential for landscaped SuDS area providing a feature open space, landscaped with native planting is identified. A FRA may also be required. If allocated these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements of the site. 	-
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have an adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats or habitat fragmentation or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development shall not enhance existing green networks; however, it will improve connectivity or create new links where needed. ○ The development shall enhance biodiversity via providing wildflower, drystone walls and open space. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced due to the topography at the north of the site. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ The site would be relatively visually prominent in the landscape. It is proposed that access would be made by cutting through a hill which will alter the landscape character. It is unlikely that strategic planting will sufficiently mitigate this effect. 	-
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access, WWTW and education provision at Methlick Primary School and Meldrum Academy, which will have a temporary effect. ○ However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	-/0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is not proposed. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ The population is not at risk from hazardous development. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will have a long-term and permanent negative effect on the setting of listed buildings and gardens. The development risks weakening the sense of place and identity of the existing settlement. ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. ○ It would not be possible to mitigate against erosion of sense of place/place identity through new developments. 	-

Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect	
------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Alternative Sites

None.

NEWBURGH

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP3 (FR029 and part of FR028) Land North of School Road, Mill of Newburgh		Proposal: 160 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. Newburgh is not at risk from poor air quality and there is good public transport provision (buses). 	0
Water	- /?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Newburgh. Local sewer reinforcement may be required. DIA may be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required and WIA required. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody, and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	- /?
Climatic Factors	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are several services in the village, but development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements to major service centres (e.g. Ellon or Aberdeen, to go to shops and areas of employment) and increased emissions. The village already suffers congestion; however this could be mitigated if a bypass is built and this development could contribute to that. ○ However, the effects will be less as Newburgh is on a main bus route to Peterhead, Aberdeen and Ellon. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in the significant loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	--
Biodiversity	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sands of Forvie SAC; Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA are set to the northeast. The site is at a close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species from foul water drainage and recreation impacts. The site may represent geese feeding ground. 	0/+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o However, planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Access to the site is managed by the RSPB. SNH advise that there should be no additional pressures from visitors where facilities and visitor management plans are in place. No significant loss of land for geese foraging or roosting is anticipated. Appropriate drainage provisions will need to demonstrate that no impact will result on the SPA and SAC sites. o The development is adjacent to the international protected Ythan Estuary but is not likely to affect international and national conservation objectives and natural features. The main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, and erosion of dunes. All these effects would be long-term. o The development will enhance biodiversity through the creation of public open space, which will have a long-term positive effect. It does not link to other habitats as the land around it is agricultural or residential. 	
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal can be accommodated within the large-scale landscape and will not affect any of its key features. o Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-/ - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is an education infrastructure constraint at Newmachar Mathers Primary School. Its school roll is rising, and this proposal will have a long-term effect unless a solution to increase the school's capacity can be found. o There is uncertainty if there is a sewage issue, as data from Scottish Water's website on Newburgh is unavailable. If resolved, these effects would be temporary. o No other services are proposed within the site. 	-/?
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development will have no impact on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR027 Land Southwest of Red Inch Circle, Newburgh		Proposal: 80 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0

Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody, the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding. Part of the site is at risk of flooding so a Flood Risk Assessment would be required to assess if any mitigation would be possible. ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Newburgh. Local sewer reinforcement may be required. DIA may be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required and WIA required. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is in an area identified at flood risk and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. A Flood Risk Assessment may be able to identify mitigation measures. 	-
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ Prime agricultural land is found within the proposed site. It will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. Loss of a greenfield site can be mitigated through provision of good quality open space that can enhance biodiversity. ○ Sands of Forvie SAC; Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA are set to the northeast. The site is at a close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species from foul water drainage and recreation impacts. The site may represent geese feeding ground. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. The proposal would need to connect to a public sewer to mitigate effects on the designations. 	0
Landscape	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ The negative impact on landscape character could be partially mitigated with shelterbelts and screening. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include community facilities. Where a need is identified as a result of the development, developer obligations would be sought to mitigate for the effects of the development on the wider community. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No impact on cultural heritage. 	0

Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect	
------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Site Ref: FR050 Land to the North of Oceanlab, Newburgh		Proposal: 60 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. Newburgh is not at risk from poor air quality and there is good public transport provision (buses). 	0
Water	- /?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Newburgh. Local sewer reinforcement may be required. DIA may be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required and WIA required. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ With the information on the quality of water around the site, in particular the Ythan Estuary, the effects could be significant in the longer term, and adverse impacts on the watercourse to the west of the site could potentially be mitigated through a buffer strip. 	--/?
Climatic Factors	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are several services in the village, but development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements to major service centres (e.g. Ellon or Aberdeen, to go to shops and areas of employment) and increased emissions. The village already suffers congestion; however this could be mitigated if a bypass is built and this development could contribute to that. ○ However, the effects will be less as Newburgh is on a main bus route to Peterhead, Aberdeen and Ellon. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	--
Biodiversity	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the east. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. There may also be issues through drainage, visitor pressure and impact of geese grazing grounds. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. The proposal would need to connect to a public sewer to mitigate effects on the designations. 	--/0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through the creation of public open space, which will have a long-term positive effect. However, it does not link to other habitats as the land around it is agricultural or residential. 	
Landscape	- -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	-
Material Assets	- -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is an education infrastructure constraint at Newmachar Mathers Primary School. Its school roll is rising, and this proposal will have a long-term effect unless a solution to increase the school's capacity can be found. This could be mitigated through developer obligations contributing to an upgrade to the school. ○ There is uncertainty if there is a sewage issue, as data from Scottish Water's website on Newburgh is unavailable. If resolved, these effects would be temporary. ○ No other services are proposed within the site. 	-
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will have long-term and permanent negative effect on the site/setting of a category B listed Ythan Lodge. The development may weaken the sense of place, by obstructing views across the Ythan Estuary and towards Newburgh. ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR052 Site Adjacent to Waterside Cottages, Newburgh		Proposal: 5 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. Newburgh is not at risk from poor air quality and there is good public transport provision (buses). 	0
Water	- /?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Newburgh. Local sewer reinforcement may be required. DIA may be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. 	- /?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required and WIA required. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody (in this case the Ythan Estuary), and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are several services in Newburgh, and it is unlikely to have any effect on climate and the water environment. The A975 is on a main bus route to Peterhead, Aberdeen and Ellon. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the east. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. There may also be issues through drainage, visitor pressure and impact of geese grazing grounds ○ The main types of effects include disturbance to geese, and recreational impacts on tern colonies. Despite the small scale of the proposal, its proximity to the estuary and sand dunes means it could have long-term effects. Potential mitigation measures are unclear for a such a unique habitat, however discussions with the environment team could make these clearer. 	-/?
Landscape	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site overlooks the Ythan Estuary, and while views from it are obscured by trees, the landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, and naturalness will change. ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	-
Material Assets	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is an education infrastructure constraint at Newmachar Mathers Primary School. Its school roll is rising, and this proposal will have a long-term effect unless a solution to increase the school's capacity can be found. This could be mitigated through developer obligations contributing to an upgrade to the school. ○ There is uncertainty if there is a sewage issue, as data from Scottish Water's website on Newburgh is unavailable. If resolved, these effects would be temporary. ○ No other services are proposed within the site. 	-/?
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed resulting in limited housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ This would be mitigated as the Local Development Plan will only permit sustainable mixed developments with a minimum of 25% affordable housing. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No impacts of note. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No sites will be affected. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: Infill (FR093) Site at Former Smithy, Main Street, Newburgh		Proposal: 1 home (Infill)	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. Newburgh is not at risk from poor air quality and there is good public transport provision (buses). 	0
Water	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WWTW and WTW capacity is unknown for this area. The 2017 LDP states “There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie Waste Water Treatment Works to treat all sites allocated at Balmedie, Belhelvie, Newburgh and Potterton. Scottish Water will initiate a growth project, should demand from committed development exceed available capacity.” Neighbouring planning application installed a septic tank. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody (in this case the Ythan Estuary), and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. On its own, the proposal should not have any significant impact on water quality. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The eastern edge of the site is in an area identified as at flood risk, but is unlikely to have any effect on climate and the water environment given that most of the site is unaffected. Being next to an estuary, there will be no downstream impacts. ○ The proposal is located immediately adjacent to Newburgh, which is on a bus route and has several services. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the east, but the proposal is not likely to affect the international and national conservation objectives and natural features. The main types of effects include disturbance to geese, recreational impacts on tern colonies, and erosion of dunes. Given the small scale of the proposal, and its proximity to the estuary and sand dunes means that it could have long-term effects, but this is unlikely. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The scale and location of the proposal is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality. ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is an education infrastructure constraint at Newmachar Mathers Primary School. Its school roll is rising, but this proposal is unlikely to have any effect on material assets. ○ There is uncertainty if there is a sewage issue, as data from Scottish Water’s website on Newburgh is unavailable. An adjacent planning application that was approved for a single house proposed a septic tank. ○ No other services are proposed within the site. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Single house proposed. 	-

Human Health	0	o No impacts of note.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o No sites will be affected.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

OLDMELDRUM

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR119) Land north of Distillery Road		Proposal: 88 homes (increased from 50 homes)	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective. The development would result in increased traffic flow through Oldmeldrum. ○ The site is next to a busy bus route, which may help reduce commuter traffic. 	-/?
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. Given the site is already allocated in the LDP it can be expected that there will be capacity for this site. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. ○ There is a possibility for some localised impacts on the watercourse; however, this is opportunity site provides SuDS to deal with existing surface water flood risk and to increase riparian areas to allow for improvements in water quality. This should balance any negative effects resulting from the development. ○ Also, buffer strips would be required along watercourse on either side of the site to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated in the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is not in a flood risk area. ○ Although development could have some negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel to some services and other areas of employment) and increased emissions, the site is well connected within Oldmeldrum. The site is also near a bus route, which may help reduce commuter traffic. 	0/?
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development would result in the significant loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. ○ Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A buffer strip next to the watercourse would provide a biodiversity enhancement opportunity. 	0/+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is well screened and within the town and there would be no discernible impact on the landscape. 	0
Material Assets	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal would introduce community facilities (church). 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is insufficient secondary school capacity, and secondary road access is required. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects i.e. provide road solution and education provision. 	
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development could facilitate a greater mix of housing in this area and assist in permeability of the settlement. Due to the site's central location in the settlement the development would allow integration of people; where they live and work. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing in a central location within the town, pedestrian links would be improved. Provides opportunities for new path links (e.g. to King Street). 	+
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development risks a visual impact on the setting of the adjacent Oldmeldrum Conservation Area. If allocated, a proposed mitigation would be stated as part of the development requirements for the site, namely that the design of buildings on the site should seek to reflect the surrounding local architectural styles and be respectful of the townscape and potential visual impact of height and scale of the development on the surrounding streets. 	-/0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP4 (FR069) Land at Chapel Park, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 68 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reversibility or irreversibility risks duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective. The development would result in increased traffic flow through Oldmeldrum. The site is next to a busy bus route, which may help reduce commuter traffic. 	-/?
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. Given the site is already allocated in the LDP it can be expected that there will be capacity for this site. This is a reversible short-term impact. Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development is not in a flood risk area. Although development could have some negative impacts due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel to some services and other areas of employment) and increased emissions, the site is well connected within Oldmeldrum. The site is also near a bus route, which may help reduce commuter traffic. 	0

Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA, Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are likely to be affected through indirect drainage. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. o The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land. o Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities (woodland on site protected by condition on the consent granted on site already). 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Minimal landscape impact as the development fits within the existing tree belt. o Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, any effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will lead to some pressure on local infrastructure however a WWTW upgrade is due 2022. o Meldrum Academy will be over capacity, however, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	0/?
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o Links to an existing settlement already exist. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP5 (FR061) Newbarns		Proposal: 146 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality (i.e. through increases in concentrations of air pollutants) as it will increase traffic flow through Oldmedrum, a town where air quality is approaching the EU objective. A long-term negative effect on air quality, is anticipated. 	-

Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. It is anticipated that provision would be made for a new development. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o A watercourse runs through the site (Burn of Gownor) and field drain along eastern boundary. A buffer strip would be required alongside all watercourses to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Although development could have some negative impacts due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel to some services and other areas of employment) and increased emissions, the site is well connected within Oldmeldrum. o The development is in an area identified at risk from surface water flooding and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. This could be mitigated through SuDS and a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). If allocated, the development requirements for the site would state that a FRA may or will be required. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. o Partially overlaps with an area of carbon rich soil and peatland. 	--
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity. o The development has potential to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed: the site is adjacent to ancient woodland which could be protected with a buffer strip and/or extended into the site. o Mitigation measures, such as compensatory planting or a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects of the development and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, the need for compensatory planting and/or a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal is in a location which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality. o Although the nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced, and the relationship between landforms and land use, field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will have significant negative effects on existing infrastructure by exceeding the capacity of the sewage network and the education provision. However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	-/0
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The mix of house types proposed results in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways. There is potential for improved access to a nearby recreational path (the Den of Gownor track). 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is potential for an adverse impact on Scheduled monument, The Temple Stones, stone circle northeast of Potterton House. An assessment will be required to ascertain likely impacts on its setting. 	?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP2 (FR068) Coutens		Proposal: 85 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective. The development would result in increased traffic flow through Oldmeldrum. o The site is next to a busy bus route, which may help reduce commuter traffic. 	-/?
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. Given the site is already allocated in the LDP it can be expected that there will be capacity for this site. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. o A buffer strip would be required along the watercourse that runs adjacent to the site to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated in the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is not in a flood risk area. o Although development could have some negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel to some services and other areas of employment) and increased emissions, the site is well connected within Oldmeldrum. The site is also near a bus route, which may help reduce commuter traffic. 	0/?
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land to the south of the site. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA, Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are likely to be affected through indirect drainage. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development may maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. o Biodiversity enhancements are proposed, and the site will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land. 	
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will lead to significant pressure on local infrastructure, namely WWTW and education. However, a WWTW upgrade is due 2022, and consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects i.e. provide road solution and education provision. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. o Development would enhance green networks and make good provision of open space. 	-/0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. o However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal provides open space proportionate with the scale of allocation. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development will have long-term and permanent negative effects on the battlefield that lies on the south part of the site (Battle of Barra): the development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of an existing settlement. o Due to nearby sites of historic and archaeological interest, and the potential for unrecorded archaeology, a programme of archaeological works is likely to be required. 	-/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR083 Land at Colpy Roundabout, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: Employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reversibility or irreversibility risks duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective. The development risks are increased traffic flow through Oldmeldrum. The development of employment land is likely to worsen air quality due to the nature of potential uses and vehicular transport to and from the site. 	-/?
Water	0/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. The demand for wastewater capacity will depend on the business use - early engagement with Scottish Water is encouraged. Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is good. The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	0/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. 	-
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0
Landscape	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal is likely to have a significant negative impact on the setting of Oldmeldrum. Significant strategic planting would be required to reduce its visual impact from the road. 	--/?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. 	
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal is not expected to lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. Would enhance/maintain supply of employment land with good transport links. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the town. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. 	-
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development will have a direct effect on the land uses around the Barra Battlefield site. o The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of the settlement given its distance from the centre, however the effect is in part lessened by the adjacent land uses and topography. o Nonetheless, the site is located within an important area associated with the battle and close to an area of fighting (i.e. The Bruce's Stone and the Comyn Lines). It sits within an area of high archaeological potential, and may result in the encroachment of modern development towards the centre of the battlefield. o Due to development impacting on a site of historic and archaeological interest with the potential for unrecorded archaeology, a programme of archaeological works would be required. 	--
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR111, Site 2, Land Adjacent to Millburn Road & B9170 Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 200 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality (i.e. through increases in concentrations of air pollutants) as it will increase traffic flow through Oldmedrum, a town where air quality is approaching the EU objective. A long-term negative effect on air quality, is anticipated. 	-
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. A further growth project may be required to accommodate this development. This is a reversible medium/long-term impact. o Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. 	-/?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is good. o A watercourse runs adjacent to the site. A buffer strip would be required alongside all watercourses to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) with associated increased emissions. o Part of the site is identified as being at flood risk and risks long-term effects on climate and the water environment. However, through appropriate design it could lead to decreased run-off. However, using the principals of SuDS, and by avoiding development of areas at risk close to the burn this could be avoided. Increased planting on site may reduce run-off rates from the current agricultural use. A FRA may also be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity. o The development has potential to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed: site adjacent to ancient woodland which could be protected with a buffer strip and/or extended into the site. o Mitigation measures, such as compensatory planting or a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects of the development and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, the need for compensatory planting and/or a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal is in a location which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality. o Although the nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced, and the relationship between landforms and land use, field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will have significant negative effects on existing infrastructure by exceeding the capacity of the sewage network, road access and the education provision. However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	-/?
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. o The development may allow integration of people; where they live and work. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Opportunities exist to improve walking and cycling links, and provide additional linkage and improvement to open space provision o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths, with opportunity to greatly enhance core path access and recreation associated with a riparian setting. 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Despite the battlefield designation, subject to retaining the riparian area with the potential to enhance access to the Meadow Burn, there is potential for increasing understanding of the site as part of the history of Barra Battlefield. 	-/0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR012 Driving Range, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 12 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. A further growth project may be required to accommodate this development. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. 	0/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development would result in a significant loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. o The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. o The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, any effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will lead to pressure on local infrastructure. Notably, the WWTW, and there are education constraints as Meldrum Academy will be over capacity by 2022. Road access improvements would also be required. ○ However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The site is also relatively remote from the settlement and local services. 	0/-
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ Close proximity to sports facilities and potential active travel opportunities. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No impact on cultural heritage 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR062, Newbarns Phase 2 Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 146 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality (i.e. through increases in concentrations of air pollutants) as it will increase traffic flow through Oldmeldrum, a town where air quality is approaching the EU objective. A long-term negative effect on air quality is anticipated. 	-
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. A further growth project may be required to accommodate this development. This is a reversible medium-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. Any potential impacts on the water environment can be mitigated by SuDS. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is not in a flood risk area. ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel and increased emissions. 	0/-

Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in a significant loss of prime agricultural land and it partially overlaps with an area of carbon rich soil and peatland. This will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development has potential to enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed as there is ancient woodland close by. If the site is allocated, mitigation measures, such as compensatory planting would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities and if the site is allocated, these mitigations will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No significant landscape impact is anticipated. ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, any effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will lead to pressure on local infrastructure. Notably, the WWTW, and there are education constraints as Meldrum Academy will be over capacity by 2022. Road access improvements would also be required. ○ However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. There are disadvantages associated with the site, including the need for schoolchildren to cross the A947 and the impact that development may have on the opportunities for an “eastern by-pass”. ○ The site is also relatively remote from the settlement and local services. 	-/?
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mix of house types proposed results in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. Access to existing recreational area is expected. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing in a central location within the town, pedestrian links would be improved. ○ The population will not be at risk from hazardous developments. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR073 Land at Parkside Piggery, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 10 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects, the site is small scale. ○ Quite an isolated site, no pedestrian links to Oldmeldrum, no bus stop close by which means reliance on private cars. However, developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. A further growth project may be required to accommodate this development. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No flood risk. Small-scale surface water issues only, that would be resolvable through an appropriate drainage system. ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a development of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on emissions. 	0
Soil	+/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in remediation of potentially contaminated soil. 	+/?
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land. 	0/+
Landscape	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Redundant piggery buildings, which appear unsightly in the wider landscape, would be redeveloped 	+
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and education capacity at Meldrum Academy. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. However, road may not be upgradeable to an adoptable, which may have a long-term effect. ○ Quite isolated site, no pedestrian links to Oldmeldrum, no bus stop close by. 	-/?
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types identified, but small proposal could deliver a diverse offering, inclusive of affordable housing provision. These would be required through the 'Shaping Places' policies within the Local Development Plan. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment 	0

Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect	
------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Site Ref: FR088 Land at Parcock Quarry, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 10 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. A further growth project may be required to accommodate this development. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. 	0/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. 	0
Soil	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in remediation of potentially contaminated land. 	+
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land. 	0
Landscape	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of houses with landscaping would make a more positive contribution to the landscape than its previous use as a quarry. 	+
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will lead to pressure on local infrastructure. Notably, WWTW and there are education constraints as Meldrum Academy will be over capacity by 2022. Road access improvements would also be required. ○ However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ Although the site benefits from existing access and transportation links, the site is relatively inaccessible to the range of local services in Oldmeldrum. ○ However, the site is adjacent to core paths that link the site to a footpath network. 	-/+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0

Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR110 Site 1, Land Adjacent to B9170, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: Employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of employment land is likely to worsen air quality due to the nature of potential uses and vehicular transport to and from the site. 	-/?
Water	0/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. The demand for wastewater capacity will depend on the business use - early engagement with Scottish Water is encouraged. ○ Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is good. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	0/?
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. 	-
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--

Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal would lead to some degree of landscape change as it would significantly extend the settlement to the south. Oldmeldrum has quite a unique situation within the landscape. This could be mitigated to some extent by boundary and landscaping within the bid site and the site is relatively flat and would only be prominent from the B9170. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is not expected to lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. ○ Infrastructure requirements may require some alterations to B9170, but these are likely to be relevantly scaled to the site. Further discussion with Roads Development may be required here. ○ Development provides supply of employment land. 	+/?
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development would allow further employment land in the village, which is within 1km of the core of the village and has good cycle and pedestrian links close to the site. However, it is not in close integration to housing areas and may promote more car usage than alternative sites which are closer to residential areas. 	0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. 	0
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will have a direct effect on the land uses around the Barra Battlefield site. It would be located in the vicinity of an area of fighting and important places associated with the battle (i.e. The Bruce Field and the Comyn Lines). ○ The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of the settlement given its distance from the centre. However, the effect is in part lessened by the adjacent land uses and topography. ○ Due to the development impacting on a site of historic and archaeological interest, with the potential for unrecorded archaeology, a programme of archaeological works would be required. 	--/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR135 Site Adjacent to Gownor, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 40 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In terms of air quality, the development is likely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality, particularly in towns where air quality is approaching the EU objective. The housing numbers are unknown, but the development is likely to result in increased traffic flow through Oldmeldrum. 	-/?
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Capacity at Oldmeldrum WWTW is not currently available for this area however an upgrade is due 2022-23. A further growth project may be required to accommodate this development. This is a reversible short/medium-term impact. o Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. Local water mains reinforcement may be required depending on outcome of WIA. No issues regarding reservoir capacity. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site is not in a flood risk area. o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel and increased emissions. 	0/-
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	--
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o The development has potential to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed as there is ancient woodland close by with potential to plant a buffer strip adjacent to this. If the site is allocated, the need for such a buffer strip would be stated as part of the development requirements of the site. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No significant landscape impact, as the site is well contained. o Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, any effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will lead to pressure on local infrastructure. Notably, a WWTW and there are education constraints as Meldrum Academy will be over capacity by 2022. Road access improvements would also be required. o However, consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. The site does not currently connect well with the settlement. 	-/?

Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A poor mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing in a central location within the town, pedestrian links would be improved. ○ The population will not be at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR136 Site Opposite Auquhorthies Croft, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 6 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	Although the proposal would promote the use of the private car it is unlikely that the scale of the proposal would lead to a significant effect on air quality.	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WWTW/WTW capacity is unknown for this area and it is likely that a private sewer is required. If the site is allocated, this will be specified in the Settlement Statement. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The site is adjacent to a watercourse and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated in the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	0/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant distance from facilities. ○ Although the proposal would promote the use of the private car it is unlikely that the scale of the proposal would lead to a significant effect on climate or that climatic factors would place the site at risk. 	0
Soil	-	○ The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Prime agricultural land is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss.	-
Biodiversity	0	○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, such mitigation measures will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site.	0

Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced but through sensitive design, landscape impact could be minimised. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access, WWTW and education capacity at Meldrum Academy. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. However, the road may not be upgradeable to an adoptable standard, which may have a long-term effect. o Quite an isolated site, no pedestrian links to Oldmeldrum and no bus stop close by. 	-/?
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have a significant effect on human health. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

PITMEDDEN AND MILLDALE

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP2 (FR006 and FR007) Land Southwest of Pitmedden		Proposal: 219 homes and new primary school	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality. Given the nature of the development this is considered to be long-term and permanent. 	-
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pitmedden WWTW is not available for the whole of the site. This is a reversible short-term impact. Scottish Water will initiate a growth project once development meets the 5 growth criteria. A DIA is required. ○ Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, but a WIA will be required. Raitshill Pitmedden Service Reservoir has below 18 hours storage capacity and a growth project is planned. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies is medium. This could be mitigated by an appropriate SuDS scheme. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is adjacent to an area predicted by SEPA to flood and may have pockets of localised drainage issues. These are known and will be planned around through the provision of appropriate SuDS. It is unlikely to have any impacts on water quality. ○ A proposal of this scale may cause an increase in CO₂ emissions through increased car travel. This would be a medium-term risk. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A development of this scale will have a significant impact on soil identified as prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. Arguments presented by the developer that all because the site is identified as "prime", does not mean it is utilised as such and that it should also impede development. It cannot be argued that a public benefit identified for one site automatically applies to all others. 	--
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal would have a moderately positive effect through conserving and enhancing significant habitats, and maintaining and enhancing habitat connectivity. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. 	0

		o However, the area is currently very well hidden from surrounding areas and this is unlikely to be an issue. Effects are only likely to be medium-term.	
Material Assets	+	o Proposals of this scale could have a positive effect through provision of affordable housing, waste water infrastructure and creation of the community woodland. Any negative impacts could be mitigated through contributions via developer obligations.	+
Population	?	o Specification is not given for the mix of house types proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. This is not a material concern as the Local Development Plan policies on housing and affordable housing stipulate a mix of tenure with a minimum of 25% of the housing stock being classified as affordable.	+/0
Human Health	-	o The proposal is partly located in a health and safety outer consultation zone for oil/gas pipelines. The impacts from this would be medium-term but could be managed through good design. This would need to be considered within the design process and presented as part of the planning application.	0
Cultural Heritage	?	o There is potential for an adverse impact (A listed, Udney Castle). An existing tree belt should be maintained to protect its setting.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP3 (FR108) Mill of Allathan		Proposal: 68 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o Development is of a scale which may have an effect on air quality.	-
Water	-	o Pitmedden WWTW is not available for the whole of the site. This is a reversible short-term impact. Scottish Water will initiate a growth project once development meets the 5 growth criteria. A DIA is required. o Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, but a WIA will be required. Raitshill Pitmedden Service Reservoir has below 18 hours storage capacity and a growth project is planned. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Subject to avoidance of the riparian area and associated flood risk area there would be no effect on water quality o There is potential for contamination from the nearby landfill but effective remediation would lead to a potentially positive effect. Overall, the impact is likely to be neutral.	0
Climatic Factors	0	o Subject to avoidance of flood risk, the proposal is unlikely to have any impact on or be at risk from climatic factors.	0
Soil	-	o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. Again, potential for contamination to be removed but overall still a negative effect. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term.	-

Biodiversity	+	o Mitigation measures could reduce potential negative impacts and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. Such measures would be in accordance with the Parks and Open Space Strategy.	0
Landscape	-	o There could be minor impacts on the immediate landscape setting of Ptimedden as the development would be on a prominent slope above the settlement. The proposal would have some detrimental effects on the landscape character albeit at a small scale. Negative landscape impacts could potentially be mitigated through strategic planting.	0
Material Assets	0	o Other than secondary school capacity, the proposal would have largely neutral impacts.	0
Population	+/0	o The development would have no significant effect on population other than providing a mix of housing. This would be a requirement at planning permission stage in order to comply with the LDP policies.	+/0
Human Health	0	o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. The site is located within HSE's outer pipeline consultation zone.	-
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP4 (FR015) Land at Cloisterseat		Proposal: 10 homes and 0.8ha of employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality.	0
Water	0	o The proposal is unlikely to have any significant effect on water quality as it will be connected to a public sewer and will not exceed sewage treatment capacity, and it does not propose private water abstraction.	0
Climatic Factors	0	o The site is not within an identified flood risk area. o A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO ₂ emissions. o Use of biomass for district heating will have a positive effect on neutralising CO ₂ emissions.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposal is not on prime agricultural land or carbon rich land.	0
Biodiversity	0	o The development is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity.	0
Landscape	0	o The proposal is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality and any adverse impacts could be mitigated through design.	0

Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will make a small contribution to sustaining Pitmedden Primary School. ○ The proposal includes woodland expansion and/or creation. 	+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mix of house types proposed will result in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effect on existing pathways or access to open space. ○ The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR008 Land allocated for Hall OP1 South West of Pitmedden		Proposal: 5 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale is unlikely to impact on air quality. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WWTW is not available for the whole of the area. This is a reversible short-term impact. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is adjacent to an area predicted by SEPA to flood. This will be planned through the provision of appropriate SUDS. It is unlikely to have any impact on water quality. A Flood Risk Assessment could identify mitigation measures. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This development is unlikely to have an impact on soils other than short-term and temporary impacts at the construction phase. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal has modest improvements to existing biodiversity. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, the site is currently within the urban area and this is unlikely to be an issue. Effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposals of this scale have no material benefits for the community. ○ The loss of a site for the public hall represents a significant disadvantage for this proposal. 	-

Population	?	○ Specification is not given for the mix of house types proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, planning permission would be granted in accordance with the LDP policies therefore providing a sustainable mixed development with a minimum of 25% affordable housing.	+/0
Human Health	0	○ There are no impacts on human health.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	○ The proposal is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR094 Land for housing at Norse Yard, Pitmedden		Proposal: 10-15 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	○ In terms of air quality, the development is unlikely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality. ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	0	○ The WWTW/WTW has capacity for this area. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The watercourse that runs past the development and feeds into a watercourse where the quality of water at Bronie Burn is poor. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer term.	0
Climatic Factors	0/-	○ There would be minimal CO ₂ emissions from general heating and travel. ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. ○ The development is in an area that is partially identified at fluvial water flood risk and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment.	0/-
Soil	+	○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development could result in remediation of contaminated soil.	+

Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation, but as it is surrounded by mature trees, this could disturb species that use the site as a habitat. However, almost half of the site is in use for storage, so the impact is likely to be low. ○ The development's open space proposes SuDS next to the watercourse, which could enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In light of the scale and location of the proposal, it would have a negative impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be long-term. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change within this sensitive landscape. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. ○ Proposes the removal of employment land. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, the LDP policy requires a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The adjacent core paths will not be affected. ○ Any contaminated soil would be removed. 	0
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will have long-term and permanent negative effects on the setting of Pitmedden's gardens and designed landscape. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of Pitmedden, by infilling development between the walled garden and the B999. With the exception of the existing warehouse on the bid site, land between the walled garden and the B999 is generally uninterrupted from Pitmedden to the crossroads. ○ The proposal may have a potential impact on views from the Great Garden, which could affect the setting for both the A listed building and the designed landscape. ○ Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes, and also in Pitmedden and adjacent development. ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR095 Land for Mixed use at Norse Yard, Pitmedden		Proposal: 12 homes and commercial land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect - post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of air quality, the development is unlikely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality. ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WWTW/WTW has capacity for this area. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The watercourse that runs past the development and feeds into a watercourse where the quality of water at Bronie Burn is poor. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. ○ With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer term. 	0
Climatic Factors	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. ○ The development is in an area that is partially identified at fluvial water flood risk and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment. 	0/-
Soil	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development could result in remediation of contaminated soil. 	+
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation, but as it is surrounded by mature trees, this could disturb species that use the site as a habitat. However, almost half of the site is in use for storage, so the impact is likely to be low. ○ The development's open space proposes SuDS next to the watercourse, which could enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In light of the scale and location of the proposal, it could have a negative impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be medium-term. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change within this sensitive landscape. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. o The development would allow integration of people; where they live and work. Employment opportunity in the village. o This can be mitigated through Local Development Plan policies that ensure that developments are made up of mixed sustainable communities with a minimum of 25% affordable housing 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The adjacent core paths will not be affected. o Any contaminated soil would be removed. 	0
Cultural Heritage	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development will have long-term and permanent negative effects on the setting of Pitmedden's gardens and designed landscape. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of Pitmedden, by infilling development between the walled garden and the B999. With the exception of the existing warehouse on the bid site, land between the walled garden and the B999 is generally uninterrupted from Pitmedden to the crossroads. o The proposal may have a potential impact on views from the Great Garden, which could affect the setting for both the A listed building and the designed landscape. o Invariably the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes, and also in Pitmedden and adjacent development. o New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR096 Land at West and North West Pitmedden		Proposal: Erection of 90 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In terms of air quality, the development is unlikely likely to have a long-term negative effect on air quality. o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pitmedden WWTW is not available for the whole of the site. This is a reversible short-term impact. Scottish Water will initiate a growth project once development meets the 5 growth criteria. A DIA is required. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, but a WIA will be required. Raitshill Pitmedden Service Reservoir has below 18 hours storage capacity and a growth project is planned. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel distances to services) and increased emissions. o This impact could potentially be mitigated through improved public transport. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. o Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. o Significant scale development that would further alter the character of the area. The impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have a notable impact. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include social infrastructure (schools, housing, healthcare facilities); previously developed land; minerals and aggregates (quarries); transport infrastructure (road, rail, paths, pipelines and bridges); water-delivery infrastructure; sewerage infrastructure; energy infrastructure (power stations, pylons, power cables, wind turbines and pipelines); natural environment (woodland, arable land, forests and agricultural land); tourism and recreation (caravan parks and camping sites); telecommunication infrastructure (telephone, masts, satellite television and broadband); waste management infrastructure (waste collection, transfer stations and composting facilities). 	0
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No impacts of note. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0

Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will have long-term and permanent negative effects on the site/setting of scheduled monuments; and/or listed buildings; and/or gardens and designed landscapes and/or archaeological sites. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of existing settlements. ○ The proposal may have a potential impact on views from the Great Garden, which could affect the setting for both the A listed building and the designed landscape. ○ Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR107 Milldale, Pitmedden		Proposal: 9 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	○ Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality.	0
Water	0	○ The proposal is unlikely to have any significant negative effects on water quality as it will be connected to a public sewer and will not exceed sewage treatment capacity and it does not propose private water abstraction.	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is not within an identified flood risk area. ○ A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ Part of the site is within prime agricultural land. However, the loss would not have any negative impact on the wider area. It will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. ○ There is, however, a risk associated with woodland and habitats/wildlife, which needs to be considered at the detailed planning stage. ○ These impacts could be mitigated through good design including green corridors, that will enhance biodiversity. 	+
Landscape	0	○ The proposal is of a scale, and in a location, that is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality.	0

Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will make a small contribution to sustaining Pitmedden Primary School. o The proposal includes woodland expansion and/or creation. 	+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The mix of house types proposed will result in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of this site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR132 Quarry Field Site, Land at Mill of Allathan Farm, Udney		Proposal: 24 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development is of a scale which individually is unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is potential for contamination from the nearby landfill, but effective remediation would lead to a potential positive effect. Overall, the effect is likely to be neutral. The WTW has capacity and is available for this area. WWTW is not currently available. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Subject to avoidance of flood risk, the proposal is unlikely to have any impact on or be at risk from climatic factors. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development will result in the loss of prime agricultural land, but there is the potential for contamination to be removed. However, overall, still a negative effect. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is unlikely to be any significant impact on biodiversity. The development would be required to provide open space in accordance with the Parks and Open space strategy which could enhance biodiversity by providing green corridors, for example. 	+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There could be minor impacts on the immediate landscape setting of Pitmedden as the development would be on a prominent slope, seen on the approach, and would have some detrimental effects on the landscape character. 	-
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Other than secondary school capacity the proposal would have a largely neutral effect. 	0
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would have no significant effect on population other than providing a mix of housing, including affordable housing in accordance with the LDP policy. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. 	0

Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR133 Quarry Road Site, Land at Mill of Allathan Farm, Udry		Proposal: Employment (Private Business and offices)	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. The scale of development is small and could result in more people using non-motorised transport to access the site.	0
Water	0	o There is unlikely to be a significant effect on the water environment.	0
Climatic Factors	0	o The development could contribute towards, create or be put at risk by climatic factors. The development is in an area identified at flood risk and is likely to have a long-term effect on climate and the water environment.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0	o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat.	0
Landscape	-	o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The site is prominent and making it suitable for employment land may have a negative effect on the setting of Pitmedden. This could be partially mitigated through screening.	0
Material Assets	0	o The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure.	0
Population	0	o The development would allow integration of people; where they live and work. Employment opportunity in the village.	0
Human Health	0	o Unlikely to have a significant effect on human health.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

POTTERTON

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR140 and FR141A) Land North of Denview Road		Proposal: 172 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water's five growth criteria. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. 	-/0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. ○ The site is found in the greenbelt. 	0

Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely Balmedie Primary School which will have a long-term or temporary affect. ○ Access relies on a C class road. ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include social infrastructure (schools, housing, healthcare facilities); previously developed land; minerals and aggregates (quarries); transport infrastructure (road, rail, paths, pipelines and bridges); water-delivery infrastructure; sewerage infrastructure; energy infrastructure (power stations, pylons, power cables, wind turbines and pipelines); natural environment (woodland, arable land, forests and agricultural land); tourism and recreation (caravan parks and camping sites); telecommunication infrastructure (telephone, masts, satellite television and broadband); waste management infrastructure (waste collection, transfer stations and composting facilities). 	0
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mix of house types proposed would result in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. ○ Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP2 (FR141B) Land Northwest of Denview Road		Proposal: 61 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0

Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water's five growth criteria. ○ Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turrieff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, its scale lessens this impact. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. ○ The site is found in the green belt. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely Balmedie Primary School which will have a temporary affect. ○ Access relies on a C class road ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mix of house types proposed would result in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. ○ Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR037 A & B Land at Gourdieburn, Potterton		Proposal: 135 homes over 2 areas (FR037A 45 homes and FR037B 90 homes)	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water's five growth criteria. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ SuDS would mitigate any flooding impacts. 	0
Climatic Factors	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. These negative impacts could be mitigated by the promotion of sustainable transport modes and public transport. ○ The site is in an area identified as low/medium risk of flooding, but impacts are likely to be localised. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development may result in the small-scale loss of existing trees, woodland and hedges. ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through SuDS and public open space provision in accordance with the Aberdeenshire Council Parks and Open Space Strategy. 	+/0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include infrastructure and community facilities. Where a need is identified, this negative impact could be mitigated through developer obligations. ○ Affordable housing will be provided in accordance with the LDP policy and the development will need to be a mixture of sustainable housing. 	+

Population	-	o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. Any new developments will be required to accord with the LDP policy, and therefore providing a mixed sustainable community with a minimum of 25% affordable housing.	+
Human Health	+	o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o Proposes new public open space in accordance with the Parks and Open Space Strategy hierarchy.	+
Cultural Heritage	0	o Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. o New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR104 Land South of Laingseat Road, Potterton		Proposal: 100 Homes and Community Centre	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	0	o There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water's five growth criteria. o Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term.	0
Climatic Factors	-	o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, the site is well connected to the settlement and an improved public transport service could help to mitigate this impact.	-
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction	0
Biodiversity	-	o Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the north. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, drainage and impact on geese grazing areas.	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However, planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed. by the RSPB. SNH advise that there should be no additional pressures from visitors where facilities and visitor management plans are in place. No significant issues from increased public access is foreseen. No significant loss of land for geese foraging or roosting is anticipated. ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development would be able to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and education provision at Balmedie Primary School, which will have a short-term effect. ○ The proposal will lead to significant pressure on local infrastructure. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include infrastructure and community facilities. Any shortfall in such provision created as a result of the development could be mitigated through developer obligations. 	-
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types proposed would result in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR105 Land East of Manse Road, Potterton		Proposal: 100 homes, employment uses and school site	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water's five growth criteria. ○ Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. ○ Some surface water flooding on the site. This can be mitigated by appropriate SuDS. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. These adverse impacts could be mitigated through the promotion of sustainable transport modes and improved public transport services. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the north. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, and impact on geese grazing areas. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to an area of woodland or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. ○ The site is isolated and prominent within the landscape. Careful landscaping would provide mitigation in the long-term 	-

		o The site is in the green belt.	
Material Assets	-	o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely education provision at Balmedie Primary School, and the road access which is inadequate for a development of this scale, however, these constraints could be overcome.	0
Population	+	o The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. o The proposal would provide a mix of house types providing housing choice for all groups of the population.	+
Human Health	0	o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing.	0
Cultural Heritage	-	o The development may weaken the sense of place and the identity of existing settlements. o Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets.	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR106 Land East of B999 and North of Potterton, Potterton		Proposal: 100 homes and Business Units	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	-	o There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water's five growth criteria. o Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. These are impacts that can be mitigated in the longer term.	0
Climatic Factors	-	o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. o These impacts could be mitigated through the promotion of sustainable transport modes and improved public transport services.	0

Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie SAC are set to the north. This site is at a very close proximity to the qualifying sites and likely to have an impact on the qualifying species. The development would have an effect indirectly through recreation pressures, land take for development, and impact on geese grazing areas. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. Recreational access to the site is actively managed by the RSPB. o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Biodiversity could be enhanced through the provision of good quality open spaces including natural greenspaces and green corridors. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. o This can be considered a fairly significant scale development that would further alter the character of the area. The site is relatively prominent and would alter the landscape on the approach from the north. The impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely education provision at Balmedie School. This could be overcome in the longer term. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include infrastructure and community facilities, and where a shortfall is identified, as a result of the development, these impacts could be mitigated through developer obligations. 	0
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. o The proposal would provide a mix of house types providing housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. o Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. o New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR120 Land North and South of Gourdie Park Site A, Potterton		Proposal: 435 homes, 750sq meters of Retail Space and land for education / community facilities	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality, with the effects taking place over a medium to long-term period. ○ The inclusion of retail floor space will create small-scale employment opportunities in the vicinity. Due to the scale it is unlikely this will have a significant impact on air quality (through providing local amenity and employment). ○ A site of this scale is likely to take a number of years to develop – with the bid form stating the site is not likely to be complete for 10+ years. The construction is likely to have a negative impact on air quality over a medium to long-term period, although this would partially abate upon completion of development. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water's five growth criteria. ○ Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. ○ The proposal makes provision for suitable buffer strips adjacent to Blackdog Burn along the west of the site, which will mitigate the risk of long-term contamination of the water environment. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating. ○ The proposal is generally well sited in terms of active travel opportunities, with many amenities and facilities (including bus stops) within 400m – reducing reliance on private modes of transport and reducing CO₂ emissions. ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances for employment, via private transport) and increased emissions. ○ The development site lies out with the known flood extent, and dependent upon the provision of a suitable SuDS scheme would have a neutral impact on flooding. ○ The bid seeks to include renewables in the form of 'technology available at the time of construction' to create an efficient development. The impact of this remains uncertain as the scheme is unknown at this stage. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie are set to the northeast. The site is at a relatively close proximity to the qualifying sites and would have an effect indirectly through drainage. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. ○ The development will result in the loss of hedges. 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to a watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. ○ Additional measures to enhance biodiversity have been proposed including bat/bird/insect boxes, native tree planting, wildflower verges and nectar rich species, which would enhance the biodiversity of the area. 	
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In light of the scale and location of the proposal, it would have a localised negative impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be long-term. ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. 	-
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and education provision at Balmedie Primary School, which will have a temporary effect. ○ The development makes provision of land for a primary school; however, no discussions have taken place with the Education Service to confirm interest in the site. If identified as a suitable site by the Education Service and delivered this would have a significant positive effect, however due to uncertainty the effect is taken as unknown. ○ The development seeks to realign the B999, with a roundabout provided on the northern site – this is likely to have a short to medium-term negative impact on traffic flows, dependent upon the timescale for delivery. Upon delivery this is likely to have an impact upon traffic patterns, however it is not possible to determine whether this is positive or negative at this stage. ○ The development site contains areas for community facilities, further details are not available. If this addresses a community aspiration or need, this would prove to be a positive long-term effect. ○ The development makes provision for 25% affordable units (or other amount as required by policy) – this would equate to 108 units. This would provide a significant long-term benefit. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development would provide a range of house types and tenures, suitable for a range of populations. This would have a long-term positive impact on the community. ○ The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. This would have a long-term positive impact on the community. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The development would incorporate 40% public open space, providing suitable access for residents of the development. Pathways would link the development to the rest of the settlement, increasing public open space provision – this would have a long-term positive impact on human health. ○ The development is likely to cause a reduction in air quality during construction and due to increased traffic movements post-construction, this is likely to have a long-term negative impact on human health. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing, which shall have a long-term positive impact. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect		

0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect

Site Ref: FR121 Land North of Gourdie Park (Site B), Potterton		Proposal: 109 homes, 750sq meters of Retail Space and land for education / community facilities	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality, with the effects taking place over a medium to long-term period. ○ The inclusion of retail floor space will create small-scale employment opportunities in the vicinity, due to the scale it is unlikely this will have a significant impact on air quality (through providing local amenity and employment). ○ A site of this scale is likely to take a number of years to develop – with the bid form stating the site is not likely to be complete for 5+ years. The construction is likely to have a negative impact on air quality over a medium to long-term period, although this would partially abate upon completion of development. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water’s five growth criteria. ○ Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. ○ The proposal makes provision for suitable buffer strips adjacent to Blackdog Burn along the west of the site, which will mitigate the risk of long-term contamination of the water environment. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating. ○ The proposal is generally well sited in terms of active travel opportunities, with many amenities and facilities (including bus stops) within 400m – reducing reliance on private modes of transport and reducing CO₂ emissions. ○ The development site lies out with the known flood extent, and dependent upon the provision of a suitable SuDS scheme would have a neutral impact on flooding. ○ The bid seeks to include renewables in the form of ‘technology available at the time of construction’ to create an efficient development. The impact of this remains uncertain as the scheme is unknown at this stage. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie are set to the northeast. The site is at a relatively close proximity to the qualifying sites and would have an effect indirectly through drainage. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. ○ The development will result in the loss of hedges. 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to a watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. ○ Additional measures to enhance biodiversity have been proposed including bat/bird/insect boxes, native tree planting, wildflower verges and nectar rich species, which would enhance the biodiversity of the area. 	
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In light of the scale and location of the proposal, it would have a localised negative impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be long-term. ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. 	-
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and education provision at Balmedie Primary School, which will have a temporary effect. ○ The development makes provision of land for a primary school; however, no discussions have taken place with the Education Service to confirm interest in the site. If identified as a suitable site by the Education Service and delivered this would have a significant positive effect, however due to uncertainty the effect is taken as unknown. ○ The development seeks to realign the B999, with a roundabout provided on the northern site – this is likely to have a short to medium-term negative impact on traffic flows, dependent upon the timescale for delivery. Upon delivery this is likely to have an impact upon traffic patterns, however it is not possible to determine whether this is positive or negative at this stage. ○ The development site contains areas for community facilities, further details are not available. If this addresses a community aspiration or need, this would prove to be a positive long-term effect. ○ The development makes provision for 25% affordable units (or other amount as required by policy) – this would equate to 108 units. This would provide a significant long-term benefit. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development would provide a range of house types and tenures, suitable for a range of populations. This would have a long-term positive impact on the community. ○ The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. This would have a long-term positive impact on the community. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The development would incorporate 40% public open space, providing suitable access for residents of the development. Pathways would link the development to the rest of the settlement, increasing public open space provision – this would have a long-term positive impact on human health. ○ The development is likely to cause a reduction in air quality during construction and due to increased traffic movements post-construction, this is likely to have a long-term negative impact on human health. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing, which shall have a long-term positive impact. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect		

0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect

Site Ref: FR122 Land North of Gourdie Park (Site C), Potterton		Proposal: 185 Homes, 750sq metres of Retail Space and land for education/community facilities	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality, with the effects taking place over a medium to long-term period. ○ The inclusion of retail floor space will create small-scale employment opportunities in the vicinity, due to the scale it is unlikely this will have a significant impact on air quality (through providing local amenity and employment). ○ A site of this scale is likely to take a number of years to develop – with the bid form stating the site is not likely to be complete for 5+ years. The construction is likely to have a negative impact on air quality over a medium to long-term period, although this would partially abate upon completion of development. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is insufficient capacity at Balmedie WWTW. A potential growth project is currently under investigation for Balmedie WWTW and this will consider Potterton. This is a reversible short-term impact. Network investigations may be required by new developments in Potterton. A growth project will be initiated once development meets Scottish Water’s five growth criteria. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity. A Water Impact Assessment may be required. ○ The proposal makes provision for suitable buffer strips adjacent to Blackdog Burn along the west of the site, which will mitigate the risk of long-term contamination of the water environment. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating. ○ The proposal is generally well sited in terms of active travel opportunities, with many amenities and facilities (including bus stops) within 400m – reducing reliance on private modes of transport and reducing CO₂ emissions. ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances for employment, via private transport) and increased emissions. ○ The development site lies out with the known flood extent, and dependent upon the provision of a suitable SuDS scheme would have a neutral impact on flooding. ○ The bid seeks to include renewables in the form of ‘technology available at the time of construction’ to create an efficient development. The impact of this remains uncertain as the scheme is unknown at this stage. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Sands of Forvie are set to the northeast. The site is at a relatively close proximity to the qualifying sites and would have an effect indirectly through drainage. 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will result in the loss of hedges. ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to a watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. ○ Additional measures to enhance biodiversity have been proposed including bat/bird/insect boxes, native tree planting, wildflower verges and nectar rich species, which would enhance the biodiversity of the area. 	
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In light of the scale and location of the proposal, it would have a localised negative impact on the landscape character and the effect is likely to be long-term. ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. 	-
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access and education provision at Balmedie Primary School, which will have a temporary effect. ○ The development makes provision of land for a primary school; however, no discussions have taken place with the Education Service to confirm interest in the site. If identified as a suitable site by the Education Service and delivered this would have a significant positive effect, however due to uncertainty the effect is taken as unknown. ○ The development seeks to realign the B999, with a roundabout provided on the northern site – this is likely to have a short to medium-term negative impact on traffic flows, dependent upon the timescale for delivery. Upon delivery this is likely to have an impact upon traffic patterns, however it is not possible to determine whether this is positive or negative at this stage. ○ The development site contains areas for community facilities, further details are not available. If this addresses a community aspiration or need, this would prove to be a positive long-term effect. ○ The development makes provision for 25% affordable units (or other amount as required by policy) – this would equate to 108 units. This would provide a significant long-term benefit. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development would provide a range of house types and tenures, suitable for a range of populations. This would have a long-term positive impact on the community. ○ The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. This would have a long-term positive impact on the community. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The development would incorporate 40% public open space, providing suitable access for residents of the development. Pathways would link the development to the rest of the settlement, increasing public open space provision – this would have a long-term positive impact on human health. ○ The development is likely to cause a reduction in air quality during construction and due to increased traffic movements post-construction, this is likely to have a long-term negative impact on human health. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing, which shall have a long-term positive impact. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect			

Key	- = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect	
------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Site Ref: FR123 Land at Wester Hatton, East of Potterton		Proposal: Roadside services including hotel, convenience retail provision and future business uses.	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	o A proposal of this scale will lead to a significant decrease in air quality (i.e. through increases in concentrations of air pollutants) if it is for industrial use, i.e. energy generation from biomass or waste. Effects are likely to be medium/long-term.	-
Water	--	o The proposal is likely to have a significant negative effect as it will exceed public sewage treatment capacity in the area. Effects are likely to be localised and long-term, however the negative impacts could be mitigated through developer obligations and a Scottish Water growth project.	0
Climatic Factors	-	o The site is within an area identified as low flood risk. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. o A proposal on this scale has potential to cause an increase in concentrations of CO ₂ emissions through increased car travel. Effects are likely to be medium-term.	-
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	+	o The proposal will have a positive effect if it proposes to maintain and enhance existing habitat connectivity (i.e. green networks) and/or create new connections.	+
Landscape	0	o The proposal is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality.	0
Material Assets	+	o The proposal could have a positive effect through provision of transportation infrastructure. o The proposal will have negative effects on existing infrastructure as it is of a scale which increases the pressure on the sewage network. o The proposal will have a positive effect as it is located in vacant or derelict land and will contribute to its redevelopment.	+
Population	0	o There would be no impact on populations.	0
Human Health	0	o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effect on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o There is potential for an adverse impact on Scheduled monument The Temple Stones, stone circle northeast of Potterton House. An assessment on its setting will be required as part of an EIA.	--/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

RASHIERIEVE FOVERAN

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR129) Land west of Rashierieve Cottages		Proposal: 8 live/work residential units	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An individual development of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no public Waste Water Treatment Works in Rashierieve. The nearest public treatment is in Foveran (1.5km away), where a growth project has been initiated. If any new development wishes to use private treatment SEPA will need to be consulted and full authorisation and relevant licensing sought. The preference would be for a single adoptable WWTW serving the OP1 site with the capacity for SR1 to connect at a future date. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development size and location mean it is unlikely to have any significant effect either on or from climatic factors. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of the site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity and the improvement to the riparian area could have minor beneficial effects on biodiversity. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced but given the low sensitivity of the landscape this is not considered to be significant. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is specific but could provide employment opportunities, overall the location of the site would neither lead to significant effects on local populations either positively or negatively. 	0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There would be no material change to human health. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

None.

ROTHIENORMAN

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR026) Site to west of Blackford Avenue		Proposal: 12 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is available capacity at Rothienorman WWTW. Potential growth project under investigation. DIA required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Whilst the proposed development is in close proximity to a watercourse, there would be no impacts arising as a result. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is unlikely to have any significant climatic effects. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ However, the site is a logical extension to the settlement in terms of proximity to services and meeting housing needs. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development proposes biodiversity enhancements. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, any effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely WWTW and education provision at Rothienorman Primary School and Meldrum Academy which will have a temporary effect and is subject to consultation with relevant infrastructure providers to identify mitigation measures. If allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	+/-
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A good mix of house types is proposed resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ 100% affordable housing proposal. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ The development promotes active travel opportunities. 	0

Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP2 (FR056) Site West of Forgue Road		Proposal: 1.5 ha Employment Land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of employment land is likely to worsen air quality, if that development is for heavy and chemical processing. o Biomass/quarrying, etc, could worsen air quality in the area. o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects, but this is unknown. 	0/?
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Rothienorman WWTW has capacity for this area. The demand for water and wastewater capacity will depend on the business use. Early engagement with Scottish Water is encouraged. o The development of employment land could worsen air quality depending on developments coming forward. The impact would be controlled through development management procedures. 	0/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, site water budgets, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have long-term irreversible adverse impacts on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o However, biodiversity enhancements are proposed by the development. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure provider for WWTW will be required to identify mitigation measures. 	+
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would allow integration of people; where they live and work. Employment opportunity in the village. 	0

Human Health	0	o The development would not result in the loss of open space/core paths.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o The development of the site is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative sites

Site Ref: FR033 Adjacent to Blackford Avenue, Rothienorman		Proposal: 40 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o A proposal of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on air quality. o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	--	o There is available capacity at Rothienorman WWTW. Potential growth project under investigation. DIA required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. o The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is moderate. Impacts may be long-term in duration.	-/?
Climatic Factors	0	o A small part of the site is within an area identified as low flood risk. Impacts are likely to be neutral due to the landscaping proposed (a buffer strip along the watercourse on the southern boundary). o A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO ₂ emissions.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	+	o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation. o The proposal would have a positive effect as it conserves, protects and/or enhances significant species/habitat and maintains or enhances existing habitat connectivity (i.e. green networks) and creates new connections.	+

Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term effects. o The proposal is of a scale or in a location which is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will have negative effects on existing infrastructure, particularly waste water treatment and education. These issues would have to be resolved before development could commence. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	0/?
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+/?
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development would result in improved access to existing open space (i.e. new path). o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR112 Land adjacent to Drumsinnie Drive, Rothienorman		Proposal: 15 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is available capacity at Rothienorman WWTW. Potential growth project under investigation. DIA required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The proposed development on a greenfield site is near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is moderate. 	0/?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The effect on the water environment also depends on: potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. It is not anticipated there will be long-term impact. 	
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A development of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development is likely to result in remediation of contaminated soil. 	0/?
Biodiversity	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a former quarry site could have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Biodiversity enhancements are proposed. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access, waste water treatment and education provision at Oldmeldrum Academy and Rothienorman Primary (the latter has capacity for 15 units, but not for a higher density of 40 homes), which will have a temporary affect. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	0/?
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A reasonable mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths – new path network links and active travel would be promoted by this development. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment: although, the quarry site is listed as an archaeological site of local interest on the southwest corner, there will be no impact. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

ST KATHERINES

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP2 (FR098) Land North of St Katherines		Proposal: 35 homes and 1ha of employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of employment land is likely to worsen air quality if the development is for heavy and chemical processing. ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The WWTW is not available for this area. SEPA would need to be consulted and full authorisation sought for relevant licensing of private treatment, although SEPA's preferred solution is for a single WWTP serving all properties built to adoptable standards. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Development will connect directly to trunk main. 24-hour storage will be required. Mains extension required. Early engagement with SW is advised. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions, although its scale lessens this impact. 	-/0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mitigation measures, such as well-designed open space that enhances biodiversity (e.g. green corridors) could mitigate against any adverse effects of the development. 	+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed site would be a significant extension to the village and would effectively double its size. The site is exposed and would require significant landscaping to the north to mitigate effects. ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	-
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0

		o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include infrastructure and community facilities.	
Population	+	o The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village.	+/0
Human Health	0	o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative sites

Site Ref: FR091 Site West of Gateside, Lambhill, St Katherine's		Proposal: 8 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	-	o The WWTW is not available for this area. SEPA would need to be consulted and full authorisation sought for relevant licensing of private treatment, although SEPA's preferred solution is for a single WWTP serving all properties built to adoptable standards. This is a reversible short-term impact. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Development will connect directly to trunk main. 24-hour storage will be required. Mains extension required. Early engagement with SW is advised. This is a reversible short-term impact.	0
Climatic Factors	0	o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions, although its scale reduces its impact. Due to the location of the proposal this is unlikely to be mitigatable.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0	o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat.	0
Landscape	-	o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change.	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o These impacts could potentially be mitigated through good landscape design. 	
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include infrastructure and community facilities. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. This will be mitigated as all applications should comply with the LDP policies that stipulate sustainable mixed housing with a minimum of 25% affordable housing. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

TARVES

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP3 (FR058) Land at Braiklay Croft, Tarves		Proposal: 19 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is limited capacity at Tarves WWTW. A growth project will be required once developments meets Scottish Water's growth criteria. DIA will be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Turriff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ There is a small area at the southeast of the site and any potential risks should be mitigated during the development. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to cause significant climatic impacts. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ Prime agricultural land is found within the proposed site. It will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	--
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. There impacts could be mitigated by providing good quality open space as part of the development including those that enhance biodiversity and habitats such as green corridors and semi-natural spaces. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0

Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely education provision at Tarves Primary School and Meldrum Academy. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. <p>Pressure on existing community facilities and infrastructure could be mitigated (where a need is identified) through developer obligations.</p>	0
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No impact on cultural heritage. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR009 Land North of Bain's Park, Tarves		Proposal: 10 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is limited capacity at Tarves WWTW. A growth project will be required once developments meets Scottish Water's growth criteria. DIA will be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Turriff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. There is a small area of the site at risk of surface water flooding, this could be mitigated by a SuDS system. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Part of the site is at risk of surface water flooding, however it is proposed that this would be mitigated through a SuDS system. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. This short-term negative impact is mitigated by the remediation of a brownfield site. 	0

Biodiversity	+	o The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land.	+
Landscape	0	o Unlikely to cause significant effects.	0
Material Assets	+	o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include infrastructure and community facilities. Where a need is identified any additional pressure on this infrastructure would be mitigated through developer obligations.	+
Population	+/0	o A mix of house types is proposed resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population.	+/0
Human Health	0	o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o No impact on cultural heritage.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR002 Land South of Tarves, Tarves		Proposal: 200 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	o A proposal of this size will lead to a decrease in air quality due to it being detached from the settlement and will therefore encourage unsustainable modes of transport. The community council have reported that the bus service is unreliable and timetabled at inconvenient times for commuting, so public transport is not viewed as being a viable mitigation measure.	-
Water	-	o There is limited capacity at Tarves WWTW. A growth project will be required once developments meets Scottish Water's growth criteria. DIA will be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Turriff WTW has capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. o Some localised impacts on watercourses on the South and Southeast boundary would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, site water budgets, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. o A buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, the development requirements of the opportunity site would include a statement, e.g. "A buffer strip will be required adjacent to the watercourse/name of watercourse and should/will be integrated as positive feature of the development."	0

Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. This could potentially be mitigated through improved public transport measures, the addition of core paths and cycle routes and promotion of sustainable transport modes such as low emission cars. 	-
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o Prime agricultural land is found within the proposed site. It will result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	--
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Mitigation measures, such as compensatory planting would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities to mitigate for the loss of prime agricultural land. If the site is allocated, the need for compensatory planting and/or a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site, <u>however this does not mitigate the loss of prime agricultural land</u>. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structures will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	-
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely WWTW, road capacity and educational capacity, both at Tarves Primary School and Meldrum Academy, which will have a long-term effect. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	-
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A mix of house types is proposed resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No impact on cultural heritage. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

TIPPERTY

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR071) Site 1 Land East of Tipperty Industrial Estate		Proposal: 0.76ha employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, the proposal is small scale (under 2ha), and whilst industrial/commercial in nature, the impacts are not likely to be significant, particularly in the context of the A90 being dualled and the potential impacts that will have on air quality. 	0
Water	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no suitable WWTW in Tipperty. If allocated the settlement statement will encourage early engagement with SEPA and Scottish Water ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is in an area identified as low flood risk (surface water) and it could have a short-term effect on climate and the water environment. It is expected that this could be managed on site through SuDS. If allocated, the development requirements for the site would state that suitable SuDS and a FRA may be required as mitigation measures. ○ As a small-scale development there is unlikely to be significant CO₂ impacts. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land (site partially brownfield). ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. ○ Small-scale biodiversity enhancements are proposed. 	0/+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would appear as an extension to an existing industrial/employment site, adjacent to a main trunk road. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is not expected to lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure, however WWTW requires confirmation. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. It is expected that access would be achieved from the A90 through an existing employment site, and the proposal would be an extension to the established BUS site. ○ The site is well connected to an existing settlement with easy transport links to Ellon and beyond. 	
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development would allow integration of people; where they live and work. Employment opportunity in the village. 	0
Human Health	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths, and it would not impact on air quality or the general environment/sense of place. ○ The development is within the Health and Safety Executive outer and middle pipeline consultation zones: the pipeline is out with the site and from the information available it is not expected that this would constrain the proposed development, but it is subject to satisfying HSE requirements. 	?
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is on a former tile works site which is SMR listed but not a regionally significant site. The development is likely to provide benefits in terms of brownfield development and the impact on an historic site is minimal. 	-/0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP2 (FR070) Land to the South of Tipperty Industrial Estate, Tipperty		Proposal: 1.7ha Employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, the proposal is small-scale (under 2ha), whilst industrial/commercial in nature, the impacts are not likely to be significant, particularly in the context of the A90 being dualled and the potential impacts that will have on air quality. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no suitable WWTW in Tipperty. If allocated the settlement statement will encourage early engagement with SEPA and Scottish Water ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The site is adjacent to a watercourse (Tarty Burn) and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects and if allocated, this mitigation would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is in an area identified as low flood risk (fluvial) and it could have a medium-term effect on climate and the water environment. This could be mitigated through a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), and if allocated, the development requirements for the site would state that a FRA may or will be required. ○ As a small-scale development, there is unlikely to be significant CO₂ impacts. 	-/0

Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to a watercourse to the south would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. A range of other biodiversity measures are also proposed. If the site is allocated, the need for a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. o The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. o The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. 	0/+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would appear as an extension to an existing industrial/employment site, adjacent to a main trunk road. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal is not expected to lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. Although, the WWTW needs confirmation. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. It is expected that access would be achieved from the A90 through an existing employment site, and the proposal would be an extension to the established BUS site. o The site is well connected to an existing settlement with easy transport links to Ellon and beyond. 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would allow integration of people; where they live and work. Employment opportunity in the village. 	+
Human Health	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would not result in the loss of open space/core paths, and would not impact on air quality or the general environment/sense of place. o The development is within Health and Safety Executive outer and middle pipeline consultation zones: the pipeline is out with the site and from the information available it is not expected that this would constrain the proposed development, but the development is subject to satisfying HSE requirements. 	?
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR044, Bridgend, Tippetty		Proposal: 2 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site will lead to car dependency due to the distance from key services, leading to increased CO₂ emissions. However, due to the scale of the development, air quality is likely to have short-term insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no suitable WWTW in Tippetty. If allocated the settlement statement will encourage early engagement with SEPA and Scottish Water. Septic tanks are proposed, but this needs to be confirmed. This is a reversible short-term impact. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site has no land at flood risk. ○ Proposals of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ Prime agricultural land would be lost as a result of this development. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. This is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss, however, the loss is minimal. 	0/-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA is set close to the site. The development would have an effect indirectly through drainage, visitor pressure, impact of geese grazing grounds. ○ However, the proposal would be unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. ○ The potential for biodiversity enhancement is minimal due to the scale of the development. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. ○ The setting of the village may be impacted upon from the south (the site is adjacent to an area protected to conserve the landscape setting of the settlement and open space). Landscape mitigation measures such as strategic planting would not be applicable on such a small-scale development. 	-
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will lead to pressure on local infrastructure, notably WWTW, this requires confirmation and there are road and foot access issues. ○ Access to south bound public transport is not possible without significant risk. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ There are no localised services and facilities to sustain. 	0

Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. o There is potential for negative cumulative effects on the variety of house types, as only two detached houses are proposed in the countryside and there are other similar-sized single houses adjacent or nearby. 	-
Human Health	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. o The site is within the HSE consultation zone. The development would need to comply with HSE requirements. 	0/?
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR045, Bridgend, Tippetty		Proposal: 1 home	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site will lead to car dependency due to the distance from key services, leading to increased CO₂ emissions. However, due to the scale of the development, air quality is likely to have short-term insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is no suitable WWTW in Tippetty. If allocated the settlement statement will encourage early engagement with SEPA and Scottish Water. Septic tanks are proposed, but this needs to be confirmed. This is a reversible short-term impact. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site has no land at flood risk. o Proposals of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal would be unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. o A range of biodiversity enhancements are proposed but the impact would be minimal due to the scale of the development. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. o The setting of the village may be impacted upon from the south (site is adjacent to an area protected to conserve the landscape setting of the settlement and open space). Landscape mitigation measures such as strategic planting would not be applicable on such a small-scale development. 	-

Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will lead to pressure on local infrastructure. Notably, WWTW, this requires confirmation and there are road and foot access issues. o Access to south bound public transport is not possible without significant risk. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o There are no localised services and facilities to sustain. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. o There is potential for negative cumulative effects on the variety of house types, as only one detached house is proposed in the countryside and there are other similar-sized single houses adjacent or nearby. 	-
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. o The site is within the HSE consultation zone. The development would need to comply with HSE requirements. 	0/?
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR072 Site 2 Land East of Tipperty Industrial Estate Tipperty		Proposal: Leisure & tourism	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Potential traffic generation through visitors/users of the site - for the most part, air quality is likely to decrease. There are no measures available to mitigate against this effect. 	-
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is no suitable WWTW in Tipperty. If allocated the settlement statement will encourage early engagement with SEPA and Scottish Water. This is a reversible short-term impact. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The site is adjacent to a watercourse (Tarty Burn) and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated as part of the development requirements of the opportunity site, and that it should be integrated as a positive feature of the site. A FRA may also be required. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o High likelihood of increased CO₂ emissions due to increased vehicular movements due to the nature of the development. 	-/0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is in an area identified as low flood risk for fluvial with some surface water flooding, and it could have a medium-term effect on climate and the water environment. This could be mitigated by ensuring the flood risk area is included as part of the open space provision. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) may also be required. If allocated, these mitigations would be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction. 	0
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could enhance biodiversity ○ Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to a watercourse could reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. ○ The nature of the proposal being tourism/leisure signalling intention for outdoor pursuits, presents an opportunity for enhancements to landscape and habitat creation. 	+
Landscape	+/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. Although the site is not overly prominent or in a sensitive area, the impact depends on the level of development and final site design. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are relatively minor, and the nature of the proposal could potentially enhance the local landscape and encourage active engagement with the land. 	?
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal may add pressure on local infrastructure, notably roads, and WWTW requires confirmation. Road access would likely need a significant upgrade to cope with the volume of traffic associated with proposed use of the site. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. It is expected that access would be achieved from the A90 through an existing employment site, and the proposal would be an extension to the established BUS site. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The site is well connected to an existing settlement with easy transport links to Ellon and beyond. ○ Potential positive impacts from recreation/leisure pursuits and habitat enhancement, diversifying the mix of land uses within the settlement 	+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development would allow integration of people; where they meet, play and work. A recreational opportunity in the village, and wider region. 	0
Human Health	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development would not result in the loss of open space/core paths, and not impact on air quality or the general environment/sense of place, and development is expected to enhance open space provision. ○ Development is within the Health and Safety Executive outer and middle pipeline consultation zones: the pipeline is out with the site and from the information available, it is anticipated that this development would not satisfy HSE requirements. 	+/-
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

TURRIFF

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR078) Adjacent to Wood of Delgaty		Proposal: 450 homes, 10 ha employment land, commercial land and community facilities	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While developments of this scale are likely to affect air quality, Turriff's air quality is not a significant issue, and a possible distributor road is safeguarded. The site is next to a frequent bus service. 	0/-
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is currently insufficient capacity available at Turriff WWTW to meet the demands of all development allocated in the LDP. Scottish Water would be required to initiate a growth project once development meets their five growth criteria. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. DIA will be required. ○ There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. 	0
Climatic Factors	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is not within an identified flood risk area, but it is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. The site is next to a frequent bus service and a mix of uses are proposed that would mitigate effects. 	-/0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads is set to the north. The development would have an effect indirectly through drainage. Provision of change with no or minimal effects. Planning controls on construction and operation will mitigate impacts. ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development could result in the partial loss of ancient woodland, and compensatory planting pursued to account for any trees removed. New footpaths are proposed through it. 	--/?
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. Due to the proximity to town, these will be long-term but insignificant. ○ The landscape will undoubtedly be affected due to the sale of the development. However, extensive landscaping is proposed to mitigate effects in the long-term. 	0
Material Assets	-/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal could lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure due to the scale of the development proposed. This would be mitigated through the provision of required community infrastructure via developer obligations. 	+

Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	+
Human Health	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is likely to have positive effects by creating new pathways and open space, and enhancing the core path network. 	+
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site includes the remains of a possible ring cairn, comprising a patch of stones with a very slight hollow. Effects could be mitigated by requesting an archaeology survey. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP3 (FR134) Adjacent to Bridgend Terrace		Proposal: 40 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is currently insufficient capacity available at Turriff WWTW to meet the demands of all development allocated in the LDP. Scottish Water would be required to initiate a growth project once development meets their five growth criteria. Impacts are likely to be localised and short/medium-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. o There is surface water flood risk to some parts of the site. o There is fluvial flood risk adjacent to the site. o A Flood Risk Assessment would be required to identify any mitigating measures. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0

Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is likely to adversely affect populations of protected species, including European Protected Species, their habitats and resting places or roosts such as red squirrel, elm and badger. A habitats and wildlife assessment would be required to mitigate effects. o The development may affect existing trees and woodland. 	0/-
Landscape	-	o The site poorly relates to Turriff/Little Turriff. The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term.	0/-
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely education provision at the primary school, which will have a temporary to long-term effect. This could be mitigated through developer obligations being sought where a need is identified. o The proposal may not lead to any significant pressure on water supply and drainage infrastructure subject to upgrading the network. However, a growth project is being planned, so early discussions with Scottish Water would be required. 	0
Population	-	o Very little mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. The development would be required to comply with the LDP policy that stated a sustainable mix of housing is required including a minimum of 25% affordable housing.	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths and links would be made to existing core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing, or those who are seeking affordable housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development will have long-term and permanent negative effects on the grade C listed building (Bridgend Farmhouse – 50m from site). The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of existing settlements. o In mitigation, the building can be protected via suitable screening. 	-
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: OP5 (FR001) South of Colly Stripe, Smiddyseat Road		Proposal: 27 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0

Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is currently insufficient capacity available at Turriff WWTW to meet the demands of all development allocated in the LDP. Scottish Water would be required to initiate a growth project once development meets their five growth criteria. Impacts are likely to be localised and short/medium-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The site has a watercourse to the north and west, and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, the development requirements of the opportunity site would include a statement, e.g. "A buffer strip will be required adjacent to the watercourse/name of watercourse and should/will be integrated as a positive feature of the development." o The effect on the water environment also depends on; potential deterioration of a waterbody; the extent to which the allocation is at risk from flooding; and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. o With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer term. 	+
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The northwest part of the development is in an area identified as medium to high risk of surface water flooding. o This could be mitigated through a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), and if allocated, the development requirements for the site would state that a FRA may or will be required. o For a development of this scale there would be minimal CO₂ emissions from general heating and travel. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Mitigation measures, such as a buffer strip next to the Colly Stripe or watercourse would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, the need for a buffer strip will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development fits well within the settlement and is unlikely to have any negative impacts on the landscape quality. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is WWTW capacity for 10 homes, so if the number of homes is increased, the WWTW capacity would need to be provided to accommodate this. o There is adequate educational provision. o The primary school is capable of being extended and this could be mitigated through developer obligations. 	0
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal includes 30% affordable housing which is more than the required amount in the LDP. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The development is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Part of the proposed site is the SMR (NJ74NW0071 – Colly Stripe Crop Marks). o Archaeology should be consulted about the layout of the development and careful design could mitigate any negative impacts on the SMR. If allocated, this will be stated in the development requirements for the site. 	0

Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect	
------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Site Ref: OP6 (FR086) Land North of Cornfield Road		40 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is currently insufficient capacity available at Turriff WWTW to meet the demands of all development allocated in the LDP. Scottish Water would be required to initiate a growth project once development meets their five growth criteria. Impacts are likely to be localised and short/medium-term. ○ There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is unlikely to have any significant impact on water quality. The WWTW at Turriff have limited capacity so this would need to be overcome as part of the development. 	0
Soil	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases ○ The proposed development would result in remediation of contaminated land. 	+
Biodiversity	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. However, this can be mitigated by providing good quality open space in accordance with the Parks and Open Space Strategy. ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land. 	+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area would be compatible with uses surrounding the site – improvement in landscape from current yard area to new housing. Trees at the rear of the site are to be retained. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. ○ A proposal of this scale could have a positive effect through provision of affordable housing, water/waste water infrastructure, transportation infrastructure. 	+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in housing choice for all groups of the population. 	+/0
Human Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. 	0

	0	o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing.	
Cultural Heritage	0	o The proposal is unlikely to have any negative impacts on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR003 Site OP3 Turriff		Proposal: Employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	o At < 1Ha, an individual development of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on air quality. o The development of employment land is likely to worsen air quality if that development is heavy and chemical processing.	0
Water	--	o Turriff WWTW does not capacity for this site. A growth project would be required. Network investigations may be required depending on business use and waste water flows. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA.	0
Climatic Factors	0	o The site is not within an identified flood risk area and is unlikely to have any effect on CO ₂ emissions.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. These will be short-term and considered neutral in effect.	0
Biodiversity	0	o Unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity.	0
Landscape	0	o The proposal is to the north of existing employment land. However, it is on an upward slope so there will be some landscape impact. Due to the proximity to the town, these will be long-term but insignificant.	0
Material Assets	0	o The proposal will not lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure.	0
Population	0	o Proposals will have a long-term and positive impact on employment opportunities in the village.	0
Human Health	?	o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o It is not known if the population will be at risk from hazardous development.	?
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0

Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect	
------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Site Ref: FR004 OP4, Turriff		Proposal: Employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any negative effects on air quality.	0
Water	--	o Turriff WWTW does not capacity for this site. A growth project would be required. Network investigations may be required depending on business use and waste water flows. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA.	-
Climatic Factors	0	o The site is not within an identified flood risk area and is unlikely to have any effect on CO ₂ emissions (subject to proposal).	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0	o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat.	0
Landscape	0	o The site is on a fairly prominent slope that would be very visible when approaching Turriff from the northeast and the landscape in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use will significantly change. Due to the proximity to the town, these will be long-term but insignificant.	0
Material Assets	0	o The proposal will not lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure.	0
Population	0	o The development would allow integration of people; where they meet and work. Employment opportunity in the village. This is in line with community aspirations.	0
Human Health	0/-	o Development of the site is not likely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o There is a core path to the south of the site that should be retained/enhanced, but development of the proposed site will not encroach on it.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR005 Knockieland, North of Slackadale Gardens, Turriff		Proposal: 60 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Turriff WWTW does not capacity for this site. A growth project would be required. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. The WWTW has limited capacity. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The Burn of Knockiemill is located at the northern boundary of the site and a buffer strip would be required to mitigate against any effects. If allocated, the development requirements of the opportunity site would include a statement, e.g. "A buffer strip will be required adjacent to the Burn of Knockiemill and should be integrated as positive feature of the development." A Flood Risk Assessment may also be required. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is adjacent to fluvial flood extent from Brodie Burn on the eastern boundary. o This could be mitigated through a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), and if allocated, the development requirements for the site would state that a FRA may or will be required. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	- /0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. The development will result in the loss of woodland at the southeast of the site. o Where possible, the woodland should be retained. If some tree loss is absolutely necessary, this could be mitigated by compensatory planting. o The development is likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, and naturalness will change. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. The site is relatively flat and would appear to be a logical extension to the existing allocation. The impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping, and if allocated, this will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	
Material Assets	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The quality of new assets, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. The site is of a scale to contribute towards affordable housing, open space and new facilities. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects, although the scale may not be sufficient to overcome the issue. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The mix of house types has not been specified in this bid. o However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types, amount and type of open space and contribution to other community facilities, where a need has been established. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o There is a core path to the south of the site. However, in line with the LDP policy it would not result in the loss of open space/ core paths, and would provide open space in proportion with the size of the development. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR020 Land at Markethill, Turriff		Proposal: 16 homes and a cemetery	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In terms of air quality, the development is unlikely to have long-term negative effects on air quality. 	0
Water	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Turriff WWTW does not capacity for this site. A growth project would be required. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. The WWTW has limited capacity. o Due to the risk of private water supply contamination, connection to sewers is not a preferred option and if the site is allocated, more detailed studies showing disconnection would be required. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-

		o With the information on the quality of water around the site, the effects could be significant in the longer term.	
Climatic Factors	0	o The development is not within an area at risk from flooding. o A cemetery could attract a lot of periodic car journeys, but the effects, although long-term, are unlikely to be significant.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0	o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats, habitat fragmentation or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat.	0
Landscape	-	o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness will change, as the site is not immediately adjacent to Turriff, but is separated by a field on the east side of the minor road. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term.	0
Material Assets	+/-	o Proposes a cemetery, an important asset that will have long-term benefits. o There is a WWTW constraint that will need to be mitigated, which will have a medium-term temporary effect.	+
Population	0/-	o Very limited detail on the mix of house types is proposed. This could be mitigated by proposing a sustainable mix of house types in accordance with the LDP policy.	+/0
Human Health	+	o It would result in creation of open space. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing.	+/0
Cultural Heritage	?	o The overall development is unlikely to affect the listed bridge, but its integrity will be monitored by the Roads Service as part of their programme of reviewing bridges. o New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. As a potential gateway site, there would be an opportunity to ensure the proposal is in keeping with the vernacular red stone and in keeping with existing houses in the locality.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR030 Part OP1 site		Proposal: 61 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0

Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Turriff WWTW does not capacity for this site. A growth project would be required. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. The WWTW has limited capacity. o This could be mitigated through a Scottish Water growth project although the timescale for this is unclear. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development site is not within an area identified as flood risk. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. Impacts are likely to be localised and in the medium to long-term. o There would be loss of greenfield agricultural ground (not prime) and associated soil erosion. o However, the site is a logical extension to the settlement in terms of proximity from services and meeting housing needs, and would offer potential benefits in terms of increased biodiversity. 	0
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads is set to the north. The development would have an effect indirectly through drainage, but the likelihood of development affecting the SPA is remote. o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have long-term irreversible adverse impacts on biodiversity through the loss of habitats, habitat fragmentation or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o The development proposes to introduce native tree planting, ponds and soakaways and will be required to meet open space mix and quantity in accordance with the LDP policy. 	0/+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and the agricultural land shall be lost. However, the development would blend in with the existing residential area adjacent to it and would blend in well. o In the long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be short-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is limited capacity in Turriff Primary. o There is very limited capacity of waste water treatment within the public sewer system. o The development would increase traffic congestion in the long run, particularly on the A947. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these impacts. 	+
Population	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mix of house types is unknown resulting in a presumption of limited housing choice for all groups of the population. o The LDP policy would require the development to provide a sustainable mix of house types and tenures. 	+
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would result in new open space/core paths that will connect to other paths and the town. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would not have any negative impact on built heritage. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR127 Lower Smiddyseat, Turriff		Proposal: 50 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any negative effects on air quality. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Turriff WWTW does not capacity for this site. A growth project would be required. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. The WWTW has limited capacity. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site is not within an identified flood risk area and is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions (subject to proposal). 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It should be noted that while all developments are likely to have adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during the construction phase, these will be short-term and should be considered a neutral impact. 	0
Biodiversity	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o To mitigate for the negative impact of loss of a greenfield site, biodiversity enhancements and improvements to the green network are proposed. 	+/0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. Due to the proximity to the town, these will be long-term but insignificant. o The landscape will undoubtedly be affected due to the scale of development. However, extensive landscaping is proposed to mitigate the effect in the long-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal could lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure due to the scale of development proposed, but this could be mitigated by securing developer contributions, where a need is identified. The development will also provide affordable housing. 	0
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development would allow integration of people; where they live and work. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o The proposals incorporate a good mix of housing types and tenures including affordable housing. 	+
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. The development will provide a mix of public open space in accordance with the LDP policy. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal is sited where there is a SMR (Colly Stripe – crop marks), archaeology have been consulted and have advised that this is not a constraint to development. 	0
+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect			

Key	- = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect
------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Site Ref: FR074 Site adjacent to Rosehall, Turriff		Proposal: 7 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects.	0
Water	-	o Turriff WWTW does not capacity for this site. This could be mitigated through a Scottish Water growth project. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium-term. o There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term.	0
Climatic Factors	0	o The proposed site is not within an identified flood risk area.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse impacts on soil through erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0	o The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. o The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed.	0
Landscape	-	o The site is within the Deveron Valley Special Landscape Area and adjacent to a former designed landscape of Muireisk House. o The proposed site is considered inappropriate and may lead to suburbanisation of the countryside. o Effects could be partially mitigated through landscaping and natural boundary features.	-
Material Assets	0	o The proposal will not lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure.	0
Population	-	o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. o However, the LDP policy requires a mix of house types to mitigate effects.	+/0
Human Health	0	o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing.	0
Cultural Heritage	-	o The development will have long-term and permanent negative effects on the setting of gardens, designed landscapes and archaeological sites. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of existing settlements. o Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets.	-

Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect	
------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Site Ref: FR085 Land at Kinnaird House, Turriff		Proposal: Extension to settlement boundary	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	○ The extension to the boundary of Turriff would have a neutral impact on the air quality; unless developments occur and only then the air quality would be required to be assessed again.	0
Water	0	○ The WWTW and WTW would be kept as existing. ○ There is a burn to the north of the site and a SEPA map indicates a surface water drainage issue concern. However, as no additional housing is proposed, there would be no topographical change to the existing situation.	0
Climatic Factors	0	○ There would be minimal CO ₂ emissions from general heating and travel.	0
Soil	0	○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	0	○ The proposal would not have any impact on biodiversity.	0
Landscape	0	○ In light of the scale and location of the proposal, it would have no impact on the landscape character for the long-term.	0
Material Assets	0	○ There would be no infrastructure constraint associated with the site.	0
Population	0	○ No change to the existing population.	0
Human Health	0	○ It would have no impact on paths/core paths and air quality.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	○ Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR099 Land at the Old School House, Ardmiddle, Turriff		Proposal: 30 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Turriff WWTW does not capacity for this site. This could be mitigated through a Scottish Water growth project. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium-term. ○ There is currently sufficient capacity at Turriff WTW. Local mains reinforcement may be required depending on the outcome of a WIA. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ In mitigation, suitable levels of surface water treatment will be required to protect The Burn of Garble. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. 	-
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ Burn of Garble runs along the southern boundary. A buffer strip would be required, which could enhance biodiversity including habitat connectivity (e.g. green corridors) as part of the open space provision. 	+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is located on the edge of the Deveron Valley SLA. ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ A significant scale development that would further alter the character of the area. The impact is unlikely to be mitigated by strategic landscaping. 	-
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access, and waste water treatment. ○ The proposal will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. These include social infrastructure (schools, housing, healthcare facilities); previously 	0

		developed land; minerals and aggregates (quarries); transport infrastructure (road, rail, paths, pipelines and bridges); water-delivery infrastructure; sewerage infrastructure; etc. These impacts could be mitigated where there is identified need through securing developer obligation contributions.	
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. o The development would not allow integration of people; where they meet and work. No employment opportunities. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

UDNY GREEN

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

None.

UDNY STATION

Preferred Sites

None that are new sites.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR021 Land at Udney Station East, Udney		Proposal: Mixed use including 40 Homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Udney Station WWTW has insufficient capacity for this area and an upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ There is currently sufficient capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-/0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is not within an identified flood risk area. ○ A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ However, development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land which is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is of a scale and a location which is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. ○ Development proposes biodiversity enhancements, and the site has potential to augment woodland to the west. 	0/+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Due to the scale of the development, the proposal risks having a negative impact on the townscape/setting of the town with long-term effects. ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. 	-/0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. However, the site is not highly exposed and would appear to be a logical extension to the existing allocation. ○ The impact could be mitigated through a well-designed development with strategic landscaping, and if allocated, this will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site or designated as protected land. 	
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely on WWTW (capacity unknown), and schools such as Cultercullen Primary School and Meldrum Academy are both set to be over capacity by 2022 which will have a temporary effect overall. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. The site will provide housing and employment land to meet the needs of the local community. ○ The development provides opportunity to add biodiversity and link to adjacent woodland. 	?/+
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types which would be specified in the Settlement Statement. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. ○ The site has potential to provide path links to adjacent woodland to the west. 	0/?
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will have a negative impact on key features of cultural heritage. This will be long-term and permanent. ○ The site is immediately adjacent to/encloses ROC (WWII) observation posts. These should be avoided by development. If the site is allocated, the preservation of these features would be stated in the LDP as developer requirements of the opportunity site, on the basis that these could be factored in as positive features of the overall design of the development. 	-/+
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR138 Site OP1 Land North East of Udney Station Park		Proposal: 35 houses and 1Ha employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality.	0

Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Udney Station WWTW has insufficient capacity for this area and an upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ There is currently sufficient capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is not within an identified flood risk area. ○ A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is of a scale and a location which is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. ○ The site presents an opportunity to improve habitats for biodiversity. 	0/+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is of a scale or in a location that is unlikely to have any effect on landscape quality. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely on WWTW (capacity unknown) and schools such as Cultercullen Primary School and Meldrum Academy are both set to be over capacity by 2022 which will have a temporary effect overall. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. The site will provide housing and employment land to meet the needs of the local community. ○ Development provides an opportunity to improve play areas, provide new walking routes and add biodiversity enhancements. 	?/+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ The development will allow integration of people; where they live and work. Employment opportunity in the village. 	+/0
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. ○ New walking routes are proposed. ○ The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR139 Land Northeast of Udney Station Park		Proposal: 65 houses and 1ha employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality (i.e. through increases in concentrations of air pollutants) impacts are likely to be permanent and long-term in duration: site risks increasing traffic flow through Ellon. ○ However, the site is near a bus route that may help mitigate increased traffic. 	-/?
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Udney Station WWTW has insufficient capacity for this area and an upgrade to an adoptable standard would be required. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ There is currently sufficient capacity. Local mains reinforcement may be required. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is not within an identified flood risk area. ○ A proposal on this scale has potential to cause an increase in concentrations of CO₂ emissions through increased car travel. ○ The connectivity of the proposed site must be taken into account when assessing impact. A mixed-use proposal on a bus route may also help mitigate transport related emissions. However, there are no existing services and facilities and currently development in this location would therefore promote car dependency. Effects are likely to be medium-term. 	-/0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal is of a scale and a location which is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. ○ The development proposes a range of biodiversity enhancements, with potential to augment woodland to the east. 	0/+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Due to the scale of the development, the proposal risks having a negative impact on the townscape/setting of the town with long-term effects. ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. However, the site is not highly exposed and would appear to be a logical extension to the existing allocation. ○ The impact could be mitigated through a well-designed development with strategic landscaping, and if allocated, this will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site or designated as protected land. 	-/0

Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely on WWTW (capacity unknown), and schools such as Cultercullen Primary School and Meldrum Academy are both set to be over capacity by 2022 which will have a temporary effect overall. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. The site will provide housing and employment land to meet the needs of the local community. ○ Development provides an opportunity to improve play areas, provide new walking routes and add biodiversity enhancements. 	?/+
Population	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ The development will allow integration of people; where they live and work. Employment opportunity in the village. 	+
Human Health	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. ○ New walking routes are proposed. ○ The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

WEST PITMILLAN

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR118) West Pitmillan		Proposal: 3.1ha Employment Land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality (i.e. through increases in concentrations of air pollutants) as it is for industrial use. 	-
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no WWTW in Westfield Foveran, but a growth project has been initiated by Scottish Water at Foveran WWTW (1.4km away). All sites in West Pitmillan will connect to the public sewerage system in Foveran once the growth project is complete. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Proposed development can connect directly off the trunk main. 24-hour water storage will be required on site. A mains extension with pressure management is also required. This is a reversible short-term impact. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is relatively well-connected to the A90 and traffic impact would be reflective of the other businesses that are already located there. 	0
Soil	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	--
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of this intensive farmland is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced but the site is not particularly significant in a landscape context and the nature of the area has been affected by the A90. 	0
Material Assets	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The allocation will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	+
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The allocation would not have any significant effects on the population. 	0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The allocation would not have any significant effects on the population. 	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No significant effects on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR117 Land West of Enerfield Business Park, Foveran, Newburgh		Proposal: Employment land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments	Effect – post mitigation
		<p>Effects should be assessed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A proposal of this scale will lead to a decrease in air quality (i.e. through increases in concentrations of air pollutants) as it is for industrial use. 	-
Water	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no WWTW in Westfield Foveran, but a growth project has been initiated by Scottish Water at Foveran WWTW (1.4km away). All sites in West Pitmillan will connect to the public sewerage system in Foveran once the growth project is complete. This is a reversible short-term impact. ○ Proposed development can connect directly off the trunk main. 24-hour water storage will be required on site. A mains extension with pressure management is also required. This is a reversible short-term impact. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements, as the proposal is distant from residential areas, which will increase the need to travel long distances to services and increased emissions. 	-
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development would result in the loss of prime agricultural land. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of this intensive farmland is unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. 	0
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The allocation will not lead to any significant pressure on local infrastructure. 	0
Population	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The allocation would not have any significant effects on the population. 	0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The allocation would not have any significant effects on the population. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whilst the proposal would likely destroy a site of regional significance it is unlikely to have significant effects on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

WOODHEAD

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR042 Land at Fyvie Road, Woodhead of Fyvie		Proposal: 5 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o WWTW is not available for this area and the site is in a SEPA waste water drainage hot spot (i.e. poor ground conditions for soakaways) and it is not desirable to have septic tanks. They would need to connect to a public sewer; however, this may not be feasible. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short term. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the likelihood of increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. o The development is not in an area identified at flood risk. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The development will cause loss of prime agricultural land which is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o The development could affect the conservation objectives and natural features of a locally important designated site (development site is within Windyhills LNCS). No intervention is available to mitigate against the loss of a locally important nature conservation designation. 	-

Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will lead to significant pressure on local infrastructure in relative terms due to the lack of WWTW. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. As there are no local services or facilities locally, the development may help sustain services and facilities elsewhere (although this requires the need to travel). ○ The development may help sustain the schools as Fyvie Primary School and Turriff Secondary School are projected to have spare capacity, however there are other infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely WWTW. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures – if any are possible – and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The site connects well to the existing settlement with potential to enhance the footpath network. 	-/+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The self-build housing proposed enhances opportunities to access affordable housing (one 3 bed unit to be incorporated). However, this will not make a significant increase in housing choice. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ Opportunities to enhance and extend footpaths. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No impact on cultural heritage. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR043 Site North of Woodhead Farm, Woodhead of Fyvie		Proposal: 5 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0

Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WWTW is not available for this area and the site is in a SEPA waste water drainage hot spot (i.e. poor ground conditions for soakaways) and it is not desirable to have septic tanks. They would need to connect to a public sewer; however, this may not be feasible. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the likelihood of increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. ○ The development is not in an area identified at flood risk. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The development will cause loss of prime agricultural land which is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development could affect the conservation objectives and natural features of a locally important designated site (development site is within Windyhills LNCS). No intervention is available to mitigate against the loss of a locally important nature conservation designation. 	-
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will lead to significant pressure on local infrastructure in relative terms due to the lack of WWTW. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. As there are no local services or facilities locally, the development may help sustain services and facilities elsewhere (although this requires the need to travel). ○ The development may help sustain the schools as Fyvie Primary School and Turriff Secondary School are projected to have spare capacity, however there are other infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely WWTW. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures – if any are possible - and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The site connects well to the existing settlement with potential to enhance the footpath network. 	-/+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The self-build housing proposed enhances opportunities to access affordable housing (one 3 bed unit to be incorporated). However, this will not make a significant increase in housing choice. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0

		o There are opportunities to enhance and extend footpaths.	
Cultural Heritage	0	o No impact on cultural heritage.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR053 Land adjacent to Braefield, Woodhead of Fyvie		Proposal: 3 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality.	0
Water	-	o WWTW is not available for this area and the site is in a SEPA waste water drainage hot spot (i.e. poor ground conditions for soakaways) and it is not desirable to have septic tanks. They would need to connect to a public sewer; however, this may not be feasible. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term.	-
Climatic Factors	0	o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO ₂ emissions. o The development is not in an area identified at flood risk.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases.	0
Biodiversity	-	o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o Biodiversity enhancements are proposed.	0
Landscape	0	o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term.	0

Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will lead to significant pressure on local infrastructure in relative terms due to the lack of WWTW. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. As there are no local services or facilities locally, the development may help sustain services and facilities elsewhere (although this requires the need to travel). o The development may help sustain the schools as Fyvie Primary School and Turriff Secondary School are projected to have spare capacity, however there are other infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely WWTW. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures – if any are possible - and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o The site has potential to help consolidate the settlement pattern. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. Nonetheless, this is small-scale, self-build housing with limited opportunity to provide a good housing mix and choice. 	-
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No impact on cultural heritage. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR054 Land adjacent to Hillview, Woodhead of Fyvie		Proposal: 2 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o WWTW is not available for this area and the site is in a SEPA waste water drainage hot spot (i.e. poor ground conditions for soakaways) and it is not desirable to have septic tanks. They would need to connect to a public sewer; however, this may not be feasible. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. o The development is not in an area identified at flood risk. 	0

Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o The development could affect the conservation objectives and natural features of a locally important designated site (development site is within Windyhills LNCS). No intervention is available to mitigate against the loss of a locally important nature conservation designation. 	-
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will lead to significant pressure on local infrastructure in relative terms due to the lack of WWTW. o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. As there are no local services or facilities locally, the development may help sustain services and facilities elsewhere (although this requires the need to travel). o The development may help sustain the schools as Fyvie Primary School and Turriff Secondary School are projected to have spare capacity, however there are other infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely WWTW. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures – if any are possible – and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o The site has potential to help consolidate the existing settlement. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The self-build housing proposed enhances opportunities to access affordable housing (one 3 bed unit to be incorporated). However, this will not make a significant increase in housing choice. 	-
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No impact on cultural heritage. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR130 Land to the West of Woodhead, Woodhead of Fyvie		Proposal: 24 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o WWTW is not available for this area and the site is in a SEPA waste water drainage hot spot (i.e. poor ground conditions for soakaways) and it is not desirable to have septic tanks. They would need to connect to a public sewer; however, this may not be feasible. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	--
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the likelihood of increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. o The development is not in an area identified at flood risk. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The development will cause loss of prime agricultural land which is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o The development could affect the conservation objectives and natural features of a locally important designated site (development site is immediately adjacent Windyhills LNCS). A buffer strip would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, this mitigation measure will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	-/0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o The proposal is likely to have a negative impact on the setting of the settlement. o Visual and landscape character impacts are expected as a result of the scale of development which is significant relative to the scale of the settlement, particularly on the approach to the village. 	-/0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The impact could be mitigated by strategic landscaping, and if allocated, this will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site or designated as protected land. If necessary, a landscape and visual impact assessment will be required and will be stated in the development requirements for the site. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposal will lead to significant pressure on local infrastructure in relative terms due to the lack of WWTW. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. As there are no local services or facilities locally, the development may help sustain services and facilities elsewhere (although this requires the need to travel). ○ The development may help sustain the schools as Fyvie Primary School and Turriff Secondary School are projected to have spare capacity, however there are other infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely WWTW. Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures – if any are possible – and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The site has potential to connect well to the existing settlement. 	-/+
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited choice of housing proposed; however, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house type. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No impact on cultural heritage 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

YTHANBANK

Preferred Sites

Site Ref: OP1 (FR019) Michealmuir Croft, Ythanbank		Proposal: 5 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no public waste water treatment works in Ythanbank. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) will need to be consulted and full authorisation and relevant licensing sought for private treatment. Early discussions with SEPA may be required as approval of individual waste water discharges is unlikely. A single adoptable Waste Water Treatment Plant of sufficient capacity should be pursued, and investigation into ground water pollution may be required. ○ Invercannie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, however early engagement with Scottish Water has been advised. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. However, a proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development is not likely to maintain or enhance existing green networks and improve connectivity/function or create new links where needed. ○ Biodiversity enhancements are proposed. Individual SuDS schemes would also enhance biodiversity. 	0/+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Landscape impact would be minimal and mitigated through landscaping and natural boundary features. ○ The scale and location of the development fits with the existing settlement. 	0
Material Assets	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. ○ The development would help sustain Auchterellon Primary School (decreasing school roll). ○ Although the village lacks local services and facilities and therefore promotes car dependency, the development would help sustain services in Ellon. 	0/+

Population	-	o Self-build housing proposed of 4+bed homes suggested, which limits housing choice.	-
Human Health	0/+	o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. o Extends footpath in front of plots and potential to improve connectivity to the Ythanbank Reindeer Centre.	0/+
Cultural Heritage	0	o No impact on cultural heritage.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR048 Site 1, Land at Wood of Schivas, Ythanbank, Methlick		Proposal: 12 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	o For the most part individual developments of this scale are likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects on air quality, largely limited to the construction period.	0
Water	-	o There is no public waste water treatment works in Ythanbank. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) will need to be consulted and full authorisation and relevant licensing sought for private treatment. Early discussions with SEPA may be required as approval of individual waste water discharges is unlikely. A single adoptable Waste Water Treatment Plant of sufficient capacity should be pursued, and investigation into ground water pollution may be required. o Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has sufficient capacity, however early engagement with Scottish Water has been advised. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term.	-/?
Climatic Factors	0	o The site is not within an area identified as being at flood risk. o The site has poor connections to the public transport network (no bus stop within 400m) and therefore may increase reliance on private car usage. o A development of this scale is unlikely to have a significant impact on CO ₂ emissions.	0
Soil	0	o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases, however this impact would be limited to the short/medium-term.	0

Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development risks loss of existing trees (ancient woodland – plantation origin), woodland and hedges. The area of the site covered by Ancient Woodland should be retained as open space and woodland supplemented as required to mitigate against any negative impact and if allocated, this measure stated as part of the development requirements to be a positive feature of the opportunity site. ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through provision of open space, including the planting of native tree species, nectar rich species and wildflowers in the verges. 	-/+
Landscape	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term, and overall the site will not have a significant negative impact on the setting of the village. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access, education provision at Methlick Primary and Meldrum Academy, which will have a long-term effect. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population, although 25% affordable housing is proposed. However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house types. 	+/0
Human Health	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would result in an increase of open space. ○ No impact on core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ Poor connectivity to facilities and amenities would discourage the use of sustainable modes of transport, having a negative impact on health. 	+/-
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will have long-term and permanent, long-term negative effects on the setting of an archaeological site (Fedderat Cairn). As such, the development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of existing settlements. Site topography and landscaping may help mitigate, nonetheless there would be a significant impact due to the development's siting on an area of regionally significant importance (Wood of Schivas – extensive rig and furrow area). 	-/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR049 Site 2, Land at Wood of Schivas, Ythanbank, Methlick		Proposal: 25 Homes and 2.5ha Employment Land	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the most part individual developments of this scale are likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects on air quality, largely limited to the construction period. 	0
Water	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no public waste water treatment works in Ythanbank. In the event that private waste water drainage is required for a development of this scale, it is likely to have a negative impact on water quality. To mitigate this, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) will need to be consulted and full authorisation and relevant licensing sought for private treatment. Early discussions with SEPA may be required as approval of individual waste water discharges is unlikely. A single adoptable WWTP of sufficient capacity should be pursued, and investigation into ground water pollution may be required. ○ Invercarnie, Mannofield and Turriff WTW has capacity, however early engagement with Scottish Water has been advised. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is not within an area identified as being at flood risk. ○ The site has poor connections to the public transport network (no bus stop within 400m) and therefore may increase reliance on private car usage. ○ However, development on this scale is unlikely to have a significant impact on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases, however this impact would be limited to the short/medium-term. 	0
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. ○ The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. ○ The development will enhance biodiversity through provision of open space, including the planting of native tree species, nectar rich species and wildflowers in the verges. The proposal also presents an opportunity for providing green corridor links. ○ The development will however also result in the loss of existing trees (ancient woodland – plantation origin), woodland and hedges. Native tree species planting proposed. Although, this would not offset the loss of ancient woodland but may offset other tree removal. ○ Compensatory planting is a mitigation measure that would reduce potential negative effects and provide biodiversity enhancement opportunities. If the site is allocated, the need for compensatory planting will be stated as part of the development requirements for the site. 	-/+

Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. ○ Potential loss of woodland and open field pattern. ○ Potential mitigation from compensatory planting, use of dry-stone walls. ○ However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are a number of infrastructure constraints associated with the site, namely road access, education provision at Methlick Primary and Meldrum Academy, and uncertainty over WWTW capacity, which may have a long-term effect. ○ Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. The development would provide employment opportunity, housing choices, new walking routes but the site is poorly connected to existing settlements. 	+/?
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A mix of house types is proposed resulting in a housing choice for all groups of the population. ○ 25% affordable housing is proposed. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It would result in an increase of open space. ○ No impact on core paths – new walking routes are proposed. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. ○ However, positive benefits are offset by poor connectivity to facilities and amenities would discourage the use of sustainable modes of transport, having a negative impact on health. ○ Although, an eastern section of the site lies within the outer consultation zone for a national grid pipeline. Therefore, the development would be subject to consultation. 	0/?
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development will have long-term and permanent negative effects on the setting of scheduled monuments and archaeological sites. The development may weaken the sense of place, and the identity of existing settlements. ○ Invariably, the allocation will adversely affect the built features, their context, pattern of past historic use, and the setting in which they sit, in landscapes and within the soil (archaeology), and also in our towns, villages and streets. ○ New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of historic settlements in the long-term. ○ There are numerous Aberdeenshire SMRs within and adjacent to the site. Development is likely to impact the setting of these – site topography and landscaping may help mitigate, nonetheless there would be a significant impact due to the development's siting on an area of regionally significant importance (Wood of Schivas – extensive rig and furrow area). 	-/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

LANDWARD SITES – DRUM OF WARTLE

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR036 Land at Greenway, Drum of Wartle (Business)		Proposal: 1.5 ha employment land (light industrial)	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of employment land could worsen air quality depending on developments coming forward. The impact would be controlled through development management procedures. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on potential deterioration of a waterbody, based on private drainage being proposed. 	0
Climatic Factors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services) and increased emissions. This is not a well-connected area, so it is unlikely that the impact of emissions could be mitigated especially as the proposal is for employment land. 	-
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. These will be remediated in the medium-term. 	0
Biodiversity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of a greenfield site is likely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. Negative impacts can be overcome by good landscape design including green corridors. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. 	-

		o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term.	
Material Assets	+	o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire.	+
Population	0	o Employment opportunities would be created.	0
Human Health	0	o Unlikely to have any significant effects.	0
Cultural Heritage	0	o The development of the site is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment.	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

LANDWARD SITES – FORGUE

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR146 Land to East of South Balnoon Farmhouse, Forgue		Proposal: 10 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlikely to have an impact due to its small scale. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No public sewers in the area. Proposer provides no details on sewage disposal. In the event that private waste water drainage is required, it must not have a negative impact on water quality. To mitigate this, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) will need to be consulted and full authorisation and relevant licensing sought for private treatment. Early discussions with SEPA may be required as approval of individual waste water discharges is unlikely. A single adoptable WWTP of sufficient capacity should be pursued, and investigation into ground water pollution may be required. ○ Turriff WTW has capacity, but a growth project may be required to accommodate future development. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ Minimal negative impact on water quality - the proposed development is on a brownfield site near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is poor. However, the site is not immediately adjacent to a watercourse. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements as there are few services available locally. However, a development of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	+/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. ○ The proposed development may result in remediation of contaminated soil (existence of any contamination is unknown). 	+/?
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site is agricultural land of limited biodiversity interest. ○ Unlikely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. 	0/+

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. o The development will enhance biodiversity through redevelopment of brownfield land with some biodiversity improvements. 	
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site is in close proximity to Deveron Valley Special Landscape Area and within the Agricultural Heartland landscape character type, which features gently rolling landforms allowing for open views, and characterised by infrequent farmsteads and scattered settlements. o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. o The landscape experience is likely to change – openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations. o There is potential cumulative impact on housing of an inappropriate scale on a farmstead (10 homes together with adjacent bid site for 4 homes) which would be intrusive by its relative scale. o The site is visible due to open nature of landscape: the development risks a suburban ‘cul de sac’ arrangement being imposed on this agricultural setting through the scale of the setting, although screening would help mitigate impact. o In this undulating agricultural heartland, mixed species woodland and shelterbelts could be planted to mitigate impact and reinforce landscape character. If allocated, this mitigation would be stated in the development requirements of the opportunity site. 	-/0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. o Positive impact on Forgue Primary School which is currently over capacity but set to decline within 5 years. o There are very few facilities in the locality. o Long-term negative impact on the single-track road and junction onto the B9024. 	+/-
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mixed size of housing is proposed (2, 3 and 4 bedroom) resulting in a degree of housing choice, including affordable housing. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. o The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development is immediately adjacent to the site of a 19th century farmstead. New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of an historic setting in the long-term. If allocated, the need for sensitive design solutions would be specified as part of the development requirements of the site. 	-/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR147 Land to North and East of South Balnoon Farmhouse, Forgue		Proposal: 4 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have an impact due to its small scale. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No public sewers in the area. Proposer provides no details on sewage disposal. In the event that private waste water drainage is required, it must not negative impact on water quality. To mitigate this, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) will need to be consulted and full authorisation and relevant licensing sought for private treatment. Early discussions with SEPA may be required as approval of individual waste water discharges is unlikely. A single adoptable WWTP of sufficient capacity should be pursued, and investigation into ground water pollution may be required. o Turriff WTW has capacity, but a growth project may be required to accommodate future development. o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o Minimal negative impact on water quality – the proposed development is on a site that may be brownfield, near a watercourse where the quality of water bodies (ground, coastal, transitional or loch) is poor. 	0
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements as there are few services available locally. However, a development of this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	-/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o The proposed development may result in remediation of contaminated soil (existence of any contamination is unknown). o Development causes some loss of prime agricultural land which is a limited resource and cannot be replaced. It will also result in soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter. Impacts are likely to be localised and long-term. No intervention is available to mitigate against this loss. 	-/?
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site is agricultural land of limited biodiversity interest. o Unlikely to be a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. o The development is not likely to conserve, protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats, and the natural heritage of the area. o The development will enhance biodiversity through proposed planting. 	0/+
Landscape	-/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site is located in agricultural heartland (upland ridges South of the Deveron) with gently rolling landforms allowing open views, characterised by infrequent farmsteads and scattered settlements. o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. 	-/0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations. ○ Inappropriate scale of housing on a farmstead (4 homes together with adjacent bid site for 10 homes) would be intrusive by its relative scale and result in a negative cumulative impact. ○ The site is visible due to the open nature of the landscape: the development risks a suburban arrangement being imposed on this agricultural setting, although screening would help mitigate the impact. ○ In this undulating agricultural heartland mixed species woodland and shelterbelts could be planted to mitigate the impact and reinforce landscape character. 	
Material Assets	+/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality of a new asset, created through the development of this site, depends on the availability of and its conformity with other assets in Aberdeenshire. ○ Positive impact on Fogue Primary School which is currently over capacity but set to decline within 5 years. ○ There are very few facilities in the locality. ○ Long-term negative impact on the single track road and junction onto the B9024. 	+/-
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comprises of 4 detached houses (3 bedroom), no affordable housing proposed. (Note: two planning approvals for conversion of steading and bothy provide smaller accommodation as residential feu – related to this bid). However, proposals must accord with the design policies in the LDP and include a mix of house type. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development would not result in the loss of open space/core paths. ○ The provision of new housing in conformity with new building standards can enhance good health and social justice for people with no previous access to housing. 	0
Cultural Heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development is immediately adjacent to the site of a 19th century farmstead. New developments that deviate from existing designs, layouts and materials could adversely affect the setting of an historic setting in the long-term. If allocated, the need for sensitive design solutions would be specified as part of the development requirements of the site. 	-/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

LANDWARD SITES – HATTONCROOK

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR023 West Hattoncrook, Oldmeldrum		Proposal: 30 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any significant impacts. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal is likely to have a significant negative effect. As it exceeds public sewage treatment capacity, a private waste drainage system is proposed/required for more than 15 houses. Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) will need to be consulted and full authorisation and relevant licensing sought for private treatment. A single adoptable WWTP of sufficient capacity should be pursued, and investigation into ground water pollution may be required. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. o This could also be mitigated through a growth programme should the proposal meet Scottish Water's growth criteria. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site is not within an identified flood risk area. o A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. o A proposal of this scale will cause a significant loss of valuable agricultural land (i.e. through increases in concentrations of a certain contaminant(s) in soil, soil sealing, structural change in soils and change in soil organic matter). Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. 	0
Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. o A proposal of this scale will cause a significant loss of valuable agricultural land. Impacts are likely to be localised and medium/long-term. 	-
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal is of a scale and in a location, which is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. 	0
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The nature of land use in the area will be changed and displaced. The relationship between landforms and land use; field pattern and boundaries as well as buildings and structure will change. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, colour, texture, visual diversity, line, pattern, movement, sound, solitude, naturalness, historical and cultural associations will change. o The proposal will have a negative impact on a key feature of the landscape character area. o These negative impacts could be mitigated through good design and screening. 	
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will have negative effects on existing infrastructure as it is of a scale which increases the pressure on the sewage network and the local primary/secondary school. o These negative impacts could be mitigated through a growth programme and developer obligations, if required. 	-
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, any applications will be required to be in accordance with the LDP policy, meaning there will be a sustainable mix of housing with at least 25% being affordable. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o Population not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

LANDWARD SITES – WHITECAIRNS

Preferred Sites

None.

