



EAST AYRSHIRE COUNCIL

Local Development Plan 2

Environmental Report

2024

| Aim 1: Reduce the effects of climate change and contribute to net zero targets. | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | The impacts that this aim will have on landscape and geological features are unknown/neutral. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | There are likely to be significant positive environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna, especially if the objective helps to reduce the impact on climate change. | None. |
| | Climate | Aim 1 is likely to have positive environmental impacts as it is aimed at ensuring the LDP2 as a whole is geared towards lowering carbon emissions and contributing to climate change targets. As a result, the strategy, policies and proposals of the LDP2 must be framed towards delivering a sustainable and low carbon approach to development. This aim is likely to have significant environmental impacts on climate. However, it is noted that the limitation of this aim is its aspirational nature. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The aim is likely to lead to the protection of important soil resources through adherence to the principles of sustainability and also be assisting in the reduction of the impact of climate change. Therefore, the objective is likely to have a positive impact in this regard. | None. |
| | Air | This aim focuses on climate change adaptation of reducing the man-made effects and impacts on climate. There are likely to be significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this aim. | None. |
| | Water | As outlined above, with regards to the water environment. Potential positive impacts of this aim includes positive impacts relating to climate resilience and flooding. Impacts are considered to be positive. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The presumption is that this aim will have significant positive impacts on the historic environment, directing development to sustainable and central locations which could result in the renovation and improvement of the historic environment (listed buildings and conservation areas). | None |
| | Conservation Areas | The presumption is that this aim will have significant positive impacts on the historic environment, directing development to sustainable and central locations which could result in the renovation and improvement of the historic environment (listed buildings and conservation areas). | None |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Impacts on archaeological sites/areas are unknown/neutral. | None |

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| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Impacts on gardens and designed landscapes are unknown/neutral. | None |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Impacts on scheduled monuments are unknown/neutral. | None |
| | Historic Battlefields | Impacts on historic battlefields are unknown/neutral. | None. |
| | Population | The policy indirectly supports a reduction in carbon emissions. The presumption is that this overarching aim will increase the resilience of the built environment and its communities, which will in turn have a significant environmental impact on human population through the improvement of material assets. By aiming to reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce emission production, new developments are likely to be located in mores sustainable locations which are close to existing facilities, public transport routes, and footpaths, as well as cycle path networks. In overall terms, environmental impacts on population are likely to be positive. | None. |
| Social Environment | Human Health | The presumption is that this overarching aim will increase the resilience of the built environment and its communities, which will in turn have a significant environmental impact on human health, population and improve material assets. This objective aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions which will in turn have a significant positive impact on human health. | None. |
| | Material Assets | The aim intends to reduce the impacts of climate change, which will in turn create resilient communities and successful places which is likely to have significant positive impacts on material assets. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are likely to be short, medium and long-term significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this aim. There are likely to be significant positive cumulative/synergistic environmental impacts as a result of this objective. | | |

| Aim 2: Create good quality and accessible places, which support the health and wellbeing of all our citizens | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Aim 2 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in relation to landscape as it seeks to create attractive, good quality and accessible environments which support the health and wellbeing of all citizens. By ensuring that the principles of sustainability and high quality design are employed, it is likely that there will be significant positive environmental impacts on landscape as new developments should be located in sustainable locations where the landscape has the capacity for it. However, it is noted that this is an overarching aim, and on its own is unlikely to have any environmental impacts on natural features as it is reliant on the implementation of LDP2 policy. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | There are likely to be significant positive environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna, especially if the objective helps to create good quality, resilient places which are accessible; this will likely lead to increased open space provision, which will in turn have a positive impact on biodiversity. Developments are likely to be sustainably located and as such are likely to have a reduced impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which safeguards habitats and prevents their loss and/or fragmentation, or indeed, green networks within or outwith urban environments (DES1, OS1, OS2 and NE1-NE11). |
| | Climate | Aim 2 seeks to ensure that high quality design standards are followed, as a means of creating good quality places. By focusing on resilience, the Aim will ensure a reduction in the impacts of climate change, and by ensuring that new developments incorporate zero or low carbon materials and construction practices, which is likely to have neutral impacts on climate. | Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions in accordance with Policies CR2 and RE3. It should be ensured that development proposals are as accessible as possible, directly linking to and where possible expanding existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way. |

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| | | | <p>Ensure that the principles of sustainability are met and that all new developments minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change.</p> <p>In terms of climate resilience, the design of any development should avoid exacerbating flooding and ensure that appropriate solutions are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding.</p> <p>LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental and climate change policies, specifically policies CR1 and NE12, which seek to protect and preserve water environments and ensure no negative impacts occur as a result of development. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as SEPA's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown.</p> |
| <p>Natural Resources</p> | <p>Soil</p> | <p>As outlined above, it is presumed that sites are likely to be selected which are not anticipated to have a significantly negative environmental impact on soil and the water environment. The objective is likely to lead to the protection of important soil resources through adherence to the principles of sustainability and also by assisting in the reduction of the impact of climate change in order to create good quality places.</p> | <p>LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework (NE10, NE11 and NE13) which protects soil from inappropriate development and impacts. Important soil resources such as peatland, carbon rich soils and bogs will be protected through policy. Impacts are still site dependent and unknown.</p> |
| | <p>Air</p> | <p>High design standards should result in improved air quality and reduction of atmospheric pollutants, having a positive impact on air quality.</p> | <p>None.</p> |
| | <p>Water</p> | <p>Ensuring that the principles of sustainability and high quality design are followed will help to enhance the water environment and water quality. As such, this aim is likely to have neutral/unknown impacts.</p> | <p>In terms of climate resilience, the design of any development should avoid exacerbating flooding and ensure that appropriate solutions are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding.</p> <p>LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental and climate change policies, specifically policies CR1 and NE12, which seek to protect and preserve water environments and ensure no negative impacts occur</p> |

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| | | | <p>as a result of development. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as SEPA's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown.</p> <p>Despite the implementation of these impacts, it is likely that impacts will remain unknown.</p> |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | High quality design, successful placemaking and sustainability are likely to have significant positive impacts on the setting of listed buildings should these be located close to development sites. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |
| | Conservation Areas | Dependent on the location of new development, the objective could have significant positive environmental impacts on Conservation Areas and their character and appearance due to adhering to the principles of high quality design, successful placemaking and sustainability. | As outlined above. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Adhering to the principles of sustainability and good urban design should ensure that archaeological sites and areas are protected thus having significant neutral environmental impacts. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Dependent on the location of new development, the objective could have significant positive environmental impacts on Gardens and Designed Landscapes, their character and appearance due to adhering to the principles of high quality design, successful placemaking and sustainability. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Adhering to the principles of sustainability and good urban design should ensure that Scheduled Monuments are protected thus having neutral environmental impacts. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Adhering to the principles of sustainability and good urban design should ensure that Scheduled Monuments are protected thus having neutral environmental impacts. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |

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| | Population | Ensuring that the principles of sustainability, good design and resilience are adhered to will result in new development being located close to existing facilities, public transport routes, foot and cycle networks etc. (i.e. in a sustainable manner). Successful placemaking, alongside good quality design, will also ensure that new developments lead to physical and social regeneration should they take place in areas of deprivation. Therefore, the objective is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on population. | <p>LDP2 encourages new developments to be sustainably located, through the development opportunity sites.</p> <p>It should be ensured that the developments are as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way.</p> <p>Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions.</p> |
| Social Environment | Human Health | This aim is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on human health due to adhering to the principles of sustainability, good quality design and placemaking. The key principle of the aim is to create good quality places. This includes the development and design of place to ensure climate resilience, ensuring that successful placemaking is adopted throughout the Council area for any new developments. | As outlined above. |
| | Material Assets | Adhering to the principles of sustainability, high quality design and successful placemaking is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on material assets as new developments will be located close to public transport hubs, provide areas of recreational open space and interlink with the existing footpath and cycle networks etc. which will enhance community assets, communities themselves contributing to resilience. | As outlined above. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are likely to be short, medium and long-term significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this aim. There are likely to be significant positive cumulative/synergistic environmental impacts as a result of this objective, as new development proposals will be sustainably located and contribute toward the creation of resilient communities. | | |

| Aim 3: Stabilise East Ayrshire's population and stimulate population growth | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Aim 3 seeks to stabilise and stimulate population growth within East Ayrshire. While this is a high level, overarching policy, the stimulation of population growth and subsequent increase in population is likely to have significant impacts on features, such as landscape, given that this will be reflected within housing development opportunity sites. However, the exact impacts in terms of landscape and geology are contextually dependent, therefore cannot be determined at this high level. Impacts on landscape are unknown. | Any periphery developments should incorporate appropriate screening measures, in particular natural screening which will reduce negative impacts. However, the results of this are still unknown and contextually dependent. All natural features should be retained where possible. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. There may be significant impacts, however these will be contextually dependent, as such impacts are unknown. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which safeguards habitats and prevents their loss and/or fragmentation, or indeed, green networks within or outwith urban environments (DES1, OS1, OS2 and NE1-NE11). |
| | Climate | As outlined above, with regards to climatic factors. The exact impacts of Aim 3 are dependent on the scale and context of a series of elements. However, it is possible that increasing the population of East Ayrshire will have significant negative impacts, subject to appropriate mitigation. This is through increased residents, visitors, greenhouse gas emissions through private modes of transport. As a precaution, impacts on climate could be significant negative, subject to appropriate mitigation. | Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions in accordance with Policies CR2 and RE3. It should be ensured that development proposals are as accessible as possible, directly linking to and where possible expanding existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way. Ensure that the principles of sustainability are met and that all new developments minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change. |

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| | | | <p>In terms of climate resilience, the design of any development should avoid exacerbating flooding and ensure that appropriate solutions are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding.</p> <p>LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental and climate change policies, specifically policies CR1 and NE12, which seek to protect and preserve water environments and ensure no negative impacts occur as a result of development. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as SEPA's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown.</p> <p>Despite the implementation of these impacts, it is likely that impacts will remain positive/negative in nature.</p> |
| <p>Natural Resources</p> | <p>Soil</p> | <p>Aim 3 seeks to stabilise and stimulate population growth within East Ayrshire. While this is a high level, overarching policy, the stimulation of population growth and subsequent increase in population is likely to have significant impacts on features, such as soil, given that this will be reflected within housing development opportunity sites. However, the exact impacts in terms of soil are contextually dependent, therefore cannot be determined at this high level. Impacts on soil are unknown.</p> | <p>LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework (NE10, NE11 and NE13) which protects soil from inappropriate development and impacts. Important soil resources such as peatland, carbon rich soils and bogs will be protected through policy. Impacts are still site dependent and unknown.</p> |
| | <p>Air</p> | <p>As outlined above, with regards to air quality. The exact impacts of Aim 3 are dependent on the scale and context of a series of elements. However, it is possible that increasing the population of East Ayrshire will have significant negative impacts. This is through increased residents, visitors, greenhouse gas emissions through private modes of transport. As a precaution, impacts on climate could be significant negative, subject to appropriate mitigation.</p> | <p>Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions in accordance with Policies CR2 and RE3.</p> <p>It should be ensured that development proposals are accessible as possible, directly linking to and where possible expanding existing cycling and</p> |

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| | | | <p>walking routes, including core paths and rights of way.</p> <p>Ensure that the principles of sustainability are met and that all new developments minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Despite the implementation of these impacts, it is likely that impacts will remain positive/negative in nature.</p> |
| | Water | <p>Aim 3 seeks to stabilise and stimulate population growth within East Ayrshire. While this is a high level, overarching policy, the stimulation of population growth and subsequent increase in population is likely to have significant impacts on features, such as the water environment, given that this will be reflected within housing development opportunity sites. However, the exact impacts in terms of the water environment are contextually dependent, therefore cannot be determined at this high level. Impacts on the water are unknown.</p> | <p>In terms of climate resilience, the design of any development should avoid exacerbating flooding and ensure that appropriate solutions are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding.</p> <p>LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental and climate change policies, specifically policies CR1 and NE12, which seek to protect and preserve water environments and ensure no negative impacts occur as a result of development. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as SEPA's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown.</p> <p>Despite the implementation of these impacts, it is likely that impacts will remain unknown.</p> |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | <p>As outlined above, with regards to listed buildings.</p> | <p>LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented.</p> |
| | Conservation Areas | <p>As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas.</p> | <p>As outlined above.</p> |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | <p>As outlined above, with regards to archaeological sites/areas.</p> | <p>As outlined above.</p> |

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| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above. | As outlined above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above. | As outlined above. |
| | Population | Aim 3 seeks to stabilise and stimulate population growth within East Ayrshire. While this is a high level, overarching policy, the stimulation of population growth and subsequent increase in population is likely to have significant impacts on social environment features, such as population, given that this will be reflected within housing development opportunity sites. There is potential for impacts on population to be positive and negative. However, the exact impacts in terms of the population are contextually dependent, therefore cannot be determined at this high level. Impacts on population are unknown. | <p>LDP2 encourages new developments to be sustainably located, through the development opportunity sites.</p> <p>It should be ensured that the developments are as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way.</p> <p>Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions.</p> <p>Impacts after mitigation are likely to be positive and negative (on a precautionary basis).</p> |
| Social Environment | Human Health | As outlined above with regards to human health. | As outlined above. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above with regards to material assets. | As outlined above. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are likely to be short, medium and long-term significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this aim. | | |

| Aim 4: Secure the provision of good quality housing to meet a wide range of needs, across all of East Ayrshire | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Aim 2 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in relation to landscape as it seeks to create attractive, good quality and accessible environments which support the health and wellbeing of all citizens. By ensuring that the principles of sustainability and high quality design are employed, it is likely that there will be significant positive environmental impacts on landscape as new developments should be located in sustainable locations where the landscape has the capacity for it. However, it is noted that this is an overarching aim, and on its own is unlikely to have any environmental impacts on natural features as it is reliant on the implementation of LDP2 policy. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | There are likely to be significant positive environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna, especially if the objective helps to create good quality, resilient places which are accessible: this will likely lead to increased open space provision, which will in turn have a positive impact on biodiversity. Developments are likely to be sustainably located and as such are likely to have a reduced impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which safeguards habitats and prevents their loss and/or fragmentation, or indeed, green networks within or outwith urban environments (DES1, OS1, OS2 and NE1-NE11). |
| | Climate | Aim 2 seeks to ensure that high quality design standards are followed, as a means of creating good quality places. By focusing on resilience, the Aim will ensure a reduction in the impacts of climate change, and by ensuring that new developments incorporate zero or low carbon materials and construction practices, which is likely to have a neutral impact on climate. | Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions in accordance with Policies CR2 and RE3. It should be ensured that development proposals are as accessible as possible, directly linking to and where possible expanding existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way. |

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| | | | <p>Ensure that the principles of sustainability are met and that all new developments minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change.</p> <p>In terms of climate resilience, the design of any development should avoid exacerbating flooding and ensure that appropriate solutions are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding.</p> <p>LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental and climate change policies, specifically policies CR1 and NE12, which seek to protect and preserve water environments and ensure no negative impacts occur as a result of development. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as SEPA's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown.</p> |
| <p>Natural Resources</p> | <p>Soil</p> | <p>As outlined above, it is presumed that sites are likely to be selected which are not anticipated to have a significantly negative environmental impact on soil and the water environment. The objective is likely to lead to the protection of important soil resources through adherence to the principles of sustainability and also be assisting in the reduction of the impact of climate change in order to create good quality places.</p> | <p>LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework (NE10, NE11 and NE13) which protects soil from inappropriate development and impacts. Important soil resources such as peatland, carbon rich soils and bogs will be protected through policy. Impacts are still site dependent and unknown.</p> |
| | <p>Air</p> | <p>High design standards should result in improved air quality and reduction of atmospheric pollutants, having a positive impact on air quality.</p> | <p>None.</p> |

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| | Water | Ensuring that the principles of sustainability and high quality design are followed will help to safeguard the water environment and water quality. As such, this aim is likely to have neutral/unknown impacts. | <p>In terms of climate resilience, the design of any development should avoid exacerbating flooding and ensure that appropriate solutions are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding.</p> <p>LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental and climate change policies, specifically policies CR1 and NE12, which seek to protect and preserve water environments and ensure no negative impacts occur as a result of development. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as SEPA's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown.</p> <p>Despite the implementation of these impacts, it is likely that impacts will remain unknown.</p> |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | High quality design, successful placemaking and sustainability are likely to have significant positive impacts on the setting of listed buildings should these be located close to development sites. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |
| | Conservation Areas | Dependent on the location of new development, the objective could have significant positive environmental impacts on Conservation Areas and their character and appearance due to adhering to the principles of high quality design, successful placemaking and sustainability. | As outlined above. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Adhering to the principles of sustainability and good urban design should ensure that archaeological sites and areas are protected thus having significant neutral environmental impacts. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |

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| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Dependent on the location of new development, the objective could have significant positive environmental impacts on Gardens and Designed Landscapes, their character and appearance due to adhering to the principles of high quality design, successful placemaking and sustainability. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Adhering to the principles of sustainability and good urban design should ensure that Scheduled Monuments are protected thus having neutral environmental impacts. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Adhering to the principles of sustainability and good urban design should ensure that Scheduled Monuments are protected thus having neutral environmental impacts. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |
| | Population | Ensuring that the principles of sustainability, good design and resilience are adhered to will result in new development being located close to existing facilities, public transport routes, foot and cycle networks etc. (i.e. in a sustainable manner). Successful placemaking, alongside good quality design, will also ensure that new developments lead to physical and social regeneration should they take place in areas of deprivation. Therefore, the objective is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on population. | <p>LDP2 encourages new developments to be sustainably located, through the development opportunity sites.</p> <p>It should be ensured that the developments are as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way.</p> <p>Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions.</p> |
| Social Environment | Human Health | This aim is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on human health due to adhering to the principles of sustainability, good quality design and placemaking. The key principle of the aim is to create good quality places. This includes the development and design of place to ensure climate resilience, ensuring that successful | As outlined above. |

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| | | placemaking is adopted throughout the Council area for any new developments. | |
| | Material Assets | Adhering to the principles of sustainability, high quality design and successful placemaking is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on material assets as new developments will be located close to public transport hubs, provide areas of recreational open space and interlink with the existing footpath and cycle networks etc. which will enhance community assets, communities themselves contributing to resilience. | As outlined above. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are likely to be short, medium and long-term significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this aim. There are likely to be significant positive cumulative/synergistic environmental impacts as a result of this objective, as new development proposals will be sustainably located and contribute toward the creation of resilient communities. | | |

| Aim 5: Deliver new and improved infrastructure, including green and digital infrastructure, to assist in creating good quality places | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Aim 5 is likely to have a significant positive and negative environmental impact as a result of cumulative effects as a result of improving infrastructure. Infrastructure improvements could result in new development being sited in more sustainable locations within which it was not before, increasing the environmental and locational spread of future impacts, which would have both a positive and negative impact on areas. Infrastructure provision includes transport, water, utilities, green infrastructure, digital provision as well as renewable energy. The further expansion and betterment of these is likely to have significant impacts on landscape and geology. However, specific infrastructure improvements, such as transport infrastructure, are likely to have a significant negative impact on the landscape and the character of areas which are not currently urban in nature, but that infrastructure improvements makes the development of this more sustainable. | Any development should be carefully designed to mitigate the negative impacts that it could have on the landscape character of the given area. Additional screening/planting should be incorporated into the design, ensuring that rural landscape character in particular is protected from any infrastructure improvement works and developments. Impacts could still be positive/negative. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | There is potential for infrastructure improvements to have a detrimental impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna through atmospheric pollutants and detrimental impacts on the water environment. However, the LDP2 policy seeks to ensure the protection and retention of regionally, nationally and locally important nature conservation sites. Infrastructure improvements will therefore only be supported in appropriate locations where it is not considered that they will have a detrimental impact on nature in terms of biodiversity, flora and fauna. As such, this aim is considered to have a both significant positive and negative impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | Ensure that infrastructure improvements are appropriately located and do not have a detrimental impact on regionally, nationally and locally important nature conservation sites in relation to biodiversity, flora and fauna. This is likely to have a neutral impact on biodiversity. |
| | Climate | Particular areas within East Ayrshire are significantly congested at peak times such as the Bellfield Interchange in Kilmarnock and the centre of Mauchline, particularly Mauchline Cross. This could have consequences for climate and air quality and further development could exacerbate the impact traffic congestion has in these areas. However, enhancing transport infrastructure, and active travel and green networks should reduce these adverse impacts. In conclusion, the Aim 5 is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts on climate factors. | Development should be located within sustainable and appropriate locations, utilising sustainable construction methods and materials and should be used to further contribute to the Scottish Government's climate change |

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| | | | targets. Impacts could still be positive/negative. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Infrastructure improvements may result in the loss of significant areas of locally important and prime quality agricultural land, which would have a significant negative impact on soils. However, as no specific proposal or location for improvements has not been proposed at this stage, the impacts on soils cannot be determined as these will be locally specific. The impacts are therefore uncertain. | LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework (NE10, NE11 and NE13) which protects soil from inappropriate development and impacts. Important soil resources such as peatland, carbon rich soils and bogs will be protected through policy. Impacts are still site dependent and neutral. |
| | Air | Improved infrastructure may result in an increased road network which in turn may result in increased traffic flow through East Ayrshire. However, this will have a positive impact on congestion. Ultimately, however, there is also the possibility that at peak times, air quality may be affected due to the continuation of traffic flowing through this area, which could have a negative impact on air quality. Overall, this aim is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts on air quality. It is noted that this overarching aim would require other policies and proposals to be put forward and carried out in order to achieve its objective. It is therefore not stand-alone in nature in terms of its potential significant environmental impacts. | Where infrastructure improvements may be taking place, nearby residential areas should be monitored for any increases in air pollution which could lead to national air quality standards being breached on an individual or cumulative basis. Should standards be breached then mitigation measures will need to be adopted in consultation with Environmental Health. |
| | Water | As outlined above, improved infrastructure may result in an increased road network which will in turn lead to increased impermeable surfaces which may contribute to or exacerbate surface water flooding. This would have a significant negative impact on the water environment. However, improved infrastructure may also result in increased flood management practices and mechanisms as well as improved drainage. This would have a significant positive impact on the quality of the water environment. | Where possible, and dependent on the location of the development, new developments should aim to enhance the water environment. New developments should consider, incorporate and implement Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs). Impacts on the water environment could still be positive/negative, dependent on the scale of proposals. Unknown |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Impacts on the historic environment are unknown. | LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented |
| | Conservation Areas | Impacts on the historic environment are unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Impacts on the historic environment are unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Impacts on the historic environment are unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Impacts on the historic environment are unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Impacts on the historic environment are unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Population | Improvements to infrastructure are likely to have significant positive impacts, in terms of population, as this aim will seek development to be more sustainable and appropriate, which will ultimately make East Ayrshire a more attractive place to live, work and visit. | Infrastructure improvements will enable new residential developments to further benefit from public transport networks, bus stops and improved road networks as well as cycling and walking networks which are more sustainable to be more integrated. |
| Social Environment | Human Health | Aim 5 is likely to have significant positive impacts, in terms of the social environment, as well as health, as it seeks to improve the infrastructure and services available to residents and visitors in order to create a good quality place. | None. |
| | Material Assets | Infrastructure improvements are likely to have a significant positive impact on material assets which will be more accessible, better connected and integrated. There is also potential for public open spaces to be increased. However, infrastructure improvements are likely to lead to increased waste production (from both residential and non-residential uses), which cumulatively will have significant negative impacts on materials assets. | Where possible, green infrastructure should be increased and improved. Any new residential areas should be connected and integrated into the existing public transport network, to ensure that sustainable transport is |

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| | | <p>In conclusion, there are likely to be significant positive and significant negative environmental impacts on material assets as a result of this objective.</p> | <p>integrated into the new development. Developers should ensure that there is adequate capacity in the local water infrastructure to allow for new development to take place.</p> |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p>There are likely to be short, medium and long-term significant positive and negative environmental impacts as a result of this aim. However, it is noted that these are reliant on other policies, proposals and objectives being achieved. Infrastructure improvements are anticipated to have cumulative impacts and implications on the environment across East Ayrshire.</p> | | |

| Aim 7: Protect, enhance and capitalise on East Ayrshire's historic environment and cultural assets | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Aim 7 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in relation to all environmental topics as it is concerned with the conservation and enhancement of the natural and built environment, in terms of landscape, history and culture. However, attracting visitors to existing and new tourism developments could have a significant negative environmental impact on landscape character and geological resources. For example, if visitors are actively encouraged to explore the rural landscape and wildlife areas. Potential new recreational uses which attract tourists could detrimentally alter the rural landscape character of areas. The creation of new tourism developments could have significant environmental impacts but these are dependent on what type of tourism development opportunities are brought forward and the site-specific context of the location. At this stage, it is difficult to determine if there is an impact and what this is likely to be. As a precaution, impacts on landscape are considered to be positive and negative. | Development should be directed away from protected environmental areas, if it is likely to have detrimental impacts on the landscape or important areas of geology. Any new tourism development should only be allowed where the landscape can absorb the development without any impact on the character of the area and where the development(s) would not result in the loss of geological resources. Unknown. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The attraction of visitors to historic and cultural assets could have significant negative environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna, especially if these tourist attractions, for example, are located within Country Parks or in the rural area. The creation of new tourist/cultural asset opportunities and developments could have significant environmental impacts but these are dependent on what type of development is proposed. At this stage, it is difficult to determine likely impacts. The impact is therefore likely to be unknown, as it is unknown where opportunities will be located. | As outlined above, but in relation to the biodiversity, flora and fauna. The LDP2 contains a policy framework which safeguards habitats and prevents their loss and/or fragmentation, or indeed, green networks within or outwith urban environments and also seeks to expand and enhance these networks (DES1, OS1, OS2 and NE1-NE11). |
| | Climate | Encouraging further historic/cultural asset opportunities and developments within East Ayrshire could impact on climate if the opportunities/attractions are not sustainably located or encourage people to visit these sensitive locations. If the sites are not close to or on public transport routes, then there could be significant negative environmental impacts on climate, mostly | It should be ensured that new developments are located close to existing public transport hubs or are on a public transport route and avoid developing on areas |

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| | | associated within a proliferation of private car use. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism opportunities/developments are being proposed and their location. The impacts are therefore uncertain at this stage. | that are susceptible to flood risk. This is likely to have neutral impacts. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Attracting visitors to historic and cultural assets could have significant negative environmental impacts on soil resources, if people are actively encouraged to explore e.g. rural wildlife areas, Special Areas of Conservation or SSSIs. LDP2 has a robust policy framework to direct development away from areas where carbon rich soils, peatland, prime agricultural land etc. are located. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being encouraged/promoted/proposed and the context of the location. | Any new developments should be directed away from protected environmental sites or areas, if they are likely to have detrimental impacts on the important soil resources. Any new development which is encouraged should only be allowed where they do not result in the loss of prime agricultural land or other important soil resources such as Carbon Rich soils and peat. |
| | Air | Promoting and encouraging the capitalisation of historic and cultural assets within East Ayrshire could impact on air quality if these attractions are not sustainably located or encourage people to visit sensitive areas. If the locations are not near public transport routes, then there could be significant negative environmental impacts on air quality, mostly associated with a proliferation of private care use. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development/opportunities are encouraged/proposed and the site-specific location. LDP2 has a robust policy framework to direct development to sustainable locations and seek to promote sustainable transport. In overall terms, impacts are considered to be unknown. | It should be ensured that any new tourism development is located close to existing public transport hubs or are on a public transport route. |
| | Water | Promoting and encouraging the capitalisation of historic and cultural assets could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the water environment. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | It should be ensured that any new tourism development avoids developing on areas that are susceptible to floor risk. Cultural/tourism development should also avoid any degradation of water bodies and/or detrimental impact on the water environment. |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Encouraging the capitalisation of historic and cultural assets, opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the listed buildings. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of development is being proposed and its location. | It should be ensured that any cultural/tourism development does not detrimentally impact on listed buildings and/or their setting. |
| | Conservation Areas | Encouraging the capitalisation of historic and cultural assets, opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on conservation areas. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of development is being proposed and its location. | As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Encouraging the capitalisation of historic and cultural assets, opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on archaeological sites/areas. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of development is being proposed and its location. | As outlined above, with regards to archaeological sites/areas. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Encouraging the capitalisation of historic and cultural assets, opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on gardens and designed landscapes. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of development is being proposed and its location. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Encouraging the capitalisation of historic and cultural assets, opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the scheduled and ancient monuments. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of development is being proposed and its location. | As outlined above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Encouraging the capitalisation of historic and cultural assets, opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the historic battlefields. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of development is being proposed and its location. | As outlined above. |
| | Population | Increasing and capitalising on historic, cultural and tourism assets within East Ayrshire could impact population through short-term increases in visitor numbers within any one area. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | None. |
| Social Environment | Human Health | Encouraging the capitalisation of historic, cultural and tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, | None. |

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| | | which could impact on health, especially if the tourism opportunity/attraction is to do with recreation. In this instance there is likely to be significant positive environmental impacts. | |
| | Material Assets | Increasing tourism within East Ayrshire could impact on the material assets by encouraging people to use core paths and cycle paths or lead to further new developments of recreational tourism pursuits. In this instance there is likely to be significant positive environmental impacts. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | Attracting visitors to the area could have significant negative environmental impacts in the short, medium and long terms, but this is ultimately dependent on where the existing or new tourist attraction is, if it is near public transport routes and if it likely to impact on sensitive areas. | | |

Aim 8: Protect and enhance East Ayrshire’s diverse natural environment and habitats and help tackle the nature crisis.

| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
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| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | There are likely to be positive environmental impacts on natural features as a result of protecting and enhancing the natural environment. It is noted that Aim 8 will ultimately lead to policies being developed and implemented, the Aim is overarching in nature and seeks to ensure that the LDP2 will protect and enhance the natural environment. Aim 8 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in relation to landscape and geology as it is concerned with the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and its landscape character. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The protection and enhancement of natural resources, such as regionally important and locally important nature conservation sites is likely to have a significant positive environmental impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Climate | The protection and enhancement of East Ayrshire’s diverse natural environment, including natural resources, such as regionally important and locally important nature conservation sites, peatland, raised, intermediate or blanket bogs, as well as ancient woodland is likely to have a significant positive environmental impact on climate, as these sites act as an important natural flood water attenuation, flood plains and carbon sink. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | This aim will protect regionally important geological resources, areas of raised, intermediate or blanket bog, other organic soils, and will therefore have a significant positive environmental impact on soils. | None. |
| | Air | Protecting environmentally important areas for nature conservation is likely to have significant positive impacts on air quality as it will be protecting those resources that help with photosynthesis etc. | None. |
| | Water | Ensuring that environmentally important areas for nature conservation are protected is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts as it is likely to enhance the water environment by ensuring that development does not cause detrimental impacts in these areas. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | There are likely to be positive environmental impacts on natural features as a result of protecting and enhancing the natural environment. It is noted that Aim 8 will ultimately lead to policies being developed and implemented, the Aim is overarching in nature and seeks to ensure that the LDP2 will protect and enhance the natural environment. Aim 8 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in relation to landscape and geology as it is concerned with the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and its landscape character. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Population | There are likely to be significant environmental impacts on the social environment through the implementation of Aim 8, as natural landscapes and access to nature is proven to improve the social landscape and mental health of individuals, and as such, communities. However, the exact environmental impacts are uncertain. | <p>LDP2 encourages new developments to be sustainably located, through the development opportunity sites.</p> <p>It should be ensured that the developments are as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way.</p> <p>Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions.</p> <p>Impacts after mitigation are likely to be neutral.</p> |
| Social Environment | Human Health | Aim 8 is likely to have significant environmental impacts as it is focused on supporting the protection, enhancement and restoration of the natural environment. However, it is noted that this is dependent on the type of priority sites identified within associated Placemaking Maps, Local Place Plans, etc. as well as historic environment designations and associated policy criteria. | LDP2 encourages new developments to be sustainably located, through the development opportunity sites. |

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| | | <p>There are likely to be significant environmental impacts on the social environment through the implementation of Aim 8, as natural landscapes and access to nature is proven to improve the social landscape and mental health of individuals, and as such, communities. However, the exact environmental impacts are uncertain.</p> | <p>It should be ensured that the developments are as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way.</p> <p>Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions.</p> <p>Impacts after mitigation are likely to be neutral.</p> |
| | <p>Material Assets</p> | <p>The preferred option is likely to have a significant positive impact in terms of built and natural assets, such as greenspaces, natural flood management processes, path networks and agricultural land.</p> | <p>None.</p> |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p>This aim is likely to have a medium to long-term impact on the environment.</p> | | |

| Aim 9: Increase tourism opportunities, in particular those that protect and enhance understanding of East Ayrshire’s rich biodiversity, landscape, history and cultural heritage | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Aim 9 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in relation to all environmental topics as it is concerned with the conservation and enhancement of the natural and built environment, in terms of landscape, history and culture. However, attracting visitors to existing and new tourism developments could have a significant negative environmental impact on landscape character and geological resources. For example, if visitors are actively encouraged to explore the rural landscape and wildlife areas. Potential new recreational uses which attract tourists could detrimentally alter the rural landscape character of areas. The creation of new tourism developments could have a significant environmental impact but these are dependent on what type of tourism development opportunities are brought forward and the site-specific context of the location. At this stage, it is difficult to determine if there is an impact and what this is likely to be. | Tourism development should be directed away from protected environmental areas, if it is likely to have detrimental impacts on the landscape or important areas of geology. Any new tourism development should only be allowed where the landscape can absorb the development without any impact on the character of the area and where the development(s) would not result in the loss of geological resources. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The attraction of visitors to tourism attractions could have significant negative environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna, especially if these tourist attractions, for example, are located within Country Parks or in the rural area. The creation of new tourist opportunities and developments could have significant environmental impacts but these are dependent on what type of tourism development is proposed. At this stage, it is difficult to determine likely impacts. The impact is therefore likely to be unknown, as it is unknown where opportunities will be located. | As outlined above, but in relation to the biodiversity, flora and fauna. |
| | Climate | Encouraging further tourism opportunities and developments within East Ayrshire could impact on climate if the opportunities/attractions are not sustainably located or encourage people to visit these sensitive locations. If the sites are not close to or on public transport routes, then there could be significant negative environmental impacts on climate, mostly associated with a proliferation of private car use. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of | It should be ensured that all new tourism development is located close to existing public transport hubs or are on a public transport route and avoid developing on areas that are susceptible to flood risk. |

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| | | tourism opportunities/developments are being proposed and its location. The impacts are therefore uncertain at this stage. | |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Attracting visitors to existing and new tourism opportunities/developments could have significant negative environmental impacts on soil resources, if people are actively encouraged to explore e.g. rural wildlife areas, Special Areas of Conservation or SSSIs. LDP2 has a robust policy framework to direct development away from areas where carbon rich soils, peatland, prime agricultural land etc. are located. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being encouraged/promoted/proposed and the context of the location. | Tourism development should be directed away from protected environmental sites or areas, if they are likely to have detrimental impacts on the important soil resources. Any new development which is encouraged should only be allowed where it does not result in the loss of prime agricultural land or other important soil resources such as Carbon Rich soils and peat. |
| | Air | Increasing tourism within East Ayrshire could impact on air quality if the tourist attractions are not sustainably located or encourage people to visit sensitive areas. If the locations are not near public transport routes, then there could be significant negative environmental impacts on air quality, mostly associated with a proliferation of private car use. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development/opportunities are encouraged/proposed and the site-specific location. LDP2 has a robust policy framework to direct development to sustainable locations and seek to promote sustainable transport. In overall terms, impacts are considered to be unknown. | It should be ensured that new tourism development is located close to existing public transport hubs or are on a public transport route. |
| | Water | Encouraging tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the water environment. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | It should be ensured that any new tourism development avoids developing on areas that are susceptible to flood risk. Tourism development should also avoid any degradation of water bodies and/or detrimental impact on the water environment. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Encouraging tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the listed buildings. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to | It should be ensured that tourism development does not detrimentally impact on listed buildings and/or their setting. |

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| | | be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | |
| | Conservation Areas | Encouraging tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on conservation areas. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | It should be ensured that tourism development does not detrimentally impact on conservation areas and/or their setting. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Encouraging tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on gardens and designed landscapes. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | It should be ensured that tourism development does not detrimentally impact on gardens and designed landscapes and/or their setting. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Encouraging tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the archaeological sites/areas. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | It should be ensured that tourism development does not detrimentally impact on archaeological resources or areas. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Encouraging tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the Scheduled monuments. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | It should be ensured that tourism development does not detrimentally impact on scheduled monuments. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Encouraging tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on the historic battlefields. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | It should be ensured that tourism development does not detrimentally impact on East Ayrshire's Historic Battlefield. "Loudoun Hill". |
| | Population | Encouraging tourism opportunities and developments could increase the tourism offer within East Ayrshire, which could impact on health, especially if the tourism opportunity/attraction is to do with recreation. In this instance there is likely to be significant positive environmental impacts. | None. |
| Social Environment | Human Health | Increasing tourism within East Ayrshire could impact population through short-term increases in visitor numbers within any one area. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this is dependent on what type of tourism development is being proposed and its location. | None. |
| | Material Assets | Increasing tourism within East Ayrshire could impact on the material assets by encouraging people to use core paths and cycle paths or lead to further | None. |

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| | <p>new developments of recreational tourism pursuits. In this instance there is likely to be significant positive environmental impacts.</p> |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p>Attracting visitors to the area could have significant negative environmental impacts in the short, medium and long terms, but this is ultimately dependent on where the existing or new tourist attraction is, if it is near public transport routes and if it likely to impact on sensitive areas.</p> <p>As it is difficult to predict where new tourist attractions may be developed, it is equally difficult to predict if there will be cumulative and/or synergistic impacts as a result of new development for cumulative and synergistic impacts to occur there would be to be more than on (existing or new) tourist development in the same area. At this stage, the location and number of tourist attractions in the one location or area is unknown.</p> |

Aim 10: Recognise the changing face of retail whilst promoting our town centres as places where all members of the community can meet, work to be entertained.

| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
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| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Aim 10 focuses on town centres which are urban in nature. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be. Impacts considered to be unknown. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which safeguards habitats and prevents their loss and/or fragmentation, or indeed, green networks within or outwith urban environments (DES1, OS1, OS2 and NE1-NE11). |
| | Climate | Aim 10 focuses on town centres which are urban in nature. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be on climate as this is dependent on what type of approach is adopted. Changes in retail, towards more serviced based and health orientated uses could have positive impacts on climate as it will result in more centralised and locally concentrated facilities, enabling and encouraging the use of public transport and active travel networks. | <p>Development should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions in accordance with Policies CR2 and RE3.</p> <p>It should be ensured that development proposals are as accessible as possible, directly linking to and where possible expanding existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way.</p> <p>Ensure that the principles of sustainability are met and that all new developments minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change.</p> <p>In terms of climate resilience, the design of any development should avoid exacerbating flooding and ensure that appropriate solutions are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding.</p> |

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| | | | LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental and climate change policies, specifically policies CR1 and NE12, which seek to protect and preserve water environments and ensure no negative impacts occur as a result of development. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as SEPA's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Aim 10 focuses on town centres which are urban in nature. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be on soil as this is dependent on the location of sites. Impacts are therefore unknown. | LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework (NE10, NE11 and NE13) which protects soil from inappropriate development and impacts. Important soil resources such as peatland, carbon rich soils and bogs will be protected through policy. Impacts are still site dependent and unknown. |
| | Air | As outlined above, with regards to air. | Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions in accordance with Policies CR2 and RE3. It should be ensured that development proposals are as accessible as possible, directly linking to and where possible expanding existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way. Ensure that the principles of sustainability are met and that all new developments minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change |
| | Water | As outlined above, with regards to water. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Aim 10 focuses on town centres which are urban in nature, which tends to be where listed buildings are concentrated. For example, a large volume of listed buildings and conservation areas are located in close proximity to | The approach adopted should ensure that the character of listed buildings are retained, protected, and where possible enhanced with no |

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| | | Kilmarnock Town Centre boundary as it is currently identified in the LDP2. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be as this aim is general. There is potential for the aim to have positive impacts on listed buildings, encouraging their re-use within town centres. There is also potential for developments to have a negative impact on the setting of listed buildings. However, the impacts of this aim are largely unknown. | detrimental impact on listed buildings and/or their setting. LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above. There is potential for the aim to have both positive and negative impacts on conservation areas within town centres as a result of encouraging a range of additional uses to the centre, however this could have a detrimental impact on the setting of these designations. However, impacts are largely unknown at this stage. | The approach adopted should ensure that there are no detrimental impacts on the historic character of conservation areas and/or their setting. LDP2 includes an effective and robust policy framework to ensure that the integrity and quality of the historic environment (e.g. listed buildings) and its setting is preserved and enhanced. These should be implemented. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Aim 10 focuses on town centres which are urban in nature. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be on gardens and designed landscapes. Impacts are considered to be unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Aim 10 focuses on town centres which are urban in nature. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be on archaeological sites/areas are likely to be. Impacts are considered to be unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. | As outlined above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. | As outlined above. |
| | Population | There is potential for Aim 10 to have significant positive environmental impacts on population. However, the precise impacts are hard to determine. As outlined above, changes in town centre uses could result in increased town centre living and populations. | None. |
| Social Environment | Human Health | There is potential for Aim 10 to have significant positive environmental impacts on health. However, the precise impacts are hard to determine. As retail offer within town centres is declining, town centres need to adapt and | None. |

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| | | integrate different uses in order to survive. This could include health-related facilities such as GPs, clinics, beauticians, therapists etc. This could increase the accessibility of these facilities to residents and have a positive impact on their health. | |
| | Material Assets | There is potential for Aim 10 to have significant positive environmental impacts on material assets. It could result in increased green infrastructure within the town centres as well as community facilities. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are likely to be significant positive and negative environmental impacts in the short, medium and long terms as a result of this objective. There are likely to be significant positive and negative cumulative environmental impacts as a result of this objective, which aims alter the use of town centres in recognition of the changing face of retail. This could concentrate and centralise a mix of uses. | | |

| Policy SS1: Climate Change | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy strives for development proposals, where possible, to minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change, including through the delivery of net zero and low carbon infrastructure and be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change. This is not considered to have any likely significant environmental impacts on landscape and geology, positive or negative. As such, impacts are therefore considered to be neutral. | Any development should be carefully designed in order to mitigate any potentially negative impacts it may have on the landscape character of an area. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | With regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna, the policy is considered to have a direct significant environmental impact on biodiversity, flora or fauna through the mitigation of human impact on climate and therefore on the global biosphere as a whole. As such, impacts are therefore considered to be positive. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which safeguards habitats and prevents their loss and/or fragmentation, or indeed, green networks within or outwith urban environments. |
| | Climate | This policy strives for development proposals, where possible, to minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change, including through the delivery of net zero and low carbon infrastructure and be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change. The policy therefore promotes higher sustainability standards, contributing to the reduction of East Ayrshire's carbon footprint. In overall terms, environmental impacts on climatic factors are likely to be significant positive in nature. | Ensure that the principles of sustainability are met and that all new developments minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | With regards to impacts on soil, the policy is not considered to have any direct significant environmental impacts on soil, positive or negative. As such, impacts are therefore considered to be neutral. | Important soil resources such as peatland and bogs will be protected from inappropriate development. |
| | Air | This policy strives for development proposals, where possible, to minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change, including | None |

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| | | through the delivery of net zero and low carbon infrastructure and be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change. The policy would therefore contribute positively to climate change targets. This will in turn have a positive impact on air quality. | |
| | Water | As outlined above. This policy is likely to have an indirect positive impact on the water environment through the reduction of the impacts of climate change. | None |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | This policy strives for development proposals, where possible, to minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change, including through the delivery of net zero and low carbon infrastructure and be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change. The policy is therefore likely to directly impact listed buildings through the aforementioned requirements. Impacts are likely to be positive and negative as a consequence of potential requirements to adapt buildings to meet requirements, thereby potentially altering their character and historical value, whilst at the same time lowering the risks of climate change to those buildings. | Development proposals should avoid any adverse impacts on listed buildings, taking into account their character and setting in a sensitive manner. |
| | Conservation Areas | Positive/negative as outlined above, with regards to potential impact on listed buildings. | Development proposals should avoid any adverse impacts on conservation areas. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| Social Environment | Population | The policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on population as it strives for development proposals, where possible, to minimise carbon emissions, maximise carbon storage and sequestration, mitigate the impacts of climate change, including through the delivery of net zero and low carbon infrastructure and be designed to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change. As such, it will have a positive impact on climatic factors, air quality, population, | None |

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| | | human health, material assets and quality of life. The policy should result in a reduction of carbon emissions. | |
| | Health | As outlined above, with regards to human health | None |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above, with regards to material assets. | None |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be significant positive impacts in the long term as a result of the implementation of this policy. There are also likely to have significant positive cumulative impacts in terms of climate, air quality and material assets.</i> | | |

| Policy SS2: Overarching Policy | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy protects the environmental quality from unacceptable impacts, directs development to accessible places, minimise the need to travel by unsustainable modes and encourages the efficient use of land, thus delivering positive impacts on landscape, especially that of rural and wild areas. However positive, these impacts are unlikely to be significant by virtue of this policy alone. Impacts are considered to be neutral. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As above, this policy encourages the reuse of buildings and land, and seeks that proposals have no unacceptable impacts on the environmental quality of the area, which would be beneficial for biodiversity, flora and fauna. However positive, these impacts are unlikely to be significant by virtue of this policy alone. Impacts are considered to be neutral. | None. |
| | Climate | By directing development to accessible locations and encouraging the reuse of buildings, it is expected that the policy would contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions thus having a significant positive impact on climatic factors. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | By encouraging the reuse of land and buildings, it is expected that development of open space and agricultural land would be minimised, thus having a significant positive impact on the preservation of soil. | None. |
| | Air | This policy directs development to accessible locations whose travel needs are most likely to be met first by walking, second by cycling, thirdly by public transport, and lastly by use of private car, thus reducing the emissions of pollutants and delivering a significant positive impact on air quality. | None. |
| | Water | This policy requires development to have no unacceptable impacts on the environmental quality of the area, which could have a positive impact on water. However positive, this impact is unlikely to be significant by virtue of this policy alone. Impacts are considered to be neutral. | In accordance with Policy CR1, development proposals must integrate and utilise natural flood management techniques and incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems into the site. |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | This policy encourages the reuse of vacant buildings. Where this applies to Listed Buildings, there may be significant adverse impacts to the character and appearance of the asset. There are other policies within the LDP2 that seek to avoid any adverse impacts. Promoting the redevelopment and reuse of vacant buildings, where done in an appropriate manner, would have a significant positive impact. | It should be ensured that redevelopment of vacant Listed Buildings preserves and enhances the integrity, character and appearance of Listed Buildings and their setting. By implementing these mitigation and enhancement measures, there could be significant positive impacts on Listed Buildings. Any proposals must adhere to the relevant HE policies of LDP2. |
| | Conservation Areas | This policy encourages the reuse of buildings and directs development to accessible locations. Where this applies to Conservation Areas or buildings therein, there may be significant adverse impacts to the character and appearance of the asset. There are other policies within the LDP2 that seek to avoid any adverse impacts. Promoting development within Conservation Areas and the redevelopment and reuse of buildings therein, where done in an appropriate manner, would have a significant positive impact. | It should be ensured that development within Conservation Areas and redevelopment of buildings within Conservation Areas preserves and enhances their integrity, character and appearance and that of their setting. Implementing these mitigation and enhancement measures, there could be significant positive impacts on Conservation Areas. Any proposals must adhere to the relevant HE policies of LDP2. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | This policy directs development to accessible locations and previously used buildings and land. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what impact this is likely to have on Archaeological Sites/Areas as this is dependent on the type of development and its location. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As above, with regards to Gardens and Designed Landscapes. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As above, with regards to Scheduled Monuments. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As above, with regards to Historic Battlefields. | None. |
| | Social Environment | Population | Directing development to accessible locations and previously used land and buildings is likely to positively impact populations by facilitating walking and cycling and maximising access to public transport, as well as contributing to the social and economic regeneration of deprived areas within settlements. |
| Health | | By ensuring that development is compatible with surrounding established uses, has no unacceptable impacts on the | None. |

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| | | environmental quality, and is located in accessible locations thus encouraging active travel, it is likely that this policy would have significant positive impacts on health. | |
| | Material Assets | This policy directs development to accessible locations and previously used buildings and land. This is likely to have significant positive impacts on material assets. It is also possible that any development may have a detrimental impact on other assets such as open space or rights of way depending on its nature and location. However, there are other policies within the LDP2 that seek to avoid any adverse impacts. | It should be ensured that green infrastructure, core paths and rights of way, and any other materials assets are preserved and enhanced. Developers should ensure that there is adequate capacity in the local infrastructure to allow for new development to take place. By implementing these mitigation and enhancement measures, there could be significant positive impacts on Material Assets. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | Most development will have some short term significant negative impacts. However, if this policy is implemented there should be significant positive impacts over the medium and long term, with positive cumulative impacts. | | |

| Policy SS3: Central Scotland Green Network | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of landscape and geology as it promotes the enhancement of our green and blue network, in particular where there are gaps in the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN). In turn, this will have a positive impact on landscape. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna as it promotes the expansion and enhancement of our green and blue network across the authority area. This will increase habitats for wildlife and increase the variety of fauna present, thus having significant positive impacts on this component. | None. |
| | Climate | As outlined above, with regards to climate. By expanding and enhancing our green and blue network this policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on climate resilience (in terms of flood risk) but also carbon sequestration and storage within the landscape. In overall terms, impacts on climate are likely to be significant positive in nature. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | By promoting the enhancement of our green and blue network, this policy is likely to have an indirect positive impact on soil quality. | None. |
| | Air | By promoting the enhancement of our green and blue network, this policy is likely to have an indirect positive impact on air quality. | None. |
| | Water | By expanding and enhancing our green and blue network this policy is likely to have significant impacts on climate resilience (in terms of flood risk). As such, it is likely to have a significant positive impact on the water environment. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | This policy may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Health | As outlined above. The implementation of this policy is likely to have associated benefits relating to health, in terms of climate resilience and air quality. The enhancement of our green and blue network (and improvements in our connections between CSGN habitats) within East Ayrshire is likely to have positive impacts on health by providing habitats for recreational activities. | None. |
| | Material Assets | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the enhancement of our green and blue network. This is likely to have associated benefits accruing to material assets. The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on material assets as it will increase habitats within East Ayrshire, contributing positively to the CSGN and its aspirations. The policy also hooks in projects which are highlighted within the Green Infrastructure Strategy; these are sites within our settlement boundaries, making improvements to our open space facilities. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>This policy, given its strategic nature, is likely to have significant short, medium and long terms impacts most notably on landscape, biodiversity, climate, human health and material assets. These impacts are likely to be positive in nature. It is possible that the implementation will have positive cumulative and synergistic landscape and biodiversity impacts.</i> | | |

| Policy SS4: Development on Vacant and Derelict Land | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy supports the re-use and redevelopment of sites which are on the vacant and derelict land survey, as well as sites within the settlement boundary. This is likely to have significant impacts on landscape. Vacant and Derelict land has a detrimental impact on the landscape and character of settlements and the rural area. The redevelopment of such land will improve the appearance of these sites, thus having significant positive impacts on landscape and geology. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The policy outlines that proposals should take the biodiversity value of the land into account. As such, there may be impacts in terms of biodiversity, flora and fauna. However, these are unknown. | None. |
| | Climate | The policy supports the re-use and redevelopment of sites which are on the vacant and derelict land survey, as well as sites within the settlement boundary. By bringing sites back into use, it is likely to increase either the residential population or visiting population of areas (via employment) which will in turn have significant impacts on air quality and climatic factors. However, this is dependent on the location and scale of the given site. As such, impacts are considered to be unknown, and should be considered on a site by site basis. | It should be ensured that the site is as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way. Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | As outlined above. The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant impacts on soil quality as it promotes the re-use and redevelopment of vacant and derelict sites, some of which are likely to be contaminated. The development of these sites would result in the removal and/or treatment of contamination. Impacts are therefore considered to be significant positive. | None. |

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| | Air | The policy supports the re-use and redevelopment of sites which are on the vacant and derelict land survey, as well as sites within the settlement boundary. By bringing sites back into use, it is likely to increase either the residential population or visiting population of areas (via employment) which will in turn have significant impacts on air quality and climatic factors. However, this is dependent on the location and scale of the given site. As such, impacts are considered to be unknown, and should be considered on a site by site basis. | It should be ensured that the site is as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way. Development of the site should use zero carbon materials and construction methods and should embrace renewable energy methods to minimise carbon emissions. |
| | Water | Impacts on the water environment are uncertain/unknown as these are dependent on the context of a given site. However, there is potential for the policy to have significant impacts on the water environment as it promotes the redevelopment of vacant and derelict land, which could be contaminated, leading to the treatment and/or removal of contaminants. In overarching terms, impacts are considered to be significant positive. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Impacts are unknown as these are dependent on the contextual circumstances of individual sites. | LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework which seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment, which all proposals will need to adhere to. The character and setting of important historic environment assets should be protected through appropriate design, layout and use of materials. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above. | As outlined above. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above. | As outlined above. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above. | As outlined above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | The implementation of this policy will result in the redevelopment and reuse of vacant and derelict | None. |

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| | | land, bringing brownfield sites back into use and regenerating run-down areas in accordance with the SEA objectives. This will have positive impacts on population. | |
| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on material assets as it will result in the redevelopment of land which is currently vacant and derelict, bringing these sites back into use. The redevelopment of these sites is also likely to result in the removal and/or treatment of contaminated land. It will contribute to the regeneration of brownfield land. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are unlikely to be any short-term impacts as a result of this policy. However, medium and long-term positive environmental impacts are anticipated in terms of landscape, soil and material assets. | | |

| Policy SS5: Coalfield Communities Landscape Partnership | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy will ensure that projects that provide landscape enhancements (e.g. greening of former coal sites, hedgerow reinstatement) are protected through the development plan, should proposals come forward that may threaten such works. The policy will therefore have a positive impact on landscape. | None |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | This policy will ensure that projects that enhance the biodiversity of the area (e.g. peatland habitat restoration) are protected through the development plan. The CCLP policy will therefore have a positive impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | None |
| | Climate | The policy will support and protect work being undertaken through the CCLP, including work to restore carbon rich peatland habitats, which will have a positive effect on carbon emissions and retention. Effects on climate will therefore be positive. | None |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The policy will support and protect work being undertaken through the CCLP to regenerate important peatland soils. Effects on soil will therefore be positive. | None |
| | Air | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Projects carried out by the CCLP will include the conservation and enhancement of listed buildings (Lugar Parish Church, Dalmellington Old Kirk Yard and others). The inclusion of this CCLP policy gives an additional layer of protection and safeguarding for conservation works, so will have a positive effect on listed buildings. | None |
| | Conservation Areas | Whilst the policy has a largely rural/landscape focus, the CCLP will deliver some projects within settlements and within conservation areas (Cumnock, Waterside and others). This CCLP policy gives an additional layer of protection for conservation and enhancements being carried out in these areas, so will have a positive effect on conservation areas. | None |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out during stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |

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| | Scheduled Monuments | By supporting projects that help conserve scheduled monuments, the policy will provide an additional layer of protection to scheduled monuments. The policy will therefore have a positive environmental impact. | None |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| Social Environment | Population | The CCLP is an important mechanism for reconnecting former coalfield communities with their landscape and for encouraging greater recreational use of the landscape. The inclusion of the policy within the LDP2 will help ensure the importance of this is recognised within the planning process and will therefore have a positive environmental effect on population. | None |
| | Health | The CCLP will deliver projects that will provide opportunities for access and recreation, including strategic walking routes. This will promote physical activity and wellbeing. The inclusion of the policy, which will help safeguard these projects, will have positive effects on health. | None |
| | Material Assets | The CCLP will deliver projects that will provide opportunities for access and recreation, including strategic walking routes, thus having a positive impact on material assets. | None |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>The implementation of this policy is likely to have short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts. Cumulative environmental impacts across the CCLP area are also anticipated.</i> | | |

| Policy SS7: Development Supported in South Central Kilmarnock | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | There is potential that the implementation of this policy will have significant impacts on landscape, in particular, the landscape character of the area, given its scale and the current condition of the townscape. Design of development according to the principles set out in the policy may have environmental impacts on landscape which must be considered. At this stage, environmental impacts on landscape are unknown. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Climate | By supporting development, there is potential to contribute to a negative impact on climate emissions through the proliferation of private car use, which would have significant negative impacts. However, due to the central location of the area, within walking distance of Kilmarnock town centre and its services and public transport, it is expected that any negative impact is reduced; furthermore, directing development to such an accessible location may result in a secondary positive impact on air quality by avoiding more car-dependent locations. The site is also subject to fluvial flood risk, which could have climate resilience implications. In overall terms, environmental impacts on air quality are likely to be significantly positive and negative in nature. | The development should integrate new footpaths with existing active travel networks in order to increase connectivity of the network. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | There are significant areas of potentially contaminated land within South Central Kilmarnock. Redevelopment of these sites could have significant positive impacts on soil, through the treatment and/or removal of contaminated soils. There are no areas of high quality agricultural land or other soil related constraints. Overall, environmental impacts on soil quality are likely to be significantly positive. | Contaminated soil should be treated and/or removed where present in discussions with Environmental Health. This is likely to have significant positive impacts if the mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented on site. |
| | Air | By supporting development, there is potential to contribute to a negative impact on climate emissions through the proliferation of private car use, which would have significant negative impacts. | Air quality should be monitored to ensure that national air quality standards are permanently satisfied. |

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| | | However, due to the central location of the area, within walking distance of Kilmarnock town centre and its services and public transport, it is expected that any negative impact is reduced; furthermore, directing development to such an accessible location may result in a secondary positive impact on air quality by avoiding more car-dependent locations. As a precaution, in overall terms, environmental impacts on air quality are likely to be significantly positive and negative in nature. | |
| | Water | Large parts of South Central Kilmarnock fall within the 1 in 200 year flood event envelope. There is potential for the design specification of this policy to exacerbate existing flooding issues before mitigation, as well as increased runoff. Overall, environmental impacts on water are considered significantly negative as a precaution, subject to appropriate mitigation. | Design of new development within South Central Kilmarnock would need to avoid exacerbating flooding elsewhere and ensure that appropriate solutions are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding beyond the requirements of this policy. LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental and climate change policies, specifically policies CR1 and NE12, which seek to protect and preserve water environments and ensure no negative impacts occur as a result of development. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as SEPA's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown, but when such negative impacts can be avoided or remediated, impact on water would be neutral. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | South Central Kilmarnock contains a substantial number of listed buildings: the ABC cinema, 43 Titchfield Street, 47-71 (Odd numbers) Titchfield Street, 90-94 (Even numbers) Titchfield Street, 96 -104 (Even numbers) Titchfield Street, 141-145 (Odd numbers) Titchfield Street, Belford Mill, 11-13, 15 High Glencairn Street, The Hunting Lodge, Former Cooperative Building, West Shaw Street Bridge, and New and Old Riccarton Bridges. This policy requires proposals to provide adequate frontages and be reflective of the historic built form of key spaces and streets in the area; this is likely to have a positive impact on the listed buildings located in such places. | LDP2 includes strong policy to ensure that the integrity and quality of listed buildings and their setting is preserved and enhanced, in particular HE1. LDP2 also includes design and placemaking policy to maximise the quality of the built environment, which would also ensure that any impacts on listed buildings by development in adjacent land are positive. Where all these policies are considered and proposals are sensitively and appropriately designed, development resulting from this policy would have an overall positive impact on listed buildings. |

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| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | South Central Kilmarnock contains a number of WoSAS archaeological sites. Design of development according to the principles set out in the policy may have environmental impacts on archaeological sites which must be considered. At this stage, environmental impacts on archaeological sites are unknown. | If there is likely to be an impact on archaeological resources, then mitigation measures should be put in place in consultation with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and WoSAS. It is not possible to predict what the impact after mitigation will be as WoSAS's advice and mitigation requirements are unknown. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| Social Environment | Population | This policy sets out design requirements for new build development within key streets and spaces; this is likely to improve the appeal of the streetscape, and thus have positive impacts on population as the policy seeks to regenerate a rundown and neglected area within Kilmarnock's settlement | None. |
| | Health | By supporting redevelopment in a sustainable location in close proximity to the town centre and within active travel networks, there is likely to be significant positive impacts on health by promoting an active lifestyle. Living in proximity to brownfield land has also been linked to poor health outcomes, therefore regeneration of vacant sites is likely to improve the health of the local population. Increased provision and improvement of services and facilities through supported uses in South Central Kilmarnock is likely to also have a positive impact. This policy sets out design requirements for new build development within key streets and spaces; this is likely to improve the appeal of the streetscape, therefore encouraging active travel along these corridors which would have positive impacts on health. | LDP2 includes many other policies to ensure that development has no detrimental impacts on health or safety. Other LDP2 policies seek to maximise the extent to which development contributes to the improvement of the built environment and thus health outcomes. |
| | Material Assets | This policy sets out design requirements for new build development within key streets and spaces; this is likely to improve the appeal of these areas and thus encourage reuse of existing buildings and land, which would have a positive impact on material assets. By supporting | None. |

