



Open Space Strategy 2012 Strategic Environmental Assessment



EA Environmental Report – Cover Note – Section 1

To: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

SEA Environmental Report – Cover Note – Section 2

An environmental report is attached for the South Ayrshire Council Open Space Strategy

The Responsible Authority is: South Ayrshire Council

SEA Environmental Report – Cover Note – Section 3

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SEA Environmental Report – Cover Note – Section

Signature
Date

Environmental Report – South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy

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1. NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this SEA Environmental Report, which has been prepared in relation to the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, is to assess the potential environmental effect of implementing the South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy to consider alternative ways to develop the strategy, undertake assessments of the strategy's objectives and actions, where necessary develop mitigation measures and build in consultation.
- 1.1.2 The Open Space Strategy has been produced to evaluate the open space within South Ayrshire looking at whether it is meeting the community's needs, to look at how the quality and management can be improved; to ensure accessibility and to improve any deficits in provision. This strategy will be a key Council document aiming to improve South Ayrshire's environment in a sustainable manner so providing a resource for people to use and enjoy.
- 1.1.3. The Strategy has 3 overarching outcomes which link to South Ayrshire Council's Single Outcome Agreement:-
- **To assist in creating attractive, safe and sustainable environments** through enhancing the local landscape character and distinctiveness, which in turn provides attractive settings; protecting and enhancing the local biodiversity, and; assisting in the management of pollution, noise and flooding?
 - **To support outdoor leisure and recreation, which make a significant contribution to the quality of life in South Ayrshire** by contributing to the health of the community by offering opportunity for sport and play; promoting mental wellbeing and relaxation; building community links through the development and use of communal spaces, and; providing opportunities for environmental education
 - **To generate a positive image for South Ayrshire's towns and villages** by enhancing the visual quality of the built environment; supporting employment, and generating economic activity through assisting in attracting inward investment and tourism.

1.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.2.1 As a first step in the assessment of this strategy the documents objectives have been considered in relation to their relationship with other international, national, regional and local policy, plans and strategies. Looking at where the strategy can assist in supporting the aims and objectives of these plans and where a potential negative relationship is identified to look at forms of mitigation.
- 1.2.2 An environmental baseline of South Ayrshire was established looking at a range of environmental topics, this baseline will be used to measure any significant positive or negative effect is caused as a result of the implementation of this strategy. It has also assisted in identifying environmental issues and problems that might relate to the objectives of the strategy.
- 1.2.3 A key component of the appraisal is to look at different ways that the strategy could be developed, to look at the alternatives and evaluate the affect that they would have on the environment, both positive and negative. The result of this review selected the following variables to act as the base for developing the strategy: a 500m buffer, 300m access to open space, to include beaches when considering the quality of open space though to remove them when undertaking the quantitative audit and to look at all open space.

- 1.2.4 An evaluation matrix has been used to assess each of the strategy's objectives and actions against the environmental issues that were scoped in. The matrix was able to look at each aspect individually as well as on a cumulative level. Overall should the strategy be implemented it was deemed that it would have a positive effect on the environmental though there were some aspects where a neutral response was recorded.
- 1.2.5 Due to the positive results of the evaluation matrix the development of mitigation plan was felt to be unnecessary however the strategy will require to be monitored. As such a number of indicators have been identified to measure the positive or negative effect that the Open Space Strategy may have on the environment
- 1.2.6 To ensure that the general public, special interest groups and consultation authorities have sufficient time to consider and comment on both the Open Space Strategy and the Environmental Report a minimum of an 8 week period of consultation is required. As such the consultation will run from 23rd January 2012 to 4th March 2012 after which, all responses will be considered and any appropriate changes to the strategy will be made.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of this Environmental Report & Key Facts

- 2.1.1 In relation to the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 South Ayrshire Council has determined that the forthcoming Open Space Strategy has the potential to significantly affect the environment and therefore a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) should be undertaken while developing this strategy.
- 2.1.2 The aim of the Strategic Environmental Assessment is to provide a systematic process for identifying, reporting and mitigating the environmental impacts of the strategy and comprises 5 key stages:-