Alternative Sites

Site Ref: FR016 Land to the rear of Dykeside, Whitecairns		Proposal: 6 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. ▪ For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WWTW is not available for this area and the site is in a SEPA waste water drainage hot spot (i.e. poor ground conditions for soakaways) and it is not desirable to have septic tanks. They would need to connect to a public sewer; however, this may not be feasible. ○ Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. ○ The proposed development on a greenfield site is near the Potterton Burn, which has a moderate water quality rating. ○ The effect on the water environment also depends on potential deterioration of a waterbody, and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. ○ With the information on the quality of water around the site, the cumulative effects can be significant in the longer term for the Potterton Burn. 	-/?
Climatic Factors	0/-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development could have a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services), but its scale would only have a moderate increase in CO₂ emissions. 	0/-
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development is of a scale and in a location that is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. ○ Some moderate biodiversity enhancements are proposed, which would have a long-term positive impact. 	0

Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, line, pattern, solitude, naturalness will change. This could be mitigated by strategic landscaping. o However, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will not lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure. o However, Balmedie Primary School will be over capacity (118% by 2024). Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. However, this would be mitigated by conforming with the LDP policy. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to weaken the sense of place, and the identity of Whitecairns, as it mostly comprises of detached houses, the oldest located at the T-junction and the newest to the north. The site contains former cottages, which are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record, but have been removed. An archaeology survey could be requested if the site is allocated. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR055 Chance Inn, Whitecairns		Proposal: 3 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect – post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. 	0
Water	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o WWTW is not available for this area. The proposal is likely to have a negative effect as a private waste drainage system is proposed. The effects could be significant in the longer term. 	-
Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The site is not within an identified flood risk area. o A proposal on this scale is unlikely to have any effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development of this greenfield site is unlikely to have a long-term irreversible adverse impact on biodiversity through the loss of habitats and/or habitat fragmentation and/or disturbance to species that use the site as a habitat. 	0

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Any negative impacts regarding development could be mitigated by the development plan being in accordance with the Parks and Open Space Strategy; in particular by procuring wold green space and green corridors. 	
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal would create ribbon development and will have a negative impact on a key feature of the landscape character. The impacts are likely to be long-term. 	-
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will not lead to a significant increase in pressure on local infrastructure. o However, Balmedie Primary School will be over capacity (118% by 2024). Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. 	0
Population	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No mix of house types is proposed resulting in a limited housing choice for all groups of the population. 	-
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant effects on existing pathways or access to open space. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unlikely to have any effect on the historic environment. 	0
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Site Ref: FR097 Land North of Drovers Place, Whitecairns		Proposal: 30 homes	
SEA Topics	Effect	Comments and mitigation measures Effects should be assessed in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reversibility or irreversibility • risks • duration (i.e. permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term) 	Effect - post mitigation
Air	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual developments of this scale are unlikely to have any effect on air quality. o For the most part, air quality is likely to have short to medium-term temporary insignificant effects. 	0
Water	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o WWTW is not available for this area and the site is in a SEPA waste water drainage hot spot (i.e. poor ground conditions for soakaways) and it is not desirable to have septic tanks. They would need to connect to a public sewer; however, this may not be feasible. However, a private reed bed system is proposed off-site on land in the ownership of the proposer. The feasibility of this is uncertain, which could impact watercourses o Some localised impacts on watercourses would occur during the development phase of this site i.e. change in water table, stream flows, silt deposition and water-borne pollution. The impact is likely to be short-term. o The proposed development on a greenfield site is near the Potterton Burn, which has a moderate water quality rating. o The effect on the water environment also depends on potential deterioration of a waterbody, and the extent to which the allocation connects to the public sewage infrastructure. o With the information on the quality of water around the site, the cumulative effects can be significant in the longer term for the Potterton Burn. 	-/?

Climatic Factors	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development risks a long-term negative impact due to the potential for increased travel requirements (the need to travel long distances to services). However, a development on this scale is unlikely to have any significant effect on CO₂ emissions. 	0
Soil	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed development is likely to have short-term adverse effects on soil through soil erosion, desegregation, compaction and pollution during construction phases. 	0
Biodiversity	0/+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is of a scale and in a location that is unlikely to negatively affect a nature conservation site or wider biodiversity. o Biodiversity enhancements are proposed, which would have a long-term positive impact. 	0/+
Landscape	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The landscape experience is likely to change - openness, scale, line, pattern, solitude, naturalness will change. This could be mitigated by strategic landscaping. o Furthermore, given that over a long-term, what gets developed becomes part of the landscape, the effects are only likely to be medium-term. 	0/-
Material Assets	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposal will lead to a significant increase in pressure on Balmedie Primary School and need a new sewage treatment work. o Consultation with relevant infrastructure providers will be required to identify mitigation measures, and if allocated, the Settlement Statement will specify how to mitigate against these effects. o However, there are no services in this hamlet. 	0/-
Population	+/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mix of semi and detached homes from 1-4+ bedrooms are proposed resulting in a housing choice for most groups of the population. 25% of the site will be for affordable homes. 	+/0
Human Health	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A loop is proposed with some green space, with the play area next to the existing tree belt. A footpath link is proposed to the B999. o The population is not at risk from hazardous developments. 	0
Cultural Heritage	0/?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development is unlikely to weaken the sense of place, and the identity of Whitecairn, as it mostly comprises of detached houses, the oldest located at the T-junction and the newest to the north. o Nearby are former buildings that are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record, but most have been destroyed. An archaeology survey could be requested if the site is allocated. 	0/?
Key	+ = positive effect ++ = significant positive effect - = negative effect -- = significant negative effect 0 = neutral effect ? = uncertain effect		

Appendix 1 - 2019 Based School Roll Forecast

School	Area	Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Current % Capacity	% Capacity 2024
Aboyne Academy	Marr	750	707	691	705	719	722	686	652	613	572	537	92%	87%
Aboyne PS	Marr	342	301	313	313	296	286	287	285	290	269	262	92%	83%
Ballater	Marr	145	80	70	73	69	66	71	80	80	84	80	48%	55%
Braemar	Marr	50	30	31	35	38	41	44	43	40	40	35	62%	86%
Crathie	Marr	47	9	9	10	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	19%	16%
Finzean	Marr	71	51	45	38	35	32	28	26	27	26	26	63%	36%
Kincardine O'Neil	Marr	69	24	24	27	25	28	30	29	28	28	26	35%	42%
Logie Coldstone	Marr	47	19	19	16	16	14	15	13	11	13	11	40%	28%
Lumphanan	Marr	100	60	39	37	38	42	43	44	42	44	43	39%	44%
Tarland	Marr	155	87	90	91	88	73	68	64	60	61	55	58%	41%
Torphins	Marr	200	163	166	153	158	153	164	156	151	142	137	83%	78%
Alford Academy	Marr	700	655	680	699	712	718	714	677	627	569	543	97%	97%
Alford PS	Marr	372	328	333	350	370	365	366	369	371	363	338	90%	99%
Cluny	Garioch	96	90	81	76	82	79	74	78	76	72	70	84%	81%
Craigievar	Marr	47	29	33	27	29	26	23	23	22	21	20	70%	48%
Dunecht	Garioch	75	60	43	48	48	53	54	52	50	48	44	57%	70%
Echt	Garioch	47	34	38	41	49	50	57	59	61	63	61	81%	126%
Keig	Marr	50	28	25	19	15	13	11	11	11	10	9	50%	21%
Lumsden	Marr	50	12	12	11	10	9	10	11	13	15	15	24%	22%
Midmar	Garioch	75	42	38	32	32	30	27	27	24	24	24	51%	36%
Monymusk	Marr	75	58	62	66	61	62	64	63	59	58	51	83%	84%
Strathdon	Marr	50	24	28	22	23	25	27	24	23	19	20	56%	47%
Tough	Marr	60	34	29	26	23	18	20	18	18	19	17	48%	30%
Towie	Marr	50	51	51	53	48	51	49	49	51	50	48	102%	99%
Tullynessle	Marr	50	21	15	15	12	13	14	13	14	15	15	30%	26%
Banchory Academy	Marr	900	817	813	855	858	874	902	896	879	846	807	90%	100%
Banchory PS	Marr	550	409	406	406	405	412	405	408	400	389	384	74%	74%
Crathes	Marr	50	34	39	38	43	49	51	55	59	59	58	78%	109%
Drumoak	Kincardine & Mearns	155	119	124	129	140	125	128	126	119	116	109	80%	81%
Durris	Kincardine & Mearns	60	40	47	49	49	45	46	48	45	41	37	78%	79%
Hill of Banchory	Marr	434	377	376	359	347	348	352	350	346	327	314	87%	81%
Strachan	Marr	50	0	0	5	8	14	18	20	22	23	21	0%	40%

Appendix 1 - 2019 Based School Roll Forecast

School	Area	Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Current % Capacity	% Capacity 2024
Banff Academy	Banff & Buchan	1220	808	815	834	861	863	856	848	789	725	645	67%	69%
Aberchirder	Banff & Buchan	225	128	127	132	124	121	121	127	129	124	113	56%	57%
Banff PS	Banff & Buchan	459	347	353	352	364	370	361	344	341	324	317	77%	75%
Bracoden	Banff & Buchan	145	41	42	41	39	46	49	49	51	51	51	29%	34%
Fordyce	Banff & Buchan	47	18	25	21	22	20	20	20	17	19	20	53%	43%
Macduff	Banff & Buchan	420	321	326	295	274	279	268	243	237	229	231	78%	58%
Ordiquhill	Banff & Buchan	100	60	49	49	45	40	41	42	42	41	38	49%	42%
Portsoy	Banff & Buchan	267	152	137	135	130	119	121	128	128	125	121	51%	48%
Whitehills	Banff & Buchan	134	122	115	111	104	102	110	110	107	109	110	86%	82%
Ellon Academy	Formartine	1300	1084	1134	1154	1153	1152	1192	1186	1159	1143	1100	87%	91%
Arnage	Formartine	75	42	39	41	35	37	33	33	30	29	27	52%	45%
Auchterellon	Formartine	459	361	344	334	308	302	295	283	268	251	243	75%	62%
Balmedie (City)	Formartine	484	405	408	410	420	452	514	571	613	619	624	84%	118%
Ellon PS	Formartine	345	301	289	288	302	301	306	313	316	312	302	84%	91%
Foveran	Formartine	47	23	28	31	30	40	50	55	65	66	65	60%	117%
Hatton (Cruden)	Buchan	155	102	103	99	107	106	100	106	102	97	94	66%	69%
Meiklemill	Formartine	317	209	228	223	227	251	271	285	305	310	319	72%	90%
Newburgh Mathers	Formartine	217	135	147	156	165	163	159	162	151	143	135	68%	75%
Slains	Formartine	50	32	30	27	24	23	25	24	25	23	21	60%	48%
Tipperty	Formartine	50	37	35	37	31	31	26	23	22	19	17	70%	45%
Fraserburgh Academy	Banff & Buchan	1510	1125	1090	1119	1105	1120	1102	1067	1039	989	941	72%	71%
Crimond	Buchan	155	81	86	86	87	92	96	91	88	80	77	55%	59%
Fraserburgh North	Banff & Buchan	217	138	119	117	112	103	109	109	110	116	105	55%	50%
Fraserburgh South Park	Banff & Buchan	550	379	364	364	349	347	339	343	328	325	312	66%	62%
Inverallochy	Banff & Buchan	155	113	122	116	122	120	126	124	123	115	111	79%	80%
Lochpots	Banff & Buchan	267	194	199	191	194	189	188	186	181	173	169	75%	70%
Rathen	Banff & Buchan	90	57	55	62	65	65	73	77	81	77	70	61%	85%
Rosehearty	Banff & Buchan	217	160	150	137	144	134	135	125	120	117	118	69%	58%
Sandhaven	Banff & Buchan	100	84	90	78	82	74	67	63	61	59	58	90%	63%
St Andrew's, Fraserburgh	Banff & Buchan	429	336	328	356	367	374	389	402	399	391	378	76%	94%
St Combs	Buchan	100	44	48	47	51	54	52	50	43	38	35	48%	50%
Tyrie	Banff & Buchan	71	41	31	21	17	16	15	17	17	17	18	44%	23%

Appendix 1 - 2019 Based School Roll Forecast

School	Area	Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Current % Capacity	% Capacity 2024
Gordon Schools	Marr	870	694	662	710	744	782	789	812	787	739	687	76%	93%
Cairney	Marr	50	16	14	18	17	19	22	22	22	23	21	28%	45%
Clatt	Marr	50	14	13	11	13	14	14	15	12	13	13	26%	30%
Drumblade	Marr	60	50	49	50	48	42	41	40	39	36	33	82%	66%
Forgue	Marr	45	34	25	22	23	18	18	16	16	17	17	56%	35%
Gartly	Marr	50	36	23	26	27	27	25	30	34	36	33	46%	60%
Glass	Marr	47	25	25	17	13	11	7	6	6	4	5	53%	13%
Gordon PS	Marr	484	419	425	407	379	364	366	349	333	312	297	88%	72%
Insch	Garioch	368	348	351	338	328	316	314	290	276	260	245	95%	79%
Kennethmont	Marr	50	29	36	40	39	47	52	52	54	53	50	72%	104%
Largue	Marr	50	10	12	10	10	11	11	11	12	11	12	24%	22%
Premnay	Garioch	50	46	46	52	49	57	61	67	69	71	66	92%	134%
Rhynie	Marr	71	42	33	32	31	33	34	39	42	42	41	46%	56%
Inverurie Academy	Garioch	1100	884	951	1015	1090	1157	1219	1267	1280	1243	1215	86%	115%
Chapel of Garioch	Garioch	71	29	30	32	34	34	33	36	39	38	36	42%	51%
Hatton (Fintray)	Garioch	60	53	49	48	44	42	43	40	38	40	39	82%	66%
Keithhall	Garioch	47	31	35	31	30	27	28	29	27	27	28	74%	62%
Kellands	Garioch	442	425	436	443	426	432	413	379	354	339	321	99%	86%
Newmachar (City)	Garioch	484	350	367	386	406	430	450	457	461	449	432	76%	94%
Oyne	Garioch	75	53	45	44	44	43	43	43	38	37	36	60%	57%
Port Elphinstone	Garioch	155	86	87	81	90	97	108	123	140	157	175	56%	79%
Strathburn	Garioch	480	424	419	430	456	468	478	473	458	449	423	87%	99%
Uryside	Garioch	589	315	348	402	449	478	490	482	484	480	476	59%	82%
Kemnay Academy	Garioch	700	877	941	974	999	1036	1063	1037	1030	978	917	134%	148%
Alehousewells	Garioch	217	136	130	128	126	112	111	103	97	92	87	60%	47%
Kemnay PS	Garioch	252	202	205	204	191	198	185	190	187	182	173	81%	75%
Kinellar	Garioch	484	392	382	382	377	363	358	361	349	336	320	79%	75%
Kintore	Garioch	559	537	501	461	434	388	381	368	339	332	314	90%	66%
Midmill	Garioch	434	79	92	103	126	160	195	227	251	268	285	21%	52%
Mearns Academy	Kincardine & Mearns	700	685	692	700	685	708	722	717	711	674	661	99%	102%
Auchenblae	Kincardine & Mearns	120	103	102	92	95	93	97	92	86	82	79	85%	76%
Fettercairn	Kincardine & Mearns	100	67	70	78	82	80	83	87	88	90	85	70%	87%
Laurencekirk PS	Kincardine & Mearns	434	312	312	341	372	385	407	413	422	422	386	72%	95%
Luthermuir	Kincardine & Mearns	99	56	57	52	56	54	56	61	64	68	67	58%	62%
Marykirk	Kincardine & Mearns	50	44	42	45	46	48	44	44	39	32	30	84%	87%
Redmyre	Kincardine & Mearns	75	74	70	72	70	77	70	67	65	65	65	93%	90%
St Cyrus	Kincardine & Mearns	171	149	141	136	148	138	138	140	140	138	139	82%	82%

Appendix 1 - 2019 Based School Roll Forecast

School	Area	Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Current % Capacity	% Capacity 2024
Meldrum Academy	Formartine	980	990	989	993	1052	1062	1084	1071	1042	1021	956	101%	109%
Barthol Chapel	Formartine	50	33	35	27	24	21	20	20	19	15	16	70%	39%
Cultercullen	Formartine	75	52	52	56	64	67	73	76	73	73	69	69%	101%
Daviot	Formartine	120	104	111	104	97	97	96	93	93	91	86	93%	77%
Logie Durno	Garioch	45	26	30	31	30	34	35	36	37	38	37	67%	79%
Meldrum PS	Formartine	459	368	393	405	393	405	404	404	382	354	332	86%	88%
Methlick	Formartine	120	114	103	110	105	112	113	108	110	105	98	86%	90%
Old Rayne	Garioch	75	58	59	51	50	53	51	50	49	46	48	79%	67%
Pitmedden	Formartine	242	156	146	165	155	169	179	181	179	173	162	60%	75%
Rayne North	Garioch	74	66	62	60	58	58	51	53	54	50	49	84%	72%
Rothienorman	Formartine	150	137	140	148	132	138	140	133	136	130	122	93%	89%
Tarves	Formartine	217	129	132	143	153	149	169	168	160	150	138	61%	77%
Udny Green	Formartine	75	47	55	51	46	50	43	42	44	38	37	73%	56%
Mintlaw Academy	Buchan	900	796	786	807	837	868	867	846	833	795	759	87%	94%
Auchnagatt	Buchan	75	49	53	55	59	64	70	66	71	67	64	71%	88%
Fetterangus	Buchan	75	36	41	38	45	42	39	43	42	40	41	55%	58%
Kininmonth	Buchan	50	32	31	31	25	23	20	16	14	15	12	62%	31%
Longside	Buchan	217	155	154	155	143	148	155	158	158	155	147	71%	73%
Maud	Buchan	125	100	96	102	100	104	111	115	118	122	114	77%	92%
Mintlaw PS	Buchan	217	168	170	171	169	175	181	183	185	190	189	78%	84%
New Deer	Buchan	180	99	104	103	97	98	99	98	95	88	85	58%	54%
New Pitsligo & St John's	Buchan	155	120	123	110	102	98	99	94	87	80	76	79%	61%
Pitfour	Buchan	180	133	124	116	115	118	123	129	136	141	148	69%	71%
Strichen	Buchan	150	109	116	116	120	124	126	130	131	132	128	77%	87%
Stuartfield	Buchan	150	122	123	127	132	134	138	148	143	137	130	82%	99%
Peterhead Academy	Buchan	1700	1113	1142	1168	1230	1260	1298	1307	1292	1250	1186	67%	77%
Boddam	Buchan	217	135	126	123	126	120	124	116	109	106	105	58%	54%
Buchanhaven	Buchan	523	493	468	442	427	413	414	409	395	392	393	89%	78%
Burnhaven	Buchan	100	71	58	60	58	45	46	43	39	36	30	58%	43%
Clerkhill	Buchan	484	459	468	480	460	445	428	421	413	396	378	97%	87%
Dales Park	Buchan	317	205	228	265	304	359	382	404	407	406	392	72%	127%
Longhaven	Buchan	50	0	0	2	3	5	6	8	9	10	10	0%	16%
Meethill	Buchan	279	188	190	209	205	222	225	219	228	219	207	68%	78%
Peterhead Central	Buchan	300	182	168	176	181	183	184	188	193	193	185	56%	63%
Port Erroll	Buchan	242	120	119	122	124	141	149	151	147	147	148	49%	62%
St Fergus	Buchan	120	107	113	110	111	104	95	98	96	87	82	94%	82%

Appendix 1 - 2019 Based School Roll Forecast

School	Area	Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Current % Capacity	% Capacity 2024
Portlethen Academy	Kincardine & Mearns	970	817	835	836	879	925	974	1001	1009	992	1001	86%	103%
Banchory-Devenick	Kincardine & Mearns	70	34	31	35	39	44	47	49	52	54	55	44%	70%
Fishermoss	Kincardine & Mearns	358	264	256	253	261	261	265	274	273	280	270	72%	76%
Hillside	Kincardine & Mearns	372	366	419	480	503	528	541	545	544	521	484	113%	147%
Newtonhill	Kincardine & Mearns	459	308	292	329	365	396	419	440	465	488	487	64%	96%
Portlethen PS	Kincardine & Mearns	342	264	260	256	241	222	219	219	211	206	195	76%	64%
Mackie Academy	Kincardine & Mearns	1290	1180	1159	1170	1181	1187	1170	1169	1155	1098	1040	90%	91%
Arduthie	Kincardine & Mearns	459	353	346	361	383	399	429	449	454	453	428	75%	98%
Bervie	Kincardine & Mearns	342	219	228	230	232	234	255	257	267	260	256	67%	75%
Catterline	Kincardine & Mearns	94	39	43	39	42	34	32	28	29	25	26	46%	29%
Dunnottar	Kincardine & Mearns	195	197	185	186	169	161	157	153	144	141	137	95%	79%
Glenbervie	Kincardine & Mearns	100	72	74	79	80	78	76	78	73	73	65	74%	78%
Gourdon	Kincardine & Mearns	100	85	86	78	71	71	70	71	64	65	61	86%	71%
Johnshaven	Kincardine & Mearns	50	35	34	36	30	32	33	37	38	37	33	68%	74%
Kinneff	Kincardine & Mearns	50	13	11	9	13	14	16	14	16	17	18	22%	28%
Lairhillock	Kincardine & Mearns	150	113	132	131	139	131	130	127	132	128	126	88%	85%
Mill O' Forest	Kincardine & Mearns	434	291	282	264	239	232	224	203	184	169	160	65%	47%
Turriff Academy	Formartine	840	665	627	623	656	640	628	627	592	553	508	75%	75%
Auchterless	Formartine	75	37	46	45	41	36	32	29	24	13	14	61%	39%
Crudie	Banff & Buchan	50	25	28	30	28	25	27	26	25	22	19	56%	52%
Easterfield	Formartine	25	19	17	20	17	16	17	17	16	17	15	68%	70%
Fintry	Formartine	50	37	27	28	24	20	15	13	11	13	11	54%	27%
Fisherford	Formartine	30	8	11	9	10	11	12	11	13	13	13	37%	38%
Fyvie	Formartine	155	118	123	129	114	112	107	103	95	89	81	79%	67%
King Edward	Banff & Buchan	47	28	23	20	23	19	22	18	21	23	21	49%	37%
Monquhitter	Formartine	217	136	137	123	112	116	116	110	107	97	96	63%	51%
Turriff Primary	Formartine	559	468	459	448	423	424	423	414	417	416	397	82%	74%
Westhill Academy	Garioch	1000	748	758	777	816	807	839	852	812	779	745	76%	85%
Crombie	Garioch	342	309	328	323	309	308	311	303	298	274	262	96%	89%
Elrick	Garioch	442	417	404	386	375	371	356	342	339	328	318	91%	77%
Skene	Garioch	100	72	76	82	80	86	85	93	96	98	90	76%	93%
Westhill PS	Garioch	342	287	280	302	309	320	323	324	335	332	312	82%	95%

Westfield Foveran Masterplan

Prepared by Halliday Fraser Munro and Harper & Cochrane Ltd

September 2013



“For many years the residents of Foveran have been left frustrated by poor connectivity, sub-standard amenities, inadequate drainage and constrained school facilities.

We believe that this development has the potential to overcome many of these issues and make Foveran a destination for modern living.

Foveran sits in the heart of the new Energetica and Strategic Growth Corridors, therefore is ideally located for investment and development. We would like to assist in bringing this disjointed community together to create a village with new employment opportunities, modern amenities and a school with updated facilities.

A community that residents and future generations can enjoy in making Foveran a community for all.”

Harper & Cochrane Ltd

Contents

1. The Vision

- 1.1 The Need
- 1.2 The Opportunity
- 1.3 The Process
- 1.4 Community Consultation

2. The Site

- 2.1 Context
- 2.2 Ownership
- 2.3 Description
- 2.4 Energetica

3. Site Analysis and Appraisal

- 3.1 Landscape Characteristics
- 3.2 Landscape Impact Assessment
- 3.3 Foveran Characteristics
- 3.4 Climate
- 3.5 History
- 3.6 Ecology
- 3.7 Drainage and Flooding
- 3.8 Transportation and Roads
- 3.9 Opportunities and Constraints

4. Developing the Design

- 4.1 Connectivity and Street Hierarchy
- 4.2 Uses

5. The Masterplan

- 5.1 Concept
- 5.2 Village Centre
- 5.3 Open Green Space
- 5.4 Mixed Uses
- 5.5 School and Community Facilities
- 5.6 Streets
- 5.7 Paths
- 5.8 Housing

6. Phasing and Delivery

- 6.1 Phasing
- 6.2 Delivery

7. Developer Contributions

- 7.1 Specific Infrastructure

8. Further Information

- 8.1 Contact Details

Appendix 1— Public Consultation

Appendix 2—Design Code

1. The Vision

1.1 The Need

Foveran is a group of houses in the countryside that suffers from a lack of a village centre, focal points and a strong sense of place. The various elements of the settlement have poor connectivity and there is an absence of necessary infrastructure. Foveran is currently made up of:

- 75 houses;
- Village Hall;
- Primary School;
- The Store farm shop & café.

The balance between housing, employment opportunities and the provision of services is wrong. The Masterplan for Westfield Foveran seeks to address this imbalance through the creation of a cohesive village with a heart. It aims to link the existing housing with the school and overcome the separation caused by the Foveran Burn and the A90 trunk road. At present, Foveran does not have mains drainage provision, an unacceptable situation for a group of 75 houses. This causes many problems for existing residents, and has done for a number of years. Recent developments have still not provided a solution to this long-standing issue.

The allocation of the M1 site for a mixed-use development of 50 houses and 5 ha of employment land (over two phases) as included in the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) has the potential to assist the situation, but this does not go far enough. For the wider vision to be realised however, a phased approach to the allocation and delivery of additional development is sought through this Masterplan. This will allow Foveran to become a self-sustaining village with appropriate infrastructure and services. In order to allow this to happen, additional development on the allocated M1 site is required, along with opportunities for future development immediately west of the existing main area of housing.

Public consultation and discussions with the Community Council has generally indicated that existing residents would be willing to accept higher levels of development in Foveran if it were to provide the required infrastructure, services and result in the creation of a 'proper' village settlement.

1.2 The Opportunity

The Westfield Foveran Masterplan comprises two areas of land:

- Site M1 at Westfield is a 15.5 ha area allocated in the Local Development Plan (LDP) for 50 houses in the first phase (2007—2016) of the LDP and 5 ha of employment land (2 ha now and 3 ha as Strategic Reserve). This site comprises south facing open agricultural fields gently sloping down to the Foveran Burn, an attractive natural feature. Site M1 is bordered to the north by 'The Store', housing and the Cultercullen road. At the south east corner of the site is Foveran Primary School. The main areas of housing in Foveran lies on the south side of the Burn, directly opposite the M1 site. M1 has the capacity to accommodate many more houses than the 50 allocated, anything up to 200 depending on the density and layout.



BIRDS EYE VIEW

- The land at Ardgill extends to 7.6 ha and again comprises open agricultural land gently sloping in an west—east orientation. The eastern section of the site is allocated as site EH2 in the LDP for six houses. The eastern boundary of the site is directly adjacent to housing on Mcbey Way and lies north of the recently completed housing at Blairythan Place. The site is directly opposite site M1 on the southern side of the Foveran Burn, presenting opportunities for direct connectivity between the sites, between the existing and proposed housing and between existing housing and the primary school.

The land at Westfield and Ardgill presents a number of opportunities to address existing issues experienced at Foveran and to create a self-sufficient, sustainable village in which to live and work. Foveran lies within a Strategic Growth Area and the Energetica Corridor and is an ideal opportunity to grow and enhance the existing village to meet the aims and aspirations of these key economic drivers.

This masterplan document will justify how a holistic approach to future development in Foveran will deliver benefits for all, not just slavishly adhering to the current LDP allocations. These benefits include:

- Addressing mains drainage issues;
- Enhancing the characteristics of the village;
- Delivering a sustainable village;
- Provision of land to expand primary education and wider community facilities for the Foveran area;
- Creation of new employment opportunities;
- Introduction of a range of different house types;
- Increased connectivity between existing and proposed housing and employment areas, school, community uses and retailing;
- Creation of a sustainable mixed—use village with employment opportunities, services, adequate infrastructure.

1.3 The Process

Aberdeenshire Council have an adopted procedure for the preparation of **masterplans**. This document follows that process by analysing the site and its context, developing the design from that analysis and producing a draft masterplan that will be issued to Aberdeenshire Council officers and Foveran Community Council for comments.

This site has already been the subject of a Proposal of Application Notice and two rounds of Public Consultation in January 2011 and March 2013.

Comments received from Aberdeenshire Council officers, consultees and the Community Council, have been considered and incorporated into this masterplan document. The masterplan will be presented to Aberdeenshire Council's Formartine Area Committee for review and agreement as an example of how this site should be masterplanned.

1.4 Community Consultation

The Westfield Foveran Masterplan has already been the subject of a programme of extensive public consultation including:

- Attendance and presentation at Foveran Community Council Meetings (25th February 2009, 26th January 2011, 27th March 2013);
- Proposal of Application Notice (19th November 2010);
- Public consultation event in Foveran (31st January 2011);
- Public consultation event in Foveran (25th March 2013).

A full report of the process, comments, discussions and outcomes of the community consultation is included as Appendix 1 of this masterplan submission.

Foveran headlines

Addressing Mains Drainage Issues:

- We have met with Scottish Water, the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) and Aberdeenshire Council;
- We are discussing potential engineering solutions that will satisfactorily deal with current mains drainage issues and serve the proposed development;
- We have commissioned Fairhurst as consulting engineers to provide the necessary specialist input.

Enhancing the Characteristics of the Village:

- Connectivity and improved, safe linkages between existing housing, the school, The Store, proposed new housing and proposed employment areas;
- Vehicular, cycle and footpath links to provide safe routes to the School and playing fields to allow the school to fulfil curricular requirements;
- A village centre with a range of uses and focal points;
- Enhanced green open space along the Foveran Burn and creation of new green space networks accessible to everyone;
- An attractive identifiable character appropriate to Foveran as a village set within rolling Formartine farmland.

Land to Expand Primary Education Facilities:

- Provision of land to allow the existing primary school buildings to expand into;
- Provision of land for playing fields adjacent to the school;
- Provision of land to allow a new primary school to be built.

Delivering a Sustainable Village:

- Introduction of new uses and services currently missing from Foveran, such as a nursery, a playbar, retailing, office accommodation, business units;
- Introduction of employment opportunities to create a sustainable village where people can live and work instead of a housing estate that only provides homes for commuters.

New Employment Opportunities:

- Provision of land to allow businesses to locate to and grow in Foveran, bringing life to the village during the day;
- Creating the right conditions to support commercial ventures in keeping with the 'Energetica Corridor' in which Foveran lies.

A Range of House Types:

- Introducing different house types to attract people to Foveran – couples, young families, the elderly;
- This will be achieved through the provision of detached, semi-detached, terraced houses, townhouses, and flatbed blocks;
- This creates a variety of character, functions and use of the village – **A COMMUNITY FOR ALL.**

FOVERAN - A COMMUNITY FOR ALL



Foveran a place to grow

The Concept

To enhance a small group of houses in the countryside to form a sustainable village. This can be achieved through the creation of a mixed use development based on the characteristics of a traditional Aberdeenshire village.

Improved Connectivity

Existing connectivity will be improved through linkages between the existing and proposed development area providing:

- Improved access from the de-trunked ASD
- Easy circulation around the village
- Safe pedestrian access to the primary school

Green Space


Access to existing green space along the Foveran Burn will be enhanced. New public open spaces and landscaped areas will form part of the proposed development, that will be accessible to all.

The proposals include connections for pedestrians and cyclists with safe public walkways and a fully linked pedestrian / cycle network over the Foveran Burn. Safe public walkways will also be created to increase connectivity between the existing housing and the school. A clear street pattern ranging from public areas in the village centre to more private residential streets on the edge of the village is proposed.

Energetica Corridor

Foveran lies within the Energetica Corridor and has the potential to become a key employment area adjacent to the ASD. The Energetica concept envisages the creation of a green energy 'Corridor of Foveran' stretching from Dyce and Binn of Don to Peterhead. The introduction of potential employment areas at Westfield will allow Foveran to become a more self-sufficient, sustainable village for people to live and work in, fully in-keeping with the Energetica concept.


FOVERAN - A COMMUNITY FOR ALL



Foveran a place to enjoy

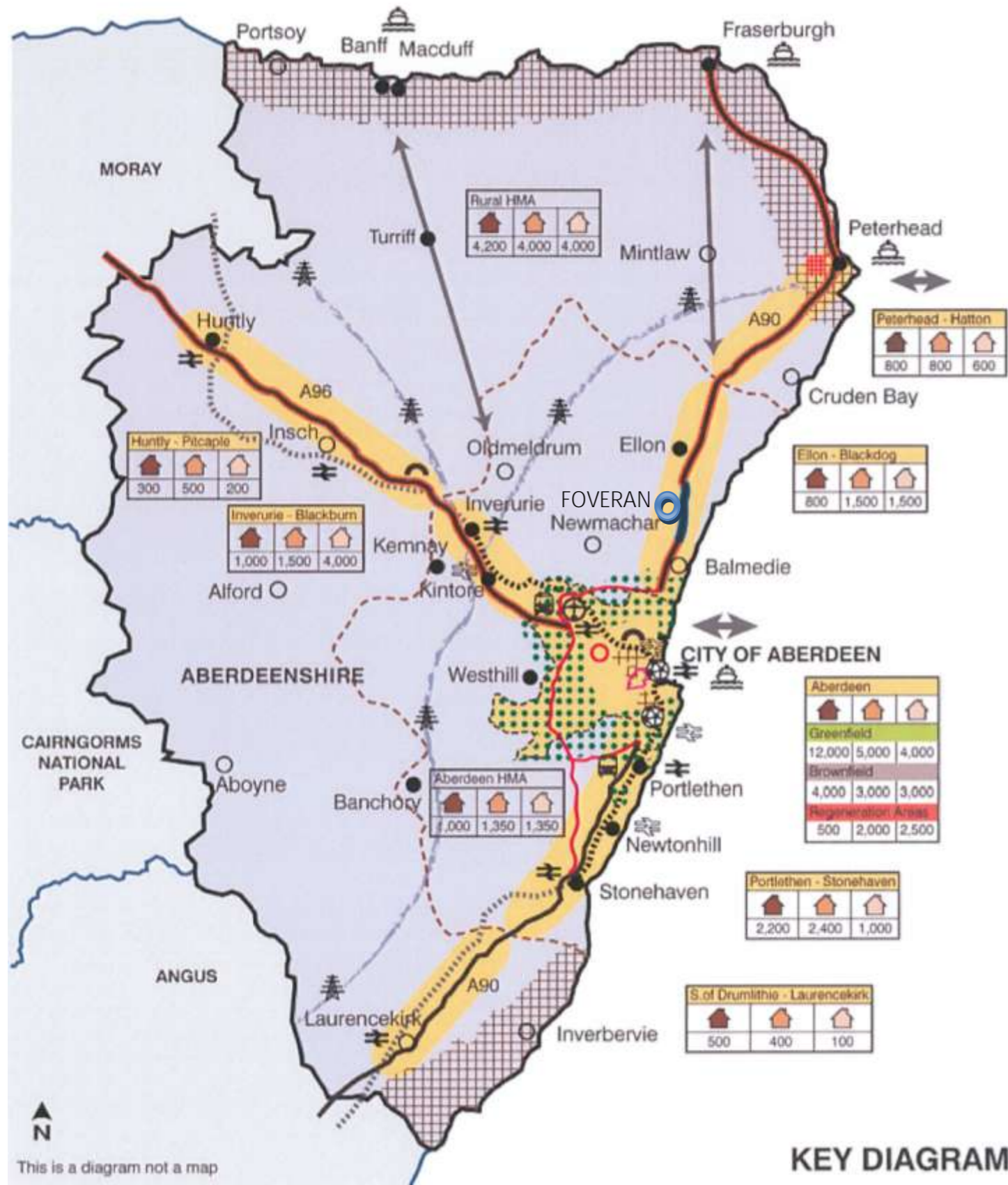
What should future development in Foveran look like?

FOVERAN - A COMMUNITY FOR ALL



SELECTION OF CONSULTATION BOARDS

2. The Site



STRUCTURE PLAN KEY DIAGRAM SHOWING FOVERAN WITHIN SGA.

2.1 Context

Regional Context

The Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan (2009) and the Proposed Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan (2012) identify three Strategic Growth Areas (SGA): 1-Aberdeen City, 2-Huntly to Laurencekirk and 3-Aberdeen to Peterhead. Foveran lies within the Aberdeen to Peterhead corridor, midway between Balmedie and Ellon on the A90 Trunk Road.