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| | | <p>development on vacant land in South Central Kilmarnock there is likely to be significant positive impacts on material assets as the area is served by public transport networks and hubs, as well as active travel networks. New developments will be appropriately designed and sustainably located, having a significant positive impact. An increase in residential use may lead to the increased provision of recreational open spaces within a walkable distance, having a significant positive impact on material assets. The policy seeks the redevelopment of land which makes an efficient use of this asset. By encouraging a range of uses, the area would be made more resilient to future changes in market conditions, thus having a positive impact on material assets. In overall terms, impacts on material assets are likely to be significantly positive.</p> | |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p>There are likely to be short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts if the mitigation measures are implemented. Cumulative impacts are a result of the implementation of this policy are anticipated leading to the redevelopment and revitalisation of this part of Kilmarnock.</p> | | |

| PROP2: Park & Ride at West Fenwick | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The site is located to the south-west of Lough Fenwick, on previously undeveloped land. The site is classified as “Agricultural Lowland” (NatureScot character type 66). Key characteristics of this classification are the predominantly pastoral cover, settlements with a historic character and a network of major roads which conflict with the rural character and presence of heavy traffic. The site is located on Kilmaurs Road and to the east of the M77. The site is not subject to any landscape designation, however, as a precaution, impacts are considered to be negative, subject to appropriate mitigation. | Any new development should not impact visually on the landscape or break the skyline. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The site is not in close proximity to any designated or safeguarded sites. The development of this site would result in the removal of greenfield habitat which may have an adverse impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna, in opposition of the SEA objectives. It is considered that there are likely to be negative impacts on biodiversity, however, these are likely to be minor and not significant. As a precaution, impacts are considered to be negative, subject to appropriate mitigation (e.g. retention of trees, scrubs and hedgerows). | Any new development should have no adverse impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna and should where possible retain of trees, scrubs and hedgerows. |
| | Climate | The intention of the designation is to encourage modal shift from private car travel to bus travel, the park and ride reducing the number of car-borne journeys to locations further afield. In terms of climate resilience, the site is subject to surface water flood risk. There is potential for the development of the site to exacerbate this risk under a changing climate. In overall terms, impacts are considered to be positive and negative. | In accordance with Policy CR1, development proposals must integrate and utilise natural flood management techniques and incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems into the site. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The site contains a potential area of contaminated land within the easternmost part of the site. The development of the site would result in the removal and/or treatment of contaminated land, thus having positive impacts. Development would not result in the loss | It should be ensured that any contamination identified within the site is remediated if necessary, in accordance with Policy NE13. |

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| | | of prime quality agricultural land, carbon rich soils, peatland or raised/intermediate bogs. The site is located within the Coal Authority's Development Low Risk Area: as a precaution, impacts are considered to be negative. In overall terms, impacts are considered to be significant positive/negative subject to the remediation of any contamination within the site. | |
| | Air | The intention of the designation is to encourage modal shift from private car travel to bus travel, the park and ride reducing the number of car-borne journeys to locations further afield. In overall terms, the development is likely to have a positive environmental impact on air quality. | It should be ensured that the site is as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes, including core paths and rights of way and accord with all relevant LDP2 policies (including Policy T4). |
| | Water | Portions of the site are at low to medium risk of surface water flooding. However, it is not considered that this will be significant, with mitigation possible through appropriate layout and design. The impacts are therefore considered to be neutral on the basis of impacts not being significant. | Adoption of suitable design and layout to integrate SuDS in accordance with DES1 and OS1. Utilisation of permeable surfaces where possible to reduce flood risk. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None |
| Social Environment | Population | The site is not in close proximity to existing active travel networks nor the core path network, which is situated on the eastern side of the M77 and is not within reasonable walking distance of the site. The site would however be connected to public transport networks (SPT bus route and associated bus stops) as a consequence of its role as a park and ride facility. In that regard, the proposal is also likely to reduce the number of car-borne journeys in favour of modal | It should be ensured that the site is as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes. |

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| | | shift to bus travel. In overall terms, impacts on population are likely to be positive. | |
| | Health | The site is not in close proximity to existing active travel networks nor the core path network, which is situated on the eastern side of the M77 and is not within reasonable walking distance of the site. The site would however be connected to public transport networks (SPT bus route and associated bus stops) as a consequence of its role as a park and ride facility. In that regard, the proposal is also likely to reduce the number of car-borne journeys in favour of modal shift to bus travel. In overall terms, impacts on population are likely to be positive. | It should be ensured that the site is as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes. |
| | Material Assets | The site is not in close proximity to existing active travel networks nor the core path network, which is situated on the eastern side of the M77 and is not within reasonable walking distance of the site. The site would however be connected to public transport networks (SPT bus route and associated bus stops) as a consequence of its role as a park and ride facility. In that regard, the proposal is also likely to reduce the number of car-borne journeys in favour of modal shift to bus travel. The site is not subject to flood risk (as outlined above) and therefore has no climate resilience implications in terms of flood risk. In overall terms, impacts on population are likely to be positive. | It should be ensured that the site is as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be significant positive impacts in the long term as a result of the implementation of this policy. There are also likely to have significant positive cumulative impacts in terms of climate, air quality and material assets.</i> | | |

| SS11: Making Space in Settlements for Green Energy | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | <p>This policy supports development proposals for renewable energy or renewable heat developments to be located within settlements (i.e. those with defined boundaries as specified in Volume 2 of the LDP2), including the use of green and blue spaces as heat sources, storage sites and transmission corridors. The use of sites on the vacant and derelict land register or other brownfield sites for such purposes is also supported.</p> <p>Unless the location and type of proposed development is known, it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on landscape and geology. Policy SS12 must be assessed alongside Policy RE1, which requires renewable energy proposals to be assessed by balancing their contributions to energy targets and reducing carbon emissions, against any environmental, community and cumulative impacts. Policy RE1 will only support development where any such impacts can be sufficiently minimised and mitigated. All renewable energy proposals will be assessed against the Schedule 1 criteria to establish such a balance.</p> | <p>In accordance with Policy RE1, any new development should be located where there is capacity in the landscape to absorb it. It should also not impact visually on the landscape or break the skyline. Cumulative impacts on the landscape should also be avoided</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | <p>Depending on their location, renewable energy and renewable heat developments could have a significant environmental impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna. The impact can only be determined if the location of development is known.</p> | <p>Development should be directed away from areas of international, national and local importance. Development should also avoid any loss or fragmentation of habitats which can result in the dispersal of species.</p> <p>In addition, development associated with water extraction should avoid any impact on the</p> |

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| | | | habitat bed, species that use the river or any other important aspect that may lead to decline in the species currently using the watercourse or lead to problems upstream or downstream. |
| | Climate | Renewable energy and renewable heat developments will assist in reducing East Ayrshire's carbon footprint and contribute towards meeting the Scottish Government's net zero targets. However, depending on location and type of development there could be significant environmental impacts on carbon rich soils and woodland. | Development should be directed away from areas where carbon rich soils exist, in particular classes 1 and 2. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Depending on their location, renewable energy and renewable heat developments could have a significant environmental impact on soil. The impact can only be determined if the location of development is known. However, the policy does support the use of vacant and derelict sites, or other brownfield sites, for renewable energy/heat generation or storage, resulting in the development of these sites. This would have a positive impact on soil | Development should be directed away from prime quality agricultural land and areas where carbon rich soils exist, in particular classes 1 and 2. |
| | Air | Renewable energy and renewable heat developments are likely to reduce the amount of carbon entering the atmosphere and therefore are likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on air quality. | None |
| | Water | Depending on their location, renewable energy and renewable heat developments could have a significant environmental impact on water. The impact can only be determined if the location of development is known. | Development should not lead to the degradation of a water body or affect the setting and quality of watercourses. Any development proposals associated with water extraction should ensure that the water catchment area is not adversely affected. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Depending on their location, renewable energy and renewable heat developments could have a significant environmental impact on listed buildings. The impact can only be determined if the location of development is known. | Development proposals should avoid any adverse impacts on listed buildings. |

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| | Conservation Areas | Depending on their location, renewable energy and renewable heat developments could have a significant environmental impact on conservation areas. The impact can only be determined if the location of development is known. | Development proposals should avoid any adverse impacts on the character and setting of conservation areas. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Depending on their location, renewable energy and renewable heat developments could have a significant environmental impact on areas of archaeological importance. The impact can only be determined if the location of development is known. | Development should avoid any adverse impacts on areas of archaeological importance. Where a site is located within an archaeological trigger location, WoSAS should be consulted. The advice provided by WoSAS and any mitigation measures that they require should be implemented. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Depending on their location, renewable energy and renewable heat developments could have a significant environmental impact on areas designated as gardens and designed landscapes. The impact can only be determined if the location of development is known. | Development proposals should avoid any adverse impacts on the character and setting of areas designated as gardens and designed landscapes. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Depending on their location, renewable energy developments could have a significant environmental impact on scheduled monuments. The impact can only be determined if the location of development is known. | Development should not adversely impact on schedule monuments or have any adverse impact on their setting. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Policy SS12 supports proposals for renewable energy or renewable heat developments that are located within settlements i.e. those with defined settlement boundaries as defined in Volume 2 of the LDP2. The sole historic battlefield in East Ayrshire, Battle Of Loudoun Hill, is not located within or immediately adjacent to any defined settlement boundary. It is therefore unlikely that renewable energy and renewable heat developments would adversely impact historic battlefields. Impact is therefore considered to be neutral. | None. |
| Social Environment | Population | Depending on the type of renewable energy and renewable heat development there could be significant effects on the local population. However, unless the type and location of the proposed development is known, it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on population. | Sites should be located close to public transport routes to try and minimise air emissions and should be designed in line with placemaking principles. |
| | Health | Depending on the type of renewable energy and renewable heat development there could be significant effects on human health as | Development should be located at a safe distance from dwellings so |

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| | | a result of noise, dust, odours, light pollution etc. Location of development could also contribute towards potential significant adverse impacts on health. However, unless the type and location of the proposed development is known, it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on health. | as not to introduce excessive noise, dust, odours and light pollution etc. which could adversely impact human health. |
| | Material Assets | Depending on the type of renewable energy and renewable heat development there could be significant effects on material assets. However, unless the type and location of the proposed development is known, it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on material assets. The use of green and blue infrastructure spaces as well as safeguarded open spaces as low carbon heat resources is promoted through this policy. This could lead to the creation of new open spaces within our settlements. However, it is presumed that the principle of the policy in overall terms will have significant positive and negative impacts on material assets. | Sites should be located close to public transport routes to try and minimise air emissions and should be designed in line with placemaking principles. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be significant positive impacts in the long term as a result of the implementation of this policy. There are also likely to have significant positive cumulative impacts in terms of climate, air quality and material assets.</i> | | |

| Policy SS12: Woodland Creation | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | <p>Yes. The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of landscape character as it promotes the creation of woodland areas.</p> <p>This policy could have impacts on unexposed geological features. However, this is location dependent, as such, impacts on geology are unknown.</p> | <p>Policy NE7 within the LDP2 protects geological features, however, it is still possible that unidentified features are impacted upon. Nonetheless, the relatively shallow depths of planning should minimise adverse impacts.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | <p>The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna as it promotes the creation of woodland areas which will provide habitats and counteract habitat fragmentation.</p> | <p>None.</p> |
| | Climate | <p>The policy is likely to have positive environmental impacts in terms of climatic features as it promotes the creation of woodland areas. This has associated benefits relating to the climate in terms of beneficial environmental services: woodlands act as a carbon sink.</p> | <p>None.</p> |
| Natural Resources | Soil | <p>The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland. This is likely to have associated benefits relating to soil condition. However, there is potential conflict between woodland creation and the protection and retention of important carbon rich soils and peatlands.</p> | <p>The protection and retention of carbon rich soils will be required to be a prime consideration in the further development and implementation of woodland creation project (pilot project). The area for woodland creation near New Cumnock has been refined.</p> <p>In order to mitigate any negative impacts on soil, the presence of carbon rich soils will require to be a key factor in the consideration of sites.</p> <p>The LDP2 contains policies which seek to protect and enhance soils.</p> |

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| | | | Should these mitigation measures be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts (or whatever impacts) will be experienced. |
| | Air | This policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of the air quality as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland, which will have associated benefits for air quality. | None. |
| | Water | This policy is likely to have some environmental impacts in terms of the water quality as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland with other associated environmental benefits. It is unlikely that the policy will have impacts on the water environment. Therefore, impacts are considered to be neutral. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which supports the protection and enhancement of the water environment. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | It is possible that significant environmental impacts on the historic environment could occur if planting is proposed in areas where there are historic features, such as listed buildings. New areas of woodland are unlikely to detrimentally impact the character or setting of listed buildings. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which supports the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. Proposals which adversely affect the built and natural heritage resources will not be supported. |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | It is possible that significant environmental impacts on the historic environment could occur if planting is proposed in areas where there are historic features, such as archaeological sites/areas. However, this is location dependent. As such, impacts are therefore unknown. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which supports the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. Proposals which adversely affect the built and natural heritage resources will not be supported. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above. | Unknown. As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above. | Unknown. As outlined above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above. | Unknown. As outlined above. |

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| Social Environment | Population | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland. This is likely to have associated benefits relating to population. There is potential for this policy to result in increased local employment, as it encourages woodland creation. | None. |
| | Health | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland. This is likely to have associated benefits relating to health, in terms of climate resilience and air quality. The creation of additional woodland areas within East Ayrshire is likely to have positive impacts on health by providing habitats for recreational activities. | None. |
| | Material Assets | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland. This is likely to have associated benefits relating to material assets. The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on material assets as it will increase habitats within East Ayrshire, contributing positively to the CSGN and its aspirations. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to result in medium and long term significant positive impacts on the environment, most notably on natural features and natural resources. There could be significant cumulative impacts, including impacts through restoration masterplans. These should be monitored. | | |

| Policy DES1: Development Design | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy supports high quality design and national objectives for creating successful places. This policy promotes the appropriate design and siting of developments, promoting the right development in the right place. As such, it is likely to have significant positive impacts on landscape character. The policy will support developments which are both distinctive and welcoming in terms of visual appeal. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | This policy supports high quality design and national objectives for creating successful places. This policy promotes the appropriate design and siting of developments, promoting the right development in the right place. Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed developments are delivered under this policy. However, generally the policy promotes the landscaping and provision of meaningful multi-functional green spaces which are likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. The policy requires spaces to be coherent to the green network surrounding the site. The policy clearly identifies the value of green networks and green infrastructure as a whole. As such, environmental impacts are anticipated to be significant positive in nature. | LDP2 contains a policy framework which seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity, directing development away from designated sites which are of biodiversity importance. Developments which are contrary to this aim are unlikely to be supported. |
| | Climate | This policy supports high quality design and national objectives for creating successful places. The policy requires consideration and improvements to climatic performance (energy efficiency and sustainable construction) through adaptability and efficiency measures. By seeking designs that encourage active travel and minimisation of emissions and diminish reliance on private cars this is likely to have significant positive impacts on climatic factors. | None. |

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| Natural Resources | Soil | This policy is unlikely to have any significant environmental impacts on soil quality as the policy promotes the nature of development, not development itself. Impacts are therefore neutral. | None. |
| | Air | This policy supports high quality design and national objectives for creating successful places. This policy promotes the appropriate design and siting of developments, promoting the right development in the right place. This policy contributes towards a modal shift to active travel alternatives and promotes a transport hierarchy which intends to reduce the reliance on private car use which is likely to have significant positive impacts on air quality. | None. |
| | Water | This policy supports high quality design and national objectives for creating successful places. The policy requires developments to be resource efficient and be designed in order to incorporate resilience and climate change adaption. This is left open-ended, however, refers to resilience in terms of flood risk. | LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which protects the water environment from adverse environmental impacts. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | This policy supports high quality design and national objectives for creating successful places. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. The policy requires developments to be distinctive, welcoming, safe and pleasant and requires proposals to reflect the characteristics of the site and its surrounding content. The policy also specifies that proposals must enhance and contribute to heritage assets. As such, the implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on listed buildings. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above with regards to conservation areas. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above with regards to archaeological sites/areas. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, with regards to gardens and designed landscapes. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. | |

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| Social Environment | Population | This policy supports high quality design and national objectives for creating successful places. The policy supports a transport hierarchy which reduces the reliance on private car travel, promoting active travel and public transport networks ahead of private means. This is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on population, as it will result in improved an interconnected active travel networks. | None. |
| | Health | This policy supports high quality design and national objectives for creating successful places. The policy supports a transport hierarchy which reduces the reliance on private car travel, promoting active travel and public transport networks ahead of private means. This is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on population, as it will result in improved and interconnected active travel networks. The policy also promotes an improved environment, both aesthetically (distinctive/welcoming) and physically (safe, pleasant and accessible) which is likely to have positive impacts. The policy also promotes the enhancement of green networks and infrastructure. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above with regards to material assets. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on a range of environmental receptors, most notably: material assets, population, health and climate. These impacts are likely to be short, medium and long-term in nature. Significant cumulative impacts are anticipated as a result of this policy. | | |

| Policy LPP2: Development within a Local Place Plan area | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Policy LPP2 requires that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan. Where a Local Place Plan is in place, this policy may potentially have an impact on landscapes where a project would have such impact. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2, in particular those related to the creation of high quality places (which relate to landscapes) and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on landscape are likely to be positive. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2, in particular the Green Infrastructure and Open Space policies (which relate to biodiversity) and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna are likely to be positive. |
| | Climate | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on climate where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on climate are likely to be positive. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on soil where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 |

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| | | However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on soil are likely to be positive. |
| | Air | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on air where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on air are likely to be positive. |
| | Water | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on water where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on water are likely to be positive. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on Listed Buildings where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. It is likely that there are Listed Buildings within Local Place Plan areas and that a number of them are designated for projects. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2, in particular those related to the creation of high quality places (which relate to Listed Buildings) and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy and requiring Listed Building Consent for any development affecting them or their setting, any significant impacts on Listed Buildings are likely to be positive. |
| | Conservation Areas | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on Conservation Areas where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. It is likely that there are parts of Conservation Areas within Local Place Plan areas and | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2, in particular those related to the creation of high quality places (which relate to Conservation Areas) and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and |

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| | | designated for projects. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on Conservation Areas are likely to be positive. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on any Archaeological Sites within Local Place Plan areas. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on Archaeological Sites are likely to be neutral or positive. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on Gardens and Designed Landscapes where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2, in particular those related to the creation of high quality places (which relate to Gardens and Designed Landscapes) and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on Gardens and Designed Landscapes are likely to be positive. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on Scheduled Monuments where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. It is likely that if there are Scheduled Monuments within Local Place Plan areas, some of them would be designated for projects. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is unknown. | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2, in particular those related to the creation of high quality places (which relate to Scheduled Monuments) and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on Scheduled Monuments are likely to be positive. |
| | Historic Battlefields | The only Historic Battlefield within East Ayrshire, Loudoun Hill, is located within a sparsely populated area and thus it is unlikely that this area would be subject to a Local Place Plan. However, if a Local Place Plan were adopted for the area with proposals that have an impact on the | Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 |

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| | | <p>Loudoun Hill Historic Battlefield, this policy may potentially have an impact on it. However unlikely, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of any potential project on the Historic Battlefield is unknown.</p> | <p>policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on the Historic Battlefield are likely to be positive.</p> |
| <p>Social Environment</p> | <p>Population</p> | <p>Community led Local Place Plans and any other type of engagement in place planning are likely to have significant positive impacts on population by empowering communities and delivering places that are better aligned with the priorities of the local population. The requirement for development to be compatible or deliver projects shown on Local Place Plans is expected to help secure and augment those positive impacts.</p> <p>However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects on other aspects of population is unknown. Overall, environmental impacts on population are likely to be positive, but are considered unknown as a precaution.</p> | <p>Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on population are likely to be positive.</p> |
| | <p>Health</p> | <p>By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on human health where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. It is likely that, by being led by local communities, any impacts on health arising from Local Place Plans are positive. However, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is deemed unknown as a precaution.</p> | <p>Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on health are likely to be positive.</p> |
| | <p>Material Assets</p> | <p>By requiring that development within a Local Place Plan area is compatible with, and where possible delivers projects shown on said Local Place Plan, this policy may potentially have an impact on materials assets within the area where a project within an adopted Local Place Plan would have such impact. Impacts arising from Local Place Plans on local material assets are likely to be positive; however, at this stage, the nature and thus the impact of potential projects is deemed unknown as a precaution.</p> | <p>Local Place Plans are required to have regard to the provisions of the LDP2 and to reflect the land use allocations contained therein. Although the nature of projects within Local Place Plans is unknown at this stage, it is considered that by being in accord with all other LDP2 policies and being subject to requirements as set out in LPP2 and any relevant national policy, any significant impacts on material assets are likely to be positive.</p> |

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| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are likely to be short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts if the mitigation measures are implemented. |
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| Policy OS1: Green and Blue Infrastructure | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Policy OS1 seeks to ensure that developments integrate well-designed and multi-functional open spaces (Green and Blue Infrastructure) in a planned and effective manner. Its implementation is likely to have significant positive impacts in terms of the landscape character of proposals. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, Policy OS1 seeks to ensure that developments integrate multi-functional open spaces, therefore this could have significant positive impacts in terms of biodiversity, flora and fauna through the provision of open and natural spaces within new developments. The policy actively requires green spaces to contribute to habitat networks and habitat connectivity, providing ecological connections. Native marginal planting should be integrated into landscaping. As such, its implementation is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Climate | Policy OS1 promotes the inclusion of multi-functional open spaces which perform water management functions, building in climate resilience to developments through the inclusion of SUDS, thus having significant positive impacts on climatic factors. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Water | Policy OS1 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on the water environment as it promotes the inclusion of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) into open space in order to make it multi-functional in nature. This is likely to reduce any potentially detrimental impacts that the development could have on the water environment in terms of surface water flood risk. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Policy OS1 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Health | Policy OS1 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as human health, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. Policy OS1 also outlines that open spaces should contribute to the access network and improve connectivity, having positive impacts on human health. | None. |
| | Material Assets | Policy OS1 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. The increased provision of high quality multi-functional open spaces is likely to have a significant positive impact on material assets, increasing the GBI network and making contributions to the CSGN habitats. Policy OS1 also outlines that open spaces should contribute to the access network and improve connectivity, having positive impacts on material assets. Policy OS1 also includes support for the temporary use of unused land for greening/green space, resulting in improved green infrastructure provision, overall environment and bringing unused sites into a positive use. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. These impacts are likely to be cumulative in nature. | | |

| Policy OS2: Safeguarded Open Space | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Policy OS2 sets a presumption against development on safeguarded open space or development which will result in the loss of open spaces, which will only be permitted under certain circumstances. This is likely to have a positive impact on the landscape character of developments, ensuring that existing green spaces designed into development proposals will not be lost to inappropriate development pressures. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Policy OS2 sets a presumption against development on safeguarded open space or development which will result in the loss of open spaces, which will only be permitted under certain circumstances. The protection of existing open space is likely to have significant positive impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Climate | Policy OS2 sets a presumption against development on safeguarded open space or development which will result in the loss of open spaces, which will only be permitted under certain circumstances. This is likely to have a positive impact in terms of climate resilience, as these natural spaces are permeable and can reduce surface water flood risk: the loss of these spaces would result in a reduction of permeable surfaces. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Policy OS2 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, enabling physical activity and a protecting a sense of wellbeing. | None. |

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| | Health | As outlined above. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. | | |

| Policy PLAY1: Play Provision | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy encourages play provision within developments and seeks to ensure that residential developments which are required to provide recreational space through Schedule 8 provide spaces for formal, informal and incidental play. The policy outlines that these should be linked directly with other open spaces and play areas as well as integrating trees and forms of greenery. As such, the implementation of this policy is unlikely to have significant landscape implications. Impacts are likely to be neutral. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, The policy encourages play provision within developments and seeks to ensure that residential developments which are required to provide recreational space through Schedule 8 provide spaces for formal, informal and incidental play. The policy outlines that these should be linked directly with other open spaces and play areas as well as integrating trees and forms of greenery. As such, the implementation of this policy is likely to have significant impacts on biodiversity flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Climate | As this policy is focused on play provision, its implementation is unlikely to have significant implications on climatic factors. Impacts are likely to be neutral. Other policies within LDP2 promote well-designed multi-functional green space which will have an impact but play provision alone is unlikely to. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Water | As this policy is focused on play provision, its implementation is unlikely to have significant implications on the water environment. Impacts are likely to be neutral. Other policies within LDP2 promote well-designed multi-functional green space which have water management functionality will have an impact but play provision alone is unlikely to. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | The policy encourages play provision within developments and seeks to ensure that residential developments which are required to provide recreational space through Schedule 8 provide spaces for formal, informal and incidental play. The policy outlines that these should be linked directly with other open spaces and play areas. The policy is likely to have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Health | The policy encourages play provision within developments and seeks to ensure that residential developments which are required to provide recreational space through Schedule 8 provide spaces for formal, informal and incidental play. The policy outlines that these should be linked directly with other open spaces and play areas. The policy will improve the quality of the environment for residents. The policy is likely to have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as human health, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above with regards to material assets. The Policy intends to enhance play provision within developments across East Ayrshire, having a positive impact on our assets and open spaces. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. These impacts are likely to be cumulative in nature. | | |

| Policy PLAY2: Loss of Play Equipment | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | The policy sets a precedent against the loss of play provision and outdoor sports facilities. The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant impacts in terms of preventing loss of existing facilities. The policy is likely to have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as human health, physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. Impacts on human health are considered to be neutral (as it is not increasing provision, simply protecting existing facilities). | None. |
| | Material Assets | The policy sets a precedent against the loss of play provision and outdoor sports facilities. The implementation of this policy is likely to have positive impacts in terms of material assets, preventing loss of existing facilities and provision. | None. |

**Short, Medium
or Long Term
Impact**

The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. These impacts are likely to be cumulative in nature.

| Policy HE1: Listed Buildings | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | <p>The policy is aimed at protecting the integrity, character and appearance of Listed Buildings and their setting, which is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts. However, the policy does allow total and partial demolitions of a listed building only in certain circumstances. Despite strict controls being in place, partial demolition of a listed building can still affect the character of the listed building and therefore have significant negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | In some circumstances, partial demolition of a listed building will be required. Unfortunately, where this is required there are no enhancement or mitigation measures which can be put in place. However, wholesale demolition of a Listed Building should be avoided. Where this is achieved then there will be significant positive environmental impacts. |
| | Conservation Areas | <p>Protecting Listed Buildings within a Conservation Area is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on the character and appearance of the area. However, partial demolition of a listed building could have significant negative environmental impacts on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | Wholesale demolition of a Listed Building should be avoided. Where this is achieved then there will be significant positive environmental impacts. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |

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| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Where a Listed Building is within a garden and designed landscape, the policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on the character and appearance of the area. However, partial demolition of a listed building could have significant negative environmental impacts on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts. | Wholesale demolition of a Listed Building should be avoided. Where this is achieved then there will be significant positive environmental impacts. Where this is achieved then there will be significant positive environmental impacts. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Material Assets | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | Should the mitigation measures be implemented then the policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. | | |

| Policy HE2: Conservation Areas | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | This policy seeks the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas. Any Listed Buildings within or nearby a Conservation Area would be positively impacted by this policy. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | This policy seeks the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and is therefore likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on Conservation Areas. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Material Assets | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | Should the mitigation measures be implemented then the policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. | | |

| Policy HE3: Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields and Other Archaeological and Historic Environment Assets | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy will protect key landscape characteristics associated with scheduled monuments, historic battlefields and archaeological sites from adverse impacts thus having significant positive environmental impacts and landscape and geology. HE3 seeks to prevent significant adverse effects on the integrity of the setting or scheduled monuments, as well as protecting as far as is possible impacts on non-designated historic assets. In overall terms, impacts are likely to be positive. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | The implementation of the policy will protect scheduled monuments, historic battlefields and archaeological sites/areas from adverse impacts and is therefore likely to have significant positive environmental impacts and landscape and geology. HE3 seeks to prevent significant adverse effects on the integrity of the setting or scheduled monuments, as well as protecting as far as is possible impacts on non-designated historic assets. In overall terms, impacts are likely to be positive. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | The implementation of the policy will protect scheduled monuments, historic battlefields and archaeological sites/areas from adverse impacts and is therefore likely to have significant positive environmental impacts and landscape and geology. HE3 seeks to prevent significant adverse effects on the integrity of the setting or scheduled monuments, as well as protecting as far as is possible impacts on non-designated historic assets. In overall terms, impacts are likely to be positive. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | The policy will protect key landscape characteristics associated with historic battlefields from adverse impacts, thus having significant positive environmental impacts on landscape and geology. HE3 seeks to prevent significant adverse effects on the integrity of the setting or scheduled monuments, as well as protecting as far | None. |

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| | | as is possible impacts on non-designated historic assets. In overall terms, impacts are likely to be positive. | |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| | Material Assets | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. | | |

| Policy HE4: Gardens and Designed Landscapes | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Policy HE4 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on landscape as it seeks to protect the landscape character, setting, and design of both inventoried and non-inventory GDLs. This includes important views to, from and within it as well as landscape features which contribute to its value. As such, significant positive environmental impacts are anticipated in terms of landscape. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, the policy seeks to protect both inventoried and locally important non-inventoried GDLs. This includes the protection of important natural features, which is likely to have significant positive impacts in turn on biodiversity, flora and fauna, safeguarding further loss and degradation of these landscapes. | None. |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Policy HE4 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on landscape as it seeks to protect the landscape character, setting, and design of both inventoried and non-inventory GDLs. This includes important views to, from and within it as well as landscape features which contribute to its value. As such, significant positive environmental impacts are anticipated in terms of gardens and designed landscapes. | None. . |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are unlikely to be any short-term impacts as a result of this policy. However, medium and long-term positive environmental impacts are anticipated in terms of the future maintenance and management of these landscapes. | | |

| Policy HE5: Enabling Development | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts as it presumes against any development which will affect the character and setting of a listed building. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The policy seeks to facilitate the restoration of listed buildings through enabling development to meet overall conservation deficits. The policy is likely to have significant environmental impacts as it presumes against any development which will affect the character and setting of a listed building. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | This policy could potential have impacts on the setting of conservation areas, however, this is dependent on the location of the proposed listed structure. As such, impacts are unknown. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | The policy could have significant environmental impacts as it presumes against any development which will affect the character and setting of a listed building: in certain instances this could include archaeological sites/areas. However, these impacts are unknown. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts as it presumes against any development which will affect the character and setting of a listed building. However, the enabling development itself which would be required for the restoration of listed buildings or other historic assets could have negative impacts. In overall terms, as a precaution, impacts are likely to be significant positive/negative. | Developments should be sensitively designed and take into consideration all aspects of the historic environment within which they are located in accordance will all historic and environmental policies of LDP2. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | The policy could have significant environmental impacts as it presumes against any development which will affect the character and setting of a listed building: in certain instances this could include Scheduled Monuments. However, these impacts are unknown. | None. |