Screening	Determining whether the plan / programme is likely to have <u>significant</u> environmental effect
Scoping	Deciding on the scope & level of detail of the environmental report, and the consultation period for the report – this is done in consultation with Scottish Natural Heritage the Scottish Ministers (Historic Scotland) and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Environmental Report	Publishing an environmental report on the plan or programme and its environmental effects, and consulting on that Report
Adoption	Providing information on:- the adoption plan/programme; how consultation comments have been taken into account and; methods for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan/ programme
Monitoring	Monitoring significant environmental effects and taking appropriate remedial action for any unforeseen significant environmental effects

- 2.1.3 The purpose of this environmental report, which has been prepared in accordance with Section 15 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, is to:-
- Provide information on the South Ayrshire Draft Open Space Strategy.
 - Identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of the document, either positive or negative, and to consider reasonable alternatives.
 - Provide an early and effective opportunity for the Consultation Authorities and the public to offer views on any aspect of this environmental report.

2.1.4 The key facts relating to the Open Space Strategy are set out in the table below.

Responsible Authority	South Ayrshire Council
Title	South Ayrshire Council Open Space Strategy
What Prompted Plan?	Following the advice of the Scottish Planning Policy & PAN 65 which suggests that a strategic and long term approach to managing the open space should be adopted by assessing both current and future needs and protecting all spaces which can help to meet them.
Plan Subject	Land based – quantitative & qualitative study
Period covered by Plan	2012 - 2017
Frequency of Updates	Monitoring will be undertaken during the 5year period
Plan Area	The Plan relates to the whole of South Ayrshire
Plan Purpose	The Strategy sets out a vision, for the provision, management and maintenance of open spaces in South Ayrshire. The Strategy is designed to improve the quality, management, accessibility and usage of parks and other open spaces and identify the need for new or improved facilities where there are deficits in provision.
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2.2 Scoping Responses' from Consultation Authorities & Comments

2.2.1 A Scoping Report was submitted to the three Consultation Authorities, Scottish Natural Heritage, Historic Scotland and Scottish Environment Protection Agency for comment via the SEA Gateway on the 29th July 2011. Their responses can be viewed on the South Ayrshire Council Web Site at www.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/environment/strategicassessment. Below is a summary of their key comments together with South Ayrshire Council's response.

Consultation Authority	Comments	SAC Response	How the Strategy Reflects Comment & Response
Historic Scotland			
	...While some effects on the historic environment are possible such as actions that aim to enhance the scope of raising people's awareness of South Ayrshire's historic and cultural heritage, given the nature of the actions that are likely to come forward and the framework that exists for the protection and management of the historic environment I do not think that these effects are likely to be strategically significant. As such I would be content for the historic environment to be scoped out of the assessment...	The comments of Historic Scotland are noted; however, it is possible that the Open Space Strategy may result in land, which affects the setting of listed buildings, being disposed of. In this regard, consideration should be given to preserving listed buildings or their settings or any features of special architectural or historic interest which they may possess.	This is likely to be developed further in subsequent documents signposted by the Open Space Strategy, such as those relating to the development of Belleisle Estate.
Scottish Natural Heritage			
	Plan Context The settlement pattern in South Ayrshire and the provision of open spaces in and around the places where people live will influence the way the objectives are met. Therefore as data is collected it would be logical to expand the information under Population and Human Health (table at para. 3.3.6) and summarise settlements of various sizes and the open spaces that are available to their residents and visitors. This comparative exercise could highlight potential problem areas and help to identify strategic actions. A mapped approach might have some advantages.	Noted. Additional information relating to population and human health will be included in baseline data.	A mapping exercise has been undertaken so it is demonstrated quite clearly the allocation of open space within settlements and what the quality of each areas is.
	There appears to be a difference of opinion on the number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in South Ayrshire when comparing the figures in the table of baseline information with data held on the Sitelink feature on our website www.snh.gov.uk .	Noted and SSSI data checked and correction made. (31SSSI's)	Corrections made to environmental report data.
	The coast is a notable feature of the South Ayrshire environment and should be reflected in some of the baseline information. For example, the SSSIs could be broken down by notified interest to demonstrate sensitivity and location, as many include the shoreline. Further, the coast is a big attraction and the table of environmental problems could cover visitor pressure if this is appropriate.	Noted, alterations have been made to the baseline data. Noted, however in the development of the Open Space Strategy we are following the advice within PAN 65 and using the typology formulated by Greenspace Scotland in which Coastal does not appear.	SAC concurs with SNH in the value and importance of the Coastal area and as such while it is not being assessed within the quantity of open space the matter of main beaches has been included within quality audit, it will also be referred to within the