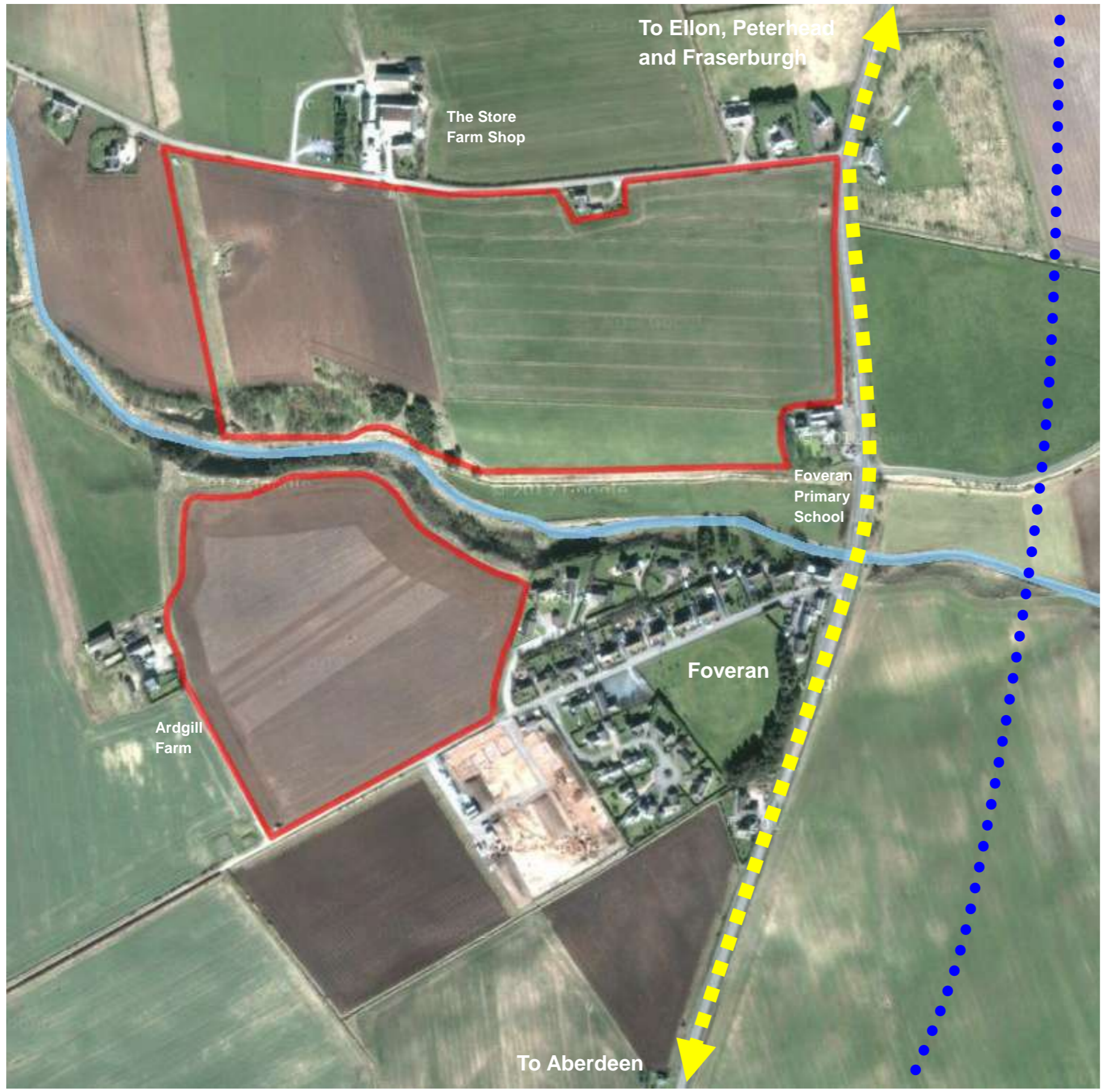
In the context of the Structure Plan, a key objective is to provide opportunities which encourage development within Strategic Growth Areas.

Local Context

The Aberdeenshire LDP was formally Adopted in 2012. This allocated 50 houses and 5 ha of phased employment land on site M1 at Westfield. Despite an indication of support from the Formartine Area Committee to increase the scale of development on the M1 site, only the site area was increased, not the scale of development allocated.

The eastern part of the land at Ardgill continues to be allocated for six houses in the LDP. There is scope however to marginally increase the numbers at a more appropriate, higher density in line with current development patterns, particularly given that the site lies within a SGA, where higher densities are sought by the Structure Plan.

The existing allocations and Westfield and Ardgill confirm the acceptability of the principle of development on the sites. The combination of an increased housing allocation on M1 and further development at Ardgill presents the opportunity to achieve the economies of scale necessary create a sustainable community with appropriate infrastructure.



AERIAL VIEW OF SITE

2.2 Ownership

The site is made up of two parcels of land at Westfield and Ardgill. Together these extend to just over 23 hectares. These are under the ownership of the same family.

Agreement has been reached between both landowners to progress with the proposed development, therefore there are no land ownership issues with the masterplan area.

2.3 Description

Foveran is located in the Formartine administrative area of Aberdeenshire Council and lies on the A90 dual carriageway 11 miles from Aberdeen City Centre. Foveran lies on the key transport corridor linking Aberdeen with Ellon, Peterhead and Fraserburgh. The corridor's importance is reflected in the designation of the 'Energetica' corridor concept and the retention of the corridor as a strategic growth area in the Aberdeen City and Shire Proposed Strategic Development Plan (published February 2013).

The A90 in this area is the subject of the Balmedie—Tipperty dualling scheme, anticipated to be delivered within the next five years. This will improve transport links and road safety within Foveran. **Delivery of development at Westfield and Ardgill is however not reliant on the road dualling project.**

Key

- Current A90
- Foveran Burn
- Site Boundary
- Proposed A90 dualling route

2.4 Energetica

Foveran lies within the Energetica Corridor, an area designated with the aim of creating a 'Global hub for the energy sector extending along a 30 mile corridor from Aberdeen to Peterhead.' This concept involves business and housing development along with improved transport, access and recreational opportunities. The Energetica concept is set out in the 'Energetica Placemaking Supplementary Guidance' adopted by both Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City Councils. The allocation of housing and employment land at Foveran gives the village a key role in delivering the Energetica vision through new development. New development within the Energetica Corridor requires to adhere to the following objectives:

1. It is demonstrated, through a range of mixes and uses, and design of structures, that innovation and experimentation have been employed in the pursuit of the highest levels of economic, social, and environmental sustainability; and

2. It is demonstrated that the energy performance has been carefully considered in the design process to result in buildings and layouts which have exemplary energy performance or introduce innovation in this regard; and

3. Buildings demonstrate future-proofing through flexibility in their design to allow for easy extension or conversion to other uses over the full lifespan of the building; and

4. It is demonstrated that the layout and design of buildings promotes the creation of social hubs, civic spaces, streets as places, and active frontages within developments; and

5. It is demonstrated that the implementation of open space requirements emphasise the aspiration for active lifestyles within the corridor; and

6. There is a commitment to the provision of high quality landscaping which contributes to a unified sense of place within the framework area.

Objectives 1—3 will be considered through subsequent planning applications for the various phases of development in Foveran and are entirely in line with the vision for development at Westfield and Ardgill.

Objectives 4 — 6 have influenced the Masterplan layout detailed in Section 5. The Masterplan contains focal points and public social spaces that will be overlooked by buildings containing a mix of uses and active frontages. The 9.7 ha of open space provided within the Masterplan area is well in excess of the 9.2 ha required by current LDP policy and guidance. The overall open space concept is to:

- Enhance and improve access to the open space along the Foveran Burn;
- Provide public open space that creates attractive and useable linkages between the various parts of existing and proposed housing, employment areas, amenities and recreational resources;



ENERGETICA CORRIDOR

- Provide public open space that creates focal points at key nodes either side of the Foveran Burn at Westfield and Ardgill and provides a setting for the mixed—use areas, in line with the overall development hierarchy.

Pedestrian movement and walking / cycle linkages are also key themes reflected in the Masterplan. The development will be easy to get around and will link to existing housing and community facilities and the wider footpath / cycle network. Two key accessibility and recreational amenities in the Energetica area, the Formartine and Buchan way and Newburgh Links are 6km and 3.6 km away respectively. This provides further opportunities for the Foveran Masterplan area to link into the wider recreational network. Such linkages will be promoted through the detailed designs at Westfield and Ardgill.

The Foveran Burn presents a further recreational resource and opportunity. The Burn is a key feature of the Masterplan area and will be retained and enhanced as part of any development. The Foveran Burn provides linkages to the wider countryside and recreational amenities, further promoting active lifestyles.

The Foveran Masterplan is entirely in line with the aims and objectives of the Energetica Concept. This will further evolve through detailed development proposals delivering the Masterplan vision.

3. Site Analysis and Appraisal

3.1 Landscape Characteristics

The site topography indicates a high point along the northern boundary of the Westfield site. Westfield falls from around 40m AOD to 25 m at the Foveran Burn.

The Ardgill site slopes more steeply westwards, rising from 40m to 55m AOD. The site is generally undulating,

The existing Store buildings and group of houses around the A90 / Cultercullen road junction provide a backdrop to the Westfield site.

Generally, the landscape character of the area is rolling agricultural land, typical of this part of Formartine. The Foveran Burn provides a interesting focal point and landscape feature.

The landscape is also fairly bare in character with only a few trees to the eastern boundary and very few landscape features of note. A pylon line runs diagonally across the site.



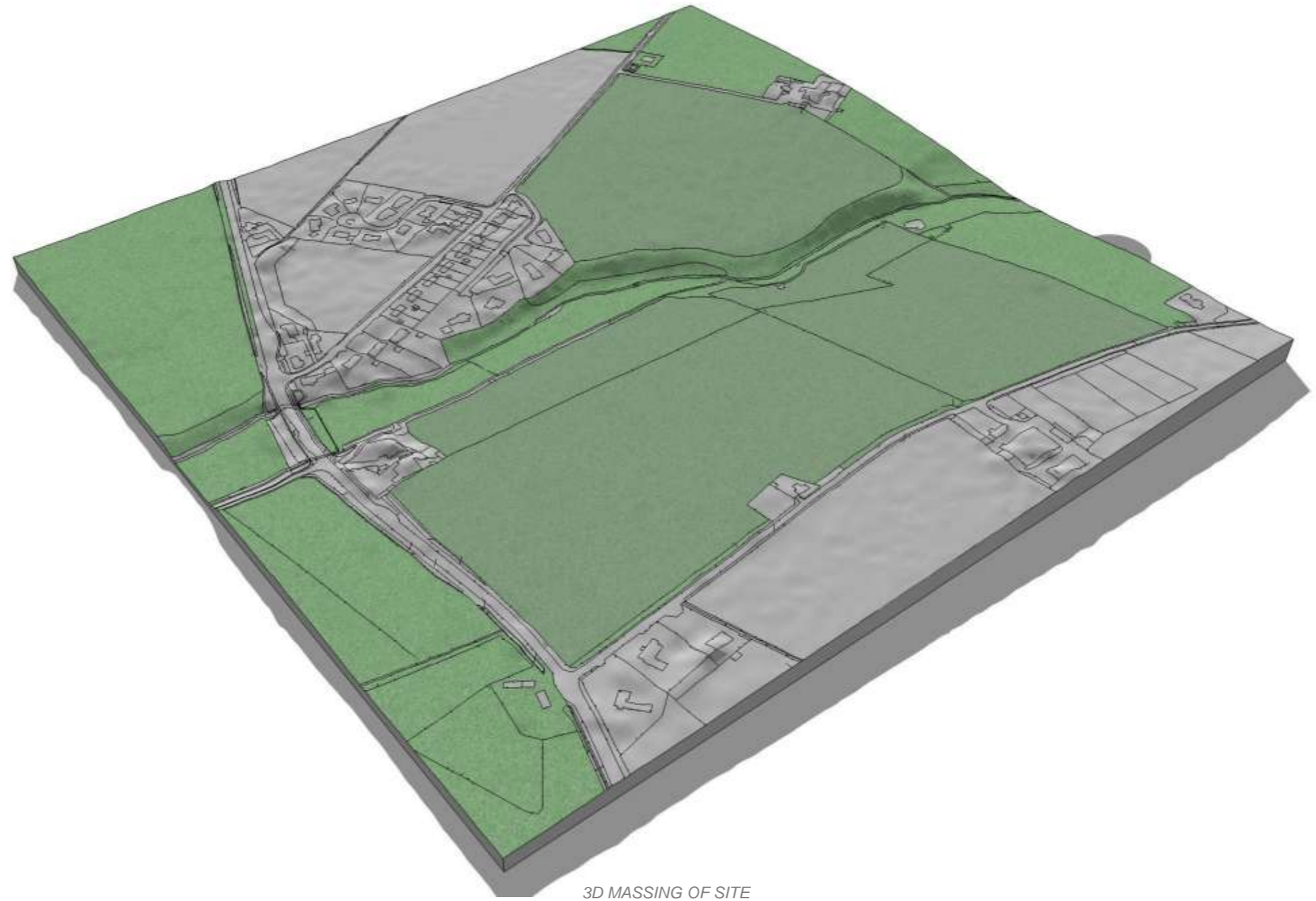
SITE TOPOGRAPHY

Drawing based on OS Data, Pro-map image license number 100020449

3.1 Landscape Characteristics (cont)

The figures opposite illustrate the way in which both the Westfield and Ardgill sites gradually slope toward the natural central feature of the Foveran Burn and its adjacent wetland areas.

This natural topography has influenced the Masterplan concept and layout, with new development taking advantage of the sloping landform as a natural backdrop. This arrangement also allows the Foveran Burn to become natural focal point and connectivity corridor, linking into the green space path networks within the development areas.



3.2 Landscape Impact Assessment

The land at Westfield and Ardgill is generally undulating with little features apart from the Foveran Burn.

Overall the site is not considered particularly sensitive from a landscape perspective.

The key views of Foveran tend to be from the A90 when travelling northwards. The land at Westfield is not particularly prominent in the landscape and will sit behind existing development on the south side of the Foveran Burn. The M1 site rises to the north west, however the landform continues to rise to the north behind the site, providing a backdrop.

At Ardgill, the land rises westwards, however the landform again continues to rise to the west behind the site, providing a backdrop to development. The landscape character of the area is typical for this part of Formartine and has the capacity to accommodate the development proposed. These arrangements ensure that development proposed will have a minimal landscape impact.



VIEW SOUTH-WEST FROM BLAIRYTHAN TERRACE TOWARDS ARDGILL FARM



VIEW EAST TOWARDS A90—NOTE AREA AROUND FOVERAN BURN



VIEW SOUTH TOWARDS RECENT HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



VIEW SOUTH-WEST FROM THE STORE TOWARDS ARDGILL FARM



VIEW SOUTH FROM FOVERAN BURN TO EXISTING HOUSING

3.3 Foveran Characteristics

Foveran does not have a distinct character as such. The existing buildings can be grouped into four main categories:

- 19th C vernacular farmhouses, cottages and Primary School;
- Circa 1980s Low density detached bungalows on McBey Way;
- Circa 1990s detached bungalows and 1 1/2 storey villas on Turin Way;
- 2012 detached two storey houses on Blairythan Place.

The range of development styles does not provide Foveran with a distinctive character. The density of development on Blairythan Place is much higher than the lower density layouts found on the adjacent Turin Way and McBey Way. The scale of development sought through the phased masterplan at Westfield and Ardgill presents an opportunity to create a more distinctive character through the scale of development and mix of uses.

A range of house types and tenures is proposed within the Masterplan area. This creates the potential for a development with a more distinct character rather than the homogenous detached housing current found in the more recent housing in Foveran.

Detached housing will form part of the future developments at Westfield and Ardgill, however this will be in conjunction with semi-detached, terraced and flatted properties. This will provide a range of house types and tenures. Small scale retail uses are envisaged along with higher density residential use around the central area, reflecting the density and form set out in the Masterplan.



HOUSING IN MCBEY WAY (Google Street View)



HOUSING IN TURIN WAY



HOUSING ON BLAIRYTHAN TERRACE,



RECENT HOUSING ON BLAIRYTHAN PLACE

3.4 Climate

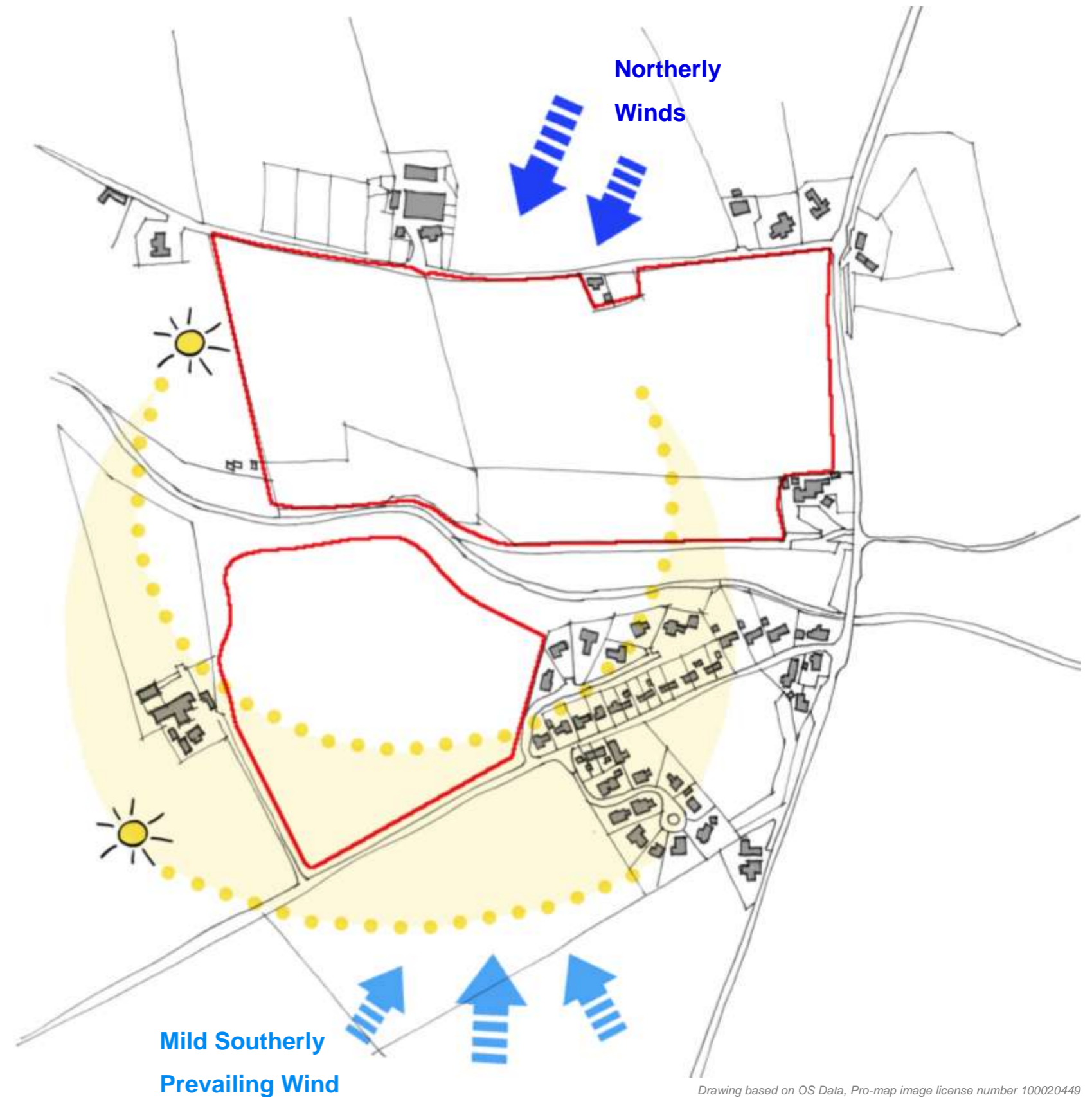
Foveran features an oceanic climate with prevailing mild winds from the south east and winds from the north west.

During summer, the days become 18 hours long (17 hours and 57 minutes between sunrise and sunset). Temperatures at this time of year will be averaging around 17 °C during the day.

January is the coldest month in Foveran. Daily minimum temperatures fluctuate from about 1.5 °C to less than -2 °C. Throughout the winter, especially in December, the length of the day is very short, averaging 6 hours and 40 minutes between sunrise and sunset. As winter progresses, the length of the day grows quickly, to 8 hours and 20 minutes by the end of January.

The site has an open aspect but the south facing slopes at Westfield can take advantage of passive solar gain in any development layout and orientation. The Masterplan development areas do not suffer unduly from significant frost pockets. Structure planting may be necessary on some boundaries, although existing tree belts to the west will provide some shelter. The Masterplan layout has been influenced by the climate and topography, allowing development to take advantage of existing shelter, grouping buildings in the least exposed parts of the site.

The site has no climatic development constraints.



Drawing based on OS Data, Pro-map image license number 100020449

CLIMATE ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

3.5 History

Foveran is a historic parish established in the 18th Century and comprises a wide area stretching east to Newburgh, west to Udny, south to Belhelvie and north to Logie Buchan. One of the oldest buildings in the parish is the Mill of Foveran Farmhouse which dates from 1609, now a 'B' Listed building. Mill of Foveran lies 300m east of Foveran School.

The historic centre of the parish is the listed Foveran House near Newburgh to the east. The aerial image opposite demonstrates the 'historic axis' running east — west from Newburgh — Foveran House and Home Farm—Mill of Foveran Farmhouse — Foveran School and housing.

The village of Foveran we know today has developed around the point of the main road northwards crossing the Foveran Burn.

In 1869 the only development at 'Foveran' was the school and farmhouses at Westfield and Blairythan.

Little changed until the 1950s with the construction of the local authority housing on Blairythan Terrace.

In the late 1980s and 1990s two pockets of housing were built forming McBey Way and Turin Way. This low density development was a marked contrast to the vernacular buildings and local authority housing.

Recent development has involved the building of 28 two storey detached houses on Blairythan Place, again a further contrast in density and form compared to the adjacent low density residential areas.

The Foveran Burn and Mill Lade within the Masterplan area, along with its historic connections to the Mill of Foveran, presents an opportunity to recognise and promote the early origins of Foveran. The retention of enhancement of the Burn as a green corridor is in line with such aspirations.

Any necessary archaeological mitigation measures will be considered at the detailed planning application stage.



AERIAL VIEW ILLUSTRATING 'HISTORIC AXIS'



VIEW TOWARDS FOVERAN SCHOOL



VIEW TOWARDS MILL OF FOVERAN FARMHOUSE



1869 MAP OF FOVERAN

1966 MAP OF FOVERAN



2012 MAP OF FOVERAN

PRO-MAP IMAGE LICENSE NUMBER 100020449

3.6 Ecology

Ecological issues on the Masterplan area have been considered by Northern Ecological Services with an ecological survey undertaken in mid April. Current land-use in the area comprises open farmland of large fields of mainly arable land. The Foveran Burn flows through the proposal site from west to east in a sharply defined but fairly broad valley encompassing the burn and its flood plain.

The proposals under the masterplan are for development on the higher, relatively flat arable land to the north and south of the burn. The burn, its floodplain and valley slopes would remain as a broad green corridor through the development. Three new crossings of the burn are indicated, a road crossing in the west of the site, connecting the two main built areas to the north and south of the burn, and two footbridges connecting green spaces associated with the new housing.

Drainage from the development will be treated by a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) and two detention/filtration basins are envisaged, one at the edge of the floodplain to the north-east of the southern housing block and the other on the edge of the floodplain to the south-east of the northern housing.

The full report of the ecological survey is available as a separate document..

Methodology.

Biological records for the site have been provided by the North East Scotland Biological Record Centre (NESBReC) and a review has been undertaken of web-based information available on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway and the Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) Sitelink websites.

The site was visited on the 12th of April 2013 to undertake an ecological survey of current conditions with respect to vegetation and the possible presence of protected species (an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey). During the site visit, vegetation was examined and classified according to the Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology (JNCC 1993).

Habitats on the site have been evaluated, and potential ecological impacts predicted following the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's ((IEEM 2006) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment. The implications for any protected species have been informed by the The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/80) which considers that a significant disturbance is assumed if the project significantly affects the ability of any significant group of animals of that species to survive, breed or rear or nurture their young or is likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species.

Species that are the subject of Biodiversity Action Plans or Biodiversity Lists (e.g. under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004) come under particular focus as these may be uncommon or threatened, a factor which may relate to their evaluation of ecological importance. Similarly certain species may also be listed in Red Data compilations and Red or Amber lists of species of conservation concern.

Planning Context

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP February 2010) is the Scottish Government's policy statement on nationally important land use planning matters. Under the general heading of "Landscape and Natural Heritage" paragraphs 134-148 of SPP provide policy guidance on matters relating to International Designations, National and Local Designations, Protected Species and Trees and Woodland.

Regional planning policy, in particular for spatial development, is provided by the Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Structure Plan 2009. Within the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2012 there are policies and proposals, supported by supplementary guidance (SG), to promote sustainable development and tackle climate change, to protect natural heritage, in particular nature conservation sites the wider biodiversity and geodiversity. The plan recognises the importance of safeguarding of resources under Policy 14, with the guidance given on the protection of natural resources in the following areas:

SG Safeguarding 1: Protection and conservation of the water environment

SG Safeguarding 2: Protection and conservation of agricultural land

SG Safeguarding 3: Protection and conservation of trees and woodland

SG Safeguarding 9: Open space

Designated Sites

There are no statutory or non-statutory sites within or close to the proposal site and the nearest such protected areas are the complex of overlapping designations (that cover the Ythan estuary at Newburgh, comprising the Sands of Forvie and Ythan Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest into which the Foveran burn flows, the Forvie National Nature Reserve and three internationally designated areas, the Sands of Forvie, Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Special Protection Area (SPA), the Sands of Forvie Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar site. There are no other statutory sites within the likely zone of influence and there are no ancient woodlands or non-statutory sites of nature conservation importance in the immediate locality of the proposal site.

Results of Survey

Habitats and Vegetation

The north and south of the site comprises extensive fields of arable land with post-and-wire field boundaries with the Foveran burn flowing between these fields. The arable land forms the majority of the application site.



Photographs 1 & 2. Arable land providing the core areas for development to the south (above) and north (below) of the Foveran Burn.



Photographs 3 & 4. Foveran valley looking west from the A90 road bridge (above) and west from the edge of the housing on McBey Way (below)



Smaller habitat areas associated with the burn are wet grassland, dry semi-improved grassland, tall herb and woodland in addition to the aquatic habitats of the burn channel. Land-use and the resulting habitats present are shown in the Phase 1 habitat plan.

Woodland and Scrub

Rather sparse stands of planted deciduous woodland (Target note 2 on the habitat plan) over semi-improved grassland are present on the valley sides in the west of the site with the northern stand extending into the flood plain by the north bank of the burn and its parallel drainage channel. Alder predominates in the northern stand, along with oak, ash, wild cherry and willow. The more linear stand along the south of the burn includes sycamore along with hawthorn, ash and hazel. Wet grasslands with rushes marsh thistle, lesser celandine and creeping buttercup are associated with these stands of trees lower down the valley slopes and upon the flood plain where reed canary grass predominates.

To the east of the northern stand of deciduous woodland a dense mature conifer plantation is present as two stands comprising Norway and Sitka spruce with a smaller stand of Scots pine in the south-east corner of the woodland block. There is little growing on the shaded woodland floor within the body of the dense plantation.

Grassland

Much of the immediate flood plain of the Foveran Burn (Target note 1) outside the farmed land is dominated by reed canary grass. To the west, up to the road bridge of the A90, the floodplain between the burn and the drainage channel to the north (land outside the application site) has been converted to improved grassland for grazing. North of this narrow field, the valley slope within the application site is also down to semi-improved pasture.

Tall-herb/coarse grassland

The south slope of the Foveran Burn valley comprises rank grassland of cocksfoot and false oat with dense patches of rose-bay willow herb, cow parsley and nettle. On the eastern edge of the conifer stand, an area of tipped rubble has become colonised by such vegetation (Target

note 3).

Watercourses

The Foveran Burn is fairly fast flowing over a gravel substrate and supports a relatively limited emergent aquatic flora as a result though additional plant species may become evident later in the year. Unlike some sections of the burn which have been straightened, this reach represents an example of a relatively natural, unmodified watercourse. To the north of the burn, a drainage ditch has been constructed at the base of the northern valley-side slope and is well vegetated with reed canary grass.

Fauna

A number of common bird species were recorded during the site visit with activity centred along the burn corridor and stands of trees where goldfinch, greenfinch,

chaffinch, robin, wren, blue tit, great-tit, blackbird and song thrush were recorded. Buzzard and wood pigeon were noted in the mature conifer woods.

Fresh otter spraints were evident along the surveyed reach of the Foveran burn indicated on-going activity by otters along the entire section of the burn that runs through the development site. No holts or obvious resting places were noted, but the cavities under rubble in the old tip (Target Note 3), currently occupied by rabbits, provide opportunities for otter refuges. No signs of water vole or badger were noted and there were no trees on the site that could provide significant roosting habitat for bats.

Ecological Evaluation.

The majority of the site is dominated by intensively farmed arable land with fields separated by post and wire fencing and hence there are no habitats present of any ecological importance within the greater part of the site.

The watercourses, being the burn and its parallel drain provide a key focal point of ecological interest upon the site and the contributing habitats are the stands of deciduous trees, wet grasslands, stands of tall-herb and reed and the aquatic habitats of the burn, here providing an example of a relatively unmodified channel. This reach would be

considered to be of significant value at the local scale and the burn provides a locally notable wildlife corridor in an intensively farmed landscape with an otherwise poorly developed network of connecting habitats.

The mature coniferous woodlands provide some dense cover for bird species and the tall Scots pine appear to provide a perching place for species such as buzzard. The dense plantations of non-native conifers would however be considered of little ecological value; conversely the stand of mature native Scots pine would be considered to be of site value and the trees here are worthy of retention.

The presence of otters along the burn is notable though the species is generally well represented along good quality watercourses in Aberdeenshire. The evaluation of site importance for this fully protected and charismatic species would place its significance at a local to district level.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

The development site is situated around 4 km upstream from the protected area of the Ythan estuary and, given this distance, and the retention of the burn and its floodplain as a green corridor outside the core area of proposed construction, the risk of any impact upon the Ythan appears very low. Nevertheless, construction works on land above the valley, and for the bridge crossings of the burn, should proceed with best practice in relation to the control and prevention of pollution.

The proposals as outlined in the Masterplan are for development on the higher ground to the north and south of the flood-plain of the Foveran Burn. The riparian corridor of this burn will be retained intact and some areas will be available for ecological enhancements. For the main development, the only land to be affected by land-take is currently under intensive arable land of little value for wildlife.

The proposals for landscaping and the provision of new tree and shrub plantings in the retained green estate will provide new habitats in what is currently an open arable landscape and a notable biodiversity gain might be expected over time as the plantings mature. Similarly the

semi-improved pastures on the northern valley slope in the east of the site will be retained in the green corridor and any potential botanical interest inherent in these pastures may be realised by more sympathetic management, or enhanced by additional wildflower seeding.

Construction works on site, and particularly for the bridge crossings of the burn, should be informed by a repeated survey for the presence of otters and their resting places and the watercourses should be re-surveyed for the presence of water voles.

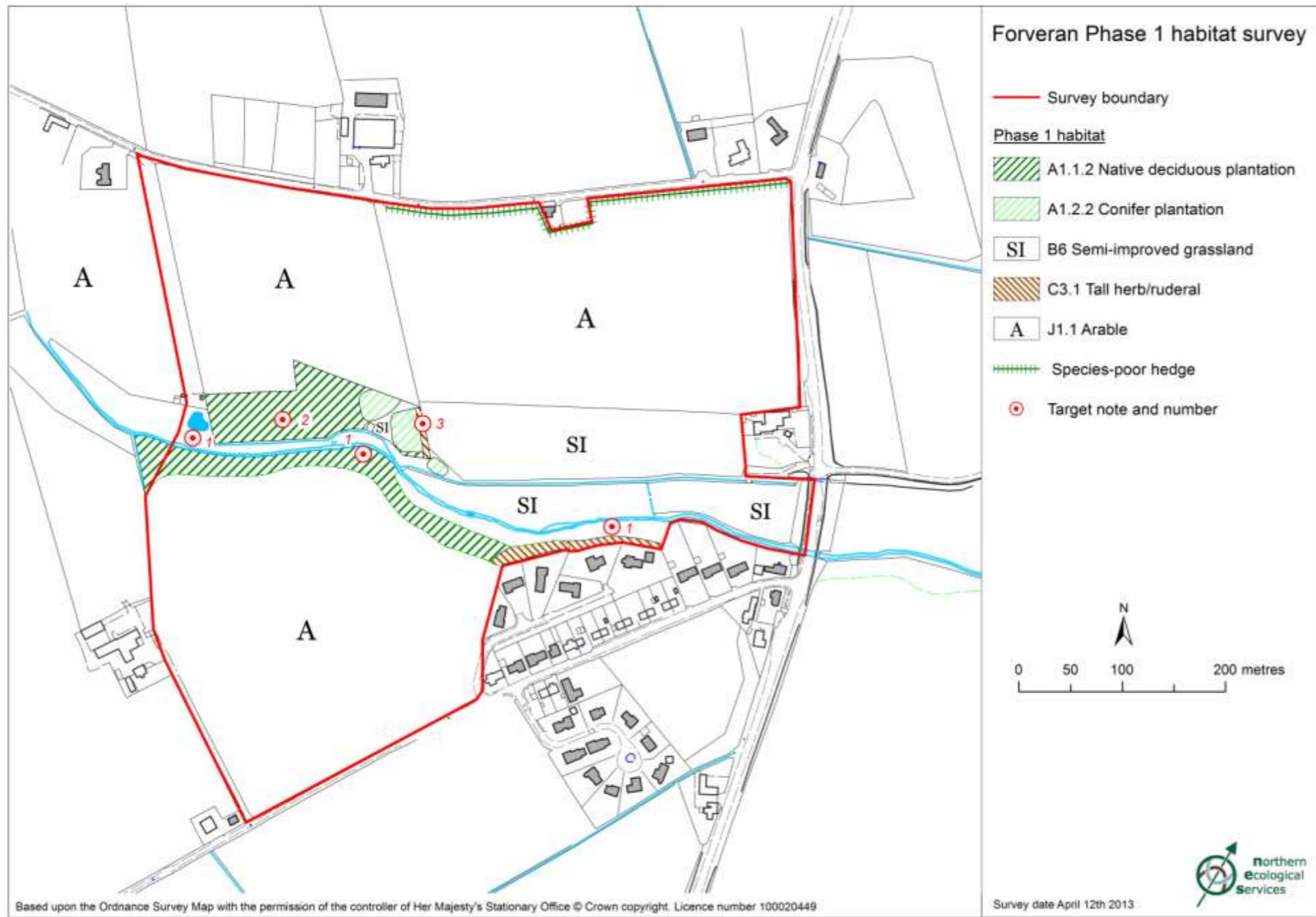
The bridges will result in a small area of habitat loss to the floodplain habitats. Bridges should be constructed so as to leave a broad strip of terrestrial habitat between the burn and the bridge abutments to ensure continued and safe passage by otters and possibly other wildlife.

The burn crossings should also remain unlit to retain dark conditions along the burn, also to minimise disturbance to otters and possibly to bats which are likely to forage along this section of the burn.

Similarly, the construction of two detention basins for the SUDS will result in some temporary habitat loss from the edge of the floodplain, but where naturally vegetated basins are provided, such habitat losses are temporary, and, given the limited diversity of the flood plain vegetation at the proposed SUDS sites, the impact is considered to be temporary and of little significance over the longer term.

Following construction, subsequent occupation of the land by an increased human population, has the potential to disturb otters associated with the Foveran Burn. As no holts or resting places have been identified on the site, such disturbance might affect only transient or feeding otters. Time partitioning of activity by humans and otters respectively also tends to minimise disturbance with otters mainly active in the early morning, late evening and at night in mainland habitats.

In view of the retention of the riparian corridor of the Foveran Burn, and the significant environmental enhancements that are proposed in terms of creation of new planted areas and wetlands, the development will provide an opportunity for local gains in biodiversity and will be compliant with national and local planning policies and best practice.



HABITAT PLAN.

3.7 Drainage and Flooding

Drainage and flooding on the Masterplan area have been considered by Fairhurst.

Flooding

The following policies and guidance are relevant to the consideration of flooding:-

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), February 2010

Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009

Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011

PAN 69: Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding, Scottish Executive 2004

Technical Flood Risk Guidance for Stakeholders v6, SEPA 2010

In accordance with Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) and Planning Advice Note 69 (PAN69): Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding, it is necessary to demonstrate that adequate protection against flooding exists, or can be provided, for the proposed development and that the development does not increase any existing flood risk to persons or property upstream and downstream.

Aberdeenshire Council's Local Development Plan includes supplementary guidance on flooding issues SG LSD 8: Flooding and erosion. This guidance is in line with the risk framework contained in Scottish Planning Policy.

SPP states that new development should not take place if it would be at significant risk of flooding from any source or would materially increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. In general, the storage capacity of floodplains should be safeguarded.