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| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | There could be significant impacts on population from the implementation of this policy. By supporting an enabling development this policy could result in the restoration and regeneration of areas as well as the provisions of new open spaces if housing is proposed. However, impacts on population are unknown and dependent on the site context and detail of any proposal. | N/A |
| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | There could be significant impacts on material assets from the implementation of this policy. By supporting an enabling development this policy could result in the restoration and regeneration of areas as well as the provisions of new open spaces if housing is proposed. However, impacts on materials assets are unknown and dependent on the site context and detail of any proposal. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The implementation of this policy could have significant long to medium term impacts on the historic environment. There is a presumption that these impacts will be both positive and negative in nature. | | |

| Policy NE1: Protecting and Enhancing Landscape and Features | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Policy NE1 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on landscape as it seeks to protect landscape character and landscape features from inappropriate development, including the setting of settlements, distinctive landforms, landmark hills, views, woodlands, shelter belts, hedgerows and trees as well as field patterns. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, the protection of landscape features (such as trees, hedgerows and shelter belts) is likely to have a significant positive environmental impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Climate | The preservation of landscape (and landscape features) will indirectly result in positive environmental impacts on climatic factors such as climate resilience. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The preservation of landscape (and landscape features) will indirectly result in positive environmental impacts on soil. | None. |
| | Air | As above, with regards to air. | None. |
| | Water | Policy NE1 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on landscape as it seeks to protect landscape character and landscape features from inappropriate development; this includes burns, rivers, lochs and other water features. Where the water environment will be unacceptably diminished, development will not be supported. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Although LDP2 contains a specific Garden and Designed Landscape policy, the implementation of this policy is also applicable within the historic assets. Policy NE1 is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on gardens and designed landscapes as it seeks to protect general landscape character and landscape features from inappropriate development, including the setting of settlements, distinctive landforms, landmark hills, views, woodlands, shelter belts, hedgerows and trees as well as field patterns. | None. |

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|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------|
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Policy NE1 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Health | As outlined above. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. | | |

| Policy NE2: Development Impacts on Areas of Wild Land | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy will protect wild land areas as identified on the 2014 NatureScot map of wild land areas, from inappropriate development, except those which will meet renewable energy targets and for small scale developments directly linked to rural business, thus having significant positive impacts on landscape. However, by supporting renewable energy developments, the policy could also have significant negative impacts on wild land (landscape). In overall terms, as a precaution, impacts are considered to be significant positive and negative in nature. | NE2 requires a wild land impact assessment to be submitted which sets out how design, siting or other mitigation measures have been and will be used to minimise significant impacts on the qualities of the wild land, including landscape, as well as any management and monitoring arrangements. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The policy will also lead to the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna by ensuring that wild land is protected from inappropriate development, except those which will meet renewable energy targets and for small scale developments directly linked to rural business, thus having significant positive impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. However, by supporting renewable energy developments, the policy could also have significant negative impacts on wild land (biodiversity, flora and fauna). In overall terms, as a precaution, impacts are considered to be significant positive and negative in nature. | NE2 requires a wild land impact assessment to be submitted which sets out how design, siting or other mitigation measures have been and will be used to minimise significant impacts on the qualities of the wild land, including biodiversity, flora and fauna, as well as any management and monitoring arrangements. |

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| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. |
| Health | | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Material Assets | | NE2 supports renewable energy developments on wild land to assist in meeting targets, which is likely to have positive impacts on material assets in East Ayrshire. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. | | |

| Policy NE3: Local Landscape Areas | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy will protect local landscape areas from inappropriate development thus having significant positive impacts on landscape. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The policy will also lead to the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna by ensuring that local landscape areas are protected from any adverse impacts and impacts on visual amenity. | None. |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. | |

| Policy NE4: Nature Crisis | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy is focused on protecting biodiversity and facilitating its enhancement, recovery and restoration. As such, it is likely to have positive significant environmental impacts on landscape (through retention and expansion of features and natural assets). | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | This policy is focused on protecting biodiversity and facilitating its enhancement, recovery and restoration. The policy explicitly states that proposals must incorporate measures that will increase biodiversity and the population of species into design. As such, it is likely to have positive significant environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Climate | This policy is focused on protecting biodiversity and facilitating its enhancement, recovery and restoration. As such, it is likely to have positive significant environmental impacts on climatic factors, improving climate resilience through nature based solutions. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The implementation of this policy could have significant environmental impacts on soil, however, these are unknown. | Proposals should accord with the requirements of policy NE11 and NE13. |
| | Air | This policy is focused on protecting biodiversity and facilitating its enhancement, recovery and restoration. As such, it is likely to have positive significant environmental impacts on air quality. | None. |
| | Water | The implementation of this policy could have significant environmental impacts on soil, however, these are unknown. | Proposals should accord with the requirements of policy NE12 and NE13 as well as policy CR1. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | Policy NE4 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Material Assets | Policy NE4 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>This policy is likely to have positive short, medium and long term environmental impacts on landscape, biodiversity, flora and fauna and climate as it seeks to facilitate biodiversity enhancement, nature recovery and nature restoration</i> | | |

| Policy NE5: Protection of Areas of Nature Conservation Interest | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | By promoting nature conservation and protecting internationally, nationally and locally important sites, policy NE5 is likely to have significant positive impacts on landscape and geology. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Policy NE5 is likely to have a significant positive impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna as it seeks to protect internationally, nationally and locally important designated sites which will in turn have an impact on priority species, habitats, wildlife corridors, ancient woodland and designated sites of international, national and local importance. It sets a precautionary approach to development. In overall terms, environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna are likely to be significant positive. | None. |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Policy NE5 is likely to have a significant positive impact on the water environment as it seeks to protect internationally, nationally and locally important designated sites which will in turn have an impact on priority species, habitats, wildlife corridors, ancient woodland and designated sites of international, national and local importance. It sets a precautionary approach to development. | None. |
| | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. |
| Health | | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Material Assets | | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>Policy NE5 is likely to have positive short, medium and long term environmental impacts on landscape and biodiversity, flora and fauna as it seeks to maximise opportunities for nature conservation.</i> |
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| Policy NE6: Vulnerable, Threatened and Protected Species | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Policy NE6 is likely to have a significant positive impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna as it seeks to protect priority habitats which have been identified within the Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, unless it can be demonstrated the impacts are clearly outweighed by social, <u>environmental</u> or economic benefits of local importance. Policy NE6 seeks to protect critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or near-threatened species. It also promotes indigenous species. Where adverse impacts are anticipated, Policy NE6 requires a biodiversity and ecological appraisal in order to appropriately and effectively assess and determine impacts of proposed developments. In overall terms, environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna are likely to be significant positive. | None. |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>Policy NE6 is likely to have positive short, medium and long term environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna as it seeks to protect vulnerable, threatened and protected species from development.</i> | | |

| Policy NE7: Geodiversity and Geological Interest | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | There is potential for policy NE7 to have positive impacts on landscape character through the protection of geodiversity and sites of geological interest. However, this is contextually dependent. Policy NE7 is likely to have significant positive impacts on geology, as it intends to protect geodiversity and sites of geological interest. However, Policy NE7 may still allow negative impacts to occur on sites where the public benefits of the proposed development at a local or national level evidently outweigh the geodiversity value of the site in question. As such, in overall terms, impacts on landscape and geology are likely to be significant positive and negative. | In accordance with Policy NE7 and Policy NE1 appropriate mitigation measures should be incorporated into sites in terms of design, scale and materials. Any exposures should be retained for and visually preserved for education purposes. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | Both Regional Important Geological Sites and Geological Conservation Review Sites are recognised to be geodiversity assets within East Ayrshire, as such they should be considered to | In accordance with Policy NE7 and Policy NE1 appropriate mitigation measures |

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| | | <p>be material assets. Policy NE7 is likely have significant positive environmental impacts on these assets as it seeks to protect them. However, Policy NE7 may still allow negative impacts to occur on sites where the public benefits of the proposed development at a local or national level evidently outweigh the geodiversity value of the site in question. As a precaution, in overall terms, impacts on material assets are likely to be significant positive and negative.</p> | <p>should be incorporated into sites in terms of design, scale and materials.</p> <p>Any exposures should be retained for and visually preserved for education purposes.</p> |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p><i>As the type of development and location are not known, it is not possible to predict what short, medium and long terms impacts will be experienced.</i></p> | | |

| Policy NE8: Trees, Woodland, Forestry and Hedgerows | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The protection of trees, woodland and forestry is likely to have significant positive impacts on the existing landscape character of East Ayrshire. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | There is also likely to be significant positive environmental impacts on biodiversity flora and fauna from adverse impacts on trees, woodland and forestry, which can be important for biodiversity. This policy will help to prevent the loss and fragmentation of habitats. | None. |
| | Climate | The protection of woodland/groups of trees is also likely to have significant environmental impacts on climate. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Policy NE8 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Health | Policy NE8 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Material Assets | Policy NE8 may have a concomitant effect on the social environment, such as population, through higher quality of life, access to nature, increased physical activity and a sense of wellbeing. | None. |

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| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>The implementation of this policy is likely to have short, medium and long-term impacts in terms of natural features. This impacts is likely to positive and cumulative in nature.</i> |
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| Policy NE9: Woodland Creation | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | <p>Yes. The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of landscape character as it promotes the creation of woodland areas.</p> <p>This policy could have impacts on unexposed geological features. However, this is location dependent, as such, impacts on geology are unknown.</p> | <p>Policy NE6 within the LDP2 protects geological features, however, it is still possible that unidentified features are impacted upon. Nonetheless, the relatively shallow depths of planning should minimise adverse impacts.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | <p>The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna as it promotes the creation of woodland areas which will provide habitats and counteract habitat fragmentation.</p> | <p>None.</p> |
| | Climate | <p>The policy is likely to have positive environmental impacts in terms of climatic features as it promotes the creation of woodland areas. This has associated benefits relating to the climate in terms of beneficial environmental services: woodlands act as a carbon sink.</p> | <p>None.</p> |
| Natural Resources | Soil | <p>The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland. This is likely to have associated benefits relating to soil condition. However, there is potential conflict between woodland creation and the protection and retention of important carbon rich soils and peatlands.</p> | <p>The protection and retention of carbon rich soils will be required to be a prime consideration in the further development and implementation of woodland creation project (pilot project). The area for woodland creation near New Cumnock has been refined.</p> <p>In order to mitigate any negative impacts on soil, the presence of carbon rich soils will require to be a key factor in the consideration of sites.</p> <p>The LDP2 contains policies which seek to protect and enhance soils.</p> |

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| | | | Should these mitigation measures be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts (or whatever impacts) will be experienced. |
| | Air | This policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of the air quality as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland, which will have associated benefits on air quality. | None. |
| | Water | This policy is likely to have some environmental impacts in terms of the water quality as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland with other associated environmental benefits. It is unlikely that the policy will have impacts on the water environment. Therefore, impacts are considered to be neutral. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which supports the protection and enhancement of the water environment. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | It is possible that significant environmental impacts on the historic environment could occur if planting is proposed in areas where there are historic features, such as listed buildings. New areas of woodland are unlikely to detrimentally impact the character or setting of listed buildings. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which supports the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. Proposals which adversely affect the built and natural heritage resources will not be supported. |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | It is possible that significant environmental impacts on the historic environment could occur if planting is proposed in areas where there are historic features, such as archaeological sites/areas. However, this is location dependent. As such, impacts are therefore unknown. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which supports the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. Proposals which adversely affect the built and natural heritage resources will not be supported. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above. | Unknown. As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above. | Unknown. As outlined above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above. | Unknown. As outlined above. |

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| Social Environment | Population | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland. This is likely to have associated benefits relating to population. There is potential for this policy to result in increased local employment, as it encourages woodland creation. | None. |
| | Health | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland. This is likely to have associated benefits relating to health, in terms of climate resilience and air quality. The creation of additional woodland areas within East Ayrshire is likely to have positive impacts on health by providing habitats for recreational activities. | None. |
| | Material Assets | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of natural resources as it promotes the creation of new areas of woodland. This is likely to have associated benefits relating to material assets. The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on material assets as it will increase habitats within East Ayrshire, contributing positively to the CSGN and its aspirations. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to result in medium and long term significant positive impacts on the environment, most notably on natural features and natural resources. There could be significant cumulative impacts, including impacts through restoration masterplans. These should be monitored. | | |

| Policy NE10: Protection of Agricultural Land | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Policy NE10 seeks to protect prime quality agricultural land from inappropriate development, and prevent the irreversible loss of this asset, unless it is for the purposes as set out within the policy. There is potential for this to have positive/negative implications on landscape, reducing the potential for landscape character erosion through development, however it permits development for certain purposes which could have negative impacts. However, landscape and geology implications may not be significant in nature and are dependent on the nature and scale of the proposal. In overall terms, as a precaution, impacts are considered to be significant positive/negative. | NE10 requires that the layout and design of the proposal must minimise the amount of protected land that is required and protect soil that remains in situ from damage, including from compaction and erosion, and must minimise soil sealing. If implemented, impacts on landscape and geology will be reduced, however, still in overall terms positive/negative. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Policy NE10 is likely to have neutral environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Policy NE10 seeks to protect prime quality agricultural land from inappropriate development, and prevent the irreversible loss of this asset, unless it is for the purposes as set out within the policy. There is potential for this to have positive/negative implications on landscape, reducing the potential for landscape character erosion through development, however it permits development for certain purposes which could have negative impacts. However, landscape and geology implications may not be significant in nature and are dependent on the nature and scale of the proposal. In overall terms, as a precaution, impacts are considered to be significant positive/negative. | NE10 requires that the layout and design of the proposal must minimise the amount of protected land that is required and protect soil that remains in situ from damage, including from compaction and erosion, and must minimise soil sealing. If implemented, impacts on soil will be reduced, however, still in |

| | | | overall terms positive/negative. |
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| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. |
| Health | | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Material Assets | | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>Policy NE10, if appropriately implemented, is likely to have significant medium and long term positive environmental impacts, as it will prevent the loss of prime quality agricultural land, a valuable resource.</i> | | |

| Policy NE11: Soils | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy is likely to have a significant impact on landscape as it concerns the movement of peat. The policy is likely to have negative impacts due to the potential removal/disturbance of peatland, carbon rich soils and priority peatland habitat as set out within the categories listed in policy NE11. While impacts are largely likely to be positive in nature, allowing removal/disturbance under certain parameters means that there may be negative impacts. | <p>Any potential removal and storage of peat within the permitted categories listed in policy NE11 are to be undertaken in consultation with the Council, NatureScot and SEPA and require the removal and storage of peat to be undertaken in such a way that minimises any soil damage, such as erosion or compaction. Should these mitigation measures be taken into account then it is likely that neutral impacts (or whatever impact) will be experienced.</p> <p>Full justification of removal of peatland is required.</p> <p>If implemented, impacts are unknown and dependent on the scale and finer detail of the proposal.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | The policy is aimed at protecting soils, in particular, carbon rich soils and peatland, from inappropriate development and disturbance. The policy may have negative impacts due to the potential removal/disturbance of peatland, carbon rich soils and priority peatland habitat as set out within the categories listed in policy NE11. While impacts are largely likely to be positive in nature, allowing removal/disturbance under certain parameters means that there may | As above. |

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| | | be negative impacts. The protection of carbon rich soils for the most part is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on climate as they act as carbon stores and sinks resulting in reductions of carbon being released into the atmosphere. In overall terms, as a precaution, impacts are likely to be both significant positive and significant negative in nature. | |
| Natural Resources | Soil | As outlined above with regards to soil. | As above. |
| | Air | As outlined above with regards to soil. | As above. |
| | Water | As outlined above with regards to soil. | As above. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | As outlined within 'Landscape' and 'Climate' above. | As above. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have Short, Medium and Long Term effects on landscape as it is concerned with conserving and enhancing the natural environment, such as peat and reducing the effects of mineral extraction on the environment. It also aims to reduce the effects of minerals extraction on the environment, in terms of geology; biodiversity, flora and fauna; climate; soil, air and water, while negative impacts may still be experienced as development which impacts peatland, carbon rich soils and priority peatland habitats is permissible under certain parameters | | |
| | The policy is likely to have Cumulative/ Synergistic effects on soil as it is concerned with conserving and enhancing the natural environment, such as peat and reducing the effects of mineral extraction on the environment. It also aims to reduce the effects of minerals extraction on the environment. | | |

| Policy NE12: Water, Air and Light and Noise Pollution | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | The policy will presume against development that has significant adverse impacts on air quality thus also having significant positive environmental impacts on climate. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | As outlined above with regards to air quality. | None. |
| | Water | As outlined above with regards to water bodies and ground water. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | The policy ensures that developments have no adverse impacts on air quality, the water environment and noise pollution, which will in turn have a positive impact on population, health and the quality of material assets. | N/A |
| | Health | As outlined above. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term. | | |

| Policy NE13: Contaminated Land | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | This policy seeks to promote the removal and remedial treatment of contaminated land where applicable. The treatment or removal of contaminated land is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on soil quality. | None. |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | This policy seeks to promote the removal and remedial treatment of contaminated land where applicable. The treatment or removal of contaminated land is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on groundwater. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | The removal and treatment of contaminated land is also likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on human health. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As outline above, with regards to material assets. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>This Policy is likely to have significant positive long term impacts on the environment through the removal and remedial treatment of contaminated land where present.</i> | | |

| Policy RES1: New Housing Developments | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Housing development, depending on the location, could have significant negative impacts on the landscape. Therefore, on a precautionary basis, the policy could have significant negative impacts. | Any new housing should not sit prominently on the landscape but be fully integrated into it. The design of the house should also blend into the landscape or existing area. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as there still could be an intrusion on the landscape from development. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Housing development, depending on the location, could have significant negative impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. Therefore, on a precautionary basis, the policy could have significant negative impacts. | Development near areas of important biodiversity, flora and fauna should be avoided in case there is fragmentation of species etc. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive/negative impacts. The implementation of Policies DES1, OS1 and OS2 should have positive impacts on biodiversity and should be implemented within all new housing development proposal assessments. |
| | Climate | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on flooding, but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown at this moment. The policy does require proposals to accord with the principles of 20 minute neighbourhoods. Housing development could have significant negative impacts on air depending on the reliance on private modes of transportation. However, housing sites that are located close to public transport stops and/or local facilities are likely to have significant positive impacts. | Any new housing should not be located in area of flood risk, should avoid areas of organic soils, ancient and semi natural woodland and other groups of trees. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive/negative impacts will be experienced. New residential developments are likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions, as such, impacts are likely, even with mitigation in place, to be positive and negative. |

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| | | Therefore, overall there are likely to be significant positive and negative impacts. | |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on soil resources but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown and contextually dependent. | <p>Any new housing should not be located on quality agricultural land or on areas of other organic soils. Redevelopment of brownfield land should take precedence over development on greenfield land, which would have a positive impact on soil; this approach is embedded throughout LDP2.</p> <p>Where soils are contaminated, proposals should account for the treatment and/or removal of contaminated land in accordance with Policy NE13.</p> <p>Should these mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Air | <p>Housing development could have significant negative impacts on air depending on the reliance on private modes of transportation. However, housing sites that are located close to public transport stops and/or local facilities are likely to have significant positive impacts.</p> <p>Therefore, overall there are likely to be significant positive and negative impacts.</p> | <p>New development should be located close to public transport stops and/or local facilities. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> <p>New residential developments are likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions, as such, impacts are likely, even with mitigation in place, to be positive and negative.</p> |
| | Water | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on water resources but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown at this moment. | Any new housing should not lead to the degradation of water bodies. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on Listed Buildings but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown and contextually dependent. | Any new housing should not adversely impact on the setting of a listed building and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |

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| | Conservation Areas | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on Conservation Areas but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located and their design, which is unknown and contextually dependent. | Any new housing should not adversely impact on the setting of a conservation area and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on archaeological sites/areas but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown and contextually dependent. | New housing should avoid being located within areas of archaeological interest. Where this occurs, then the advice of WoSAS should be sought and any mitigation measures they should recommend should be conditioned onto any grant of planning consent. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on Gardens and Designed Landscapes but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown and contextually dependent. | Any new housing should not adversely impact on the setting of a Garden and Designed Landscape and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on Scheduled Monuments but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown which is unknown and contextually dependent. | Any new housing should not adversely impact on the setting of a scheduled monument and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on Historic Battlefields but this is dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown and contextually dependent. | Any new housing should not adversely impact on the setting of a Garden and Designed Landscape and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | Housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health if they are reliant on private modes | New development should be located close to public transport stops and/or local facilities. Should this |

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| | | <p>of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, well located development could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health. The policy does require proposals to accord with the principles of 20 minute neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Material Assets | <p>Housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health if they are reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, well located development could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health. The policy does require proposals to accord with the principles of 20 minute neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>New development should be located close to public transport stops and/or local facilities. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> <p>New development should also contribute to the provision of green infrastructure and the CSGN.</p> |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <p>Development in the short term could have negative environmental impacts, but as most of the development proposals. In the medium to long term, the impacts are likely to be positive if the mitigation measures are implemented.</p> | | |

| Policy RES4: Compact Growth | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | The policy is to be applied to proposals for new development, and it is unknown at present whether any proposed sites will be located in areas where landscape character could be negatively impacted. There may be instances where a development location that it is ideal with regards to compact growth would have negative impacts on landscape character. | Any proposals will be required to comply with other policies in LDP2, which protect against negative impacts on landscape and geological features. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The policy is to be applied to proposals for new development, and it is unknown at present whether any proposed sites will be located in areas where biodiversity could be negatively impacted. There may be instances where a development location that it is ideal with regards to compact growth would have negative impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | LDP2 contains a policy framework which seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity, directing development away from designated sites which are of biodiversity importance. Developments which are contrary to are unlikely to be supported. |
| | Climate | The policy is likely to result in more climate resilient places by directing new housing development to areas that enable local living, especially in existing settlements which benefit from existing shops, service and public transport. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed developments are delivered under this policy. However, without knowing the precise location or scale of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on soils will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. | Proposals should accord with the requirements of policy NE11 and policy NE13. |
| | Air | By directing development towards existing settlements which benefit from existing public transport options, the policy should reduce reliance on car journeys and therefore lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. | N/A |
| | Water | Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed developments are delivered under this policy. However, without knowing the precise location or scale of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on the | LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which protects the water environment from adverse environmental impacts. |

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| | | water environment will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. | |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | This policy aims to make optimal use of available land and direct population growth to areas with the services to support it, thus supporting local living and helping to maintain the viability of shops services and public transport on which larger populations may depend. Therefore the impact on population is expected to be positive. | N/A |
| | Human Health | The policy is likely to have a positive impact on human health by situating housing in locations which already have existing essential services and transport links. Providing affordable and accessible homes in areas with good existing services will improve quality of life. | The policy requires that any developments of a higher density should create an attractive built environment by meeting the provisions of Policy DES1 and the Design Supplementary Guidance. |
| | Material Assets | The policy is likely to positively impact material assets: by ensuring that new residential development is directed to areas with good service provision, thus the risk of losing existing facilities due to underuse should be reduced. There is also likely to be a positive impact on local infrastructure as the policy encourages a strategic approach with regards to where new development should be located to maximise connectivity. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>It is not possible to predict what short, medium and long terms impacts will be experienced as any developments which are shaped by this policy will have unique impacts depending on location and type of development. It is, however, the intention of the policy to have, on balance, positive impacts on the environment by encouraging a reduction in carbon emissions and helping to maintain the viability of existing shops, services and public transport options.</i> | | |

| Policy RES6: Gypsy Travellers' Sites | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy is supportive of planning applications for gypsy traveller's sites where there is an identified need, otherwise where the proposal accords with the requirements of other relevant policies. Gypsy Traveller's sites could have significant environmental impacts on landscape character as well as cumulative impacts across the rural landscape. However, this is dependent on where they are located, which is unknown. As a precaution, the policy could have significant negative impacts, subject to appropriate mitigation. | Any site should not sit prominently on the landscape but be fully integrated into it. The design should also blend into the landscape through appropriate screening and landscaping. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposal accords with all relevant LDP policies, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as there will still be an intrusion on the landscape from development, although these impacts will be visibly reduced. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposals are delivered under this policy. However, without knowing the precise location or scale of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. | Any development relating to RES6 should not be located in European sites, SSSI's, local nature conservation sites and other important local designations. Development near areas of important biodiversity, flora and fauna should also be avoided in case there is fragmentation of species etc. Development proposals should not result in the loss of any trees or hedging. Should these mitigation measure be taken on board, then it is likely that there will be neutral impacts on biodiversity. |
| | Climate | This policy is supportive of planning applications for gypsy traveller's sites where there is an identified need, otherwise where the proposal accords with the requirements of other relevant policies. Gypsy Traveller's sites could have significant environmental impacts on climatic factors, depending on where the sites are located, through the exacerbation of greenhouse gas emissions as a result of increased modes of private transportation. On a precautionary basis, the policy could have significant negative impacts, subject to the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. | Developments should not be located in area of flood risk, and should avoid areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils, ancient and semi natural woodland and other groups of trees, in order to reduce impacts on climate resilience. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as development in the rural area will still be reliant on private modes of transportation. |

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| Natural Resources | Soil | <p>Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed developments are delivered under this policy.</p> <p>However, without knowing the precise location or scale of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on soil will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | <p>In accordance with other LDP2 policies, development should not be located on prime quality agricultural land or on areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board, then it is likely that the proposal will have neutral impacts on soils.</p> |
| | Air | <p>Gypsy Traveller sites could have significant negative impacts on air as sites may be reliant on private modes of transportation. Development on its own is unlikely to raise significant impacts, but cumulatively, the policy could have significant negative impacts.</p> | <p>Sites should be located close to public transport routes to try and minimise emissions into the atmosphere. Should this be achievable then significant positive and negative environmental impacts will be experienced as sites will likely be accessed primarily by private modes of transport.</p> |
| | Water | <p>Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed developments are delivered under this policy.</p> <p>However, without knowing the precise location or scale of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on the water environment will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | <p>Any sites or development should not lead to the degradation of water bodies. It is likely that neutral impacts will be experienced. The LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which protects the water environment from adverse environmental impacts.</p> |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | <p>Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed developments are delivered under this policy. However, without knowing the precise location or scale of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on the listed buildings will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | <p>Any sites should not adversely impact on the setting of a listed building and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and that the proposal complies with Policy HE1 of LDP2, then it is likely that significant neutral impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Conservation Areas | <p>As outlined above with regards to conservation areas.</p> | <p>As above with regards to policy HE2.</p> |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | <p>As outlined above, with regards to archaeological sites/areas.</p> | <p>Sites/developments should avoid being located within areas of archaeological interest. Where this occurs, then the advice of WoSAS should be sought and any mitigation measures they should recommend should be conditioned onto any grant of planning consent. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be</p> |

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| | | | experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, with regards to gardens and designed landscapes. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | <p>The LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which protects gardens and designed landscapes from adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>Any sites/developments should not adversely impact on the setting of a Garden and Designed Landscape and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposal complies with Policy HE4 of the LDP2, then it is likely that neutral impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Any sites/developments should not adversely impact on the setting of a scheduled monument and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposal complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Any sites/developments should not adversely impact on the setting of a historic battlefield and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposal complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP2, then it is likely that neutral impacts will be experienced. |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Health | Gypsy Traveller sites could have significant negative impacts on human health as they will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. | Sites should be located close to public transport routes to try and minimise emissions into the atmosphere. Should this be achievable then significant positive and negative environmental impacts will be experienced as gypsy travellers primarily use private modes of transport. |
| | Material Assets | Gypsy Traveller sites could have significant negative impacts on material assets as they will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. | Sites should be located close to public transport routes to try and minimise emissions into the atmosphere. Should this be achievable then significant positive and negative |

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| | | | environmental impacts will be experienced as gypsy travellers primarily use private modes of transport. |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p>Development is most likely to have significant negative impacts in the short term, and these could be extended into the medium to long term if the mitigation measures are not taken into account and Policy OP1 and other LDP2 policies are not implemented correctly. Should the mitigation measures be employed, then significant positive and negative impacts are likely to be experienced in the medium to long-term.</p> <p>There is potential for a number of sites to have cumulative impacts on landscape, biodiversity, flora and fauna as well as material assets. However, these are dependent on the sites which come forward for consideration.</p> | | |

| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
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| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | <p>This policy is supportive of housing in the rural protection area, where it meets certain criteria. This could have significant environmental impacts on natural features. Further residential dwellings located within the rural protection area are likely to have negative implications for landscape character. However, environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown at this moment. In overall terms, impacts on landscape character are likely to be negative.</p> | <p>Any new housing in the rural protection area should not sit prominently on the landscape but be fully integrated into it.</p> <p>The design of the house should also blend into the landscape. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and that the proposed house complies with other LDP2 policies, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as there will still be an intrusion on the landscape from development.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | <p>Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed house or houses are delivered under this policy.</p> <p>However, without knowing the precise location or scale of residential development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | <p>Any new housing in the rural protection area should not be located in European sites, SSSI's, local nature conservation sites and other important local designations.</p> <p>Development near areas of important biodiversity, flora and fauna should also be avoided in case there is fragmentation of species etc. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with other relevant LDP2 policies, then it is likely that significant positive impacts.</p> |
| | Climate | <p>This policy is supportive of housing in the rural protection area, where it meets certain criteria. Sporadic residential development is not as sustainable, and could result in an increased need for private travel and in turn increased greenhouse gas emissions. Impacts are dependent on the site-specific context of proposals, however, as a precaution impacts on climatic factors are considered to be negative.</p> | <p>Any new housing in the rural protection area should not be located in area of flood risk, should avoid areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils, ancient and semi natural woodland and other groups of trees.</p> <p>Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house/houses comply with other relevant policies within the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as development in the rural area will still be reliant on private modes of transportation.</p> |