			strategy.
	Breakdown of types of path (not just core paths) would add more detail to the total figure of managed path network and would give an indication of accessibility in specific areas.	Noted, however the Council does not hold that type of information. It has now highlighted this as a data gap and will work to correct is aspect.	
	Scope & Level of Detail Proposed We note that all SEA issues are scoped in at this stage but suggest there will be an opportunity to focus on the key ones as further information is collected. The emphasis should be on matters of significance.	Noted, however the authority firmly believes that all environmental issues have the potential to be significantly affected by the development and implementation of this strategy.	The Strategy will continue to look at the linkages that it has with each of the SEA Environmental Issues.
	A similar comment applies to the indicators described in the table under para.4.3.2. Some of the indicators tend to be council wide and depend on actions stemming from other plans. The mix could be improved by including indicators that are more related to the objectives for this strategy e.g. percentage of open spaces close to multi-use routes.	Noted, indicators reviewed.	Council wide quality of life survey is being investigated as a potential additional indicator. This survey will be undertaken every 2 years and has the potential to cover specific questions related to public views on open space.
SEPA			
	We consider that the environmental problems described generally highlight potential issues of relevance for the SEA topics within our remit. However, we would suggest that issues relating to open space, such as recreation, probably do not contribute significantly to these problems.	Noted. This plan is related to the development and planning of urban areas and has the potential to set standards in relation to the provision of open space and the linkage with NPF2 and CSGN. Considering this the Authority views that open space does have the potential to significantly affect issues surrounding climatic factors; health and water all of which are considered by SEPA in relation to strategic environmental assessment.	The Strategy and Environmental Report will continue to look at the linkages that it has with each of the SEA Environmental Issues.
	It is noted that all the SEA topics have been scoped in. We welcome this conservative approach however it may be that after further assessment some of the SEA issues could be scoped out.	Noted, however the authority firmly believes that all environmental issues have the potential to be significantly affected by the development and implementation of this strategy.	The Strategy will continue to look at the linkages that it has with each of the SEA Environmental Issues.
	We consider that the PPS listed in appendix A provides a good start at providing a background framework to the development of the strategy. You may however want to consider including the following PPS's. The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 ; The Scotland River Basin Management Plan ; The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011	Noted, all will be added to the PPP listing	Strategies / legislation added to the PPP listing.

3. SOUTH AYRSHIRE OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Open space in towns and villages is essential to health and well-being. They provide the setting for a wide range of social interactions and pursuits that support personal and community well-being. They allow individuals to interact with the natural environment and provide habitats for wildlife. They can also be important in defining the character and identity of settlements. Connecting them in a green network can provide enhanced benefits for people, the environment and biodiversity. New areas of open space of enduring quality and value have, however, been the exception rather than the rule and existing spaces are under pressure not just from physical development but also from poor management and maintenance.
- 3.1.2 In recognising the benefit of open space and the role that the planning system plays in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces, the Scottish Government has published PAN65 - "Planning and Open Space". PAN65 provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces. The government has also published Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), a consolidated statement of Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters, which emphasises that a strategic and long term approach to managing open space should be adopted by the Local Authority.
- 3.1.3 South Ayrshire Council's Open Space Strategy will aim to improve the quality, management, accessibility and usage of parks and other open spaces within the district and provide new or improved facilities where there are deficits in provision. The Open Space Strategy will be important in delivering the aims of the Council's Community Plan, and in particular, to improve the environment by becoming a more sustainable, greener district; improve wellbeing and health, and make South Ayrshire a better place for older people, children and young people.