The proposed development sites are identified in the Aberdeenshire Local Plan as F74 and F34 and are divided by the Foveran Burn which flows eastward through a valley between them. The land to be developed to the north (F74) and south (F34) of the burn sits well above the level of the burn and the land adjacent to the burn within the valley.

SEPA's Indicative River & Coastal Flood (<http://www.sepa.org.uk/flooding/mapping/>) provides predictive guidance on the possible extent of functional floodplain (1 in 200 year flood extent) for catchments greater than 3km². The map shows some out of bank flooding along the Foveran Burn as it passes between the sites, however the existing topography is such that flooding will be confined to the low lying areas to either side of the burn.

Potential flood risk and the mitigation of impacts on the water environment have been fundamental considerations in the development layout and a green corridor has been provided along the route of the Foveran Burn to provide a substantial buffer to the development envelope. The proposed development has been set out with the flood envelope, with the exception of a single road and pedestrian crossing points over the burn, which will provide linkage between the sites.

Any risk of potential constraint of flood flows from the burn crossings will be mitigated by designing these so that capacity is provided to carry the predicted 200 year flood event flow with appropriate freeboard. All engineering works associated with the crossings will be Licenced under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

Finished floor levels of the proposed buildings will be set to provide a minimum 600mm freeboard above the 1 in 200 year peak flood levels.

Drainage

The following policies and guidance are relevant to the consideration of drainage:-

- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), February 2010
- Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
- Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
- Planning Advice Note (PAN) 61: Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, Scottish Executive 2001

- SUDS Manual, C697, CIRIA 2007
- SUDS for Roads
- Drainage Assessment – A Guide for Scotland, SEPA 2005
- Sewers for Scotland Second Edition, WRc plc 2007
- PAN 69: Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding, Scottish Executive 2004
- Technical Flood Risk Guidance for Stakeholders v6, SEPA 2010

Foul Drainage

Part of the existing settlement is served by a public foul drainage system, however the existing public waste water treatment facility has no spare capacity. Scottish Water propose to provide additional public waste water treatment capacity through a "Growth" project which has been triggered by existing development within Foveran. The "Growth" project will also include capacity provision for foul flows from all development areas included in the current Aberdeenshire Council Local Development Plan and therefore waste water treatment capacity will be provided for sites F74 & F34 as part of these works. The additional waste water treatment provision is currently expected to be funded from Scottish Water's 2015-2020 Capital Budget.

Until sufficient waste water treatment capacity is available it is intended to provide a temporary private waste water treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP would be located within the development area and would discharge the treated effluent to the Foveran Burn. The WWTP would remain privately owned and maintained and an appropriate Licence would be obtained under the Controlled Activities Regulations for the effluent discharge. Once the public waste water treatment provision is in place, the temporary private WWTP will be removed and foul flows from the development directed to the public sewer system.

New gravity foul sewers will be provided to serve the development and these will be located within the proposed roads, driveways and areas of open space, as necessary. Foul sewers will be designed and installed in accordance with Sewers for Scotland, Second Edition, November

Surface Water Drainage

The surface water drainage system will be appropriately designed in line with the principles of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). The surface water system will mimic the natural drainage of the catchment and mitigate many of the adverse effects of surface water run-off from urban development on the environment by:-

- managing and restricting run-off rates to reduce the risk of downstream flooding;
- encouraging natural groundwater recharge (where appropriate);
- reducing pollutant concentrations in the run-off and acting as protection to the receiving waters;
- contributing to the enhanced amenity and aesthetic value of developed areas;
- providing habitats for wildlife in urban areas and opportunities for biodiversity enhancement.

The proposed surface water drainage measures will provide treatment of the run-off in accordance of the requirements of the SUDS manual. The SUDS solutions proposed will also require to satisfy the adoption and maintenance requirements of Scottish Water and Aberdeenshire Council.

It is intended that surface water run-off will be dealt with as follows:-

Run-off from roof areas will be drained directly to a public gravity sewer system.

House driveways will be drained directly to ground at source where subsoil infiltration permits.

Run-off from the proposed roads will drain via trapped road gullies to the public gravity sewer system.

Run-off from car parking areas with the Commercial / Employment Land areas will drain to areas of porous construction within the parking bays with a stone filled filter drain located beneath. These measures will drain to the public gravity sewer system.

Extended detention basins will be provided to the north and south of the Foveran Burn to serve the F74 and F34 sites respectively. The surface water sewers will discharge to these basins via a conveyance swale.

In accordance with the Drainage Assessment guide, the rate and volume of surface water run-off from the post development situation should not exceed the surface water run-off from the existing greenfield site.

Attenuation volume will be provided within the extended detention basins in order to contain the run-off volumes and restrict the discharges to the greenfield run-off rates. The attenuated surface water flows will discharge to the Foveran Burn. As part of the detailed drainage design, sensitivity tests to assess flood risk will be carried out for rainfall events up to and including the 200 year event and site levels will be set in order to prevent water entering properties or restricting access for emergency vehicles.

Any existing land drainage encountered during the development works will be reinstated or re-routed as appropriate.

The majority of the current greenfield run-off is from farmland and will contain sediment, fertilisers etc. The removal of farmland will have a positive impact on the water quality.

Adoption and Maintenance

It is anticipated the adoption and maintenance of the proposed drainage measures will be as follows:-

In plot drainage will remain private and will be maintained by the property owner.

Foul and surface water sewers will be adopted and maintained by Scottish Water.

Gullies will be adopted and maintained by Aberdeenshire Council as part of the roads adoption.

Conveyance swales will be adopted by Aberdeenshire Council.

The extended detention basins will be adopted and maintained by Scottish Water.



PHOTOGRAPH OF TYPICAL SUDS

3.8 Transportation and Roads

Transportation and roads matters have been considered by Cameron and Ross.

Description

Foveran village lies approximately 5 miles south of Ellon in rural Aberdeenshire. The site lies between two unclassified roads to Cultercullen and Blairythan Terrace. The site is currently farmland and the Foveran Burn runs west to east through the middle of the proposed development masterplan.

Foveran village consists of approximately 70 houses including those which are currently being built. The village is adjacent to the A90 Trunk road which is subject to a 50mph speed restriction generally and a 20mph speed restriction during school arrival and departure times at morning, lunch and afternoon.

The unclassified road is currently subject to the national speed limit and Blairythan Terrace has a 30mph speed restriction and is traffic calmed.

Foveran lies adjacent to the A90 and as such lies on the direct bus route from Aberdeen to Ellon which has a transport interchange. The interchange links to the west with Fyvie, Inverurie and northwards to Fraserburgh and Peterhead.

Bus stops are currently located at the junction with Blairythan Terrace and outside the school northbound with a southbound bus layby located between the school and Blairythan Terrace.

Phased masterplan proposals have been prepared showing 175 houses plus 5 Ha of land designated for commercial use. The first phase of this development for which this transport statement relates comprises 50 houses plus the 2 Ha of commercial development.

Balmedie to Tipperty Dualling

The Scottish Government has recently confirmed that the dualling of the Tipperty to Balmedie section of the A90 will be built as part of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR). The timescales

suggested for construction indicate that this significant infrastructure project will be in place within the next 5 years.

Traffic flows on the A90 are relatively high and as a result the Scottish Government have agreed to upgrade the section of road to dual carriageway from Tipperty to Balmedie. The proposals indicate that numbers and locations of junctions onto the dual carriageway section will be limited and as such there will still be a requirement for local traffic to use the existing section of road. The volumes of traffic using the existing A90, Blairythan Terrace and Cultercullen Road will be significantly reduced.

Local Area Development Plan

Aberdeenshire Councils Local Development Plan is not dependent on the delivery of the AWPR and allocated area M1 for development. The LADP recommends the site for development comprising 50 houses plus 2 Ha allocated as current employment land and 3Ha of strategic reserve employment land.

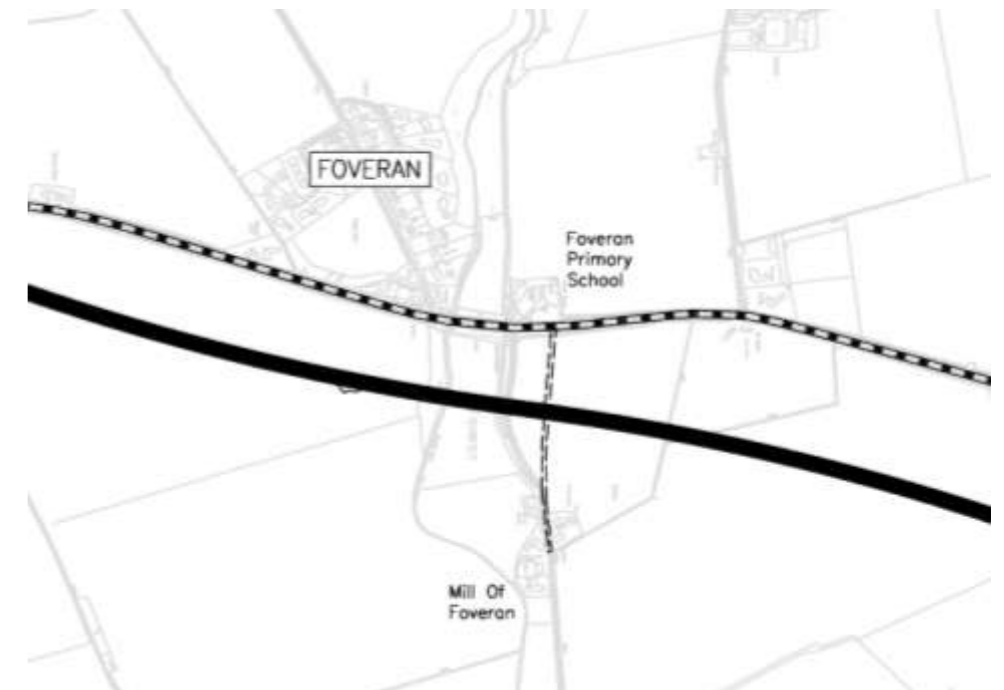
Development Proposals.

A public consultation process is currently being undertaken to discuss the existing school access and means of improving this. Currently the school is served directly off the A90 trunk road with bus parking and drop off spaces provided adjacent to the trunk road.

The masterplan suggests that as part of the first phase of this development that the access to the school would be provided from the internal road infrastructure and that a pedestrian link may be delivered to Blairythan Terrace. This would provide a safe pedestrian link to the public park. There exists a remote footpath along the A90 from Blairythan Terrace which is separated from the road by a pedestrian barrier and verge along most of its length. At present Foveran School pupils are bussed the short distance to Foveran playing fields (off Blairythan Terrace) to participate in PE curricular activities as the footpath as the existing footpath provision is not considered to be appropriate for this use by the school.

A similarly sized development off Blairythan Terrace has required the upgrade of the junction onto the trunk road. We propose that a similar style of upgrade, which includes a left turn deceleration lane, is necessary at the Cultercullen Road junction with the trunk road.

The 50mph speed restriction is currently located north of Cultercullen Rd which will remain. As with Blairythan Terrace a 30mph speed restriction will be introduced on Cultercullen Road extending beyond the proposed development access road. Suitable traffic calming will be introduced to encourage lower speeds whilst not inhibiting use by commercial vehicles and catering for school transport vehicles.



ROUTE OF BALMEDIE TO TIPPERTY DUALLING



JUNCTION AT A90

A village gateway feature will be introduced on Cultercullen Rd to announce the village to those entering and reduce speeds on entry to the residential area.

With the anticipated construction of the Balmedie to Tippetty Dual Carriageway complete, and the significant reduction in traffic which will result, within the next 3 to 5 years we anticipate that the junctions will operate well within their capacity. As such we do not propose to upgrade the two junctions beyond the requirements to cater for phase 1 of this development. Future development in association with the masterplan in conjunction with the completion of the Balmedie to Tippetty dual carriageway will allow the village to be linked along the existing A90 as well as via the proposed link to the west. The speed limit on the existing A90 post dualling should be reduced to 30mph with traffic calming introduced to ensure appropriate vehicle speeds are achieved.

Existing Transport Links and Accessibility

Pedestrian Accessibility

There is a footpath link along the A90 to and from the school. This link is adjacent to the trunk road and has visirail along its length except for a short section where a crossing is provided to the bus stop opposite. Within the existing village footpaths are located on both sides of the existing road.

Cycle Assessability

The A90 T contains sections of dual carriageway which prohibits cycle use, however, there are alternative routes to the west which are suitable and link to national cycle route 1. If we consider 8km represents a 40 minute cycle the villages of Newburgh, Balmedie, Pitmedden and the town of Ellon are all accessible. Within a further few minutes cycle lie Newmachar and Potterton.

Public Transport

The 251 bus service has designated stops at Foveran both north and southbound. The 67 and 68 services also pass through Foveran and stop on demand. The 67 and 68 services provide an hourly service.

Proposed Transport Links

The development proposals for phase 1 are to utilise the existing infrastructure as far as possible. The development is located behind the school and falls within 400m of the existing bus stop locations. It is not proposed to encourage pedestrian use along the existing A90 and at this stage no additional roadworks are proposed for the existing road verge. It is however proposed to provide a comprehensive network of paths and cycle provision within the new development linking to the bus laybys on the A90. The route of the footpath is proposed to be close to and parallel to the school however this yet to be determined and will be decided through public consultation.

Trip Generation

Trip generation figures for the peak hours have been determined using the TRICS database and restricted to those sites within sub urban or edge of town locations. The daily flows on the A90 at Ellon have been recorded as:

Trunk Road Flows (Existing)	Morning Peak (7:00 - 8:00)			Evening Peak (17:00 - 18:00)		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Traffic Volume Info (A90 Ellon)	453	717	1170	784	426	1210

Development Trip Generation	Mornin g Peak (8:00 - 9:00)			Evening Peak (16:30 - 17:30)		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Residential Trips (50 units)	14	28	42	32	18	50
Commercial Trips (2500m2 gfa)	34	3	37	3	18	21
Total	48	31	79	35	36	71

The table above shows that the phase 1 development trips for the site are minimal in context of peak hourly flows on the adjacent A90.

Therefore the increase in flow generated by this development will not have any notable impact on the surrounding road network.

Summary

The proposed development will have a minimal impact on the existing roads infrastructure. The impact on the existing junctions can be mitigated by the introduction of a left hand northbound deceleration lane similar to that provided at Blairythan Terrace.

When the Balmedie to Tippetty dual carriageway is built the A90 will become much less busy and traffic speeds will reduce. It is likely that the current 50mph restriction will be further reduced to 30mph with the introduction of appropriate traffic calming features. This will be discussed as the masterplan develops.

The following items are proposed to be incorporated within the existing and proposed road network as part of this masterplan.

- **Development proposed consists of 175 houses plus 5Ha commercial use.**
- **Provide junction upgrade similar to that provided at Blairythan Terrace**
- **Introduce 30mph speed restriction along Cultercullen Rd beyond development extents.**
- **Provide village gateway feature on entrance to Foveran approaching from Cultercullen.**
- **New access to school from internal road network to be investigated.**

3.9 Opportunities and Constraints

The Foveran masterplan area presents a number of opportunities and constraints. These include:

Opportunities:

- Addressing mains drainage issues;
- Enhancing the characteristics of the village;
- Delivering a sustainable village;
- Provision of land to expand primary education and wider community facilities for the Foveran area;
- Creation of new employment opportunities;
- Introduction of a range of different house types;
- Increased connectivity between existing and proposed housing and employment areas, school, community uses and retailing;
- Creation of a sustainable mixed—use village with employment opportunities, services, adequate infrastructure.

Constraints:

- Absence of mains drainage;
- Lack of connectivity across the Foveran Burn.



DIAGRAM SHOWING DEVELOPABLE AREAS

4. Developing the Design

4.1 Connectivity and Street Hierarchy

Improving connectivity through linkages between existing and proposed development areas is one of the key concepts behind the Foveran masterplan. Improved access from the de-trunked A90, safe access to the primary school from existing and proposed housing, and easy circulation around the village are opportunities that the masterplan seeks to deliver.

Pedestrian and Cycle:

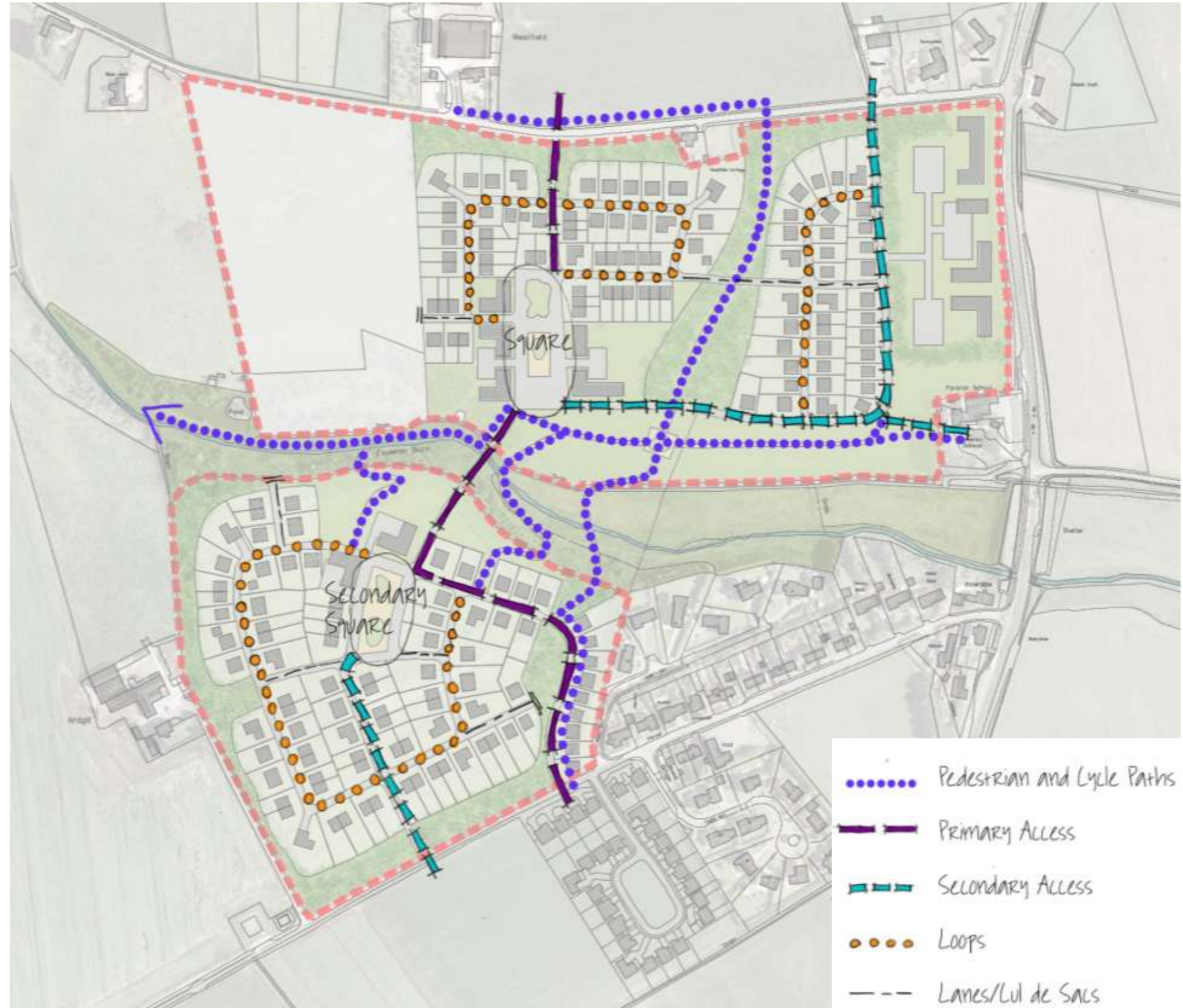
The proposals will form connections for pedestrians and cyclists with safe public walkways and a fully linked pedestrian/cycle network across the Foveran Burn. The first phase of development involves housing built on the 'EH2' site south of the Foveran Burn, along with up to 50 houses on M1, north of the Foveran Burn. This phase 1 development will include a footpath link across the Burn, connecting both the new development areas and also providing a safe alternative route from the existing housing at Blairrythan Terrace to the existing primary school, which is currently accessed from the A90. Further pedestrian and cycle routes will be provided to the west as part of the phase 2 development.

Vehicular:

The site's location adjacent to the A90 trunk road provides good links to Aberdeen City from the proposed development area. The proposals incorporate additional vehicular linkages within Foveran to improve the connections within the village. A new vehicular access option from the east will be provided to the existing primary school.

Street Hierarchy

A hierarchy of streets is proposed, with the difference between a primary access road and lane being obvious to users. The development will vary in density from the tight urban pattern at the proposed village centre, to low density homezone layouts at the village edges, and will be reflected in the street scale and layout. The streets will change in character as they move from the village centre to the edge of the village, by including more gardens, trees and open landscaping forming a transition zone to the surrounding countryside.



STREET HIERARCHY

4.2 Uses

A number of uses are proposed in the masterplan area. The uses proposed for the site have been established from discussions with the community and a review of the existing services available in Foveran. These include:

- Up to 175 houses delivered in a phased manner;
- 5 ha of employment land;
- Community uses including enhanced education provision;
- Public open space;
- Footpath / Cycle networks;
- A mixed use village centre comprising residential, community and retail provision.

The mixed use sustainable community proposed is fully compliant with the objectives of delivering development in the strategic growth area and Energetica corridor.



5. The Masterplan

5.1 Concept

- To enhance a small group of houses in the countryside to form a sustainable village unit. This will be achieved by the creation of a mixed use development based on the forms, uses and characteristics of a traditional Aberdeenshire village.
- To link the existing school with the existing houses in a safe manner, allowing pupils and parents to walk safely to school within the site via a footbridge instead of along the A90.
- To form connections for pedestrians, cycles and cars with a fully linked movement network over the Foveran Burn.
- The underpinning main design philosophy is sustainability at all levels, from creation of a self-sufficient balanced community which would include provision for employment, commercial, community and home working units, to the reduction of CO2 emissions through energy efficient design.

5.2 Village Centre

A village centre is proposed adjacent to the existing development across the burn at the natural crossing point as dictated by the geography. This location for the centre will allow a cohesive village development, both north and south of the burn encompassing the existing houses. The centre could include higher density terraced housing with ground floor home work units, and some flats. It is proposed that a village shop will be located in this area also.

5.3 Open Green Space

The overall concept for the open space provision is to enhance the area around the burn and create new areas of open space adjacent to the development areas. Views across the Foveran Burn from the existing housing will also be protected through this approach.

5.4 Mixed uses

Provision for employment and commercial land uses are encompassed into the masterplan, by providing 5 ha of employment land for variety of uses.

5.5 School and Community Facilities

The existing school will be enhanced by allowing an area for the school expansion, car parking, and external amenity space or potentially land for a new 'community campus' school to be built. Pedestrian and vehicular access to the school will also be improved, by closing off the dangerous A90 access, and removing the requirement to bus school pupils to playing fields, providing safe access via the new development, and a connection to the existing houses, community hall and playing fields via a pedestrian footbridge. The existing primary school is already close to capacity. The Foveran Masterplan presents a real opportunity to deliver an improved education solution for this part of the Ellon—Blackdog Strategic Growth Corridor, either through expansion adjacent to the existing school or the provision of a new campus. This also provides opportunities for the delivery of improved flexible community meeting spaces and facilities. The retention and improvement of the school is stated as an aim within the current LDP allocation, was a key message from community consultation and has been considered in conjunction with the education authority. This has resulted in the education options being included in the Masterplan.

5.6 Streets

Creation of a clear hierarchical street pattern, radiating from the village centre, while complying with "Designing Streets" guidance. This will vary in density from the tight urban pattern at the proposed village centre, to low density homezone layouts at the village edges. The streets will change in character as they move from the village centre to the edge of the village, by including more gardens, trees and open landscaping forming a transition zone to the surrounding countryside.

5.7 Paths

To enhance the existing paths and create a network of cyclepaths, bridleways and footpaths connecting public spaces within the site, to the existing houses, and to the wider surrounding countryside. This is key to the development concept and will provide safer routes to school for existing residents.

5.8 Housing

To create a range of housing types and tenures.



ARTIST'S IMPRESSION



6. Phasing and Delivery

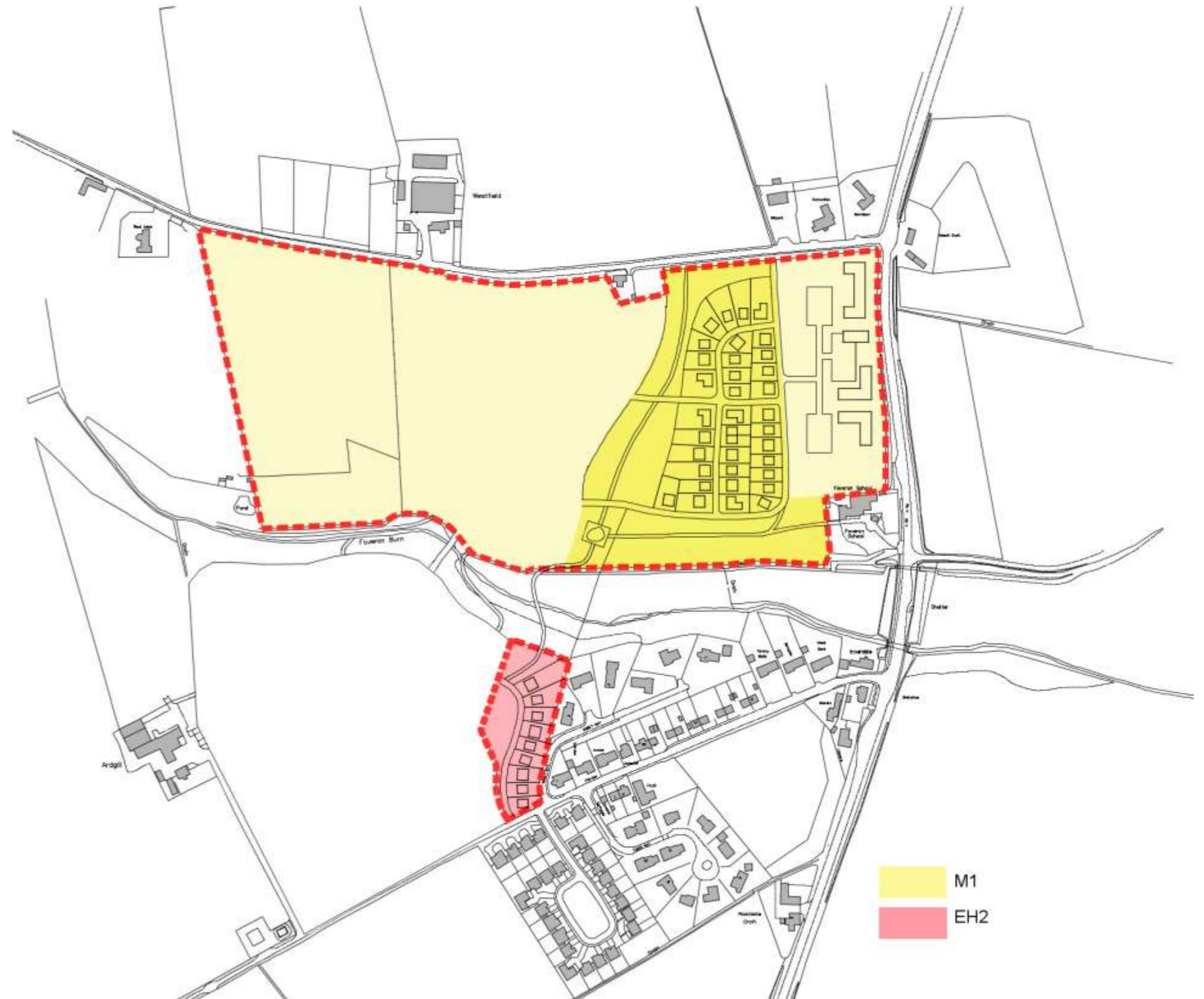
6.1 LDP Allocation

This document has been prepared in the context of Aberdeenshire Council's Supplementary Guidance and Planning Advice relating to Masterplanning.

The Westfield and Ardgill sites were previously submitted as development bids for the current LDP, however only the land at Westfield has been allocated as site M1 for 50 houses and 5 ha of employment land. EH2 at the eastern edge of the Ardgill site has been carried forward from the previous Local Plan. M1 has capacity to comfortably accommodate a higher level of development than the current allocation within the existing site boundaries. Studies have shown that in excess of 200 houses could be built on the M1 site while still accommodating 5 ha of employment land. A more realistic, attractive development of 100 is however envisaged through this masterplan. Together with the land at Ardgill, a comprehensive, cohesive development can be created to address the issues faced by the settlement and create a more self-sufficient, sustainable community. In order to explain this development concept this masterplan has been produced which will be presented to the Formartine Area Committee. A planning permission in principle application(s) will likely follow.

Running in parallel with this process will be the preparation of the forthcoming LDP. Bids have been submitted to reflect and progress the strategy outlined in the phased masterplan.

The current LDP allocations have influenced the phasing strategy and are shown in the figure opposite.



LDP ALLOCATION DIAGRAM

6.2 Delivery

A phasing strategy will be established in order to ensure a sustainable development solution can be achieved on the site. This is illustrated in the phasing plan opposite. Certain elements of infrastructure, such as the provision of mains foul drainage are anticipated to be delivered on a phased basis.

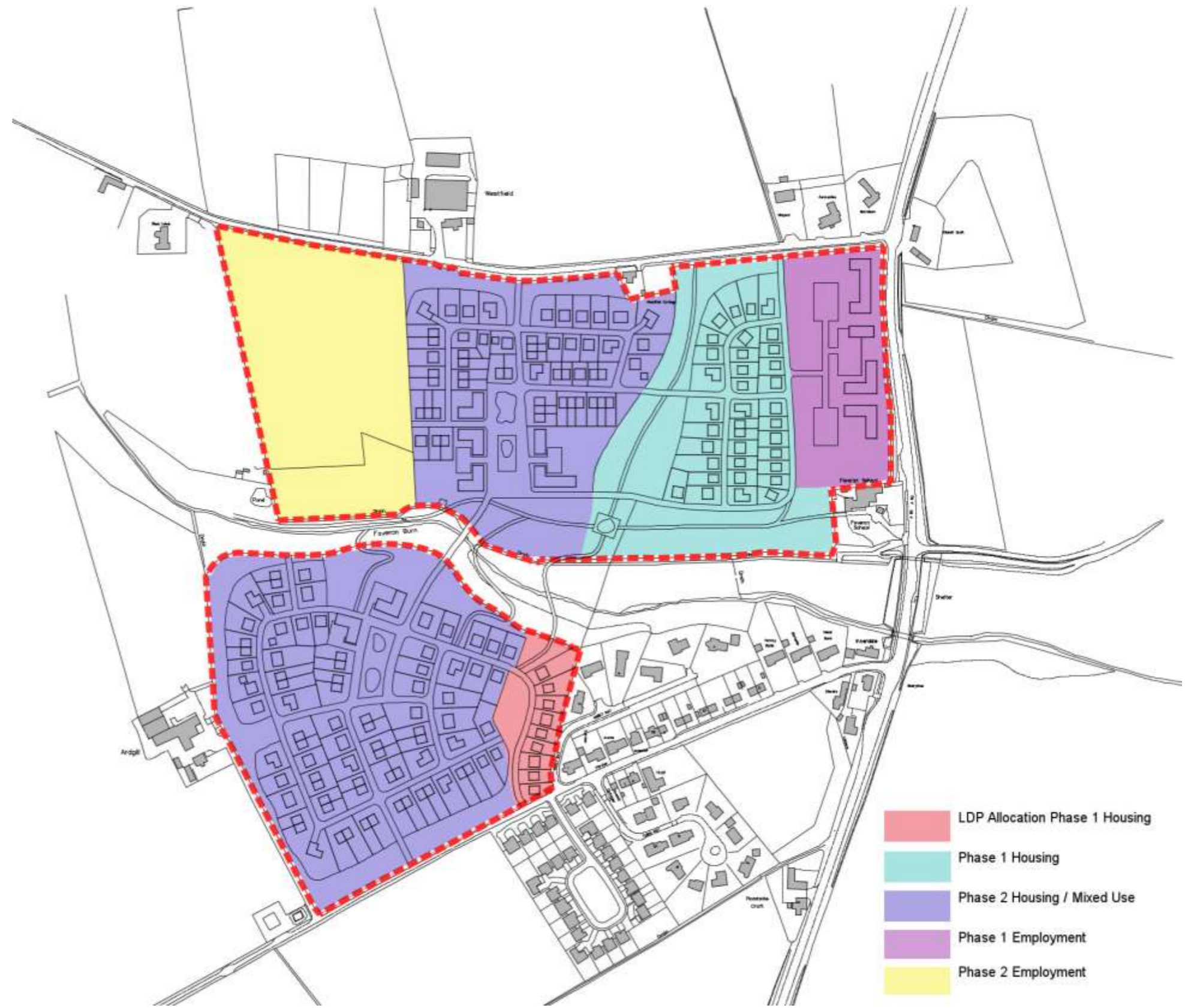
The preferred option for delivery of this site is for development to begin on both the Westfield and Ardgill sites in a phased manner. The proposed phasing is related to the LDP allocations.

Phase 1 housing will include development on the 'EH2' site at Blairythan Terrace carried forward from the previous Local Plan and up to 50 houses on the M1 site at Westfield. The housing at Ardgill is very much an extension of existing housing at McBey Way and Blairythan Place, and as such will integrate with these areas as a small-scale western extension of the village. 50 houses at Ardgill on the other hand represents the first development in this area. The 'north—south' orientation of this phase has been chosen as it brings the following benefits:

- Early connectivity to The Store and the Cultercullen road;
- Scope to emphasise the 'green corridor' linking Westfield to Ardgill at an early stage;
- Represents 'infill' development between the existing school and the Cultercullen road.

Land directly adjacent to the current A90 has been set aside for employment use as its roadside prominence will make it attractive to commercial developers. This also fits in with the 'Energetica Corridor' concepts.

Phase 2 housing and small-scale commercial uses at both Westfield and Ardgill will follow as extensions to the phase 1 elements. They will include potential for a mix of uses such as small-scale retail and public open space formally laid out in squares, adding character and identity to the areas. Further footpath and cycle connections across the Foveran Burn will be delivered at this stage, in addition to a vehicular bridge link. The final phase of development is envisaged to be the 'strategic reserve' employment land in the western part of the M1 site.



PHASING PLAN



7. Developer Contributions

7.1 Specific Infrastructure

Foveran and the wider A90 corridor will be subject to extensive development over the coming 5-10 years. Much of the infrastructure will require to be improved to accommodate development. Aberdeenshire Council's Action Programme 2012 sets out some general infrastructure requirements for Foveran:

Education - Upgrades to primary education provision. Discussions have been undertaken with the Council's Education Service regarding future options for primary education provision in Foveran. This has resulted in the Masterplan including two options for the primary school:

1. Retention and expansion of the existing school;
2. Provision of land to allow construction of a new primary school with community facilities.

Waste Water – First Time Provision of foul drainage infrastructure (Scottish Water growth funding triggered by the proposed development).

Health – Provision of a new health centre in Ellon.

The development of the Westfield and Ardgill Masterplan site would be required to contribute to some or all of these depending on the prevailing circumstances at the time development is taken forward. More specifically this development can facilitate the delivery of the a mains drainage system for the entire settlement, addressing a serious, long-standing issue in Foveran.

8. Further Information

8.1 Contact Details

Halliday Fraser Munro

██████████
██████████
██████████
██████████

Aberdeenshire Council

Woodhill House
Westburn Road
Aberdeen
AB16 5GB

Appendix 1—Public Consultation

January 2011

The Westfield and Ardgill development has been the subject of a long programme of public consultation dating back to the preparation of development bids for the land in late 2009. The local community have been kept informed of the development's progress throughout the Local Development Plan process. A good relationship has been formed with the community with many residents accepting that the proposed level of development provides the economies of scale to bring benefits to Foveran.

A Proposal of Application Notice (PoAN) was submitted to Aberdeenshire Council in January 2011. This was followed by a meeting with the Community Council to discuss the development and advise of the process. A meeting was also held with the headteacher of Foveran Primary School.

A formal public consultation exhibition was then held in Foveran Village Hall in January 2011. This took the form of an afternoon and early evening exhibition. A total of 65 invitations were sent out to residents living within Foveran, adjacent neighbouring properties, local councillors and the Community Council. A formal advert publicising the exhibition was placed in the Ellon Times prior to the event. The advert included the location and description of the development, details as to where further information could be obtained including a contact email address for the agent, the date and place of the event, a statement explaining how and by when persons wishing to make comment to the prospective applicant relating to the proposal may do so and a statement indicating that comments made to the prospective applicant are not representations to the planning authority in respect of a planning application.

The format of the consultation was a drop-in exhibition session. This was considered to be the most effective form of consultation as it offered the opportunity to encourage dialogue between the attendees and the applicant / agent. This allowed further information to be provided and gave the opportunity to discuss / record support and any concerns about the proposal.

The drop-in session took the form of exhibition boards displaying various context plans, aerial images and site analysis plans. During the event two - three members of staff from Halliday Fraser Munro were present in addition to two representatives from Harper & Cochrane and the landowners. The team were on hand to provide explanations, answer any questions and record comments on the development.