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| Natural Resources | Soil | <p>Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed house or houses are delivered under this policy.</p> <p>However, without knowing the precise location or scale of residential development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on soil will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | <p>Any new housing in the rural protection area should not be located on prime quality agricultural land or on areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with other relevant LDP2 policies, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Air | <p>This policy is supportive of housing in the rural protection area, where it meets certain criteria. Sporadic residential development is not as sustainable, and could result in an increased need for private travel and in turn increased greenhouse gas emissions. Sporadic residential development is not as sustainable, and could result in an increased need for private travel and in turn greenhouse gas emissions, having a significant negative impact on air quality.</p> | <p>Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single house in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| | Water | <p>Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed house or houses are delivered under this policy.</p> <p>However, without knowing the precise location or scale of residential development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on the water environment will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | <p>Any new housing in the rural protection area should not lead to the degradation of water bodies. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with other relevant policies of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. The LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which protects the water environment from adverse environmental impacts.</p> |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | <p>As outlined above, with regards to listed buildings. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | <p>Any new housing in the rural protection area should not adversely impact on the setting of a listed building and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy NE1 of LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> |

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| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above, with regards to archaeological sites/areas. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | New rural housing should avoid being located within areas of archaeological interest. Where this occurs, then the advice of WoSAS should be sought and any mitigation measures they should recommend should be conditioned onto any grant of planning consent. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, with regards to gardens and designed landscapes. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | The LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which protects gardens and designed landscapes from adverse environmental impacts. Any new housing in the rural protection area should not adversely impact on the setting of a Garden and Designed Landscape and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE4 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Any new housing in the rural protection area should not adversely impact on the setting of a scheduled monument and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Any new housing in the rural protection area should not adversely impact on the setting of a scheduled monument and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| | Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. |
| Health | | Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social | Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area to reach health, social and recreational facilities. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single house in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. |

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| | | <p>and recreational facilities. However, development in the rural area could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| | Material Assets | <p>Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, development in the rural area could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area to reach health, social and recreational facilities. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single house in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <p>Development in the short term could have negative environmental impacts, but as most of the development proposals arising from this policy will be for individual properties in the rural area, it is unlikely that these will have significant negative impacts. In the medium to long term, the impacts are likely to be positive if the mitigation measures and Policy OP1 are implemented, but again these are unlikely to be significant for a single house.</p> | | |

| Policy RH2: Housing in the Rural Diversification Area | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy is supportive of housing in the rural diversification area, where it meets certain criteria. This could have significant environmental impacts on natural features. Further residential dwellings located within the rural diversification area are likely to have negative implications for landscape character. However, environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed house or houses delivered by this policy are located, which is unknown at this moment. In overall terms, impacts on landscape character are likely to be negative. | <p>Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural diversification area should not sit prominently on the landscape but be fully integrated into it.</p> <p>The design of the house should also blend into the landscape. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with other LDP2 policies, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as there will still be an intrusion on the landscape from development.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | <p>Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed house or houses are delivered under this policy.</p> <p>However, without knowing the precise location or scale of residential development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | <p>Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) within the rural diversification area should not be located in European sites, SSSI's, local nature conservation sites and other important local designations.</p> <p>Development near areas of important biodiversity, flora and fauna should also be avoided in case there is fragmentation of species etc. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with other relevant LDP2 policies, then it is likely that significant positive impacts.</p> |
| | Climate | This policy is supportive of housing in the rural diversification area, where it meets certain criteria. Sporadic residential development is not as sustainable, and could result in an increased need for private travel and in turn increased greenhouse gas emissions. Impacts are dependent on the site-specific context of | <p>Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) within the rural diversification area should not be located in: areas of flood risk; areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils; ancient and semi natural woodland and other groups of trees.</p> <p>Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house/houses comply with other relevant policies within the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be</p> |

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| | | proposals, however, as a precaution impacts on climatic factors are considered to be negative. | experienced as development in the rural area will still be reliant on private modes of transportation. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The Policy encourages the redevelopment of brownfield/derelict sites of at least 0.25ha for residential use. This is likely to have significant positive impacts on soil, through the potential remediation and/or treatment of contaminated soil. | Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural diversification area should not be located on prime quality agricultural land or on areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with other relevant LDP2 policies, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Air | This policy is supportive of housing in the rural diversification area (as well as new rural businesses which require a dwelling), where it meets certain criteria. Sporadic residential development is not as sustainable, and could result in an increased need for private travel and in turn increased greenhouse gas emissions, having a significant negative impact on air quality. The establishment of a rural business may also increase hauling or transportation. | Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single house in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place. |
| | Water | Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed house or houses are delivered under this policy. However, without knowing the precise location or scale of residential development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on the water environment will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. | Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural diversification area should not lead to the degradation of water bodies. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with other relevant policies of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. The LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which protects the water environment from adverse environmental impacts. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | As outlined above, with regards to listed buildings. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural diversification area should not adversely impact on the setting of a listed building and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE1 of LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |

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| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above, with regards to archaeological sites/areas. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | New housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural diversification area should avoid being located within areas of archaeological interest. Where this occurs, then the advice of WoSAS should be sought and any mitigation measures they should recommend should be conditioned onto any grant of planning consent. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, with regards to gardens and designed landscapes. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | The LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which protects gardens and designed landscapes from adverse environmental impacts. Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural diversification area should not adversely impact on the setting of a Garden and Designed Landscape and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies within Policy HE4 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural diversification area should not adversely impact on the setting of a scheduled monument and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural diversification area should not adversely impact on the setting of a scheduled monument and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE3 of the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Health | Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health | Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area to reach health, social and recreational facilities. |

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| | | <p>as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, development in the rural area could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single house in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| | Material Assets | <p>Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, development in the rural area could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area to reach health, social and recreational facilities. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single house in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <p>Development in the short term could have significant negative environmental impacts, but as most of the development proposals arising from this policy will be for individual properties in the rural area it is unlikely that these will have significant negative impacts. In the medium to long term, the impacts are likely to be positive if the mitigation measures and other LDP2 policies are implemented, but again these are unlikely to be significant for a single house.</p> | | |

| Policy RH3: Rural Housing Clusters | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy directs residential development which does not adhere to the criteria outlined within policies RH1 and RH2 to identified residential clusters within the rural landscape. This could have significant environmental impacts on natural features. Further residential dwellings located within the rural landscape are likely to have negative implications for landscape character, however by directing development to identified locations which have been appropriately assessed, the policy is likely to reduce the negative impacts that development would otherwise have on the landscape (i.e. sporadic residential development). In overall terms, impacts are likely to be significant positive/negative in nature. | <p>Any new housing (and associated rural businesses) in the rural area should not sit prominently on the landscape but be fully integrated into it.</p> <p>The design of the house should also blend into the landscape. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with other LDP2 policies, then it is likely that significant positive impacts.</p> <p>All proposals will be assessed against the Rural Housing Supplementary Guidance and the specific design requirements outlined for the specific cluster identified.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, the policy will direct residential developments to identified clusters within the rural landscape which can accommodate development. These will be assessed against constraints, and clusters which are in close proximity to or likely to have an impact on European sites, SSSIs, Local Nature Conservation Sites and other important designations will not be identified. By concentrating residential development in the rural landscape to identified sites, this policy is likely to reduce the potential for habitat fragmentation. Impacts on biodiversity are unlikely to be significant, and as such are neutral. | <p>Clusters will not be identified which are in close proximity to or likely to have a negative impact on sites important for biodiversity.</p> <p>All proposals will be assessed against the Rural Housing Supplementary Guidance and the specific design requirements outlined for the specific cluster identified..</p> |
| | Climate | As outlined above, the policy will direct residential developments to identified clusters within the rural landscape which can accommodate development. However rural housing development (regardless of location) could have significant negative impacts on the climate through increased need for private transportation. Therefore, on a precautionary basis, | Housing clusters will not be identified in areas of flood risk, and will avoid areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils, ancient and semi natural woodland and other groups of trees, reducing potentially negative impacts on climate resilience. |

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| | | the policy could have significant negative impacts. Impacts on climate resilience are unknown. | |
| Natural Resources | Soil | As outlined above, the policy will direct residential developments to identified clusters within the rural landscape which can accommodate development. These will be assessed against constraints, and clusters which are in close proximity to or likely to have an impact carbon rich soils, prime quality agricultural land, raised bogs and blanket bogs will not be identified. As such, impacts on soil are likely to be neutral. | N/A |
| | Air | Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on air as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation. Development on its own is unlikely to raise significant impacts, but cumulatively, the policy could have significant negative impacts. | Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single house in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place. |
| | Water | As outlined above, the policy will direct residential developments to identified clusters within the rural landscape which can accommodate development. These will be assessed against constraints, and clusters will not be identified in areas subject to significant flood risk. | Any new housing in the rural area should not lead to the degradation of water bodies. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with all relevant environmental protection policies of LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced, but overall impacts are likely to be neutral. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | As outlined above, the policy will direct residential developments to identified clusters within the rural landscape which can accommodate development. This could have significant negative impacts on Listed Buildings adjacent to or in close proximity to any identified clusters. Therefore, on a precautionary basis, the policy could have significant negative impacts. | Any new dwellings within identified clusters in the rural area should not adversely impact on the setting of a listed building and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy OP1 of LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. All proposals will be assessed against the Rural Housing Supplementary Guidance and the specific design requirements outlined for the specific cluster. |
| | Conservation Areas | There are no Conservation Areas outwith settlement boundaries in East Ayrshire, therefore no significant environmental impacts are anticipated. Neutral. | N/A |

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| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above, the policy will direct residential developments to identified clusters within the rural landscape which can accommodate development. This could have significant negative impacts on archaeological sites/areas adjacent to or in close proximity to any identified clusters. Therefore, on a precautionary basis, the policy could have significant negative impacts. | Any new dwellings within identified clusters in the rural area should avoid being located within areas of archaeological interest. Where this occurs, then the advice of WoSAS should be sought and any mitigation measures they should recommend should be conditioned onto any grant of planning consent. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house complies with Policy HE3 of LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as archaeological remains will still be affected or disturbed. All proposals will be assessed against the Rural Housing Supplementary Guidance and the specific design requirements outlined for the specific cluster. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, the policy will direct residential developments to identified clusters within the rural landscape which can accommodate development. These will be assessed against constraints, and clusters will not be identified in areas which will have a detrimental impact on gardens and designed landscapes. As such, impacts are likely to be neutral. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | By directing developments to identified residential clusters, this policy is likely to have a positive impact on rural population. New residential developments will be more concentrated, which is likely to result in increased service provision and greater access to services than if residential development were to take place in the rural landscape without direction, which would be less sustainable. | None. |
| | Health | Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, development in | Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area to reach health, social and recreational facilities. |

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| | | <p>the rural area could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of housing in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| | Material Assets | <p>Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, development in the rural area could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area to reach health, social and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of housing in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <p>Development in the short term could have negative environmental impacts, but as most of the development proposals arising from this policy will be for individual properties in the rural area, it is unlikely that these will have significant negative impacts. In the medium to long term, the impacts are likely to be positive if the mitigation measures and other relevant LDP2 policies are implemented.</p> <p>Developments within identified rural clusters could have significant cumulative impacts, particularly on landscape character and material assets. However, negative impacts are less likely through a concentrated and directed approach to residential development rather than a sporadic approach.</p> | | |

| Policy RH5: Rural Housing Development | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts as it presumes against any development which will affect the setting and visual amenity of the existing landscape for rural housing development. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The policy is likely to have an indirect environmental impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna as it will prevent inappropriate and unacceptable extensions of development within the countryside. Impacts on biodiversity are considered to be neutral. | None. |
| | Climate | Applications for rural housing development will be assessed against policy RH5 and all other relevant policies in LDP2 to ensure dwellings are suitably located. However rural housing development (regardless of location) could have significant negative impacts on the climate through increased need for private transportation. Therefore, on a precautionary basis, the policy could have significant negative impacts. Impacts on climate resilience are unknown. | Any new housing within the rural area should not be located in area of flood risk, should avoid areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils, ancient and semi natural woodland and other groups of trees. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the proposed house/houses comply with other relevant policies within the LDP2, then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as development in the rural area will still be reliant on private modes of transportation. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on air as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation. Development on its own is unlikely to raise significant impacts, but cumulatively, the policy could have significant negative impacts. | Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of housing in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place. |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | There are unlikely to be significant impacts on population from the implementation of this policy. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral. | N/A |
| | Health | <p>Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, development in the rural area could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area to reach health, social and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of housing in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| | Material Assets | <p>Rural housing development could have significant negative impacts on human health as rural development will be reliant on private modes of transportation to reach health, social and recreational facilities. However, development in the rural area could encourage walking and recreational activities thus having positive environmental impacts on health.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts.</p> | <p>Development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area to reach health, social and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of housing in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place.</p> |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | Development in the short term could have significant negative environmental impacts, but as most of the development proposals arising from this policy will be for individual properties in the rural area, it is unlikely that these will have significant negative impacts. In the medium to long term, the impacts are likely to be positive if the mitigation measures and Policy OP1 are implemented, but again these are unlikely to be significant for a single house. | | |

| Policy TC1: Supporting development in town centres | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Climate | By supporting development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on climate, in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, as town centres are served by public transport networks and hubs. However, depending on the location within the town centre there may be issues associated with flood risk, and in turn climate resilience implications. As such, Policy TC1 is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts on climatic factors. | Any new development within town centres would need to avoid exacerbating flooding and ensure the appropriate designs are adopted in order to reduce any potential impacts from flooding. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1. | None. |
| | Air | By supporting development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on climate as town centres are served by public transport. | By supporting development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on climate as town centres are served by public transport. |
| | Water | A number of East Ayrshire's town centres are subject to significant flood risk (e.g. Kilmarnock, Newmilns, Catrine etc.). As such, there is potential for this policy to have significant impacts on the water environment as it intends to direct development to these locations. Where impacts are expected, these are likely to be significant positive and negative in nature. However, in overall terms, the exact impacts of this policy on the water environment are uncertain and context dependent. | The LDP2 contains robust and effective environmental policies, specifically Policy CR1, which seek to protect and preserve water environments. If implemented, this is likely to have positive impacts on the water environment. However, even with mitigation, negative impacts are unavoidable. As such, after mitigation impacts are likely to be positive and negative. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Within East Ayrshire, listed buildings are often concentrated near town centres (for example in Kilmarnock and Cumnock). As this policy intends to support a wide range of uses within town centres, there is potential for the policy to have significant environmental impacts on listed buildings. However, Policy TC1 seeks to ensure | The LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework, specifically Policy HE1, which protects and preserves listed buildings from inappropriate development, as well as maintaining and preserving their |

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| | | <p>that developments are of a high design quality and contribute positively to the character and amenity of the immediate area and town centre in general, this includes potential impacts on historic features such as listed buildings and conservation areas. Policy TC1 is also focused on the visual appearance of proposals (including signage, shopfronts), as such the policy seeks to protect the visual appropriateness of town centres, which will in turn have a significant positive impact on listed buildings. Policy TC1 is also likely to promote the reuse and redevelopment of any vacant listed buildings within our town centres, having a positive impact in securing their permanence. In overall terms, likely impacts are considered to be positive in nature.</p> | <p>character and setting within the wider landscape, securing their enjoyment for present and future generations.</p> |
| | <p>Conservation Areas</p> | <p>A number of town centre boundaries coalesce with Conservation Area boundaries. As the policy intends to direct a range of uses to town centres, there is potential for this to have significant environmental impacts on Conservation Areas, in terms of their character and appearance, bringing disused town centre units back into use, while improving the overall appearance and prosperity of the area. As outlined above, Policy TC1 is also focused on the visual appearance of proposals (including signage, shopfronts), as such, the policy seeks to protect the visual appropriateness of town centres, which will in turn have a significant positive impact on listed buildings and Conservation Areas. Policy TC1 is also likely to promote the reuse and redevelopment of any vacant listed buildings within our town centres, having a positive impact in securing their permanence as well as the visual impact on Conservation Areas.</p> <p>There is potential for negative impacts through the implementation of inappropriate advertisements, lighting and facades. However, this policy seeks to ensure that all proposals are visually appropriate. In overall terms, likely impacts are considered to be positive in nature.</p> | <p>The LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework, specifically policy HE2 which protects and preserves Conservation Areas from inappropriate development, as well as maintaining and preserving their character and setting within the wider landscape, securing their enjoyment for present and future generations.</p> <p>LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework, and associated supplementary guidance, which relates to the Shopfronts and Advertisements within the Conservation Area. This will mitigate against any potentially detrimental impacts that development could have on conservation areas.</p> |
| | <p>Archaeological Sites/Areas</p> | <p>Policy TC1 intends to direct a range of uses to town centres, which are urban in nature: these areas have a high likelihood of contained archaeological remains. There is potential for new retail development within town centres to significantly impact on archaeological sites and areas, depending on the location of proposals. If these areas are disturbed, then</p> | <p>LDP2 will ensure that developments are sustainably located, and do not have any detrimental impacts on archaeological sites/areas. The likelihood of significant environmental impacts being experienced should be deterred by the implementation of</p> |

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| | | significant negative environmental impacts may be experienced on archaeological sites/areas. | other LDP2 policies. Impacts are considered to be neutral/unknown as a result. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Policy TC1 continues to promote the town centre as a location for a range of uses. Town centres are, generally, sustainably located. This will ensure that future uses are found within sustainable locations, close to public transport hubs and networks, as well as active travel networks. This range of uses will be sustainably located, within a walkable distance of basic amenities and residential areas. As such, this is likely to have a significant positive impact on population. There is also potential that TC1 could increase the live-in population of East Ayrshire’s town centres, having a significant positive impact on population. | None. |
| | Health | By supporting development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on health as town centres are served by public transport networks, hubs as well as existing active travel networks. Policy TC1 is open to a range of uses, as such, there is potential for increased provision and improvement of services and facilities within town centres, having a potentially positive impact. | New developments should be located close to existing facilities such as parks, or open space, be located close to public transport routes and be interlinked with existing foot and cycle paths. Town centre locations shall be monitored for any increases in air pollution which would lead to national air quality standards being breached. |
| | Material Assets | By supporting development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on material assets as town centres are served by public transport networks, hubs as well as active travel networks. New developments in these centres will be appropriately condensed and sustainably located, having a significant positive impact. If there is an increase in residential uses within the town centre this may lead to the increased provision of recreational open spaces within a walkable distance, having a significant positive impact on material assets. There is potential for this option to increase the reuse and redevelopment of vacant buildings within the town centre. By encouraging a range of uses into town centre locations (including residential), this option makes town centres | By supporting development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on material assets as town centres are served by public transport. LDP2 will contains a robust and effective policy (T4) which protects and safeguarded core paths and rights of way. Proposals must adhere to its requirements. |

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| | | more durable and resilient to future changes in market conditions, thus having a positive impact on material assets. | |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts if the mitigation measures are implemented.</i> | | |

| Policy TC2: Town Centre First Assessment | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A. |
| | Climate | By directing these types of development to town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on climate in terms of greenhouse gas emissions as town centres are served by public transport networks and hubs. However, depending on the location within the town centre there may be issues associated with flood risk and as such, Policy TC2 may have climate resilience implications. Therefore, Policy TC2 is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts on climatic factors. | New developments should be suitably and sustainably located. Appropriate materials and designs should be utilised in order to minimise potentially negative impacts as a result of flood risk. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | There is potential for this policy to have a significant impact on soil, however, this is location and context specific. As such, environmental impacts on soil are therefore unknown. | None |
| | Air | By supporting these types of development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on climate as town centres are served by public transport. This policy seeks to ensure that developments do not have an adverse impact on the amenity of the area. It is likely that the policy will have significant positive environmental impacts on air quality. | None. |
| | Water | The exact impacts on the water environment are unknown as these are locational and context specific to any proposals which are brought forward. However, depending on the location within the town centre there may be issues associated with flood risk, and as such, Policy TC2 may have climate resilience implications. However, in overall terms the environmental impacts of this are unknown. | None |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | This policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on listed buildings, which are often concentrated near town centres, for example, Kilmarnock and Cumnock. Depending on the location of any new developments or alterations to town centres, this policy could have significant positive environmental | LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy HE1 which protects Listed Buildings from inappropriate development as well as their character and setting within the wider landscape. |

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| | | impacts on listed buildings and their character and appearance, bringing disused town centre units back into use, improving the overall appearance and prosperity of the area. LDP2 will contain a policy framework which protects the historic environment, which will have a significant positive impact on the environment. | |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, depending on the location of new development, this policy could have significant positive environmental impacts on Conservation Areas and their character and appearance, bringing disused town centre units back into use, improving the overall appearance and prosperity of the area. LDP2 contains a policy framework which protects the historic environment, which will have a significant positive impact on the environment, ensuring that conservation areas are protected from inappropriate advertisements, lighting and facades. | Development within the town centre should be sensitively undertaken as it's within the Conservation Area and likely adjacent to numerous Listed Buildings. The design and layout should reflect the character and appearance of the Listed Buildings that surround it albeit at the same time trying to be modern and innovative. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | This policy focuses on town centres which are urban in nature. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be on archaeological sites/areas as this is dependent on each of the site-specific contexts. The environmental impacts are therefore unknown. | Ensure that developments are sustainably located, do not have any detrimental impacts on archaeological sites/areas and that proposed developments are assessed according to LD2 policy. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Scheduled Monuments | There is potential for developments to have a negative impact on scheduled and ancient monuments. However, depending on the location of new development, this policy could have significant positive environmental impacts on scheduled and ancient monuments and their character and appearance, bringing disused town centre units back into use, improving the overall appearance and prosperity of the area. LDP2 contains a policy framework which protects the historic environment, which will have a significant positive environmental impact. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Health | By supporting development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on health, as town centres are served by public transport. However, there may be issues with odour, noise, light and other disturbances on human health. The policy, however, ensures that there will be no adverse impacts from these types of development thus having significant positive impacts. | By supporting development in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on health as town centres are served by public transport. However, there may be issues with odour, noise, light and other disturbances on human health. The |

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| | | | policy, however, ensures that there will be no adverse impacts from these types of development thus having significant positive impacts. |
| | Material Assets | By supporting these types of developments in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on material assets as town centres are served by public transport. | There are no enhancement methods that would increase the positive impacts. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts if the mitigation measures are implemented.</i> | | |

| Policy TC3: Small scale retail development in out-of-town centre locations | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Climate | By directing most retail development to town centres, LDP2 is likely to have significant positive impacts on climate. Policy TC3 will permit Class 1 retail development outwith town centres under certain circumstances, which is likely to have significant positive/negative impacts on climate in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. These out-of-town-centre locations are less sustainably located and potentially not as well connected as town centres in terms of the public transport network. Policy TC3 may have climate resilience implications, however, this is location specific and cannot be determined at this stage. Overall, Policy TC3 is likely to have significant positive and negative environmental impacts on climatic factors. | <p>New developments should be suitably and sustainably located and integrated into existing active travel and public transport networks.</p> <p>Where applicable, networks should be expanded to enable and increase connectivity.</p> <p>Appropriate materials and designs should be utilised in order to minimise potentially negative impacts as a result of flood risk.</p> |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Air | By supporting Class 1 retail outwith town centres there is likely to be significant positive and negative impacts on climate, as town centres are served by public transport and are more sustainably located. Out-of-town-centre locations are likely to be less well connected to existing active and public travel networks. | <p>New developments should be suitably and sustainably located and integrated into existing active travel and public transport networks.</p> <p>Where applicable, networks should be expanded to enable and increase connectivity.</p> |
| | Water | The exact impacts on the water environment are unknown as these are locational and context specific to any proposals which are brought forward. | None |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The exact impacts on the listed buildings are unknown as these are locational and context specific to any proposals which are brought forward. | None |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above. | As outlined above. |

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| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | It is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be on archaeological sites/areas as this is dependent on each of the site-specific contexts. The environmental impacts are therefore unknown. | Ensure that developments are sustainably located, do not have any detrimental impacts on archaeological sites/areas and that proposed developments are assessed according to LD2 policy. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| Social Environment | Population | Policy TC3 is likely to have significant environmental impacts on population. The policy enables Class 1 retail developments outwith town centre locations in certain circumstances. Town centre locations are considered to be the most suitable and sustainable locations for retail given their general proximity to public transportation and transport hubs. Out-of-centre locations are likely to be less sustainable, thus having negative impacts. However, development may result in the regeneration of other deprived areas within settlements, increasing services in these locations, thus having positive impacts. The policy outlines that the principles of 20 minute neighbourhoods should be recognised within any planning application.. The key premise behind this principle is sustainability. As such, in overall terms, impacts on population are likely to be significant positive and negative in nature. | <p>New developments should be suitably and sustainably located and integrated into existing active travel and public transport networks.</p> <p>Where applicable, networks should be expanded to enable and increase connectivity of active travel networks.</p> <p>Developments will be supported where they meet the principles of 20 minute neighbourhoods.</p> |
| | Health | As outlined above, with regards to human health. | As outlined above. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above, with regards to material assets. | As outlined above. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts if the mitigation measures are implemented. Proposals must demonstrate the extent to which they adhere to the principles of 20 minute neighbourhoods. The principle of 20 minute neighbourhoods being implemented is likely to have significant long-term environmental impacts on a number of receptors.</i> | | |

| Policy TC4: Town Centre Living | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A. |
| | Climate | By directing, accepting and enabling residential development and conversions within edge of town centre locations, this policy will likely increase the residential population of these areas, which will in turn have an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Town centre (or edge of centre) locations are more sustainably located, as such, they are in close proximity to both active and public transport networks and hubs which can be readily utilised by residents. This would have a significant positive environmental impacts on climatic factors, reducing emissions. However, there is potential that an increased residential population within edge of centres could result in increased private modes of transport which would in contrast increase GHG emissions. As outlined at Stage 1, a number of East Ayrshire's town centres are at risk of flooding. The implementation of this policy could therefore also have climate resilience implications. In overall terms, impacts on climatic factors are likely to be significant positive and negative. | New developments should be suitably and sustainably located. Appropriate materials and designs should be utilised in order to minimise potentially negative impacts as a result of flood risk. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A. |
| | Air | By directing, accepting and enabling residential development and conversions within edge of town centre locations, this policy will likely increase the residential population of these areas, which will in turn have an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Town centre (or edge of centre) locations are more sustainably located, as such, they are in close proximity to both active and public transport networks and hubs which can be readily utilised by residents. This would have a significant positive environmental impacts on climatic factors, reducing emissions. However, there is potential that an increased residential population within edge of centres could result in increased private modes of transport which would in contrast increase GHG emissions and detrimentally impact air quality. | There are unlikely to be any mitigation measures that can reduce negative impacts on air quality, in this instance. |

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| | Water | The exact impacts on the water environment are unknown as these are locational and context specific to any proposals which are brought forward. However, depending on the location within the town centre there may be issues associated with flood risk, and as such, Policy TC4 may have climate resilience implications. However, in overall terms the environmental impacts of this are unknown. | LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework which seeks to protect the water environment. Development proposals should accord with the requirements of CR1 and NE12. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | This policy is likely to have environmental impacts on listed buildings, which are often concentrated near town centres, for example, Kilmarnock and Cumnock. The exact impacts cannot be determined as this is dependent on the exact location of any proposals for new residential development or the conversion of existing upper units to residential properties. However, the policy does specify that conversions should take into account their potential impact on the character of the historic environment. Impacts are therefore likely to be positive. | LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy (HE1) which protects Listed Buildings from inappropriate development as well as their character and setting within the wider landscape. Proposals should accord with other relevant 'Historic Environment' policies of LDP2 to reduce any potentially detrimental impacts on the historic environment. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas. | As above. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | This policy focuses on the edges of town centres, which are urban in nature. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to have on archaeological sites/areas as this is dependent on each of the site-specific contexts. Impacts are therefore unknown. | As above. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Scheduled Monuments | This policy focuses on the edges of town centres, which are urban in nature. However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be on archaeological sites/areas as this is dependent on each of the site-specific contexts. Impacts are therefore unknown. | As above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Town centre (or edge of centre) locations are more sustainably located, as such, they are in close proximity to both active and public transport networks and hubs which can be readily utilised by residents, thus having significant positive impacts. Residents would be in close proximity to existing facilities and amenities. | None. |
| | Health | Town centre (or edge of centre) locations are more sustainably located, as such, they are in close proximity to both active and public transport networks and hubs which can be readily utilised by residents. This | LDP2 contains an extensive policy framework that pursues an approach to protecting health as part of development. |

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| | | <p>would have significant positive environmental impacts on climatic factors, reducing emissions. However, there is potential that an increased residential population within edge of centres could result in increased private modes of transport which would in contrast increase GHG emissions and detrimentally impact air quality and in turn human health.</p> <p>By supporting upper residential conversions and new residential developments within edge of centre locations, this policy could have impacts on human health. Town or edge of centre locations are more sustainably located and are served by public transport with ample active travel routes. However, there may be issues with odour, noise, light and other disturbances from other town centre/edge of centre uses which could have negative impacts on human health.</p> | <p>These policies include NE12, NE13, RES3, and various others that seek to mitigate or avoid adverse environmental impacts on health. Policy T5 requires new development (with various caveats) to provide EV charging infrastructure. This infrastructure will over time reduce vehicle emissions and will therefore improve the health of town centre residents.</p> |
| | <p>Material Assets</p> | <p>By these types of developments in town centres there is likely to be significant positive impacts on material assets as town centres are served by public transport and active travel networks.</p> | <p>None.</p> |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p><i>There are likely to be short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts if the mitigation measures are implemented.</i></p> | | |

| Policy IND2: Business development in the Rural Area | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and Geology | Depending on the type of development and its location, there is potential for industrial and business developments as set out in policy IND2 to have significant environmental impacts on landscape. As a precaution, for the purposes of this environmental assessment, environmental impacts are considered to be negative subject to appropriate mitigation measures being implemented. | <p>Any development proposal should avoid locations which would have an adverse impact on the landscape. If this is not possible, then any impacts must be reduced by applying design measures so development integrates well into the landscape within which it is located. Separate LDP2 policies will seek to safeguard sensitive landscapes. Even with applying mitigation measures there is the possibility that there could be unavoidable impacts on landscape as a result of class 4, 5 and 6 development in the rural area.</p> <p>Development proposals in rural areas should be suitably scaled, sited and designed to be in keeping with the character of the area. They should also consider how the development will contribute towards local living and take into account the transport needs of the development as appropriate for the rural location.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. | <p>Development should not take place on any areas protected for their environmental importance, such as European sites, SSSI's, local nature conservation sites, etc. nor if there is likely to be any significant adverse impacts on these areas as a result of development occurring nearby. Any loss or fragmentation of habitats, species etc. should be avoided. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. There will be separate LDP2 policies in place to safeguard these areas of environmental importance.</p> <p>Development proposals in rural areas should be suitably scaled, sited and designed to be in keeping with the character of the area.</p> |