3.2 Outline, Objectives & Format of the South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy

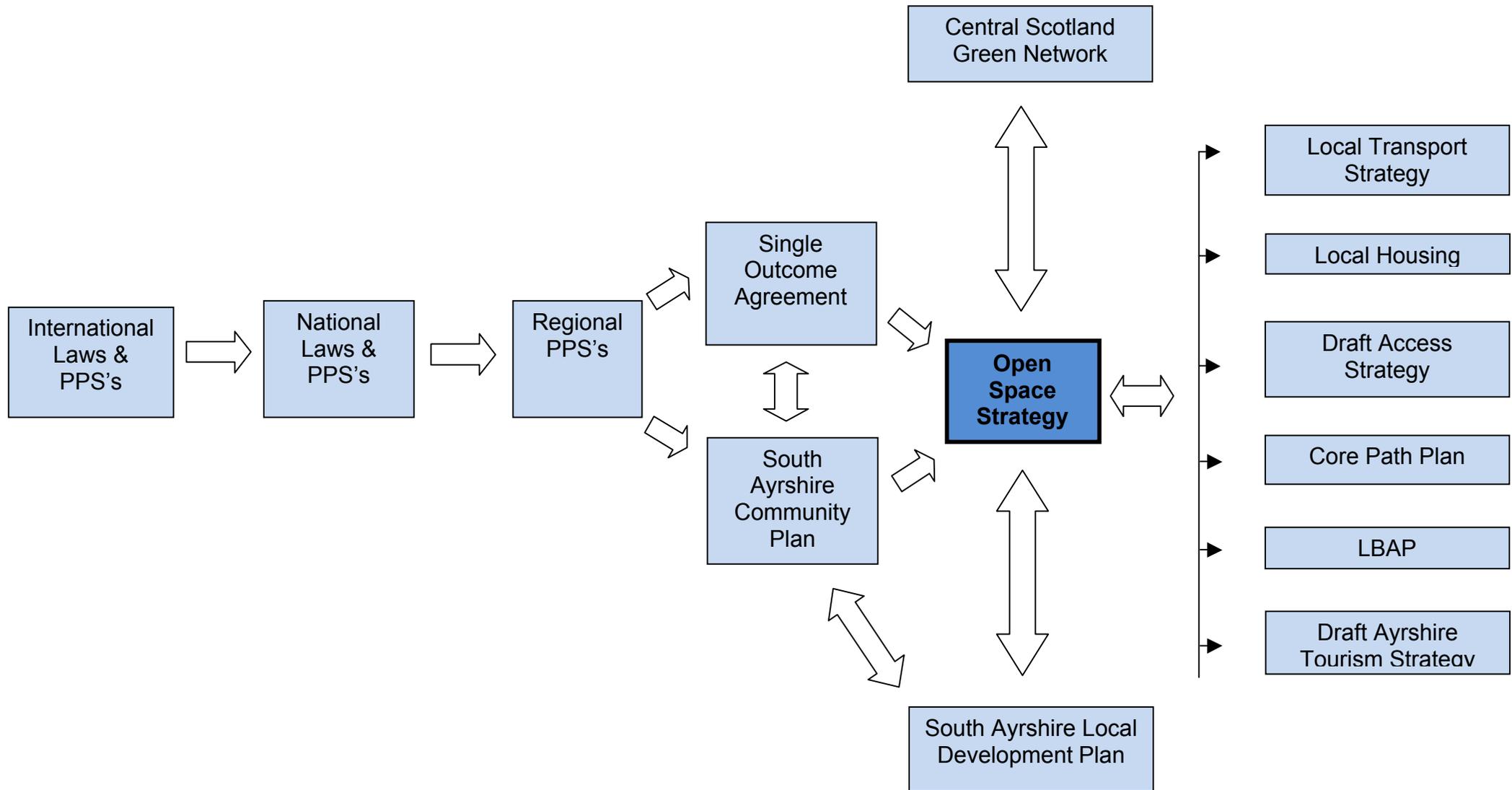
- 3.2.1 The strategy will examine open space provision in South Ayrshire, assessing the need for open space and identify the key issues which need to be addressed to improve the quality, quantity and usage of open space. It will set out the Council's existing policies that protect existing open space and biodiversity, and seek to develop new and improved spaces throughout the district. "
- 3.2.2 The Open Space Strategy has 3 overarching outcomes which link to South Ayrshire Council's Single Outcome Agreement:-
- **To assist in creating attractive, safe and sustainable environments** through enhancing the local landscape character and distinctiveness, which in turn provides attractive settings; protecting and enhancing the local biodiversity, and; assisting in the management of pollution, noise and flooding?
 - **To support outdoor leisure and recreation, which make a significant contribution to the quality of life in South Ayrshire** by contributing to the health of the community by offering opportunity for sport and play; promoting mental wellbeing and relaxation; building community links through the development and use of communal spaces, and; providing opportunities for environmental education
 - **To generate a positive image for South Ayrshire's towns and villages** by enhancing the visual quality of the built environment; supporting employment, and generating economic activity through assisting in attracting inward investment and tourism.