Attendees were encouraged to register at the consultation. It is estimated that over 100 people actually attended the event. The majority of attendees were Foveran residents or parents with children attending Foveran Primary School. Comment forms were made available for attendees to complete at the exhibition or to return to Halliday Fraser Munro or The Store. The exhibition was covered by the Ellon Times with an article appearing in the 27th January 2011 edition. The local Foveran Community Newsletter also covered the event.

The questions on the comment forms used at the exhibition were:

What do you think of the development concept suggested for Westfield?

Do you think the mix of uses shown on the Indicative Masterplan is appropriate?

Are there any types of uses and facilities, other than those suggested, that you think might be useful to include?

Do you have any current frustrations with Foveran that could potentially be addressed through this development?

The comment forms also gave the email address of the agent as a further point of contact and another means of submitting comments.

General comments received included:

- Impact of new development on primary school capacities;
- Acceptance of higher levels of new development if it will assist in resolving existing issues such as foul drainage and bring new facilities and services to Foveran;

- Lack of a village centre;
- Lack of connectivity to local shops and facilities;
- Road safety concerns due to the proximity of the trunk road.

These issues have become key in the preparation of the Masterplan and have been further explored as the project has progressed. Considerations such as pedestrian connectivity and opportunities for improved education provision have been key influences in the Masterplan layout.



FOVERAN VILLAGE HALL: LOCATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

March 2013

Following the Adoption of the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan, the allocation of the Westfield site and the decision to progress a Masterplan, further community consultation was undertaken in March 2013. This was largely based on updating the community on progress made with the development proposals and to gather input into the Draft Masterplan being drawn up. A public exhibition was held in Foveran Village Hall on 25th March, and the Community Council were updated on the consultation and general progress with the project on 27th March 2013.

A similar format to the 2011 exhibition was followed, in terms of publicity, venue, timings, staff and comment recording. Matters had moved on with the LDP, the Masterplan and recent developments in Foveran.

The public exhibition was busy throughout, with an estimated 150 people attending. A number of completed comment forms were received, in addition to many comments and discussions with staff. The event was also covered by the Press and Journal, with an article appearing in the 26th March edition.

Summary of Comments:

- Support for a new purpose built school;
- Unsure how the two halves of the village will link;
- Support for shops in the village;
- Build a new school and village hall on the park area, propose a wind turbine that would generate income for the community;
- Overall support for a well-planned development providing drainage is dealt with;
- Welcome small shops and an upgraded hall with community clubs;
- A mains drainage system has to be in place for a development of this scale to go ahead;
- Foveran already has a thriving 'community for all' – what is proposed is too large scale;

- Foveran is blighted by the [REDACTED] development;
- If the area is in the Local Development Plan it doesn't matter what anyone thinks;
- Want a guarantee that infrastructure would be addressed – sewerage, drainage, flooding and mains water pressure;
- What the Masterplan shows is too big;
- Need safe crossing points for pedestrians and cars onto the A90;
- Concerned about traffic on Blairythan Terrace;
- There is nothing for people to do in Foveran, any shopping has to be done in Ellon or Aberdeen;
- Keep the small country feel of Foveran – don't want a massive housing estate;
- Cala houses should never have been allowed to have been built at such a high density;
- Would like to see a specific dog walking area and the allotments previously mentioned;
- Need pedestrian and cycle links to the A90 and bus stops;
- Phasing is important;
- If the school roll is increased, the special character of the school will be lost;
- Don't want a big new school;
- How will the school extension / replacement be timed to fit in with the development phasing and new pupils – its much quicker to build some houses than a school;
- Ok with some employment land, but don't want an industrial estate with joiner's workshops.

Response to Comments:

It is clear that there are issues raised through the public consultation that the development proposed through the Masterplan can address

and have already been considered within this document. These include an adequate mains drainage system, upgraded roads network improving connectivity and potential to improve primary education provision.

The public consultation programme has proven successful and worthwhile and has provided the opportunity to keep local residents informed of the process being followed, allowing them input into the creation of the Masterplan.



SELECTION OF BOARDS PRESENTED AT CONSULTATION

Appendix 2—Design Code

Scottish Domestic Architecture Building Traditions:

- Clear simple geometric forms.
- Clear and apparent structure to building groups and functions.
- Limited palette of natural materials.
- Robustness and versatility of detailing
- Directness in spatial and functional organisation.
- Modesty in the use of contrast and colour
- An evolution of form based on sound principles.



EXAMPLES OF SCOTTISH BUILDING TRADITIONS



CHARACTER SKETCH SHOWING HOW DEVELOPMENT AT FOVERAN COULD LOOK



CHARACTER SKETCH SHOWING HOW DEVELOPMENT AT FOVERAN COULD LOOK



CHARACTER SKETCH SHOWING HOW DEVELOPMENT AT FOVERAN COULD LOOK

1. Plot Layout

When we speak about plot layout we consider where the house is on the site, its relationship with the access road, its garden area and its neighbours.

We should also be considering the orientation of the house with regard to sunlight, views, wind protection, privacy and flexibility.

One fundamental requirement is that generally a 2m wide zone on either side of the site be left undeveloped to allow construction and maintenance access to the house. It is accepted and indeed encouraged that ancillary buildings can be built right up to the site boundary as shown in the examples overleaf.

The sketches illustrate the visual problems of car dominance resulting from garage and driveway locations and layouts.

Placemaking and identity are fundamental to the creation of a successful development. It is proposed that a variety of plot layouts should be adopted to add interest and help create a sense of place.

The diagrams opposite outline 3 possible plot layouts which when combined would provide interest, identity and variety to the streetscape. These layouts are not prescriptive, they are only used to illustrate parameters within which the houses can be developed.

The common themes identified which would be adopted throughout the self build portion of the development are as follows:

- The use of a variety of building lines to add interest to the street.
- The use of beech hedging, masonry walling or dry stone dyking to define the front and street visible side boundaries to the plots.
- The reduction of the visual dominance of the car.
- Plot ratio of 1 to 3 (footprint area to plot area)
- Minimum usable back garden area of 100 sq.m.



Avoid prominent location of garages where car will dominate.



Avoid prominent location of garages where car will dominate.

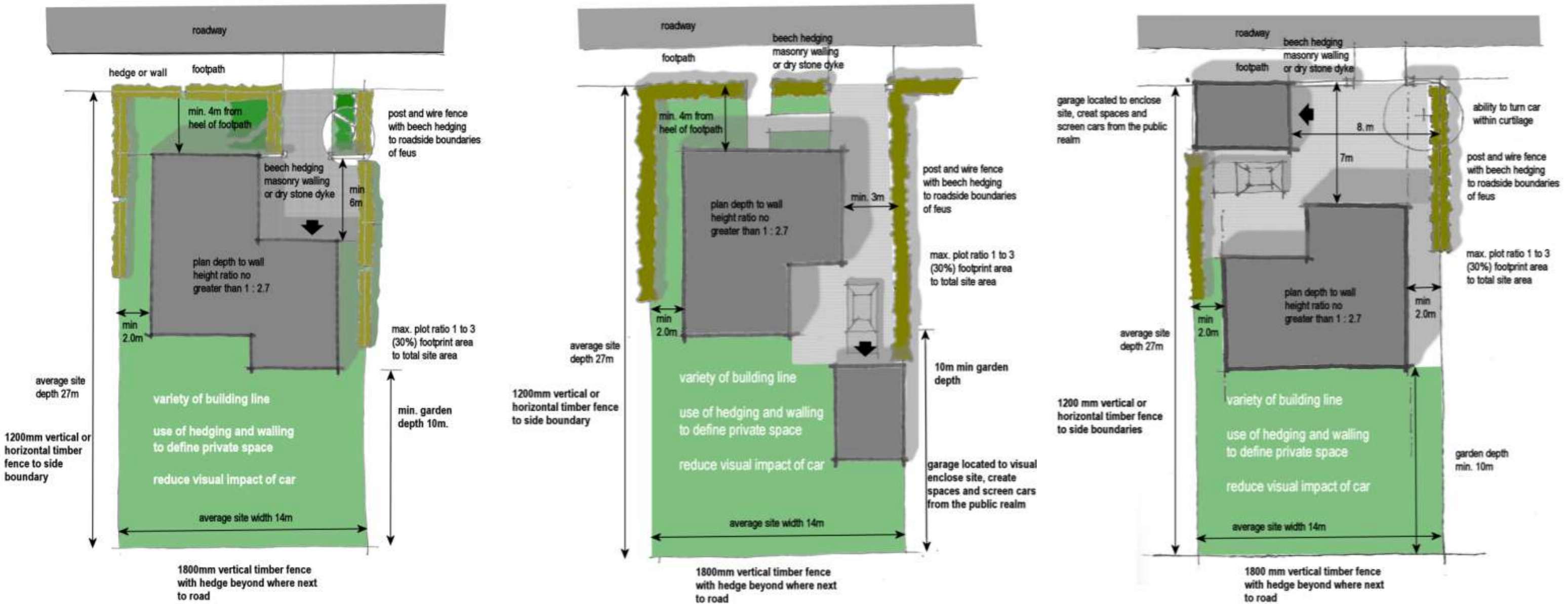


Integral garages dominate the approach especially when cars are parked in front



Garage doors facing into site
Wall to street to enclose site and screen cars.





PLOT LAYOUT EXAMPLES

Contemporary architectural designs will not be discouraged, however it is important that such buildings respect historical forms and can be identified as relating to their place and culture through their massing, proportions and use of materials.

Proportion, visual balance and coherence is critical to a successful design. Historically the plan depth of traditional rural Scottish houses has been restricted by structural considerations and resulted in building depths between 5m and 6.6m predominating. House depths did increase in later traditional rural housing but seldom exceeded 7m. Devices for reducing the visual impact of deeper plans can be seen opposite.

Generally the ratio of plan depth to wall height should be no greater than 2.7 to 1.

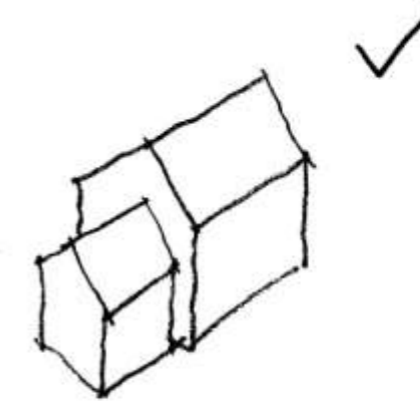
Generally a roof pitch of no less than 35 deg. And no more than 40 degrees will be adopted. Dormers where proposed may adopt roof pitches up to 60 deg.

Window arrangements and proportions play an important factor in the visual appearance, traditionally windows tended to have a vertical emphasis again born originally from structural considerations. It should be noted however that tall windows have the advantage of bringing natural daylight deeper into the building.

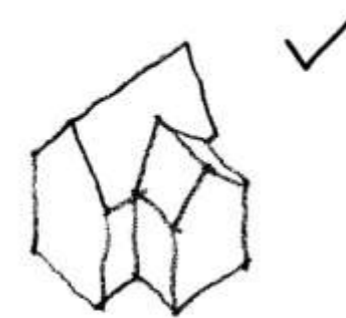
In order not to be too prescriptive, window forms and proportions other those with a vertical emphasis will be accepted if supporting arguments can be made on the basis of the design principles outlined previously.



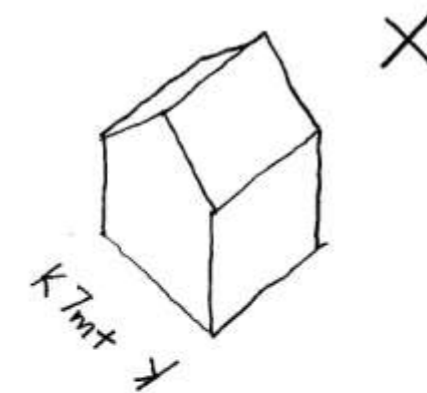
PHOTOGRAPH OF CONVERTED STEADING SHOWING CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN



Wide gables can be visually controlled by the addition of narrower extensions or garages



Deep plan dwellings (over 7.0m wide) should be designed as a series of similar pitched forms



Gable widths greater than 7.0m are uncharacteristic of this area. They create visually unacceptable features

2. Materials

The design principles at the beginning of this document stated that it was in the Scottish tradition to employ a limited palette of natural materials in our rural domestic buildings.

It is proposed that this ethos be adhered to within this design guide. Consequently the palette of building materials for the self build houses will be restricted to the following:

Walls:

Dry dash render finish, colours to be agreed at resolution of matters specified in conditions stage.

Facing blockwork, colours to be agreed at resolution of matters specified in conditions stage.

Timber Cladding is acceptable.

Brick is not an acceptable wall finish in this development.

Roofs:

It is proposed that the roof finishes generally be restricted to a colour palette of slate grey concrete interlocking tiles. However small areas of different roof materials say on the roof of garages would be acceptable to add variety and identity to the development.

Windows and screens:

Generally to be timber painted white.

Driveways and on site parking areas:

These should be constructed with quality blocks, small areas of bitmac and tarmac or granite setts will be acceptable. Large areas of block paving or tar are to be avoided.

Boundary treatments:

Walls and hedges should be used to enclose front gardens and define defensible space.



MATERIAL EXAMPLES

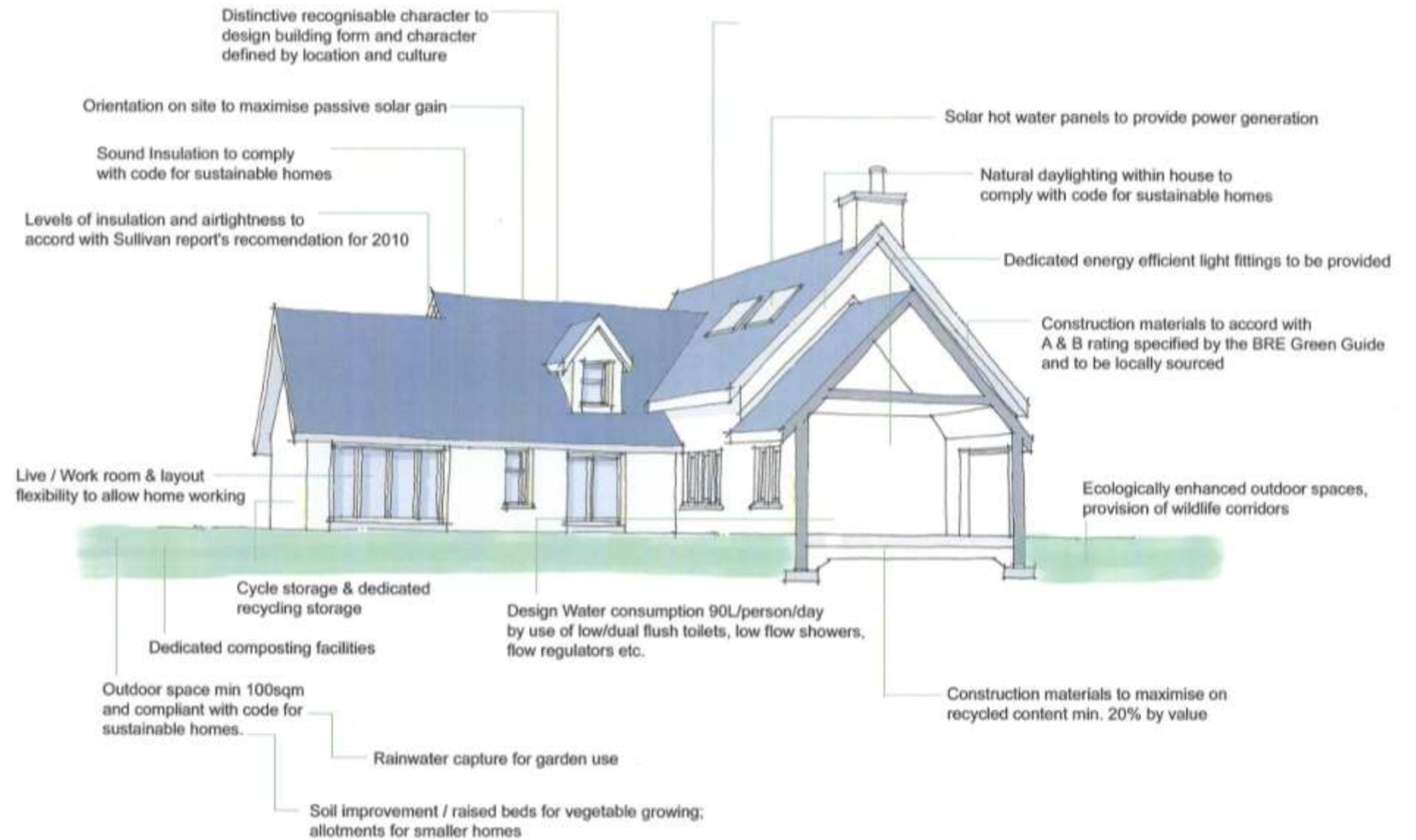
3. Sustainability

Sustainability must be a prime consideration when considering the house designs for the individual plots.

The main factors in addition to those required in the current building regulations to consider are as follows:

1. House orientation to maximise passive solar gain and minimise heat loss through north facing glazing.
2. Roof orientation for maximising opportunities for solar thermal and photovoltaics.
3. House form for the creation of sheltered outside sun traps.
4. The use of as many locally sourced natural building materials as possible.
5. House designed with built in flexibility in mind adopting whole life principles to allow adaptation to changing circumstances.
6. Encourage bio diversity by considered garden design and planting.

This design code is not meant to be prescriptive, but it does provide a framework that will allow a variety of what will be bespoke homes to integrate with each other to form a legible and cohesive whole with a definite "sense of place".



SKETCH SHOWING POSSIBLE SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES



Overhill Farm | Mr Ian Ross | A Vision for Foveran & Rashierieve Foveran | Apr '19.

Executive Summary

LBA Architects and Strutt & Parker have prepared this document on behalf of Mr. Ian Ross of [REDACTED], to provide contextual analysis and vision for future growth, in support of a submission to promote the allocation of land at Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran in the emerging Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2021. Mr Ross owns the land at Overhill Farm in addition to land to the west.

The site was promoted as part of the Call for Site stage in early 2018 however it was not included as Officer's preference in the Main Issues Report to which Aberdeenshire Council is currently seeking comments.

This document seeks to address the Council's assessment of the site and provides a wide-ranging vision based on an analysis of the existing site conditions and the potential future developments within the area.

We believe this provides a positive and achievable conceptual framework for appropriately scaled residential and employment development, which could be delivered in phases to meet the growing needs of the area and reflect its strategic location as a commuter town for Aberdeen City and along the Energetica corridor.

Contents

1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 The Sites	
2.1 Overview of Sites and Context	4
2.2 The Sites	5
2.3 Planning Considerations	6
2.4 Bid Submissions	7
2.5 Submissions in Proximity	8-9
2.6 Site Photographs	10-11
2.7 Site Analysis	12-14
3.0 The Vision - Site A - Foveran	
3.1 Site A Foveran - Vision	15
3.2 Site A Foveran - Phasing	16
3.3 Site A Foveran -Preliminary Development Framework Plan	17
4.0 The Vision - Site B - Rashierieve Foveran	
4.1 Site B Rashierieve Foveran - Vision	18
4.2 Site B Rashierieve Foveran - Preliminary Development Framework Plan	19
4.3 Site B Rashierieve Foveran - Phasing	20
5.0 Conclusion	21

1 Introduction

Overhill Farm | Foveran & Rashierieve Foveran

This Vision document has been prepared to illustrate our proposals for the sustainable growth of Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran to support a safeguarding in the LDP.

Our preliminary proposals have been designed to promote a balanced development strategy which responds to the local context and existing settlement form.

The proposals are presented as a high level Preliminary Development Framework Plan and this provides a basis for formulating more detailed proposals as appropriate at the appropriate stage.

Our Vision for Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran

- » **A balanced development strategy offering the potential for sustainable growth which complements the existing settlement form and responds to key views, landscape features and designations, drainage constraints and availability of community infrastructure.**
- » **Creation of a distinct settlement form, which has a real sense of place and identity.**
- » **Delivery of development across two sites under one land ownership.**
- » **Provision of approximately 1100 new homes, including a range of house types**
- » **Provision of a site for a new community/ education infrastructure.**
- » **Foster and encourage connectivity between the proposal, potential future development sites and existing settlement.**
- » **To support further economic development in this area by extending the existing employment allocations which are proposed to be carried forward.**
- » **This revised proposal seeks to build upon the demand identified in Energetica Corridor strategies.**

2.1 Overview of Sites and Context

Wider Site Context

The proposed sites are situated on the edge of the settlements of Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran, lying in a depression within the open countryside of eastern Formartine around Overhill Farm.

Foveran is characterised by its development along the A90 and by the Foveran Burn running through the centre of the village. Historic development largely runs from east to west with more recent development extending the settlement to the north.

Rashierieve Foveran, to the south boundary of Foveran is a small linear settlement incorporating mixed use development which consists of housing and businesses.

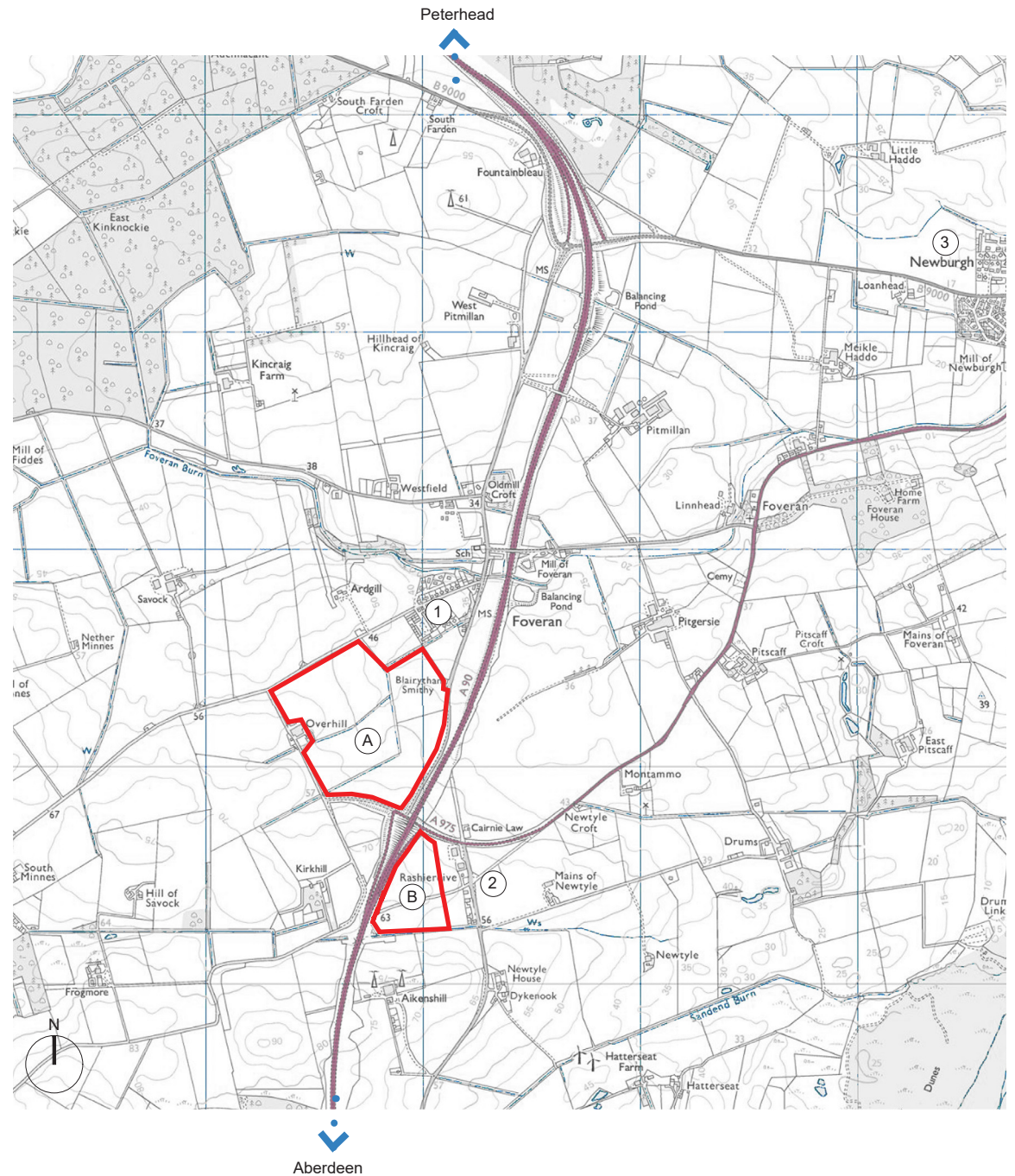
The sites are approximately 13 miles north of Aberdeen and 20 miles south of Peterhead in the Formartine settlements. They are well connected to both via the A90 with travel times approximately twenty minutes to Aberdeen and thirty minutes to Peterhead. The neighbouring larger villages and towns of Balmedie, Ellon and Newburgh are also in close proximity.

The connection to the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route(AWPR), strategic road network and to the established public transport network places the sites in a strategic and advantageous position for new development.

The sites proposed for allocation consist of two areas which are under the same ownership and are proposed to have complimentary uses however are capable of being delivered independently.

Wider Context

- 1 Foveran
 - 2 Rashierieve Foveran
 - 3 Newburgh
- A - Land proposed for residential use with community infrastructure
- B - Land proposed for employment purposes



2.2 The Sites



Site A

—
Foveran



Site B

—
Rashierieve Foveran

2.3 Planning Considerations

Local Development Plan

The sites are located in both the Energetica Corridor and the Aberdeen to Peterhead Strategic Growth Area (SGA) as identified by the adopted Aberdeenshire LDP (2017). Due to the strategic location, there is development pressure to deliver homes and employment land in the settlement.

Opportunities have been identified for this area to deliver strategic housing and employment land. The LDP aspiration is that new development is to contribute to the transformation of the area into a high quality lifestyle, leisure and global business location.

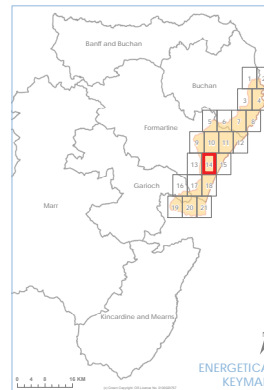
Key Planning Objectives for Foveran were identified in the Main Issues Report January 2019 to be;

- Meet housing need in the wider strategic growth area as defined by the Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan.
- To support community facilities and services.
- To support economic development in the Energetica Corridor.

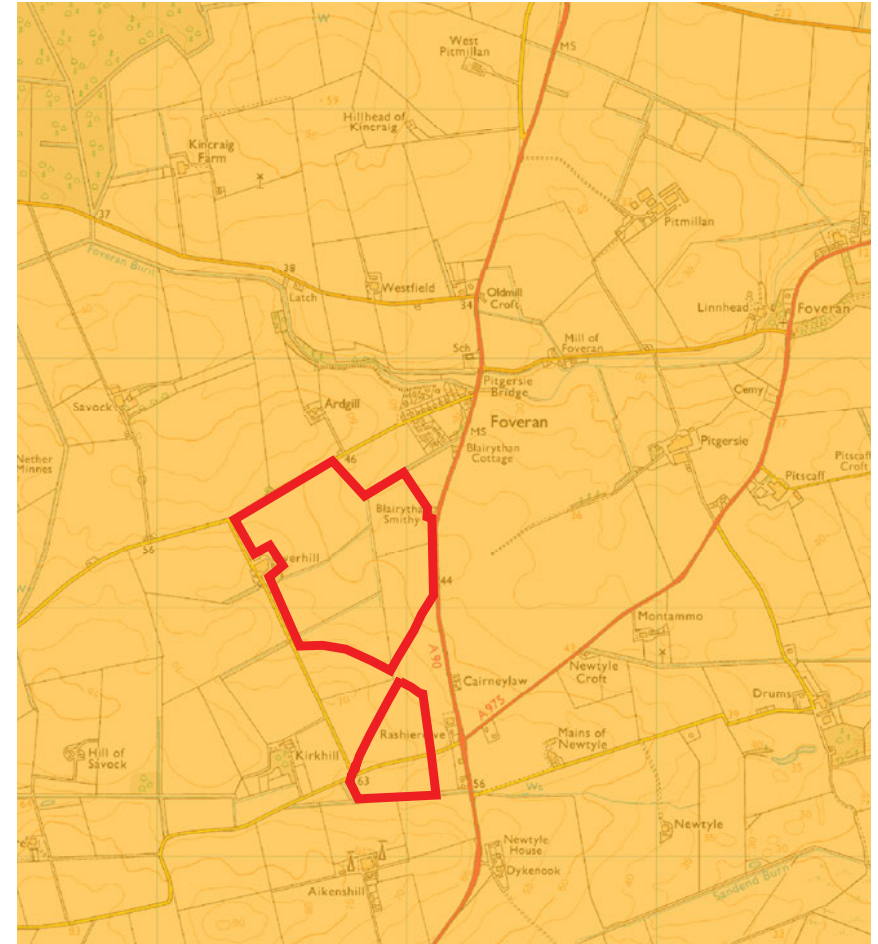
Key Planning Objectives for Rashierieve Foveran were identified in the Main Issues Report January 2019 to be;

- To provide local employment opportunities.
- To support economic development in the Energetica Corridor.

The sites proposed for allocation aim to address the objectives above and aspirations for the area as shall be demonstrated later in this document.



**Extract from LDP 2017
Supplementary Guidance
No.3 Energetica**
—
Energetica Map 14
Proposed site outlined in red



2.4 Bid Submissions

Overview

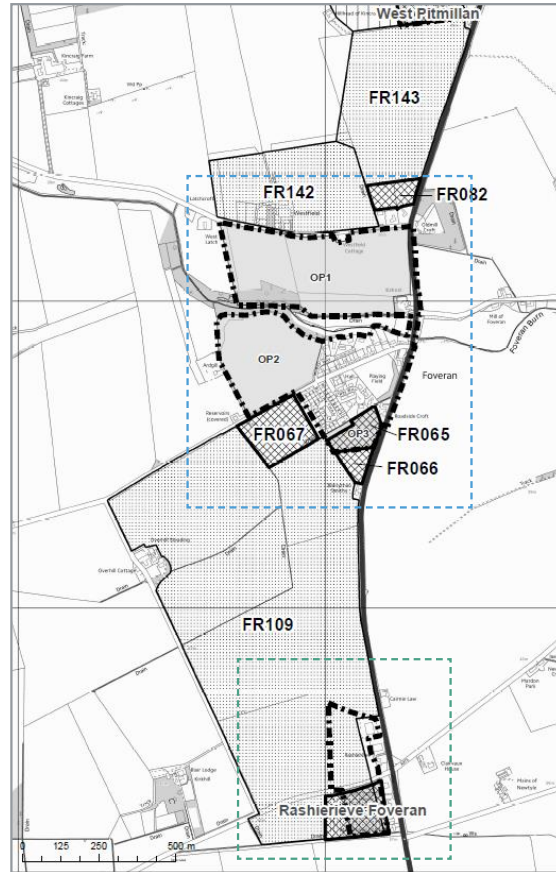
In 2018 a proposal was submitted for the land at Overhill Farm to be considered as one of the allocated areas for development in the 2021 Local Development Plan. The proposal was for solely residential use and proposed 580 houses (290 three bed and 290 four bed) with the site area encompassing Rashierieve Foveran.

The submission was registered by the council as *FR109 - Land south west of Foveran*. However, this bid proposal (FR109) was not preferred by Planning Officers for the reasons stated below.

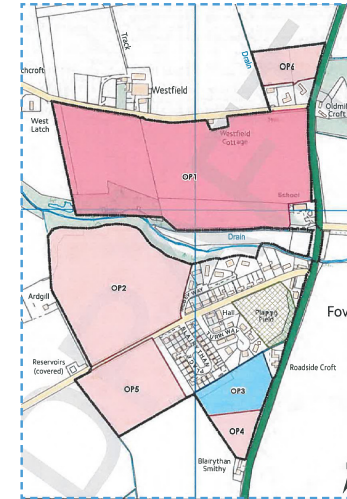
- *The density is too low for the size of the site*
- *The current primary school in Foveran does not have capacity to cope with a development of this scale.*
- *The site is divided by the Balmedie to Tippetty road scheme*
- *An area of the site lies within waste water hotspots*
- *The site is considered to be prime agricultural land*
- *It would be a considerable extension to the village and no measures have been identified to respond to this.*

The Council's response considered that the submission lacked due consideration of the existing circumstances. The revised proposal aims to address each of the points above as shall be demonstrated in Section 3 to 5 of this document.

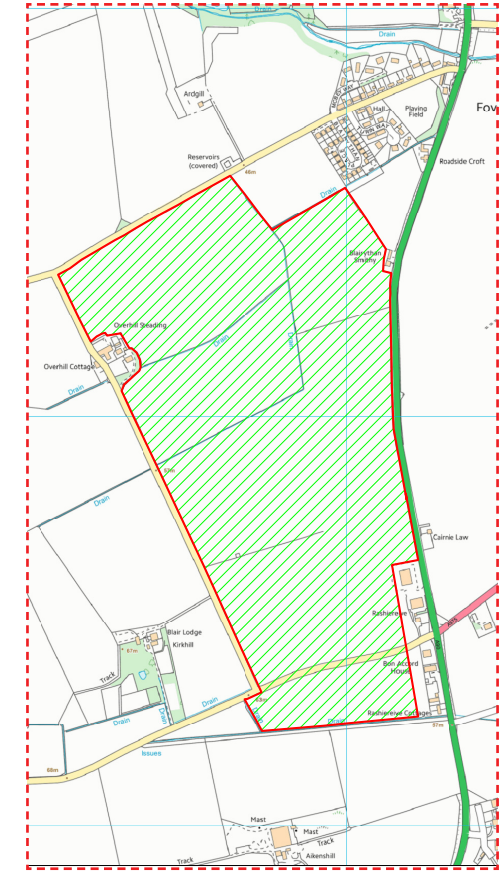
*1 Extract from Main Issues Report (Jan 2019)
 *2 Extract from Draft Proposed Plan 2021 (Jan 2019) - sites proposed by others
 *3 Site area for bid FR109



Submissions for 2018 Call for Sites *1



Officer's Preference *2



Submission to Call for Sites *3

FR109

2.5 Other Submissions in Foveran - Site A

Proximity to Site A - Foveran

The following proposals are currently identified in the adopted LDP or are bid sites that are currently preferred by Officers, yet to be officially allocated, as opportunities for development within the Local Development Plan 2021.

Existing Allocations Proposed to be Carried Forward:

- **OP1** - South of Westfield Farm
- 100 houses.
(Under Construction)
- **OP2** - West of McBey Way
- 75 houses.

Submitted Bids - Officer's Preference

- **OP3** - (Bid FR 065) - Previously allocated for employment use in 2017 LDP however now proposed to be allocated for residential use.
- 36 houses.
- **OP4** - (Bid FR066) - proposed to be allocated for residential use
- 20 Houses.
- **OP5** - (Bid FR067) site to the west of Blairythan Terrace proposed to be allocated for residential use
- 49 Houses.

*1 Layouts extracted from Appendix 8 Local Development Plan 2017 p 315-316
 *2 Extract from Bid FR065 submission, site proposed by others
 *3 Extract from Bid FR066 submission, site proposed by others
 *4 Extract from Bid FR067 submission, site proposed by others



OP1 & OP2 *1

—
 OP1 Mixed use allocation / OP2 Residential



OP 3 *2

—
 Residential allocation



OP 4 *3

—
 Residential allocation



OP 5 *4

—
 Residential allocation

2.5 Other Submissions in Rashierieve Foveran - Site B

Proximity to Site B - Rashierieve Foveran

The sites proposed to be allocated in the emerging LDP - OP1 & SR1, have been carried forward from the 2017 LDP.

It has been identified that Rashierieve Foveran will play an important role in delivering areas of allocated employment land which align with its strategic location.

In response, the proposal for this area seeks to extend the existing allocations to the western boundary with the AWPR, in order to maximise the opportunity to provide well connected employment land within the Energetica Corridor and Strategic Growth Area.