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| Natural Resources | Climate | As outlined above. Business and industrial development in the rural area is unlikely to be sustainably located (i.e. connected to existing active travel networks). Such development is likely to proliferate private car use and hauling transportation. As such, it is likely to exacerbate greenhouse gas emissions, having a detrimental impact on climatic factors. | Development should be directed away from areas of significant flood risk; areas where there are carbon rich soils, particularly class 1 and 2 peat soils; ancient and semi natural woodland and other groups of trees. However any development is still likely to result in environmental impacts on climate. These measures will reduce these impacts. Development proposals in rural areas should be suitably scaled, sited and designed to be in keeping with the character of the area. They should also consider how the development will contribute towards local living and take into account the transport needs of the development as appropriate for the rural location. |
| | Soil | As outlined above. As a precaution, for the purposes of this environmental assessment, environmental impacts are considered to be negative subject to appropriate mitigation measures being implemented. | Development should not be located on prime quality agricultural land or land where there are carbon rich soils, particularly SEPA class 1 and 2 areas. |
| | Air | As outlined above, with regards to air quality. Business and industrial development in the rural area is unlikely to be sustainably located (i.e. connected to existing active travel networks). Such development is likely to proliferate private car use and hauling transportation. As such, it is likely to exacerbate greenhouse gas emissions, having a detrimental impact on air quality. | Any development should be located within sustainable locations close to public transport and other active travel routes. However, any development is likely to result in an adverse impact on air. Development proposals in rural areas should be suitably scaled, sited and designed to be in keeping with the character of the area. They should also consider how the development will contribute towards local living and take into account the transport needs of the development as appropriate for the rural location. |
| Water | Depending on the type of development and its location, there is potential for industrial and business developments as set out in policy IND2 to have significant environmental effects on the water environment. As a precaution, for the purposes of this environmental assessment, environmental impacts are considered to be negative subject to appropriate mitigation measures being implemented. | Development should not result in the degradation of water bodies. | |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The environmental impacts of this policy on this historic environment are context-specific and depend on the location, scale and design of development proposals. As such, impacts are considered to be unknown/neutral. Where possible, appropriate mitigation measures should be put in place to ensure that any detrimental impacts on the environment are reduced or alleviated. | Any new site should not adversely impact on the setting of a listed building and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. Business and Industrial development within the rural landscape will not have environmental impacts on Conservation Areas which are located within East Ayrshire's settlements. | None. |
| | Gardens and designed landscapes | The environmental impacts of this policy on the historic environment are context-specific and depend on the location, scale and design of development proposals. As such, impacts are considered to be unknown/neutral. Where possible, appropriate mitigation measures should be put in place to ensure that any detrimental impacts on the environment are reduced or alleviated. | Development should not have any adverse impacts on the setting and character of garden and designed landscapes and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above. | Development should avoid being located within areas of archaeological interest or disturb archaeological remains. Where a site is located within an archaeological trigger location, WoSAS should be contacted and their advice should be followed and any mitigation measures that they require should be implemented. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above. | Development should not have any adverse impacts on the setting of a scheduled monument and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above. | Development should not have any adverse impacts on the setting of a historic battlefields and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. |
| Social Environment | Health | Depending on the type of development and its location, there is potential for industrial and business developments as set out in policy IND2 to have significant environmental effects on human health. As a precaution, for the purposes of this environmental assessment, environmental impacts are considered to | Sites should be located close to public transport routes to try and minimise emissions and should be designed in line with placemaking principles. Development proposals in rural areas should be suitably scaled, sited and designed to be in keeping with the character |

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| | | be negative subject to appropriate mitigation measures being implemented. | of the area. They should also consider how the development will contribute towards local living and take into account the transport needs of the development as appropriate for the rural location. |
| | Population | Depending on the type of development and its location, there is potential for industrial and business developments as set out in policy IND2 to have significant environmental effects on population, which would be negative. However, development proposals for business and industry in the rural area in accordance with this Policy could result in increased employment in the local area which would have significant positive impacts on population. In overall terms, environmental impacts on population are likely to be significant positive and negative in nature. | As above. |
| | Material Assets | Depending on the type of development and its location, there is potential for industrial and business developments as set out in policy IND2 to have significant environmental effects on material assets. Business and industrial development in the rural area is unlikely to be sustainably located (i.e. connected to existing active travel networks). Such development is likely to proliferate private car use and hauling transportation. As such, it is likely to exacerbate greenhouse gas emissions, having a detrimental impact on air quality. As a precaution, for the purposes of this environmental assessment, environmental impacts are considered to be negative subject to appropriate mitigation measures being implemented. | Sites should be located close to public transport routes to try and minimise emissions and should be designed in line with placemaking principles. Development proposals in rural areas should be suitably scaled, sited and designed to be in keeping with the character of the area. They should also consider how the development will contribute towards local living and take into account the transport needs of the development as appropriate for the rural location. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact? | It is likely that any development of this nature will result in short, medium and long term impacts, however these are dependent on the type and location of development. | | |

| Policy TOUR1: Tourism Development | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Depending on the location, extensions to existing tourist facilities or the development of new tourist facilities could have significant environmental impacts on landscape and/or geology. This is dependent on the precise location or type of development. However, the policy specifically requires development proposals to avoid adverse and damaging impacts on landscape and the environment, as such, it is likely to have positive impacts. | Any development should respect and fit into the existing landscape character and not lead to any loss that would have adverse impacts. By implementing this mitigation measure there could be significant positive and negative impacts as the landscape character will be permanently altered. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. The policy actively promotes green tourism to aid green recovery. This is likely to have significant positive impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. The policy specifically requires development proposals to avoid adverse and damaging impacts on landscape and nature conservation, as such, it is likely to have positive impacts. | <p>Any potential developments should ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of the SPA, SAC, SSSI's or Local Nature Conservation Sites (formerly Provisional Wildlife Sites).</p> <p>Development should also not impact on protected species or habitats or lead to the loss of fragmentation of habitats or the dispersal of species.</p> <p>By implementing these mitigation measures, there could be significant positive impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p> |
| | Climate | Depending on the location, there is potential for tourist facilities (existing and new) to have significant environmental impacts on climate in terms of climate resilience and greenhouse gas emissions. The policy actively promotes green tourism to aid green recovery, which is likely to have significant positive impacts on climatic factors. However, the development of or improvement of new/existing tourism development is likely to increase the volume of visitors to East Ayrshire, which could increase greenhouse gas emissions. As such, as a | <p>Development should not be located in areas which are subject to flood risk, and should avoid: areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils; ancient and semi-natural woodland and other groups of trees.</p> <p>Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced, as developments within rural areas are more likely to rely on private modes of transportation, which are less sustainable.</p> |

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| | | precaution, impacts are likely to be significant positive and negative. | |
| Natural Resources | Soil | As outlined above, with regards to soil. Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Any site should not be located on prime or good quality agricultural land or on areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Air | The policy actively promotes green tourism to aid green recovery, which is likely to have significant positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality. However, the development of or improvement of new/existing tourism development is likely to increase the volume of visitors to East Ayrshire, which could increase greenhouse gas emissions. As such, as a precaution, impacts are likely to be significant positive and negative. | Unfortunately, if the development is located in the rural area or is not within walking distance of a settlement, then private modes of transportation will be favoured. If the development is located near a public transport stop or within walking distance of local facilities and services, then this will help to mitigate against increases in emissions into the atmosphere. Overall, there are likely to be significant positive and negative impact if the mitigation measures are implemented. |
| | Water | Potential significant impacts are location dependent. As such, environmental impacts are unknown. | Development should not lead to any adverse impacts on the water environment or lead to any degradation of water bodies. Should this mitigation measure be implemented then neutral impacts could be experienced. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | As outlined above, with regards to listed buildings. | Development should not lead to any adverse impacts on listed buildings or the setting of the listed building. The reuse of listed buildings is likely to have significant positive impacts as well. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas. | Development should not lead to any adverse impacts on the character and appearance of conservation areas. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above, with regards to archaeological sites/areas. | Development should not lead to any adverse impacts on archaeological sites/areas. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, with regards to gardens and designed landscapes. | Development should not lead to any adverse impacts on the quality, character and appearance of gardens and designed landscapes. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. | Development should not lead to any adverse impacts on scheduled monument. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. | Development should not adversely affect historic battlefields or the setting of the historic battlefields. |
| Social Environment | Population | As outlined above, with regards to population. | New development should provide local employment opportunities especially when it is located within deprived communities or close to them. |

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| | Health | As outlined above, with regards to health. | Should development be located close to public transport routes, then there are likely to be significant impacts on health. Tourism development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single business in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Therefore, there are no mitigation measures that the LDP2 can put in place. Overall, significant positive and negative impacts are likely to be experienced in terms of health. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above, with regards to material assets. | Development should provide new areas of amenity and recreational open space and also, where appropriate, integrate with the CSGN. Tourism development in the rural area is likely to increase the number of private cars in the rural area.. Unfortunately, the LDP2 cannot insist that developers of a single business in the rural area provide public transport as this would be unreasonable. Overall, significant positive and negative impacts are likely to be experienced in terms of material assets. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>As the type of development and location are not known, it is not possible to predict what short, medium and long terms impacts will be experienced.</i> | | |

| Policy TOUR6: Loudoun Castle Estate Garden and Designed Landscape | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | <p>The Loudoun Castle Estate is located on the outskirts of Galston. It is rural in nature and hosts a number of protected trees (TPOs), contains and is in close proximity to LNCSs, and is of notable character due its inventory designation as a Garden and Designed Landscape. The implementation of Policy TOUR6 could have significant positive environmental impacts on the appearance and landscape character of the area, as it is currently not well maintained.</p> <p>The policy promotes the protection of notable site assets including: LNCS, ancient woodland, TPOs and the garden and designed landscape itself. The policy outlines that development which is likely to have a significant detrimental impact on these features will not be supported unless appropriate mitigation is implemented, thus having significant positive impacts.</p> <p>However, the development of the site itself, including housing which the Council may consider at an appropriate scale in order to bridge any further conservation deficit gap, would undoubtedly have significant positive/negative impacts on landscape, altering the landscape character by changing the nature, use and appearance of the landscape.</p> | <p>The LDP2 contains a robust policy framework which safeguards landscape and protects important landscape features from detrimental impacts of development.</p> <p>The LDP2 also contains a policy (HE4) which specifically protects gardens and designed landscapes, including their immediate surroundings and setting.</p> <p>Key views, avenues and vistas must be maintained and retained.</p> <p>The LDP2 outlines where the landscape has capacity for development. Should this be adhered to within proposals, then potential detrimental impacts will be reduced.</p> <p>Important planting belts must be retained where stated.</p> <p>All existing ancient and semi-natural woodland must be retained and incorporated into the design of the development, contributing positively to the landscape framework and green network on site.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | <p>The site incorporates Loudoun Castle Local Nature Conservation Site (formerly referred to as Provisional Wildlife Sites) and borders Orchard Plantation & West Belvedere LNCS and East Holmes Wetlands LNCS. The site also incorporates a number of areas of</p> | <p>The LDP2 outlines where the landscape has capacity and can absorb the development without any significant detrimental impacts on landscape or leading to the loss of habitat</p> |

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| Natural Resources | | <p>ancient woodland and TPOs. The site forms part of the CSGN. There is potential for the development of this site to have significant negative environmental impacts on biodiversity with development, resulting in loss and/or fragmentation of these nature conservation assets which are important for the biodiversity of the site. However, the policy promotes the protection of notable site assets including: LNCS, ancient woodland, TPOs and the garden and designed landscape itself. The policy outlines that development which is likely to have a detrimental impact on these features will not be supported unless appropriate mitigation is implemented, thus having significant positive impacts. There will undoubtedly be impacts, through the loss of areas of land which have re-naturalised. In overall terms, impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna are likely to be significant positive/negative in nature.</p> | <p>or fragmentation. Should this be adhered to within proposals, then potential detrimental impacts will be reduced.</p> <p>Nature-based solutions (including green roofs and SuDS) should be integrated into proposals and also form part of the green network.</p> |
| | Climate | <p>By supporting this site as an opportunity for a tourist, leisure and/or recreation development, policy TOUR6 is likely to have significant impacts on climatic factors. If implemented and subsequently built, the policy could increase greenhouse gas emissions through increased private car use, having significant negative impacts. However, there is opportunity for the site to integrate well within or close to existing public transport routes, which would have significant positive impact on climate in terms of greenhouse gas emissions if utilised ahead of private modes of transportation.</p> <p>However, it is difficult to predict with any accuracy what the impact is likely to be, as this is dependent on the type and scale of development proposed. In overall terms, impacts on climate are likely to be significant positive/negative.</p> | <p>Proposals should utilise and expand on existing public transport networks as well as active travel networks in order to reduce potential GHG emissions.</p> <p>Where appropriate, proposals should utilise low carbon solutions into the development, in accordance with the LDP2 policy framework.</p> <p>Cycling and walking routes should be integrated into the site.</p> |
| | Soil | <p>The site in question contains several areas of contaminated land. The presence of contaminated land has detrimental impacts on soil quality. However, the removal and treatment of contaminated land would have significant positive environmental impacts on soil quality.</p> | <p>LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework which safeguards soil quality, including agricultural land.</p> <p>LDP2 also contains a policy (NE13) which promotes the treatment and/or removal of contaminated land. If the site is developed, it</p> |

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| | | <p>The site also incorporates a large area of prime quality agricultural land which is ranked as “locally important good quality”. The removal of this could have significant negative impacts on soil quality. However, despite this, it is not considered that this will have a negative impact on soil as this is contained within the Gardens and Designed Landscape boundary and agricultural uses themselves would have a detrimental impact on the landscape character of the site in question.</p> <p>In overall terms, environmental impacts on soil quality are likely to be significant positive/negative in nature.</p> | <p>is expected that areas of contaminated land will be treated and/or removed in accordance with policy. If this is the case then impacts on soil will no longer be positive/negative in nature.</p> |
| | Air | <p>The site has existing infrastructure connections in terms of the existing road network which it could easily integrate with. The site therefore has potentially strong public transport connections. The site is within walking distance of key existing residential areas in Galston as well as Tesco and the town centre. The use of public transport and active travel networks could reduce local greenhouse gas emissions, despite an increased residential and visiting population. However, the development of this site is likely to increase private car use with the area. This could have a significantly adverse environmental impact on air quality, which, if it breaches national air quality standards, would have a significant negative environmental impact. However, the site could provide multiple modes of transportation if it is linked into existing walking and cycling routes as well as the surrounding Core Path and Right of Way networks.</p> | <p>It should be ensured that the site is as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes.</p> <p>Once developed, the site should be monitored for any increases in air pollution which would lead to national air quality standards being breached.</p> <p>Where possible, the development should adopt zero carbon technologies in order to counteract the likely increase in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Cycling and walking routes should be integrated into the site.</p> |
| | Water | <p>The site is located to the North of the River Irvine which runs alongside the A71. The Estate has the A71 to the south and the A719 to the east. Road networks lend themselves to surface water flooding. The site specifically is susceptible to Low-Medium fluvial water flooding risk to the south of its extent, which is classified as Lowland River Valley. The site is also at risk of surface water flooding ranging from low to high risk at various locations across the site, not simply concentrated to the south. The allocation and future development of this site could therefore have significant negative impacts on the water environment, through the removal of natural infiltration, increased impermeable surface and increased infrastructure</p> | <p>Any development proposals for the site must provide a Hydrology Study and an appropriate Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>In accordance with LDP2 flooding risk policy, the proposal must incorporate natural flood management methods and SUDS into its design to reduce the impacts of flood risk and surface water flooding.</p> |

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| | | requirements (road network) which would exacerbate existing flooding risk. This is dependent on the nature, scale and design of the proposed development. As a precaution, impacts are likely to be negative, subject to appropriate mitigation. | |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | <p>The inclusion and promotion of Loudoun Castle as a tourism/leisure development opportunity will have a significant impact on this historic environment.</p> <p>It is not considered that the development of this site will detrimentally impact the historic environment outwith the site.</p> <p>If implemented, policy TOUR6 is likely to have a significant positive environmental impact on Loudoun Castle (A listed) and the Cottage (B listed) as it provides a framework which will enable development to take place which is tied to the listed building, resulting in the stabilisation of its remains, preventing further deterioration. As such, the development should make improvements to the castle. Although it is noted that it is unlikely that the castle will become fully restored and that stabilisation, interpretation and consolidation are promoted, this will still have a positive impact. This would stop the Castle falling into further disrepair, safeguarding its future to a varying degree.</p> <p>There is potential that the development of the site could have negative impacts regardless of the impacts of the policy. As a precaution, impacts are likely to be positive and negative.</p> | LDP2 contains an extensive policy framework which seeks to protect the historic environment (policies HE1-HE4). These should be utilised alongside TOUR6 to ensure that negative impacts on listed buildings are reduced. |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | The site in question hosts a number of areas/sites of archaeological importance. These are spread across the site. The development of the estate has potential to have negative impact on these sites/areas. However, Policy TOUR6 seeks to protect these important historical features and outlines that proposals which are likely to have a detrimental impact on these features will not be supported by the Planning Authority. As a precaution, environmental impacts are considered to be positive/negative in nature. | <p>LDP2 outlines where the landscape has capacity for development. This excludes areas/sites of archaeological interest. Should this be adhered to within proposals, then potential detrimental impacts will be reduced.</p> <p>LDP2 also contains a separate policy which protects archaeological sites from the potentially detrimental impacts of developments.</p> |

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| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | <p>Policy TOUR6 is undoubtedly likely to have significant environmental impacts on Loudoun Estate Garden and Designed Landscape. The whole development opportunity site to which this policy corresponds, is contained within this important designation.</p> <p>The development of this site (in any form) will have significant environmental impacts on GDLs. While the development of the site is likely to have significant positive impacts on parts of the GDL, through improvement and maintenance, it will also have significant negative impacts through loss or detrimental impacts on certain aspects of the GDL. As such, impacts are likely to be significant positive/negative in nature.</p> | <p>LDP2 outlines where the landscape has capacity for development. This excludes areas/sites of archaeological interest. Should this be adhered to within proposals then potential detrimental impacts will be reduced.</p> <p>LDP2 also contains a separate policy which protects archaeological sites and important landscape features from the potentially detrimental impacts of developments.</p> |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | <p>Loudoun Castle Estate is within a walkable distance of public transport networks, with opportunity for public transport to be integrated into the site (such as bus stops). The site is also within a walkable distance of basic amenities, such as Galston town centre and Tesco supermarket. This is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on population.</p> <p>The site in question will also have ample opportunity to integrate and join existing active travel networks such as Core Paths and Rights of Way which intersect the site, increasing the sustainability of the site. In this respect, this policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on health. However, it is noted that the development of the site for a mix of uses could result in the loss or removal of these key walking routes which would have a significant negative environmental impact on population. The site in question is designated as a Garden and Designed Landscape, which is currently inaccessible to the public. The development of this site would, however, provide access to this location, therefore enhancing public access to local open spaces. This would have a significant positive impact on population.</p> | <p>Core paths and Rights of Way should be retained and expanded. Development should not result in the removal or alteration of these routes.</p> <p>It should be ensured that the landscape and infrastructure can accommodate the number of residential units proposed within the site through enabling development.</p> |

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| | Health | <p>Loudoun Castle Estate is within a walkable distance of public transport networks, with opportunity for public transport to be integrated into the site (such as bus stops). The site is also within a walkable distance of basic amenities, such as Galston town centre and Tesco supermarket. This is likely to have a significant positive environmental impact on health.</p> <p>The site in question will also have ample opportunity to integrate and join existing active travel networks such as Core Paths and Rights of Way which intersect the site, increasing the sustainability of the site. In this respect, this policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on health. However, it is noted that the development of the site for a mix of uses could result in the loss or removal of these key walking routes, which would have a significant negative environmental impact on health.</p> <p>The site in question is designated as a Garden and Designed Landscape, which is currently inaccessible to the public. The development of this site would, however, provide access to this location, therefore enhancing public access to local open spaces. This would have a significant positive impact on health. However, it is noted that development of the site would undoubtedly result in the loss of some of the green space as currently identified. However, by allocating the site to accommodate housing development as well as the recreational/tourism use, this is likely to lead to the proliferation of private car use which will in turn increase greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, and reduce air quality, which will have a significant negative environmental impact on health.</p> | <p>It should be ensured that the landscape and infrastructure can accommodate the number of residential units contained within the site.</p> <p>Core paths and Rights of Way should be retained and expanded. Development should not result in the removal or alteration of these routes.</p> <p>Once developed, the site should be monitored for any increases in air pollution which would lead to national air quality standards being breached.</p> <p>It should be ensured that the site is as accessible as possible, directly linking to existing cycling and walking routes.</p> <p>Where possible the development should adopt zero carbon technologies in order to counteract the likely increase in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Cycling and walking routes should be integrated into the site.</p> |
| | Material Assets | <p>Policy TOUR6 promotes Loudoun Castle Estate for a mixed use tourism development, which will have a significant environmental impact on material assets. The increase of development, population and visitors will have a negative environmental impact on existing infrastructure capacity. The allocation of this site and its subsequent development is likely to proliferate private car use, which will in turn require improvements in the road network and parking provisions, having a negative impact on material assets.</p> | <p>New developments should integrate, provide and enhance public transport networks with bus stops to ensure that sustainable transport is integrated into the new development.</p> <p>It should be ensured that new developments, particularly those residential in nature, provide and enhance areas of public open space and recreational facilities.</p> |

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| | | <p>However, the development of this site will be required to integrate into existing public transport facilities as well as active travel networks, and as such will enhance and increase the provision of these routes (rights of way, cycling networks and core paths) within the site and surrounding settlement, potentially increasing overall connectivity of place. This will have a significant positive impact on material assets.</p> | <p>Cycling and walking routes should be integrated into the site.</p> |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p><i>There are likely to be long-term significant positive and negative environmental impacts as a result of the implementation of Policy TOUR6. Impacts are likely to be cumulative and synergistic in nature, particularly in terms of infrastructure capacity, landscape and on the Garden and Designed Landscape.</i></p> | | |

| Policy INF3: Installation of Digital Communications Infrastructure | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The implementation of the policy could have significant impacts on landscape, but this is dependent on the size and scale of the infrastructure proposal. Therefore it is not possible to say if the significant impacts will be positive or negative. | Any development should respect and fit into the existing landscape character and not lead to any loss that would have adverse impacts. By implementing this mitigation measure and Policy SS2, there could be significant positive and negative impacts as the landscape character could be permanently altered. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As above | Any development should not impact on protected species or habitats or lead to the loss or fragmentation of habitats or the dispersal of species. By implementing this mitigation measure and Policy SS2, there could be neutral impacts. |
| | Climate | As above | Development should not be located in areas of: flood risk; raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils; ancient and semi natural woodland and other groups of trees. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the development complies with Policy SS2 of LDP2, then it is likely that there could be neutral impacts. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | As above | Any site should not be located on prime or good quality agricultural land or on areas of raised bog, blanket bog and other organic soils. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board and the development complies with Policy SS2 of LDP2, then it is likely that there could be neutral impacts. |
| | Air | As above | Unfortunately, if the development is located in the rural area or is not within walking distance, then private modes of transportation will be favoured. If the development is located near a public transport stop or within walking distance of local facilities and services, then this will help to mitigate against increases in emissions into the atmosphere. Overall, there are likely to be significant positive and negative impacts if the mitigation measures are implemented. |
| | Water | As above | As above |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | As above | As above |
| | Conservation Areas | As above | As above |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As above | As above |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As above | As above |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As above | As above |
| | Historic Battlefields | As above | As above |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | As above | Mitigation measures depend on the location of the proposal. However, if it is likely to negatively impact on human health then the development should be re-located or re-routed. |
| | Material Assets | As above | Mitigation measures depend on the location of the proposal. However, if it is likely to negatively impact on material assets then the development should be re-located or re-routed. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The short, medium and long term impacts are unknown as it depends on what is proposed and the precise location of the proposal. | | |

| Policy T1: Transport requirements in New Development | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Depending on the location of new developments (and associated transport infrastructure) there could be significant environmental impacts on landscape and/or geology. However, without knowing the precise location or type of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on landscape and geology will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. | Appropriate screening. Landscape impact assessments should be undertaken in order to assess the impact on landscape. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Climate | The policy indirectly seeks to enhance the green network, ensuring successful green infrastructure is integral to the design of new development. However, significant environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna are unknown. | None. |
| | Climate | In general terms, Policy T1 is likely to have positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, as it aligns with the principles of National Transport Strategy 2 and the national planning policy fundamentals of new development embracing active travel and promoting the use of public transport, increasing provision for electric vehicles and promoting sustainability. The policy indirectly supports a reduction in carbon emissions, and seeks to enhance the green network, ensuring successful green infrastructure integral to the design of new development. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Depending on the location of new developments (and associated transport infrastructure) there could be significant environmental impacts on soil. However, without knowing the precise location or type of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on soil will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. | |
| | Air | Policy T1 is likely to have positive environmental impacts in terms of air, as it aligns with the principles of National Transport Strategy 2 and the national planning policy fundamentals of new development embracing active travel and promoting the use of public transport, increasing provision for electric vehicles and promoting sustainability. The policy indirectly supports a reduction in carbon emissions, and seeks to enhance the green network, ensuring successful green infrastructure integral to the design of new development. | None. |

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| | Water | Depending on the location of new developments (and associated transport infrastructure) there could be significant environmental impacts on the water environment. However, without knowing the precise location or type of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on water will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. LDP2 contains policies which protect and deter development from locations which are likely to have a negative impact on the water environment (water quality or flooding). | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Population | The policy indirectly supports a reduction in carbon emissions, and seeks to enhance the green network, ensuring successful green infrastructure is integral to the design of new development, which will have long term positive impacts on population. There is also potential for public open spaces to be increased. In overall terms, environmental impacts on population are likely to be positive. | None. |
| Social Environment | Human Health | Policy T1 is likely to have positive environmental impacts in terms of human health, as it aligns with the principles of National Transport Strategy 2 and the national planning policy fundamentals of new development embracing active travel and promoting the use of public transport. The policy indirectly supports a reduction in carbon emissions, and seeks to enhance the green network, ensuring successful green infrastructure is integral to the design of new development, which will have long term positive impacts on human health. There is also potential for public open spaces to be increased. | Where possible, green infrastructure should be increased and improved. Any new residential areas should be connected and integrated into the existing public transport network, to ensure that sustainable transport is integrated into the new development. |
| | Material Assets | The policy itself is unlikely to have an impact on material assets, however any infrastructure improvements which form part of new development are likely to have a significant positive impact on material assets which will be more accessible, better connected and integrated. However, infrastructure | Developers should ensure that there is adequate capacity in the local water infrastructure to allow |

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| | | <p>improvements are likely to lead to increased waste production (from both residential and non-residential uses) which, cumulatively, will have significant negative impacts on materials assets. In conclusion, there are likely to be significant positive and significant negative environmental impacts on material assets as a result of this objective.</p> | <p>for new development to take place.</p> |
| <p>Short, Medium or Long Term Impact</p> | <p>There are likely to be short, medium and long-term significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this policy. In terms of the social environment, if mitigation measures are put in place, the significant impact should be positive.</p> | | |
| <p>Cumulative/ Synergistic Impacts</p> | <p>Infrastructure improvements are anticipated to have cumulative impacts and implications on the environment across East Ayrshire.</p> | | |

| Policy T2: 20 Minute Neighbourhoods | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | The policy is to be applied to proposals for new development, and it is unknown at present whether any proposed sites will be located in areas where landscape character could be negatively impacted. There may be instances where a development location that it is ideal with regards to 20 minute neighbourhoods would have negative impacts on landscape character. | |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The policy is to be applied to proposals for new development, and it is unknown at present whether any proposed sites will be located in areas where biodiversity could be negatively impacted. There may be instances where a development location that it is ideal with regards to 20 minute neighbourhoods would have negative impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. | |
| | Climate | The policy is likely to result in more climate resilient places by directing new housing development to areas with access to local employment and services, and making these services more accessible to existing communities by improving sustainable transport options. | N/A |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed developments are delivered under this policy. However, without knowing the precise location or scale of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on soils will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. | |
| | Air | By providing sustainable transport and travel options, the policy should reduce reliance on car journeys and therefore lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. | N/A |
| | Water | Significant environmental impacts are dependent on where the proposed developments are delivered under this policy. | |

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| | | However, without knowing the precise location or scale of development, it is not possible to predict, even on a precautionary basis, what the significant impacts on the water environment will be. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown. | |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | 20 minute neighbourhoods will direct population growth to areas with the services to support it. For areas with declining populations, improving the accessibility of employment, public facilities, shopping and other services may help to revitalise communities. | N/A |
| | Human Health | The policy is likely to have a positive impact on human health by connecting local homes, businesses and services via active travel routes and increasing opportunities for physical activity. Providing affordable and accessible homes in areas with good existing services will improve quality of life. 20 minute neighbourhoods also advocates for the provision of local community spaces and activities, which will reduce social isolation and have a positive impact on wellbeing for people of all ages. | N/A |
| | Material Assets | The policy is likely to positively impact material assets: by ensuring that new residential development is directed to areas with good service provision, the risk of losing existing facilities due to underuse should be reduced. There is also likely to be a positive impact on local infrastructure as the policy encourages a strategic approach with regards to where new development should be located to maximise connectivity. | N/A |