Current Allocations

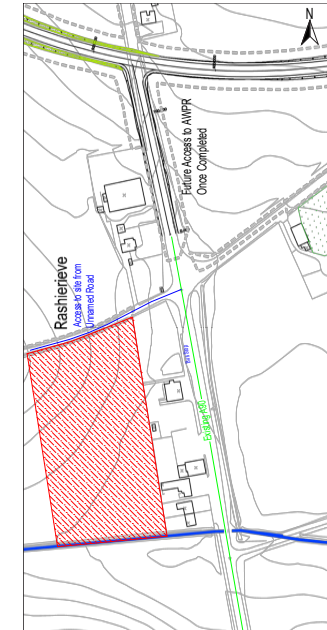
- **OP1** - Land west of Rashierieve Cottage
2ha employment land
- **SR1**
3.5 ha employment land

Pending Bids - May be considered Officer's Preference
FR129 - Site OP1 - 4 Live/work units & employment land



Officer's Preference

—
Extract from Draft Proposed Development Plan 2021 (Jan 2019) - Site proposed by others

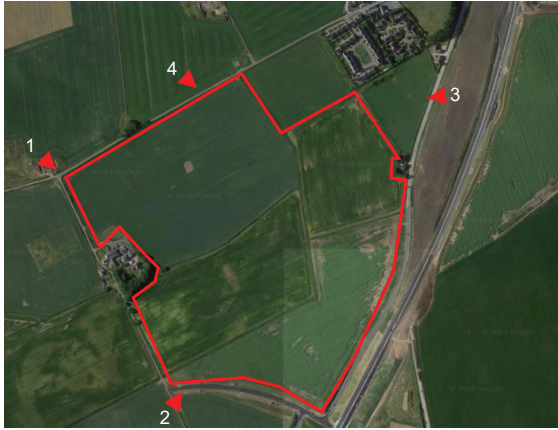


OP1 - FR129

—
Extracts from Bid Submission FR129 - Site proposed by others



2.6 Site Photographs - Foveran



1
—
View looking South East over proposed site



2
—
View looking North East towards Foveran over proposed Site A



3
—
View looking West by Foveran over the proposed site A



4
—
View looking South from road through Foveran over proposed site A

2.6 Site Photographs - Rashierieve Foveran



1
—
View looking South West over proposed site B by Rashierieve Foveran



2
—
View looking West to access road for proposed Site B from Rashierieve Foveran



3
—
View looking South East over proposed site which backs on to existing development of Rashierieve



4
—
View looking South West across site B towards AWPR.

2.7 Site Analysis

Existing Settlement, Future Development & Access

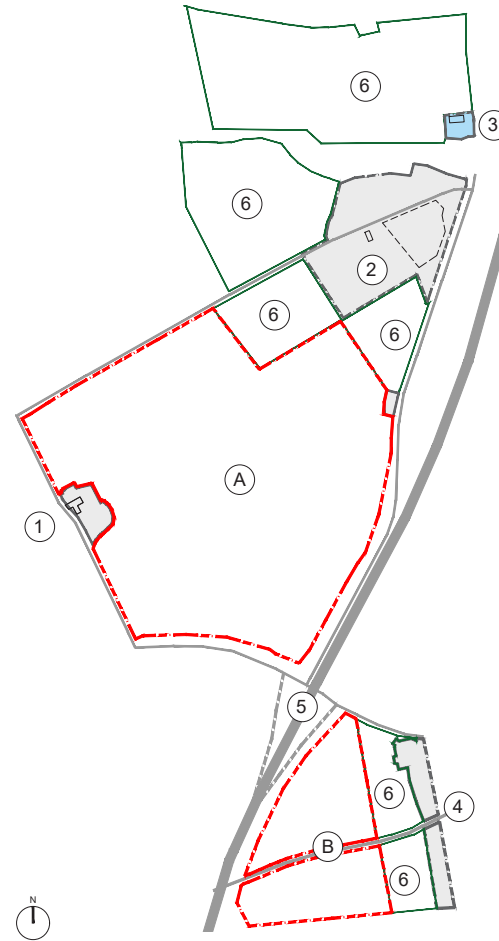
- The proposed sites are situated adjacent to the existing settlements of Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran.
- The Balmedie to Tippetty Road scheme forming the AWPR (A90) is now complete and has the effect of creating two distinct areas suitable for residential and employment uses.

Topographical & Climatic

- Generally the site slopes down towards Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran from the south and west. Further assessment of the original bid site has reduced the area now proposed for development to take account of the severance created by the AWPR.
- There are no known drainage constraints on the sites. Detailed drainage investigations will be undertaken to inform any future planning applications.
- It is proposed that areas of tree planting and landscaping will provide shelter along the southern boundary of the site in order to shelter future development from the south westerly prevailing wind.

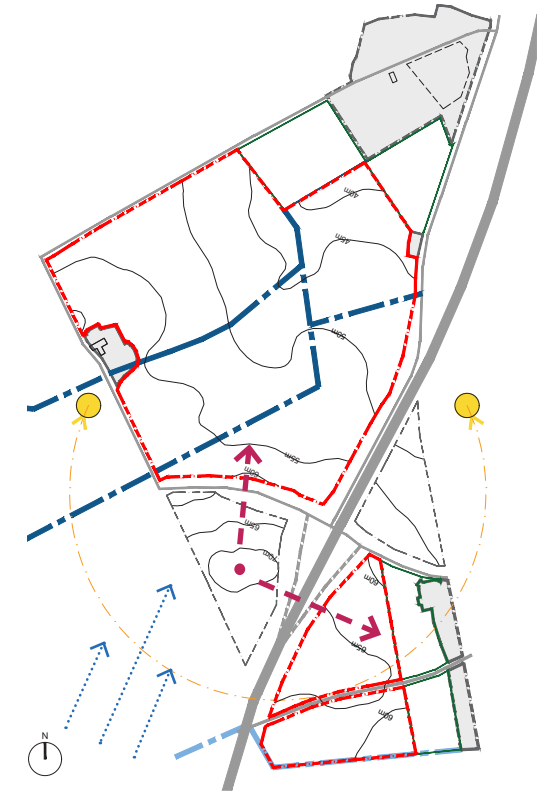
Drainage

The Council's response noted a wastewater issue on the site, however there is no current evidence of this. There are wider ranging proposals currently being developed for the village and we would seek to address any waste water issues in conjunction with the latest proposals at a later date.



Existing Settlement, Future Development & Access

Key	
1	Overhill Farm
2	Foveran - Hall & Playing fields
3	Foveran Primary School
4	Rashierieve Foveran
5	A90
6	Officer's Preference
- - -	Proposed Sites A and B



Topographical & Climatic considerations

Key	
→ (dotted blue)	SW Prevailing Wind
→ (dashed red)	Slope down
• (red)	High point
○ (yellow)	Sun path
- - - (blue)	Existing Drains
- - - (light blue)	Existing Watercourse

2.7 Site Analysis

Flood Risk

As indicated in the extract from the SEPA flood maps adjacent the sites do not lie within any areas at risk from surface water, rivers or the sea.

Land Capability for Agriculture

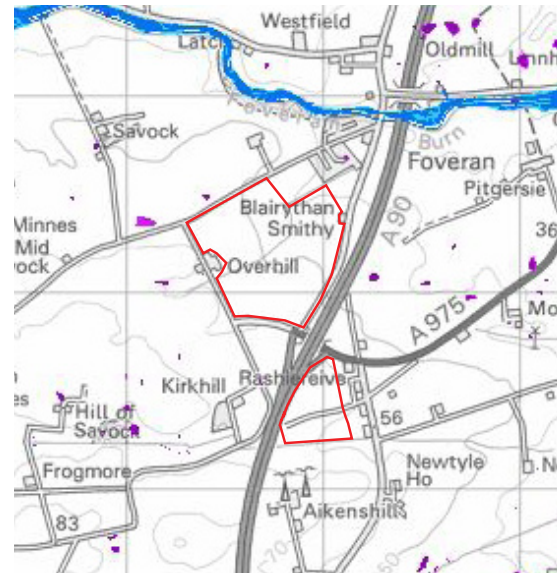
The land proposed for development at Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran is identified on mapping prepared by the Hutton Institute (formerly Macaulay Institute) as a combination of Class 3.1 and 3.2. We acknowledge that for planning purposes Classes 1, 2 and 3.1 are considered to be Prime Agricultural Land (PAL).

We note that the sites in Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran that are identified in the Main Issues Report as being Officers' Preference for future development are also located on land classified as 3.1, i.e. Prime Agricultural Land.

We highlight that the land to the west of the proposed sites the subject of this submission is also in the same ownership - the LCA mapping confirms that this land comprises a combination of Class 3.1 and 3.2 and is actively farmed for arable purposes therefore any loss of PAL that would arise as a result of the proposed development would be relatively minor in the wider landscape context and would not impact on the viability of the overall farming unit.

*1 Flood Risk <http://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmap/map.htm>

*2 LCA - <http://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/capability-maps/national-scale-land-capability-for-agriculture/>



Flood Risk *1

- Key
- River
 - High
 - Med
 - Low
 - Surface
 - High
 - Med
 - Low



Land Capability for Agriculture *2

- Key
- Class 3.1 Land capable of producing consistently high yields of a narrow range of crops and/ or moderate yields of a wider range. Short grass leys are common. 60% of application site
 - Class 3.2 Land capable of average production though high yields of barley, oats and grass can be obtained. Grass leys are common. 40% of application site

2.7 Site Analysis

Scottish Natural Heritage

An extract from SNH’s interactive online database confirms the sites are not in proximity to nor affected by any designated areas (or areas proposed to be designated) of significant ecological importance such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

There are no features or habitats of local importance and no anticipated issues from an ecological perspective.

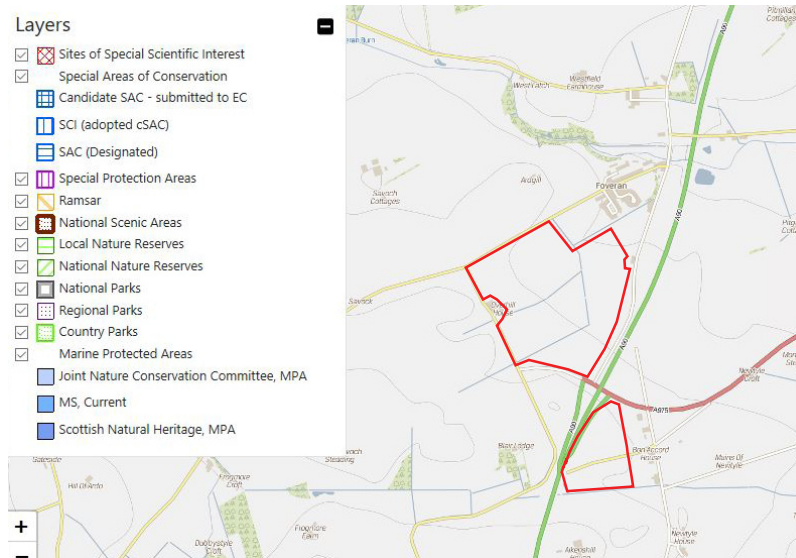
Ecological assessments would be undertaken as part of a detailed design stage to inform a future masterplanning exercise.

Historic Environment

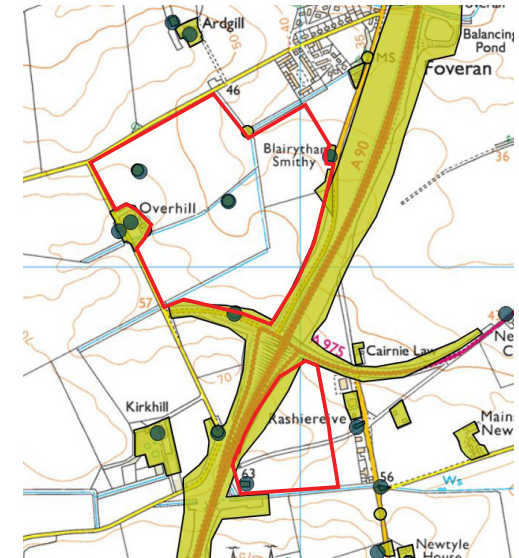
The sites are not located within or adjacent to any conservation area, and there are no listed buildings or scheduled monuments on or within the sites or their immediate surroundings.

We note that Historic Environment Scotland’s online mapping tool identifies a small number of cattle rubbing stones in the area that are recorded on the Canmore records - items listed on Canmore records are not subject to the statutory protection afforded to listed buildings or scheduled monuments.

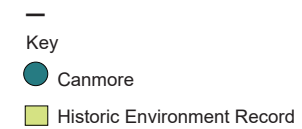
The stones first appeared on OS mapping from 1901 onwards but are not considered to impede nor constrain proposed development at this location. We believe that the construction of the AWPR has led to the removal of at least two of these stones.



Scottish Natural Heritage *3



Historic Environment *4



*3 Scottish Natural Heritage <https://sitelink.nature.scot/map>
 *4 Historic Environment - <https://pastmap.org.uk/map>

3.1 Site A | Foveran - Vision

The principles for Site A align with the planning objectives which were identified for Foveran within the Main Issues Report Jan 2019. These are stated below for reference.

Planning Objectives

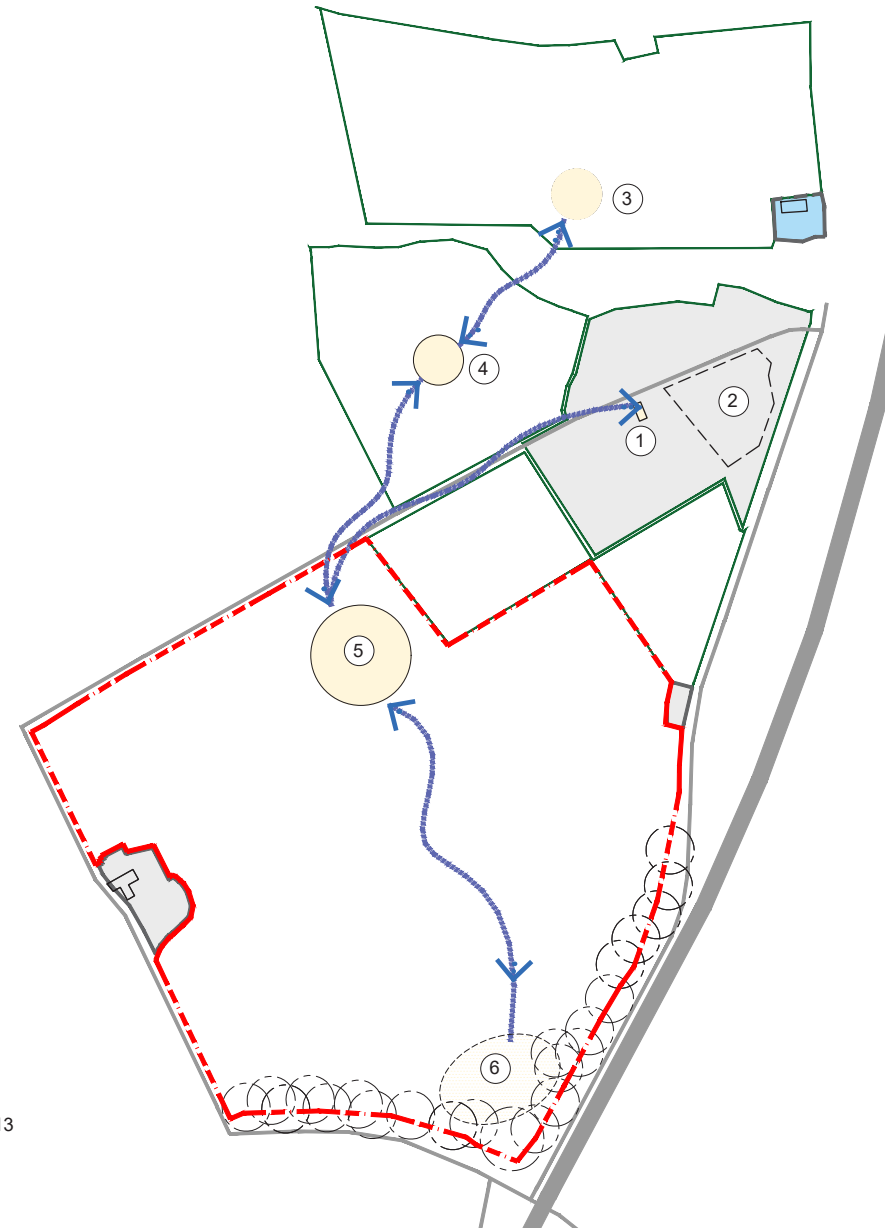
- *Meet housing need in the wider strategic growth area as defined by the Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan.*
- *To support community facilities and services.*
- *To support economic development in the Energetica Corridor.*

Proposed Principles

In response to the issues raised by Officer's with the previous submission made in 2018, the following principles have been incorporated in the revised proposal including;

- Ensure that the proposed density of housing aligns with the 30/ha as promoted in the Draft Strategic Development Plan.
- Reduces the site area proposed for allocation to take cognisance of the AWPR
- Provides a phased approach to the housing requirements of the area within a considered vision.
- Ensure that provision is made for future community/education infrastructure.
- Foster and encourage connectivity between the proposal, potential future development sites and existing settlement.

The diagram across begins to map out how these elements may occur and connect. These principles are integrated into the proposed phasing and overall development and this will be demonstrated in the following pages.



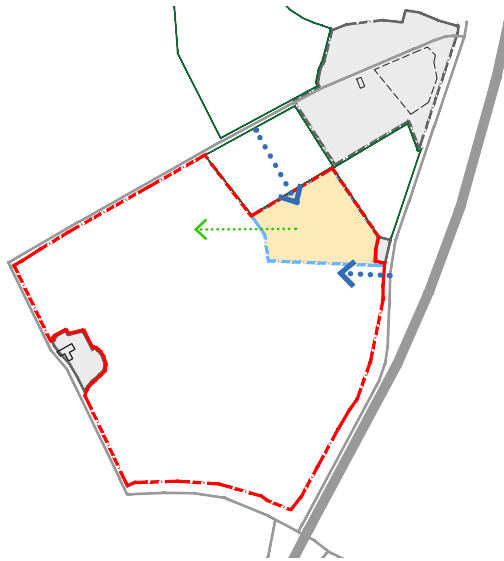
Concept Diagram

Connectivity between community facilities

- Connectivity between community facilities
- Proposed residential & future community facilities - 41ha

- 1 Community Hall
- 2 Playing field
- 3 Proposed Town Square - Previous Masterplan 2013
- 4 Proposed Square - Previous Masterplan 2013
- 5 Proposed area for education / community facility
- 6 Link to new green space- communal amenity




3.2 Site A | Foveran - Phasing

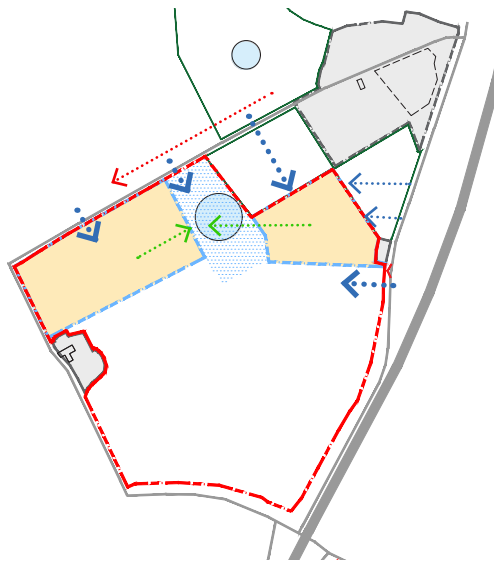


Yr 1-5

Phase 1

Area **4.0 ha** | 120 dwellings (@30houses /ha)






-  Proposed development
-  Possible Access
-  Connectivity to Future Community/Education Infrastructure

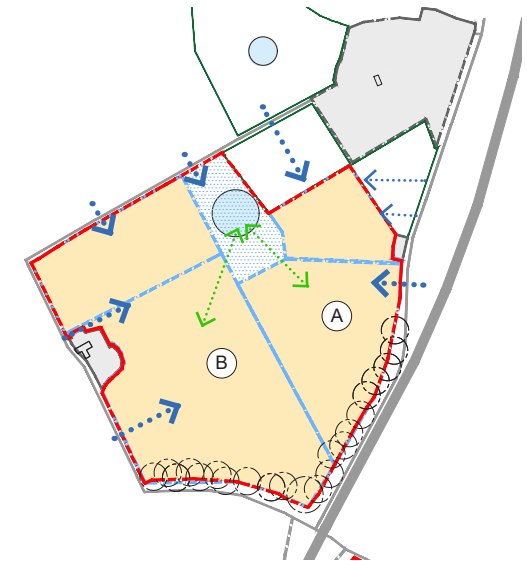


Yr 5-10

Phase 2





Area **7.0 ha** | 210 dwellings (@30houses /ha)

-  Proposed development
-  Connectivity to Community/Education Infrastructure
-  Proposed Access
-  Growth Along Village Axis
-  Community/Education Infrastructure (3ha provision)



Yr 10-20

Phase 3

- A Area **10.0 ha** | 300 dwellings (@30houses /ha)
- B Area **17.0 ha** | 510 dwellings (@30houses /ha)
-  Proposed development
-  Connectivity to Community/Education Infrastructure
-  Proposed Access
-  Community/Education Infrastructure (3ha provision)

3.3 Site A | Foveran - Preliminary Development Framework Plan

Overview

Phase 1	<i>No. dwellings</i> 120
Phase 2	<i>No. dwellings</i> 210
Phase 3A	<i>No. dwellings</i> 300
Phase 3B	<i>No. dwellings</i> 510
Total	<i>No. dwellings</i> 1140




Community / Infrastructure

There is currently no provision for education facilities proposed by the Main Issues Report published in January 2019.

The proposed site at Foveran seeks to respond to the likely demand for community/education infrastructure and an area of approximately 3ha has been safeguarded for within the proposal for such uses.

Preliminary Development Framework Plan

Diagram

- Key
- 1 Community/Education Infrastructure
 - 2 Landscaped buffer to shield prevailing wind and noise from the AWPR.
 -  Proposed Access
 -  Connectivity
 -  Organic growth from existing settlement



4.1 Site B | Rashierieve Foveran - Vision

The site lies within the Energetica Corridor and Peterhead Strategic Growth Area as per the Local Development Plan 2017.

With access to the A90 in close proximity, the proposed site is well connected to the city of Aberdeen to the south and the town of Peterhead to the North which are key for businesses trade.

The principles for this area of the proposed site align with the planning objectives which were identified for Rashierieve Foveran within the Main Issues Report Jan 2019. These are stated below for reference.


Planning Objectives

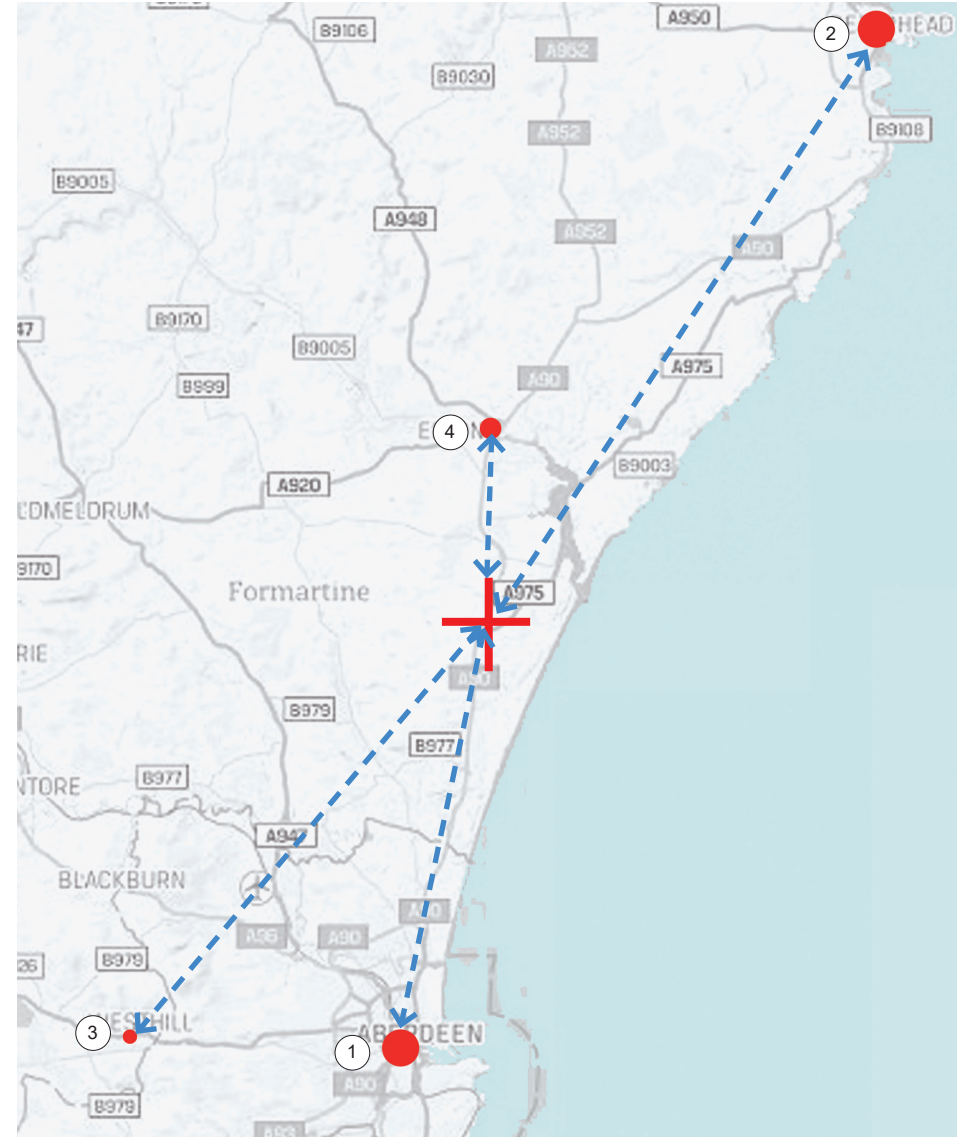
- *To provide local employment opportunities.*
- *To support economic development in the Energetica Corridor.*

Proposed Principles

- To support further economic development in this area by extending the existing allocations which are proposed to be carried forward.
- This revised proposal seeks to build upon the demand identified in Energetica Corridor strategies.

These principles are integrated into the proposed phasing and overall development and this will be demonstrated in the following pages.

Key	
	Proposed Site
1	Aberdeen - 13 miles
2	Peterhead - 20 miles
3	Westhill - 20 miles
4	Ellon - 6 miles



4.2 Site B | Rashierieve Foveran - Preliminary Development Framework Plan

Overview

Areas of the site have been previously allocated and reserved for employment land. OP1 and SR1 have been carried forward from LDP 2017 indicating the importance of this area being designated for employment land.





Current Allocations

- **OP1** - Land west of Rashierieve Cottage
2ha employment land
- **SR1** - Strategic Reserve
3.5 ha employment land

The proposal looks to meet the demand for additional employment land allocation and maximise the strategic location of this site for employment development within Classes 4-6 in future.

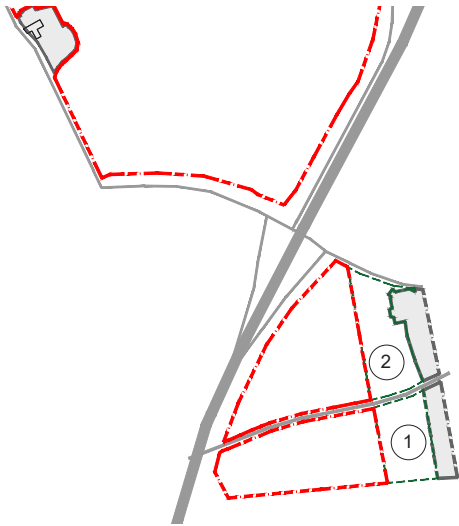
It is proposed that both sites are accessed via existing road from A90.

Preliminary Development Framework Plan

- Diagram
- Key
- 1 Rashierieve Foveran
 - 2 SR1
 - 3 OP1
 -  AWPR Route
 -  Proposed Employment Land Allocation - **9ha**
 -  Proposed Extension from existing allocations
 -  Proposed Access Point



4.3 Site B | Rashierieve Foveran - Phasing



Current Situation

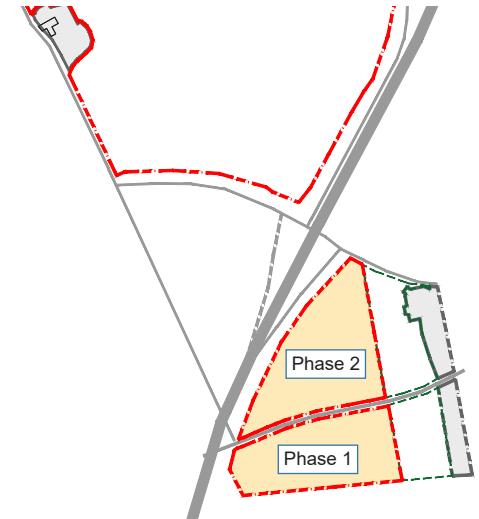
- 1 OP 1 Area - 2ha
- 2 SR 1 Area - 3.5ha

■ ■ Proposal at Foveran (Site A)



Phase 1 Proposed short term employment site

Extension of OP1
Area 4 ha of employment land



Phase 2 Proposed med-long term employment site

Extension of SR 1
Area 5 ha of employment land

5.0 Conclusion

The Council's identification of a number of 'preferred sites' in both Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran confirm that this is an area of focus for both residential and employment development over time.

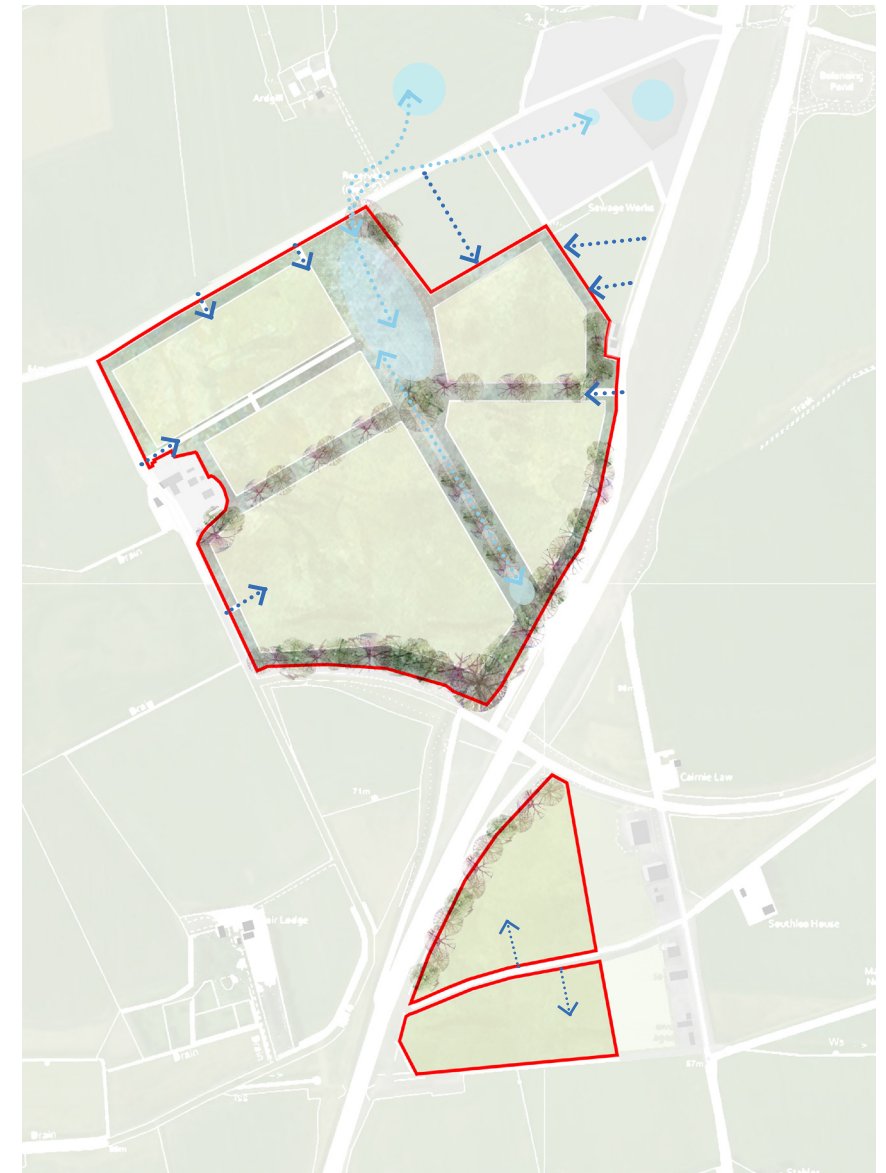
This submission looks to balance proposed allocations for residential use and employment land by presenting a vision of how land at Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran could be developed in the future.

It specifically addresses the Council's concerns in the following manner:

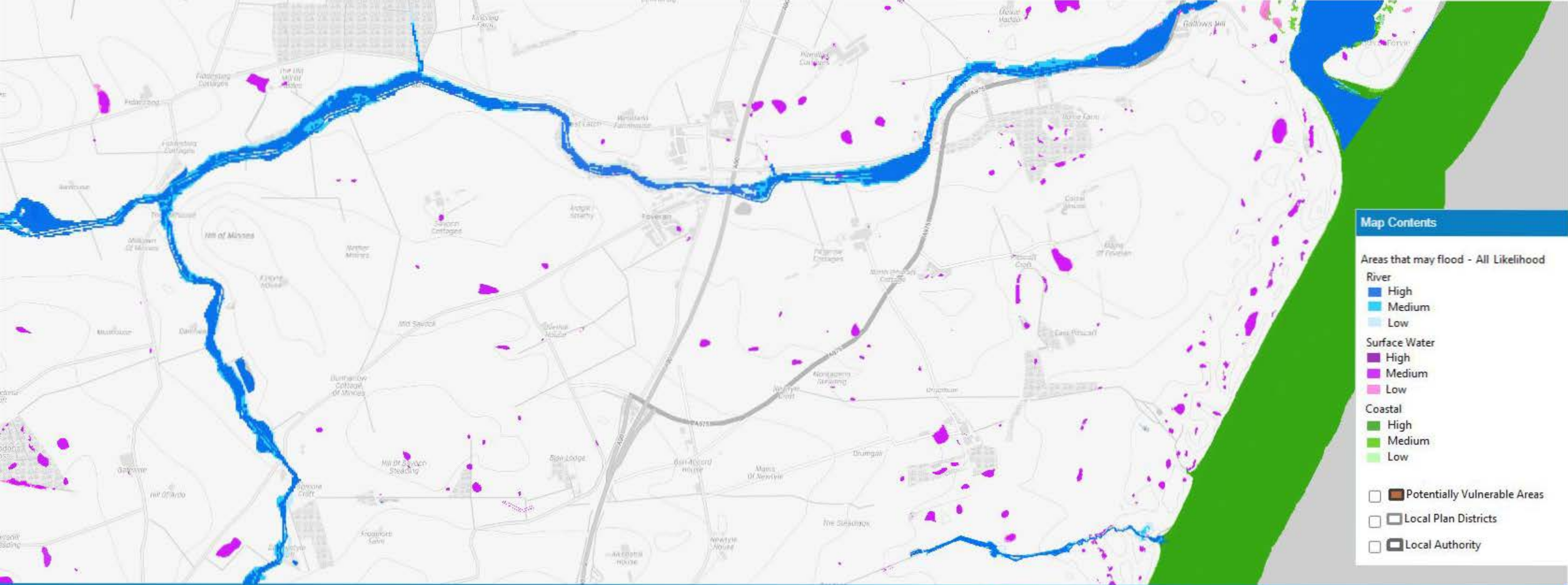
- By promoting a refined area of land in a phased approach which is based upon analysis of the existing village and its potential future capacities in terms of organic growth and connectivity.
- It takes cognisance of the AWPR proximity to provide new uses in line with the aspirations of the Energetica corridor.
- It proposes densities of approximately 30 dwellings per ha in line with the Proposed SDP requirements.
- It seeks to introduce community/education facilities to support the growth of the settlement.
- It supports further economic development in this area by extending the existing employment allocations which are proposed to be carried forward.
- It provides contextual analysis to support the allocation of the land.

We consider that the proposed land at Overhill Farm offer an appropriate response to the Council's requirement to deliver new residential development in the Aberdeen to Peterhead Strategic Growth Area and would satisfy the demand for additional employment provision within the Energetica Corridor. The sites form a logical extension to the existing built form of Foveran and Rashierieve Foveran respectively and would deliver a balanced development strategy offering the potential for appropriately scaled sustainable growth to complement the existing settlements.

We would anticipate that the sites would be delivered in a series of phases to facilitate organic growth of the settlements in a planned manner to meet forecast demand in the area, with a balance to be achieved between the delivery of residential development and associated community facilities at Foveran and the proposed employment development at Rashierieve Foveran.



Preliminary Development Framework Plan
Diagram



Map contents

Maps

Legend

Land capability for agriculture (partial cover)

- 1 - Land capable of producing a very wide range of crops.
- 2 - Land capable of producing a wide range of crops.
- 3.1 - Land capable of producing consistently high yields of a narrow range of crops and/ or moderate yields of a wider range. Short grass leys are common.
- 3.2 - Land capable of average production though high yields of barley, oats and grass can be obtained. Grass leys are common.
- 4.1 - Land capable of producing a narrow range of crops, primarily grassland with short arable breaks of forage crops and cereal.
- 4.2 - Land capable of producing a narrow range of crops, primarily on grassland with short arable breaks of forage crops.
- 5.1 - Land capable of use as improved grassland. Few problems with pasture establishment and maintenance and potential high yields.
- 5.2 - Land capable of use as improved grassland. Few problems with pasture establishment but may be difficult to maintain.
- 5.3 - Land capable of use as improved grassland. Pasture deteriorates quickly.
- 6.1 - Land capable of use as rough grazings with a high proportion of palatable plants.
- 6.2 - Land capable of use as rough grazings with moderate quality plants.
- 6.3 - Land capable of use as rough grazings with low quality plants.
- 7 - Land of very limited agricultural value.
- Urban

foveran