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| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | Positive effects may arise long term through the creation of parks, green streets and spaces and community gardens. Long term significant positive effects are expected to arise as a shift to more sustainable modes of travel should lead to reductions in GHG emissions. Incorporating blue green infrastructure into existing and new neighbourhoods can create climate change adaptation opportunities, aligning with wider placemaking aims of NPF4. Significant long term positive effects are expected through potential increased uptake of low and zero emissions modes of travel benefitting air quality, with positive effects also likely to be experienced at a local level. Uptake of more sustainable modes of travel, combined with green travel practices, should also lead to reduced exposure to noise pollution |
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| Policy T3: Transportation of Freight | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | |
| | Climate | The policy strongly encourages the transportation of freight by rail rather than road. It is therefore likely that there will be significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this policy. However, if transportation of freight cannot be achieved then the development of 'off road' haulage routes will be supported. The transportation of freight by road is still likely to have impacts on climate which could be significant negative, both individually and cumulatively. Overall significant positive and negative environmental impacts are expected. | There is no mitigation possible that will reduce negative impacts experienced. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Air | The policy strongly encourages the transportation of freight by rail rather than road. It is therefore likely that there will be significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this policy. However, if transportation of freight cannot be achieved then the development of 'off road' haulage routes will be supported. The transportation of freight by road is still likely to have impacts on air which could be significant negative, both individually and cumulatively. Overall significant positive and negative environmental impacts are expected. | There is no mitigation possible that will reduce negative impacts experienced. |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |

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| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Human Health | The policy strongly encourages the transportation of freight by rail rather than road. It is therefore likely that there will be significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this policy. However, if transportation of freight cannot be achieved then the development of 'off road' haulage routes will be supported. The transportation of freight by road is still likely to have significant impacts on health and material assets which could be negative, both individually and cumulatively. Overall significant positive and negative environmental impacts are expected. | There is no mitigation possible that will reduce negative impacts experienced. |
| | Material Assets | The policy strongly encourages the transportation of freight by rail rather than road. It is therefore likely that there will be significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this policy. However, if transportation of freight cannot be achieved then the development of 'off road' haulage routes will be supported. The transportation of freight by road is still likely to have significant impacts on health and material assets which could be negative, both individually and cumulatively. Overall significant positive and negative environmental impacts are expected. | There is no mitigation possible that will reduce negative impacts experienced. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have both significant positive and negative environmental impacts on the environment. Positive impacts include encouraging transportation of freight by rail, and off road haulage routes are also likely to have positive impacts on health. However, transportation of freight by road is still likely to have negative impacts. Overall, significant positive and negative environmental impacts could be experience in the short, medium and long term. | | |
| Cumulative/ Synergistic Impacts | The transportation of freight by road is still likely to have significant impacts on health and material assets which could be negative, both individually and cumulatively. | | |

| Policy T4: Development and Protection of Core Paths and Other Routes | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape & Geology | <p>New routes could have impacts on the Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands SPA, the Airds Moss SAC, the Muirkirk Uplands SSSI and a number of local nature conservation sites (LNCS), depending on the precise route, and in turn the landscape character and setting of these designations, therefore having the potential for significant negative environmental impacts in terms of landscape.</p> <p>Potential impacts on geology are dependent on the precise location of new routes, therefore they are unknown.</p> | It must be ensured that any new routes proposed have no adverse effects on the integrity and landscape character of the Muirkirk and North Lowther Upland SPA, Airds Moss SAC, Muirkirk Uplands SSSI and local nature conservation sites (LNCS). This will have a neutral impact. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | New routes could have impacts on the Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands SPA, the Airds Moss SAC, the Muirkirk Uplands SSSI and a number of local nature conservation sites (LNCS), depending on the precise route, and in turn the landscape character and setting of these designations. Additionally this should have significant impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. However, this is wholly dependent on the context of any proposal. Therefore, impacts are considered to be unknown. | <p>It must be ensured that any new routes proposed have no adverse effects on the integrity of the Muirkirk and North Lowther Upland SPA, Airds Moss SAC, Muirkirk Uplands SSSI and local nature conservation sites. This will have a neutral impact.</p> <p>New routes must also ensure that there are no adverse impacts on areas designated as, and areas within close proximity to, SPA, SACs, SSSIs, wild land and local nature conservation sites (LNCS). Should this be the case then there are likely to be significant positive impacts as the qualifying interests of these areas will be protected. This will have a neutral impact.</p> |
| | Climate | Policy T4 seeks to extend, enhance and protect the core path networks of East Ayrshire, which will in turn have positive impacts in terms of climatic factors. The promotion of active travel networks through the East Ayrshire Recreation Plan is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In overall terms, impacts are likely to be significant positive and negative. | As outlined above. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Air | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Water | Screened out at stage 1 assessment. | None. |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Depending on the location of routes there could be significant environmental impacts on listed buildings. On a precautionary basis, the policy could have significant positive and negative impacts. | Any new route should not adversely affect the character and setting of any components of the historic environment and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant neutral impacts will be experienced. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, with regards to Conservation Areas. | As outlined above. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above, with regards to Archaeological sites/areas. | As outlined above. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, with regards to gardens and designed landscapes. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | New routes could have significant negative impacts on the historic environment, however this is dependent on where the route is located, which is unknown at this moment. Therefore, on a precautionary basis, the policy could have significant positive and negative impacts. | Any new route should not adversely affect the character and setting of any components of the historic environment and should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation measure be taken on board then it is likely that significant neutral impacts will be experienced. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. | As outlined above. |
| Social Environment | Population. | Population screened out at stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Human Health | The protection of core paths and other routes, as well as the development of new routes, is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on health and material assets as it is improving recreational opportunities. In turn this is likely to have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. | None. |
| | Material Assets | The protection of core paths and other routes, as well as the development of new routes, is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on health and material assets as it is improving recreational opportunities. In turn this is likely to have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The implementation of the policy is likely to have significant environmental impacts in the short, medium and long term as long as the mitigation measures are taken on board. | | |

| Policy T5: Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Climate | Policy T5 sets a requirement for all new development to provide low and zero-emission vehicle and cycling charging points in alignment with building standards requirements. The provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure will contribute positively to the Scottish Government's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, in accordance with the SEA objectives. By supporting the increased provision of charging points, Policy T5 is likely to reduce energy waste and environmental pollutants such as nitrogen oxides. In overall terms, environmental impacts on climatic factors are likely to be significant positive. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Policy T5 sets a requirement for all new development to provide low and zero-emission vehicle and cycling charging points in alignment with building standards requirements.. The provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure will contribute positively to the Scottish Government's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, in accordance with the SEA objectives. By supporting the increased provision of charging points, Policy T5 is likely to have significant positive impacts on air quality, through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants such as nitrogen oxides. | None. |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |

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| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | As outlined above, the implementation of Policy T5 is likely to have significant positive impacts in terms of human health as it promotes increased provision of charging infrastructure which will have a positive impact on air quality, reducing GHG emissions and pollutants, in turn having significant positive impacts on human health. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above, the implementation of Policy T5 is likely to have significant positive impacts in terms material assets as it promotes the increased provision of charging points for electric vehicles. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | There are unlikely to be any short-term impacts as a result of this policy. However, medium and long-term positive environmental impacts are anticipated in terms of air quality and climatic factors. | | |

| Policy RE1: Renewable Energy | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | This policy supports proposals for the generation, storage and utilisation of renewable energy, including proposals for the co-location of these technologies, in the form of new build development, infrastructure or retrofit projects. There is potential for the implementation of this policy to have significant environmental impacts on landscape and geology, however, this is contextually dependent and also depends on the type of renewable energy proposed. As a precaution, impacts are considered to be negative, subject to mitigation, including appropriate siting and scale. | <p>Any development should be carefully designed in order to mitigate any potentially negative impacts it may have on the landscape character of an area.</p> <p>Any new developments should be located where there is capacity in the landscape to absorb it. It should also not impact visually on the landscape or break the skyline.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts on the landscape should also be avoided where possible.</p> <p>If these mitigation/enhancement measures are implemented, then impacts are likely to be positive and negative.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. Unknown. | Development should avoid any areas of European, national or local protected sites. It should also avoid fragmenting habitats or result in the dispersal of species. Impacts of this are likely to be neutral. |
| | Climate | This policy supports proposals for the generation, storage and utilisation of renewable energy, including proposals for the co-location of these technologies, in the form of new build development, | Ensure development proposals are sustainably located. |

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| | | <p>infrastructure or retrofit projects. This policy will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute positively to climate change targets through the generation, storage and utilisation of renewable energy. As such, the policy promotes higher sustainability standards, contributing to the reduction of East Ayrshire’s carbon footprint. In overall terms, environmental impacts on climatic factors are likely to be significant positive in nature.</p> | <p>Where non-renewable sources of heat generation are employed, carbon capture and storage should be an integral part of the development.</p> <p>If these mitigation/enhancement measures are implemented, then impacts are likely to be neutral, rather than positive or negative.</p> |
| <p>Natural Resources</p> | <p>Soil</p> | <p>This policy supports proposals for the generation, storage and utilisation of renewable energy in the form of new build development, infrastructure or retrofit projects. There is potential for the implementation of this policy to have significant environmental impacts on soil. However, unless the location of the proposed development is known, along with the type of renewable energy development, then it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on soils.</p> | <p>Development should accord with the requirements of policies NE10 and NE11 of the LDP2.</p> |
| | <p>Air</p> | <p>This policy supports proposals for the generation, storage and utilisation of renewable energy, including proposals for the co-location of these technologies, in the form of new build development, infrastructure or retrofit projects. The promotion of low carbon solutions by way of the installation of a diverse range of renewable technologies (generation, storage or utilisation) is likely to have a significant positive environmental impact as it will contribute positively to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.</p> | <p>Where non-renewable sources of heat generation are employed, carbon capture and storage should be an integral part of the development.</p> |
| | <p>Water</p> | <p>This policy supports proposals for the generation, storage and utilisation of renewable energy in the form of new build development, infrastructure or retrofit projects. There is potential for the implementation of this policy to have significant environmental impacts on soil. However, unless the location of the proposed development is known, along with the type of renewable energy development, then it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on the water environment.</p> | <p>Development should not lead to the degradation of a water body or affect the setting and quality of watercourses, in accordance with Policy NE12.</p> |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | This policy supports proposals for the generation, storage and utilisation of renewable energy in the form of new build development, infrastructure or retrofit projects. Depending on the type of renewable development there could be noise, dust, odour etc. which can affect health and could potentially have significant negative environmental impacts. However, unless the location of the proposed development is known, then it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on health. | Developments should not introduce excessive noise, light, dust or odours which may adversely impact on human health. |
| | Material Assets | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be significant positive impacts in the long-terms as a result of the implementation of this policy. There are also likely to be significant positive cumulative impacts in terms of climate, air quality and material assets.</i> | | |

| Policy RE2: Heating and Cooling | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | <p>The policy supports the development and utilisation of a diverse range of renewable heat technologies, including heat pumps, geothermal, hydrogen, hydro, biomass (etc.). These technologies are likely to be located within urban areas, however, there is the possibility of development taking place in rural areas where there could be some visual impacts in terms of landscape and geology. However, these impacts are uncertain/unknown. There is also potential for significant negative impacts if the scale and size of the proposals is out of keeping with the existing character and appearance of the area.</p> <p>However, unless the location of the proposed development is known, along with the type of renewable heat generation development, then it is not possible to accurately predict if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on landscape and geology.</p> | <p>Any development should be carefully designed in order to mitigate any potentially negative impacts it may have on the landscape character of an area.</p> <p>Any new developments should be located where there is capacity in the landscape to absorb it. It should also not impact visually on the landscape or break the skyline.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts on the landscape should also be avoided where possible.</p> <p>If these mitigation/enhancement measures are implemented, then impacts are likely to be neutral,</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | <p>As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. Renewable heat generation developments, depending on the location, could have significant negative environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna. However, unless the location of the proposed development is known, along with the type of renewable energy development, then it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p> | <p>Development should avoid any areas of European, national or local protected sites. It should also avoid fragmenting habitats or result in the dispersal of species. If implemented, then impacts are likely to be neutral.</p> |
| | Climate | <p>The policy supports the development of more sustainable, low carbon approaches to heating buildings. The intention of this policy is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute positively to climate change</p> | <p>Ensure development proposals are sustainably located.</p> |

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| | | targets. As such, the policy promotes higher sustainability standards, contributing to the reduction of East Ayrshire's carbon footprint. In overall terms, environmental impacts on climatic factors are likely to be significant positive in nature. | Where non-renewable sources of heat generation are employed, carbon capture and storage should be an integral part of the development. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Renewable and non-renewable heat generation developments, depending on the location, could have significant negative environmental impacts on prime or good quality agricultural land or other soil resources. However, unless the location of the proposed development is known, along with the type of renewable energy development, then it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on soils. | Development should accord with the requirements of policies NE10 and NE11 of the LDP2. |
| | Air | The promotion of low carbon solutions by way of the installation of a diverse range of renewable heat technologies is likely to have a significant positive environmental impact as it will contribute positively to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. | Where non-renewable sources of heat generation are employed, carbon capture and storage should be an integral part of the development. |
| | Water | Renewable and non-renewable heat generation developments, depending on the location, could have significant negative environmental impacts on water resources. However, unless the location of the proposed development is known, along with the type of renewable heat generation developments, then it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on water resources. Environmental impacts are therefore unknown. | Development should not lead to the degradation of a water body or affect the setting and quality of watercourses. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |

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| Social Environment | Population | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| | Health | Depending on the type of renewable and non-renewable heat generation developments there could be noise, dust, odour etc. which can affect health and could potentially have significant negative environmental impacts. However, unless the location of the proposed development is known, along with the type of renewable and non-renewable heat generation developments, then it is not possible to predict with any certainty if there will be significant positive or negative impacts on health. | Developments should not introduce excessive noise, light, dust or odours which may adversely impact on human health. |
| | Material Assets | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | N/A |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be significant positive impacts in the long-term as a result of the implementation of this policy. There are also likely to be significant positive cumulative impacts in terms of climate, air quality and material assets.</i> | | |

| Policy RE3: Low and Zero Carbon Buildings | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy supports the development of new low carbon buildings and the incorporation of low carbon solutions into existing buildings. This is not considered to have any likely significant environmental impacts on landscape and geology, positive or negative. As such, impacts are therefore considered to be neutral. | Any development should be carefully designed in order to mitigate any potentially negative impacts it may have on the landscape character of an area and comply with the landscape policies of LDP2. This is likely to have neutral impacts. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. This is not considered to have any direct significant environmental impacts on biodiversity, flora or fauna, positive or negative. As such, impacts are therefore considered to be neutral. | The LDP2 contains a policy framework which safeguards habitats and prevents their loss and/or fragmentation, or indeed, green networks within or outwith urban environments. This is likely to have neutral impacts. |
| | Climate | The policy supports the development of new low carbon buildings and the incorporation of low carbon solutions into existing buildings. The intention of this policy is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute positively to climate change targets. As such, the policy promotes higher sustainability standards, contributing to the reduction of East Ayrshire's carbon footprint. In overall terms, environmental impacts on climatic factors are likely to be significant positive in nature. | Ensure that the principles of sustainability are met and that all new developments incorporate zero or low carbon generating technologies in terms of materials, construction practices and solutions. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The policy is likely to have an indirect positive impact, through the overall reduction of the impacts of climate change that would arise from a move to more sustainable building methods. | None. |
| | Air | The policy supports the development of new low carbon buildings and the incorporation of low carbon solutions into | None. |

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| | | existing buildings. The intention of this policy is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute positively to climate change targets. This will in turn have a positive impact on air quality. | |
| | Water | Similar to soil, this policy is likely to have an indirect positive impact on the water environment through the reduction of the impacts of climate change. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | This policy has potential to have significant negative impacts on listed buildings, if LZCGTs are utilised. However, the policy stipulates that the requirement to utilise LZCGTs is not required in alterations and extensions to buildings and change of use or conversion of existing buildings. As such, impacts on listed buildings are not likely to be positive or negative, but neutral. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | Neutral. As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 assessment. | None. |
| Social Environment | Population | The policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on population as it promotes and requires the utilisation of LZCGTs in new developments. As such, it promotes the improvement of the built environment which will in turn have a positive impact on climatic factors, air quality, population, human health, material assets and quality of life. The policy should result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. | None. |
| | Health | As outlined above, with regards to human health | None. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above, with regards to material assets. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be significant positive impacts in the long-term as a result of the implementation of this policy. There are also likely to be significant positive cumulative impacts in terms of climate, air quality and material assets.</i> | | |

| Policy MIN2: Extraction of Minerals | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Any new proposals could have a significant impact on landscape character and setting as they could propose to include sensitive landscape areas such as European sites, sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) and local nature conservation sites. Any new proposals could have a significant impact on geological features within sensitive landscape areas. The Policy requires applicants to provide detail on landscape and visual impacts of their proposals and outline mitigation measures that will be implemented. As a precaution, impacts are considered to be negative, subject to the implementation of mitigation measures. | All permitted extraction will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which aim to minimise impacts and require sites to be restored. All proposals will require to be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) demonstrating the level of impact the proposal may have on the landscape. Proposals should be located away from sensitive landscape areas and design details must respect the local landscape characteristics of the area and should seek to conserve or enhance important landscape features. Should this mitigation be taken on board then it is likely that significant positive and negative impacts will be experienced as there still could be adverse impacts limited to the short and medium term. All permitted proposals will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which aim to minimise the impacts to the geological features on a site and adjacent to a site. Development will not be permitted which adversely impacts upon geological features unless required in respect of health and safety. If development is required on areas adjacent to geological features, development proposals should be accompanied by supporting documentation showing how the geological features will be protected. Should this mitigation be taken on board it is likely that mitigation will reduce the environmental impact of development on geology. However, the nature of extraction itself will lead to some negative impacts in the short-medium term. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Any new proposals could have a significant negative impact in terms of biodiversity, flora and fauna due to the potential degradation or loss of habitat networks, areas containing carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland sites and loss of areas identified for their environmental importance, such as European sites, sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) and local nature conservation sites. The Policy requires applicants to provide detail on impacts of their proposals and outline mitigation measures that will be implemented. As a precaution, impacts are | All permitted proposals will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which aim to minimise the impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna on a site and adjacent to a site and requires sites to be restored. There will be a presumption against development which could adversely impact areas designated as SPA, SAC and SSSI. The effective management and conservation of existing landscape features which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora will be encouraged. Should this mitigation be taken on board it is likely that mitigation will reduce the environmental impact of development on biodiversity, flora and fauna. However, the nature of extraction itself will lead to some negative impacts in the short-medium term. |

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| | | considered to be negative, subject to the implementation of mitigation measures. | |
| | Climate | Any new proposals could have a significant negative impact in terms of climate due to the potential degradation or loss of habitat networks, areas containing carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland sites and loss of areas identified for their environmental importance, such as European sites, sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) and local nature conservation sites. | All permitted proposals will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which aim to minimise the impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna on a site and adjacent to a site and requires sites to be restored. There will be a presumption against development which could adversely impact areas designated as SPA, SAC and SSSI. The effective management and conservation of existing landscape features which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora will be encouraged. Should this mitigation be taken on board it is likely that mitigation will reduce the environmental impact of development on biodiversity, flora and fauna. However, the nature of extraction itself will lead to some negative impacts in the short-medium term. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Any new proposals could have a significant negative impact on carbon rich soils, deep peat or priority peatland sites as well as areas of prime quality and locally important agricultural land. | There will be a presumption against the removal of soils from sites. However, if soils are destined for landfill, the Council will support the exportation of any excess soils to other local projects where there is a deficit. Operators will be required to consult with SEPA and NatureScot to ensure all regulatory obligations are met. Should this mitigation be taken on board it is likely that mitigation will reduce the environmental impact of development on soils. However, the nature of extraction itself will lead to some negative impacts in the short-medium term. |
| | Air | Any new proposals on their own are unlikely to have any significant impacts on air quality. The assessment of environmental impacts on air should be carried out at a site specific level or an assessment of other relevant policies in the LDP2. As such, the environmental impacts of this policy on air are not considered to be significant and are therefore neutral. | N/A |
| | Water | Any new proposals could include water bodies within their proposed site boundary. The policy could therefore have significant negative impact on the water environment, for example, the disturbance or degradation of water bodies. However, this is dependent on the location of proposals and as such, impacts are unknown. | All permitted extraction will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which aim to minimise impacts and require sites to be restored. In the long term, the LDP2 will require appropriate restoration of such impacts, therefore adverse impacts are likely to be limited to the short and medium term. The Council will not be supportive of proposals which would disrupt or adversely impact water resources, water bodies and ground water. If mineral operations may impact on water resources such as water catchment areas, principle water courses and their tributaries or other major water resources such as lochs, reservoirs and GWDTE, operators will be required to implement adequate site specific mitigation measures to the satisfaction of the Council and SEPA to prevent any |

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| | | | water pollution. Detailed restoration schemes should be submitted and should detail the development of wetland habitats and any existing water bodies will require to be effectively managed in terms of water level and quality. Should this mitigation be taken on board it is likely that mitigation will reduce the environmental impact of development on water. However, the nature of extraction itself will lead to some negative impacts in the short-medium term. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Any new proposals could potentially have a significant negative impact on listed buildings, particularly in rural areas, depending on their proposed location. Impacts on listed buildings are unknown. | All permitted proposals will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which aim to minimise impacts and require to be restored. Proposals will not be supported where they have a permanent adverse impact or cause irreversible damage to historic environment designations and their setting. If a historic environment designation is located within the site or adjacent to the site, the site should be designed and sited accordingly to avoid any adverse impacts. Should this mitigation be taken on board it is likely that mitigation will reduce the environmental impact of development on water. However, the nature of extraction itself will lead to some negative impacts in the short-medium term. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above | As outlined above |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above | As outlined above |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above | As outlined above |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above | As outlined above |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above | As outlined above |
| Social Environment | Population | The policy could have a significant negative impact on communities and their health due to issues such as noise, dust, vibration and visual impact being prevalent, particularly if there is more than one site operating near a community. The policy will assess the impacts of proposals on local communities and sensitive receptors. However, any sites could continue to have impacts relating to dust, noise and vibration as well as visual impacts. As a precaution, impacts are considered to be negative, subject to appropriate mitigation. | The policy will assess the impacts on local communities and other sensitive receptors from sites. Operators will have to submit supporting information which details the nature of the impact on communities and site specific mitigation measures to reduce the adverse impacts. All permitted extraction will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which aim to minimise impacts and require sites to be restored. Policies in LDP2 afford a 500m buffer around settlements to minimise any adverse impacts on local communities and people. Should these mitigation measures be taken into account then it is likely that positive impacts will be experienced. |

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| | Health | The policy could have a significant negative impact communities and their health due to issues, such as noise, dust, vibration and visual impact being prevalent, particularly if there is more than one site operating near a community. As a precaution, impacts are considered to be negative, subject to appropriate mitigation. | As outlined above. |
| | Material Assets | Any new proposals could potentially have a significant negative impact on core paths, rights of way and other locally important path networks. As a precaution, impacts are considered to be negative, subject to appropriate mitigation. | As outlined above. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy could have short, medium and long term environmental impacts. The negative impacts are likely to be short to medium term. Compliance monitoring is required to cover noise, blasting, air quality, and water quality. Off-site environmental monitoring may also be required. | | |

| Policy MIN3: Minerals Restoration and Placemaking | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy will, as implemented, result in significant positive environmental impacts by progressively restoring the land to a standard which is suitable for other more beneficial uses and in the process, enhance Natural features. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As above. | None. |
| | Climate | As above. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The policy will, as implemented, result in significant positive environmental impacts by progressively restoring the land to a standard which is suitable for other more beneficial uses, and in the process, enhance Natural Resources. | None. |
| | Air | As above. | None. |
| | Water | As above. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The policy will, as implemented, result in significant positive environmental impacts by progressively restoring the land to a standard which is suitable for other more beneficial uses, including providing an attractive landscape setting for Historic Environment assets. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | As above. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As above. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As above. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As above. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As above. | None. |
| Social Environment | Population | Yes. The policy will, as implemented, result in significant positive environmental impacts and may have a concomitant effect on the Social Environment through higher quality of life, increased physical activity and sense of wellbeing. | None. |
| | Health | As above. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As above. | None. |

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| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | As restoration projects are responsible for repairing environmental damage and enhancing landscape quality, impacts may be Short, Medium and Long Term. As restoration projects are responsible for repairing environmental damage and enhancing landscape quality, impacts may be Cumulative and Synergistic. |
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| Policy MIN4: Protecting Communities | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy will have a positive impact as it considers landscape and topography in making an assessment of adequate distance from settlements or any residential dwelling – impact on the landscape being of concern. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | There is unlikely to be a significant environmental impact. Environmental impacts are therefore considered to be neutral/unknown, and not significant. | None. |
| | Climate | There is unlikely to be a significant environmental impact. Environmental impacts are therefore considered to be neutral/unknown, and not significant. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | As settlements contain the majority of East Ayrshire's built heritage assets, the assessment of separation distances on a case by case basis, dependent on locational circumstances, will offer adequate protection to these assets. The appropriate separation distance can take account of listed buildings, if relevant. In overall terms, the significant environmental impacts on listed buildings are likely to be positive in nature. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above, with regards to archaeological sites/areas. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, with regards to gardens and designed landscapes. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. | None. |
| Social Environment | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. | None. |
| | Population | The policy is intended to protect residential amenity and is therefore unlikely to result in significant negative impacts to the Social Environment. A key aim is to preserve landscape integrity and reduce the impacts of pollution within a proscribed separation | None. |

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| | | distance. In overall terms, this is likely to have significant positive impacts on population. | |
| | Health | As outlined above, with regards to health. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above, with regards to material assets. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy should obviate Short, Medium or Long Term negative impacts Compliance monitoring is required to cover noise, blasting, air quality, and water quality. Off-site environmental monitoring may also be required. | | |

| Policy MIN5: Protecting Residential Amenity | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy is unlikely to have significant impacts on landscape and geology. As such, impacts are considered to be neutral. | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | By assessing pollutants and requiring that these are minimised / mitigated, there is likely to be a positive impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna as a result of the implementation of this policy. | None |
| | Climate | As outlined above. | None |
| Natural Resources | Soil | As outlined above. | None |
| | Air | As outlined above. | None |
| | Water | As outlined above. | None |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | The policy is intended to protect residential amenity and is therefore likely to result in significant positive environmental impacts upon population and health. | None |
| | Health | As outlined above. | None |
| | Material Assets | There are unlikely to be significant impacts on material assets as a result of the implementation of this policy. As such, impacts are considered to be neutral. | None |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy should obviate Short, Medium or Long Term negative impacts. The policy should obviate Cumulative/ Synergistic negative impacts. Compliance monitoring is required to cover noise, blasting, air quality, and water quality. Off-site environmental monitoring may also be required. | | |

| Policy MIN6: Duration of Extraction Period | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the environment as it is concerned with avoiding unnecessary adverse cumulative impacts as a result of the duration of permissions for new minerals development. | None |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As above. | None. |
| | Climate | As above. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the environment as it is concerned with avoiding unnecessary adverse cumulative impacts as a result of the duration of permissions for new minerals development. | None. |
| | Air | As above. | None. |
| | Water | As above. | None. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the environment as it is concerned with avoiding unnecessary adverse cumulative impacts as a result of the duration of permissions for new minerals development. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | As above. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As above. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As above. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As above. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As above. | None. |
| Social Environment | Population | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the environment as it is concerned with avoiding unnecessary adverse cumulative impacts on local communities and individual houses as a result of the duration of permissions for new minerals development. | None. |

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| | Health | As above. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As above. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | The policy is likely to have long term impacts. There are unlikely to be any significantly adverse cumulative or synergistic impacts. | | |

| Policy MIN7: Borrow Pits | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | <p>The policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts and significant negative impacts on the landscape. Borrow pits by their nature will generally result in some level of landscape impact. The policy allows for borrow pits, therefore allowing potential impacts on the landscape. However, by limiting the circumstances in which they will be permitted and by requiring that specific details are presented in support of borrow pits, the policy will result in positive impacts compared to if there was no policy on this topic. The creation of borrow pits can cause disturbance of natural geology and can add to the existing high levels of brownfield land within East Ayrshire’s rural area. The policy, however, ensures the borrow pits will only be used when stated criteria can be fulfilled. This will help prevent an unmanaged spread of borrow pits, causing greater disruption to land in the rural area.</p> | <p>To accord with MIN7 considerable supporting evidence will be required to accompany applications involving borrow pits. This includes proposals for restoration and aftercare, which, given that by their nature borrow pits are generally temporary, will form an important part of the application process.</p> <p>To accord with other LDP2 policies, all applications for extraction must be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. This will allow a judgement to be made as to whether any landscape impact is acceptable.</p> <p>Any developer must ensure that on-site measures are taken to minimise any impact identified through the LVIA. This may be through additional screening or micro-siting to achieve the optimum location of a borrow pit.</p> <p>Due to the activity of creating a borrow pit and extracting the material located within it, there will be localised short term negative impacts that are unavoidable. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | <p>Borrow pits have the potential to disturb existing areas of biodiversity, flora and fauna. Policy MIN7 ensures that disturbance to wildlife is as per MIN7, all proposals will require to provide evidence that consideration will be taken into account in the assessment of borrow pits.</p> | <p>As per MIN7, all proposals will require to provide evidence that disturbance to wildlife has been considered.</p> <p>As part of this developers should take measures to avoid parts of sites where surveys reveal that there are feature of value to biodiversity, flora and fauna. If avoidance is not possible, measures should be undertaken to provide replacement habitats or enhance the habitat value of other parts of the wider site.</p> |

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| | Climate | Whilst borrow pits will themselves have some impact on climate, a key purpose is to reduce the climate change implications of transporting aggregates onto a site from a separate location. | To meet the policy requirement, all applicants will be expected to submit detailed information on the impact of a borrow pit on climate change. The need for a carbon assessment and information on the number of vehicle movements that will be avoided by use of a borrow pit, will help ensure that the use of borrow pits depends on their contribution to overall carbon reduction. This will provide mitigation to the impact of the development as a whole. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The use of borrow pits has the potential to disturb areas of carbon rich soils / peatlands. | As part of the implementation of the policy, a carbon assessment is required, which will include the impact of disturbing any peat. If peat is present on a site, the developer should avoid that part of the site so as to avoid or minimise disturbance. Should some disturbance to peat be unavoidable, the council will seek a peat management plan informed by on site peat surveys. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Air | Whilst the working of a borrow pit will likely have some impact on air quality this is likely to be offset by the absence of road vehicles bringing materials to site. | Adequate compliance monitoring processes must be put in place between the developer and applicant to ensure that any impact on air quality as a result of the borrow pits is kept within acceptable limits. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Water | As is the nature of minerals extraction, borrow pits have the potential to impact on the water environment. However, the purpose of this policy is ensure that any borrow pits represent a good environmental (including water environment) and economic approach to using minerals for construction projects. | The specific water environment policies of LDP2 require mitigation measures to be agreed with SEPA if an impact on the water environment cannot be avoided. This applies to any borrow pit application where a negative impact is identified. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Borrow pits have the potential to impact on features of the historic environment or their setting including listed buildings. MIN 7 does not specifically safeguard against the historic environment, however, it does confirm that | On all sites where borrow pits are proposed, developers will be required to avoid impacts on any listed buildings and their setting, by designing their site accordingly. If an impact is unavoidable, landscape/ screening should be used to minimise the impact. Should this policy be taken into account |

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| | | borrow pits will be assessed in relation to environmental consideration, which is a broad enough terminology to include aspects of the historic environment. | then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced |
| | Conservation Areas | The comments above in terms of listed buildings are equally applicable to conservation areas. However, the likelihood of a conservation area being impacted is low, given that they are generally located within established settlements. | On all sites where borrow pits are proposed, developers will be required to avoid impact on any conservation area or their setting, by designing their site accordingly. If an impact is unavoidable, landscape/ screening should be used to minimise the impact. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | The comments in relation to listed buildings are equally applicable to archaeological sites. | On all sites where borrow pits are proposed, developers will be required to avoid impact on archaeological sites or their setting, by designing their site accordingly. If an impact is unavoidable, landscape/ screening should be used to minimise the impact. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | The comments in relation to listed buildings are equally applicable to gardens and designed landscapes. | On all sites where borrow pits are proposed, developers will be required to avoid impact on any garden and designed landscape or its setting, by designing their site accordingly. If an impact is unavoidable, landscape/ screening should be used to minimise the impact. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | The comments in relation to listed buildings are equally applicable to scheduled monuments. | On all sites where borrow pits are proposed, developers will be required to avoid impact on scheduled monuments and their setting, by designing their site accordingly. If an impact is unavoidable, landscape/ screening should be used to minimise the impact. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| | Historic Battlefields | The comments in relation to listed buildings are equally applicable to historic battlefields. | On all sites where borrow pits are proposed, developers will be required to avoid impact on historic battlefields and their setting, by designing their site accordingly. If an impact is unavoidable, landscape/ screening should be used to |

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| | | | minimise the impact. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| Social Environment | Population | The principle of using borrow pits is intended to improve the local environment and air quality of surrounding communities by reducing vehicle movements to site i.e. aggregate will not need to be transported to site. This policy that allows for borrow pits will have positive impacts for nearby communities. | None. |
| | Health | Similar to above, the principle of using borrow pits instead of transporting materials to site has the potential to improve air quality in nearby settlements with subsequent benefits for human health. | None. |
| | Material Assets | As above. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | As appropriate reclamation measures must be in place for proposals for Borrow Pits, impacts may be Short and Medium Term.. As reclamation measures are responsible for repairing environmental damage, impacts may be Cumulative and Synergistic. Monitor restoration/reclamation agreements/masterplans | | |

| Policy MIN8: Reworking of Waste Spoil Tips | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact as it ensures that the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts. The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on geology as it ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts. | None |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact as the policy ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts and subject to an assessment of the quality and variety of any existing spoil tip naturalisation and associated flora and fauna. Waste spoil tips can be valuable natural heritage resources, however the policy is likely to ensure that any reclamation works take this into consideration and assess the potential impacts. | None. |
| | Climate | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact as it ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts and subject to an assessment of the risks of mobilising pollutants and of the quality and variety of any existing waste spoil tips naturalisation and associated flora and fauna. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact as the policy ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts and subject to an assessment of the risks of mobilising pollutants and of the quality and variety of any existing waste spoil tips naturalisation and associated flora and fauna. | None. |
| | Air | As above. | None. |
| | Water | As above. | None. |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The policy is likely to have a neutral impact on listed buildings as generally, waste spoil tips are located away from listed buildings and their settings. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | The policy is likely to have a neutral impact on conservation areas as generally, waste spoil tips are located away from conservation areas. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on archaeological sites and areas as it ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on gardens and designed landscapes as it ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on scheduled monuments as it ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on historic battlefields as it ensures that any application to for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts. | None. |
| Social Environment | Population | The preferred policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on people as it ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts. | None. |
| | Health | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on people and their health as it ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts. | None. |
| | Material Assets | The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on material assets as it ensures that any application for the reworking of waste spoil tips should be in accordance with other LDP2 policies in respect of environmental impacts | None. |

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| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | It is unlikely to have any significant cumulative or synergistic impacts. |
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| Policy MIN9: Extraction of Secondary Aggregates | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The policy is likely to have significant positive and negative impacts on the environment. The extraction of secondary material could have impacts on the landscape, while the requirement of the policy that ensures secondary materials will only be permitted when extracted with primary materials will limit this potential impact. The extraction of secondary aggregates will result in disturbance to natural geology and could result in the loss of geological features of local importance. Secondary aggregate extraction will only be permitted where primary extraction is already being undertaken, therefore disturbance is already taking place. | <p>All proposals for the extraction of secondary materials along with primary materials will be required to accord with relevant landscape policies of the LDP2, which aim to minimise the impacts to landscape and require approved restoration schemes.</p> <p>Should the LVIA required through other policies identify adverse landscape impacts, measures should be included in the proposal to avoid or minimise the impacts, including amending the site layout or introducing landscaping/screening.</p> <p>Due to the activity of creating a borrow pit and extracting the material located within it, there will be localised short term negative impacts. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> <p>All proposals for the extraction of secondary materials along with primary materials will be required to accord with relevant LDP2 policies which prevent significant impacts to geology. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | The extraction of secondary aggregates may result in the loss of biodiversity, flora and fauna. However, secondary aggregate extraction will only be permitted where primary extraction is already being undertaken, | All proposals for the extraction of secondary materials along with primary materials will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which prevent significant impacts to Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna. |

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| | | therefore the loss of natural features will already be established. | <p>In conjunction with the extraction of the primary aggregates, the developer will be required to take measures to avoid or minimise the loss of biodiversity, flora and fauna where these are identified through site surveys. Where avoidance is not possible, measures should be undertaken to provide replacement habitats or enhance the habitat value of surrounding land.</p> <p>Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Climate | The process of extraction could have implications for climate change, however, by extracting secondary materials where the extraction of primary materials will already be taking place, a more efficient approach to extraction can be achieved, minimising emissions and any potential disturbance to carbon-rich soils. | All proposals for the extraction of secondary materials along with primary materials will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which prevent significant impacts to Climate. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | The process of extraction will involve disturbance to soils and this could include carbon rich soils / peatlands. However, by extracting secondary materials where the extraction of primary materials will already be taking place, a more efficient approach to extraction can be achieved i.e. more aggregates achieved for largely the same disturbance to soil. | <p>Sufficient policies are contained within the LDP2 to ensure that development avoids or minimises disturbance to peatlands.</p> <p>All proposals will be required to accord with other policies which require peat surveys to be undertaken. Where appropriate, applicants will be required to produce a peat management plan as part of their application. Should these policies be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced.</p> |
| | Air | The process of extraction could have implications for air quality (i.e. production of dust particles), however, by extracting secondary materials where the extraction of primary materials will already be taking place, a more efficient approach to extraction can be achieved. | All proposals for the extraction of secondary materials along with primary materials will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which prevent significant impacts on air quality. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant neutral impacts will be experienced. |
| | Water | The process of extraction could have implications for the water environment, however, by extracting secondary materials where the extraction of primary | Robust policies are contained within the LDP2 to protect the water environment which require mitigation measure to be agreed with EPA if an impact on the |

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| | | materials will already be taking place, a more efficient approach to extraction can be achieved, minimising emissions and any potential implications for water quality. | water environment cannot be avoided. This applies to any application that includes secondary aggregates extraction where a negative impact is identified. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant positive impacts will be experienced. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Conservation Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | The policy ensures secondary materials will only be permitted when extracted with primary materials. The extraction of secondary materials at the same time as primary materials represents an efficient approach to minerals extraction and could reduce the need for new stand-alone extraction sites in the long term, with positive implications for local communities and human health. | None. |
| | Health | As above. | All proposals for the extraction of secondary materials along with primary materials will accord with relevant LDP2 policies which prevent significant impacts on air quality. Should this policy be taken into account then it is likely that significant neutral impacts will be experienced. |
| | Material Assets | As secondary aggregates will only be permitted in tandem with primary aggregates extraction, their extraction will not result in any additional implications for material assets. | None |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | Minor positive/negative impacts over Short and Medium Term.. As reclamation measures are responsible for repairing environmental damage, impacts may be Cumulative and Synergistic. Monitor restoration/reclamation agreements/masterplans | | |

| WM1: Waste Management in New Development | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Climate | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Air | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Water | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The policy embraces the principles of the Zero Waste Plan and seeks to maximise waste reduction and waste separation. This could have impacts on listed buildings. However, it is unlikely that these impacts will be significant in nature. As such, impacts are likely to be neutral. | Development proposals that are likely to generate waste when operational (including residential, commercial and industrial properties) must meet the requirements set out in Policy HE1, WM1 and WM2. This should mitigate against any potentially detrimental impacts. Implementation of this is likely to be neutral. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, with regards to Conservation Areas. | Development proposals that are likely to generate waste when operational (including residential, commercial and industrial properties) must meet the requirements set out in Policy HE2, WM1 and WM2. This should mitigate against any potentially detrimental impacts. Implementation of this is likely to be neutral. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |

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| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Health | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Material Assets | The policy embraces the principles of the Zero Waste Plan and seeks to maximise waste reduction and waste separation, it is likely to result in people and businesses recycling more of their waste. It is likely that significant positive environmental impacts will be experienced as more waste will be recycled and less waste will be disposed of via landfill. | None |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>The implementation of this policy is likely to have short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts. Significant long term benefits should arise where greater efficiencies in resource use leads to reduced pressure on natural resources. The policy emphasises the application of the waste hierarchy to prioritise the reduction and re-use of materials. This should lead to benefits through emissions savings, for example from manufacturing processes, the extraction of materials and those that arise from the disposal of waste to landfill.</i> | | |

| WM2: Development & the Circular Economy | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Climate | This Policy promotes the principles of the circular economy and aims to reduce, reuse and recycle waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The policy sets a series of criteria which proposals should accord with including the reuse of existing buildings/infrastructure, salvaging materials for reuse etc. Its implementation is likely to have significant impacts on climatic factors (cumulatively) across the authority area, by reducing pressure on virgin resources and encouraging products being reused at the end of their useful life; this is likely to reduce haulage and transportation of materials and emissions relating to production and extraction. In overall terms, the implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on climatic factors. | None |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Air | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Water | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | This Policy promotes the principles of the circular economy and aims to reduce, reuse and recycle waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The policy sets a series of criteria which proposals should accord with including the reuse of existing buildings/infrastructure, salvaging materials for reuse etc. Its implementation could have significant impacts on climatic factors on listed buildings. However, this is dependent on the locational context of the given proposal. As such, impacts are considered to be unknown. | Development should not adversely affect listed buildings or the setting of the listed building in accordance with policy HE1. This is likely to have neutral impacts. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas. Impacts are considered to be unknown (contextually dependent). | Development should not adversely affect the character and appearance of conservation areas, in accordance with policy HE2. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |

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| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Scheduled Monuments | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Health | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | None |
| | Material Assets | The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on material assets as it promotes the principles of the circular economy and aims to reduce, reuse and recycle waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The policy sets a series of criteria which proposals should accord with including the reuse of existing buildings/infrastructure, salvaging materials for reuse etc. This will result in the reduction of the need to transport materials (and associated emissions) and reduce waste. | None |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>The implementation of this policy is likely to have medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts on material assets and result in the reduction of waste. Significant long term benefits should arise where greater efficiencies in resource use leads to reduced pressure on natural resources</i> | | |

| WM3: Waste Management Facilities | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | The implementation of the policy is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on landscape and geology as it presumes against any new major landfill development/sites, and only permits new or extended landfill sites where there is a demonstrated need. The policy directs new waste and extended waste management infrastructure and facilities to suitable locations near the source of the waste, which is likely to have significant positive impacts on soils. However, the policy also allows development to occur elsewhere if there is a site specific locational or overriding need to locate elsewhere or away from the source of the waste. Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on landscape and geology. However, this is unknown and dependent on the location of proposals. | Any new development outwith suitable locations should be located where there is capacity in the landscape to absorb it. It should also not impact visually on the landscape or break the skyline. Development should also not lead to permanent scarring of the landscape and should be able to be restored to its original state. This is likely to have neutral impacts on landscape. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. | Development outwith suitable locations should avoid any areas of European, national or local importance in accordance with all relevant 'Natural Environment' policies. It should also avoid fragmenting habitats or result in the dispersal of species. This is likely to have neutral impacts. |
| | Climate | The policy directs new waste and extended waste management infrastructure and facilities to suitable locations near the source of the waste and ensures that the proposed site is not at risk of flooding. However, the policy also allows development to occur elsewhere if there is a site specific locational or overriding need to locate elsewhere or away from the source of the waste. Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on climate in terms of haulage emissions to and from the site. Overall, there are likely to be significant positive and negative environmental impacts on climate. | It is difficult to prescribe mitigation measures for these types of developments in terms of reducing emissions into the atmosphere from haulage. Transportation of waste to these sites by rail would lessen the impact on climate, but there may not be a viable rail halt etc. in close proximity to the site. |

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| Natural Resources | Soil | The policy directs new waste and extended waste management infrastructure and facilities to suitable locations near the source of the waste, which is likely to have significant positive impacts on soils. However, the policy also allows development to occur elsewhere if there is a site specific locational or overriding need to locate elsewhere or away from the source of the waste. Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on soil resources. However, this is unknown and dependent on the location of proposals. | Development should not result in the loss of prime quality Category 3(1) or extensive areas of Category 3(2) good quality agricultural land. It should also avoid being located near other sensitive soil resources e.g. peat or carbon rich soils in accordance with Policy NE11. This is likely to have neutral impacts. |
| | Air | The policy allows development to occur elsewhere if there is a site specific locational or overriding need to locate elsewhere or away from the source of the waste. Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on climate in terms of haulage emissions to and from the site. As a precaution, impacts are considered to be significant positive and negative. | It is difficult to prescribe mitigation measures for these types of developments in terms of reducing emissions into the atmosphere from haulage. Transportation of waste to these sites by rail would lessen the impact on climate, but there may not be a viable rail halt etc. in close proximity to the site. |
| | Water | The policy directs new waste and extended waste management infrastructure and facilities to suitable locations near the source of the waste, which is likely to have significant positive impacts on water resources. However, the policy also allows development to occur elsewhere if there is a site specific locational or overriding need to locate elsewhere or away from the source of the waste. Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on water resources. However, this is unknown and dependent on the location of proposals. | Development should not lead to the degradation of a water body or affect the setting and quality of watercourses in accordance with Policy NE12. The implementation of this is not enough to create positive impacts, but will have neutral impacts. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | The policy directs new waste and extended waste management infrastructure and facilities to suitable locations near the source of the waste and ensures that there are adequate buffer zones and screening between built heritage resources and that any adverse impact on these resources are avoided. Therefore, the policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on listed buildings. However, the policy also allows development to occur elsewhere if there is a site specific locational or overriding need to locate elsewhere or away from the source of the waste. Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could | Development should not adversely affect listed buildings or the setting of the listed building in accordance with policy HE1. The implementation of this is not enough to create positive impacts, but will have neutral impacts. |

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| | | <p>be significant negative impacts on listed buildings. However, this is unknown and dependent on the location of proposals.</p> <p>Overall, there are likely to be significant positive and negative environmental impacts on listed buildings.</p> | |
| | Conservation Areas | <p>The policy directs new waste and extended waste management infrastructure and facilities to suitable locations near the source of the waste and ensures that there are adequate buffer zones and screening between built heritage resources and that any adverse impact on these resources are avoided. Therefore the policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on conservation areas. However, the policy also allows development to occur elsewhere if there is a site specific locational or overriding need to locate elsewhere or away from the source of the waste. Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on conservation areas. However, this is unknown and dependent on the location of proposals.</p> | <p>Development should not adversely affect the character and appearance of conservation areas, in accordance with policy HE2. The implementation of this is not enough to create positive impacts, but will have neutral impacts.</p> |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | <p>The policy directs new waste and extended waste management infrastructure and facilities to suitable locations near the source of the waste and ensures that there are adequate buffer zones and screening between built heritage resources and that any adverse impact on these resources are avoided. Therefore, the policy is likely to have significant positive impacts on archaeological sites/areas. However, the policy also allows development to occur elsewhere if there is a site specific locational or overriding need to locate elsewhere or away from the source of the waste. Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on archaeological sites/areas. However, this is unknown and dependent on the location of proposals.</p> | <p>Development should avoid being located within areas of archaeological interest or disturb archaeological remains. Where a site is located within an archaeological trigger location, WoSAS should be contacted and their advice should be followed and any mitigation measures that they require should be implemented. The implementation of this is not enough to create positive impacts, but will have neutral impacts.</p> |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | <p>As outlined above, with regards to Gardens and Designed Landscapes.</p> | <p>Development should not adversely affect the quality, character and appearance of gardens and designed landscapes. The implementation of this is not enough to create positive impacts, but will have neutral impacts.</p> |

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| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. | Development should not adversely affect scheduled monuments or the setting of the scheduled monument. The implementation of this is not enough to create positive impacts, but will have neutral impacts. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Health | The policy ensures that there are buffer zones and screening between surrounding sensitive receptors such as dwellings and settlements from waste management infrastructure and facilities. The policy also will ensure that development proposals put in places measures to prevent and control contamination of the surrounding area and degradation of the environment, thus having significant positive environmental impacts on health. | None. |
| | Material Assets | New waste infrastructure and facilities, implementing the aims of the Zero Waste Plan, is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts, by reducing the amount of waste going to landfill and increasing the recycling capacity etc. within East Ayrshire. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>The policy is likely to have significant positive and/or negative environmental impacts, but this is ultimately dependent on the location and operation of the waste infrastructure or facilities. Significant long term benefits should arise where greater efficiencies in resource use leads to reduced pressure on natural resources.</i> | | |

| WM4: Recovery of Energy from Waste | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Depending on the location of the proposal, there could be significant impacts on landscape. However, the provisions of Policy WM4 are required to be met which is likely to result in significant positive environmental impacts being experienced. The policy supports the recovery of energy from waste if it is in a location identified and supported by the LDP2 (i.e. an allocated site). These sites have undergone their own site specific environmental assessment. Impacts on landscape are unknown. | Any new development outwith suitable locations should be located where there is capacity in the landscape to absorb it. It should also not detrimentally impact the surrounding landscape and must accord with the provisions of all relevant 'Natural Environment' policies (NE1-NE13). Development should also not lead to permanent scarring of the landscape and should be able to be restored to its original state. This is likely to have neutral impacts. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. Unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Climate | Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on climate in terms of haulage emissions to and from the site. However, the provisions of Policy WM4 are required to be met which is likely to result in significant positive environmental impacts being experienced. Also, where energy from waste is concerned there could be implications, depending on the type and materials burned etc., in terms of gasses released into the atmosphere. If carbon or methane is released then there would be significant negative environmental impacts on climate. In overall terms, as a precaution, there are likely to be significant positive and negative environmental impacts on climate. | It is difficult to prescribe mitigation measures for these types of developments in terms of reducing emissions into the atmosphere from haulage. Transportation of waste to these sites by rail would lessen the impact on climate, but there may not be a viable rail halt etc. in close proximity to the site. Where energy from waste has the potential to release carbon or methane into the atmosphere etc., carbon capture and storage or other suitable technology should be employed to mitigate the impact on the atmosphere. |

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| Natural Resources | Soil | Depending on the location of the proposal, there could be significant impacts on soil. However, the provisions of Policy WM4 are required to be met which is likely to result in significant positive environmental impacts being experienced. The policy supports the recovery of energy from waste if it is in a location identified and supported by the LDP2 (i.e. an allocated site). These sites have undergone their own site specific environmental assessment. Impacts on soil are unknown. | Development should accord with the requirements of policies NE10 and NE11 of the LDP2. |
| | Air | <p>Depending on the location of the infrastructure and/or facility, there could be significant negative impacts on climate in terms of haulage emissions to and from the site. However, the provisions of Policy WM4 are required to be met which is likely to result in significant positive environmental impacts being experienced.</p> <p>Also, where energy from waste is concerned there could be implications, depending on the type and materials burned etc., in terms of gasses released into the atmosphere. If carbon or methane is released then there would be significant negative environmental impacts on air.</p> <p>Overall, there are likely to be significant positive and negative environmental impacts on air.</p> | <p>It is difficult to prescribe mitigation measures for these types of developments in terms of reducing emissions into the atmosphere from haulage. Transportation of waste to these sites by rail would lessen the impact on climate, but there may not be a viable rail halt etc. in close proximity to the site.</p> <p>Where energy from waste has the potential to release carbon or methane into the atmosphere etc., carbon capture and storage or other suitable technology should be employed to mitigate the impact on the atmosphere.</p> |
| | Water | Depending on the location of the proposal, there could be significant impacts on the water environment. However, the provisions of Policy WM4 are required to be met which is likely to result in significant positive environmental impacts being experienced. The policy supports the recovery of energy from waste if it is in a location identified and supported by the LDP2 (i.e. an allocated site). These sites have undergone their own site specific environmental assessment. Impacts on the water environment are unknown. | Development should not lead to the degradation of a water body or affect the setting and quality of watercourses in accordance with the relevant 'Natural Environment' policies (NE1-NE13), most notably NE12. This is likely to have neutral impacts. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | As outlined above, with regards to listed buildings. Unknown. | Development should not adversely affect listed buildings or the setting of the listed building, in accordance with policy HE1. |

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| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas. Unknown. | Development should not adversely affect the character and appearance of conservation areas, in accordance with policy HE2. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above. Unknown. | LDP2 contains a robust and effective policy framework which seeks to protect historic environment assets, including archaeological areas (policy HE3). |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above. Unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above. Unknown. | As outlined above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| Social Environment | Population | Screened out during Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Health | The implementation of this policy is likely to have significant positive and negative impacts in terms of human health. As outlined above, significant positive/negative impacts are anticipated in terms of climate resilience and air quality, which will in turn impact human health. | It is anticipated that any sites within which waste management processes would take place will be allocated as such or defined as business/industrial sites. The requirements of WM3 will ensure that impact on health from waste management facilities will be mitigated, including the incorporation of an appropriate buffer between such processes and residential receptors. |
| | Material Assets | Recovery of waste and energy from waste are likely to have significant positive environmental impacts on material assets as they will reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. Significant positive/negative impacts are anticipated in terms of climate resilience and air quality. The distribution of heat and electricity obtained through the proposal could have significant positive impacts on material assets and infrastructure. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>The policy is likely to have significant positive and/or negative environmental impacts, but this is ultimately dependent on the location of the waste infrastructure or facilities.</i> | | |

| Policy CR1: Flood Risk Management | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | Flooding has the potential to alter and damage landscape. This policy takes a precautionary approach to flood prevention and ensures that any development will require to incorporate appropriate flood management measures and will ensure development does not increase flooding elsewhere. The policy supports natural flood management techniques which are likely to be more sensitive to the landscape than engineered methods of flood management. As such, impacts are likely to be positive. | None. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | Effects on biodiversity may be mixed. There is potential for negative effects to arise where actions may disrupt natural processes and where built engineered structures are implemented. However, overall, natural flood risk management measures and blue-green infrastructure can provide opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the creation and/or restoration of habitats, as also supported by wider policies, and if undertaken at catchment scale. As a precaution, it is considered that the policy will have a significant positive and negative impact on this receptor. | None. |
| | Climate | The policy is a response to the impacts of climate change. Whilst it will not reduce climate change, it will lessen the impacts of climate change, as its application will help to alleviate flood risk, one of the key consequences of climate change. Despite this, the policy is likely to have significant positive impacts as it is likely to increase climate resilience within developments (futureproofing these developments), by improving resilience and adaption to flood risk and by reducing the vulnerability of existing and future development to flooding | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | Soil acts as a natural store and filter for rainfall. Ensuring degradation of soils is limited, and improving soils where possible, means their ability to limit surface water runoff and help in reducing flooding can be maximised. Natural Flood management techniques have the potential to safeguard and enhance soil quality; the support for such techniques in this policy will have a positive impact on soils. | None. |
| | Air | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment | N/A |
| | Water | By alleviating flood risk, through the requirement for a robust assessment process, the policy will have a significant positive impact on the quality of the water environment. Significant long term positive effects are expected as this policy aims to reduce exposure to the impact of floods and supports the sustainable management of the water environment. | None. |

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| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | Many of East Ayrshire's listed buildings are located in close proximity to main rivers and in areas of flood risk; flooding could have a detrimental impact on the historic fabric of the Authority. The assessment process set out in this policy, aimed at reducing flood risk and the ensuring displacement of flooding does not occur, will have a significant positive environmental impact on listed buildings. Positive effects are expected to arise where this leads to increased protection and reduced flood risk for cultural heritage and historic environment assets. | None. |
| | Conservation Areas | A significant number of East Ayrshire's conservation areas are located within close proximity to a main river, this includes conservation areas in: Kilmaurs, Kilmarnock, Galston, Newmilns, Darvel, Catrine, Sorn, Ochiltree, Cumnock, Lugar, Dalrymple and Stair. As such, the flood risk from the water environment poses significant challenges to Conservation Areas within East Ayrshire, which are within established populated areas. The assessment process set out in this policy, aimed at reduced flood risk, will have a significant positive environmental impact on conservation areas. Positive effects are expected to arise where this leads to increased protection and reduced flood risk for cultural heritage and historic environment assets. | None. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | A significant portion of historic gardens and designed landscapes are either located in close proximity to main rivers, or incorporate main rivers within their extents, most notably Dean Castle Country Park, Dumfries House and Lanfine Estate. This policy should have a significant positive environmental impact on gardens and designed landscapes as it aims to identify solutions for mitigation, alleviation and protection. Positive effects are expected to arise where this leads to increased protection and reduced flood risk for cultural heritage and historic environment assets. | None. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | The exact impacts of this policy on archaeological sites/areas is uncertain, given the wide geographic spread of such sites. | None. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | The exact impacts of this policy on Scheduled Monuments is uncertain, given the wide geographic spread of such sites. | None. |
| | Historic Battlefields | Screened out at Stage 1 Assessment. | None. |
| | Social Environment | Population | Significant benefits are expected through strengthened resilience to the impacts of climate change and reduced flood impacts. Where natural solutions to flood risk management are implemented, indirect positive impacts can arise from habitat creation, including wider societal benefits such as access to greenspace and an improved sense of place. The impacts of climate change are likely to be disproportionately severe in areas of high deprivation because of the reduced ability of individuals and communities in these areas to prepare, respond and recover. |
| Health | | Significant benefits are expected through strengthened resilience to the impacts of climate change and reduced flood impacts. Where natural solutions to flood risk | N/A |

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| | | management are implemented, indirect positive impacts can arise from habitat creation, including wider societal benefits such as access to greenspace and an improved sense of place. The impacts of climate change are likely to be disproportionately severe in areas of high deprivation because of the reduced ability of individuals and communities in these areas to prepare, respond and recover. | |
| | Material Assets | By supporting a proactive approach to flood risk within the policy, this is supported by land allocations that fully take on board the need to minimise flood risk, therefore material assets will be protected from flooding as far as possible, resulting in a significant positive environmental impact through improved climate resilience. By supporting the creation of green infrastructure and the use of natural flood management techniques, the policy is likely to increase the open space provision within our settlements. | None. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>There are likely to be short, medium and long term significant positive environmental impacts as a result of this policy. There are likely to be significant cumulative and synergistic positive environmental impacts as a result of the implementation of this policy. In terms of material assets, significant long term positive effects are expected where this leads to improved resilience, reducing the vulnerability of existing and future development to flood risk. Additional benefits could also arise from the potential to reduce pressure on existing water treatment assets.</i> | | |

| Policy CR3: Carbon Sequestration | | | |
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| Environmental Topic | Component | Analysis of the Significant Environmental Impact | Mitigation/ Enhancement & Likely Impacts |
| Natural Features | Landscape and geology | <p>The policy outlines that proposals for Carbon Sequestration will be resisted where an assessment of relevant policies indicates any likelihood of significant adverse impact on the environment or residential amenity occurring, however, significant environmental impacts may still occur.</p> <p>The environmental impacts of carbon sequestration on landscape and geology will depend on the typology utilised and the locational context of the proposal.</p> <p>This technology is in its infancy and it is difficult to determine the likely impacts on landscape and geology. As such, significant environmental impacts are unknown.</p> | It is difficult to determine mitigation and enhancement measures at present. A full EIA would be required for any proposals that may come forward, to fully examine the likely impacts. |
| | Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | As outlined above, with regards to biodiversity, flora and fauna. | As above. |
| | Climate | While the exact impacts of this policy are dependent on the location of implementation and the typology utilised, the overall impact on climate is considered to be significant positive in nature as the process will capture and store carbon to slow climate change. | None. |
| Natural Resources | Soil | As outlined above. However, the exact impacts of this policy on soil are dependent on the location of implementation and typology utilised, as such, impacts are unknown. | <p>Sufficient policies are contained within the LDP2 to ensure that development avoids or minimises disturbance to peatlands.</p> <p>All proposals will be required to accord with other policies which require peat surveys to be undertaken. Where appropriate, applicants will be required to</p> |

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| | | | produce a peat management plan as part of their application. Should these policies be taken into account then it is likely that significant neutral impacts will be experienced. |
| | Air | As outlined above, with regards to air. | As above. |
| | Water | As outlined above, with regards to water. | As above. |
| Historic Environment | Listed Buildings | As outlined above, with regards to listed buildings. | As above. |
| | Conservation Areas | As outlined above, with regards to conservation areas. | As above. |
| | Archaeological Sites/Areas | As outlined above, with regards to archaeological sites/areas. | As above. |
| | Gardens and Designed Landscapes | As outlined above, with regards to gardens and designed landscapes. | As above. |
| | Scheduled Monuments | As outlined above, with regards to scheduled monuments. | As above. |
| | Historic Battlefields | As outlined above, with regards to historic battlefields. | As above. |
| Social Environment | Population | As outlined above, with regards to population. | As above. |
| | Health | As outlined above, with regards to health. | As above. |
| | Material Assets | As outlined above, with regards to material assets. | As above. |
| Short, Medium or Long Term Impact | <i>It is difficult to determine whether the policy will have a short, medium or long term impact at present. Synergistic and cumulative impacts are also unknown at present.</i> | | |



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