- 3.2.3 From the above aims South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy has developed the following specific objectives:-
- To provide quality, attractive and accessible open spaces which are functional and meet the current and future needs of the community.
 - To encourage and facilitate healthy lifestyles and wellbeing for all.
 - To contribute to the economic prosperity of South Ayrshire by assisting in attracting tourism and inward investment.
 - To provide and encourage the use of facilities and open space for educational and cultural purposes.
 - To conserve, manage and enhance opportunities for biodiversity and wildlife
 - To ensure that the aims, objectives and actions of the Open Space Strategy contribute to the vision and goals of key PPP's and facilitates partnership working e.g. Central Scotland Green Network, Ayrshire & Arran Woodland Strategy
 - To encourage and facilitate greater community engagement & participation in all aspects of Open Space management.
 - To provide a framework for Best Value and improvement in the quality and delivery of South Ayrshire's public open space
 - To inform the preparation of the proposed and future Local development Plan(s) & assist in the determination of planning applications
 - To assist in the mitigation of Climate Change & to incorporate adaptation measures where appropriate e.g. SUDS
- 3.2.4 To facilitate the delivery of the above a quantitative study of all open space within South Ayrshire followed by a qualitative study of all public open space in South Ayrshire has been undertaken, this together with a wide-ranging consultation process to ascertain how residents use and view open space has assisted in ensuring that the Authority develops a strategy that meets the needs of residents and visitors.
- 3.2.5. The Open Space Strategy will have, in addition to an executive summary, 6 main sections:-
- Introduction & Methodology
 - Strategy & Actions
 - Monitoring & Reporting

3.3 Relationship with Other Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

- 3.3.1 Schedule 3 of the Act requires that the Environmental Report includes an outline of the documents relationships with other relevant plans and programmes, and how environmental protection objectives have been taken into account in the plan's preparation.
- 3.3.2 The Open Space Strategy has the potential to assist in the delivery of a number of related Policy Plans and Programmes (PPP's) aims and objectives; as such a study has been undertaken of the relationship that the Open Space Strategy may have to these PPP's and to consider how to integrate mutually beneficial components into the strategy and where necessary where and how any form of required mitigation can be incorporated. The PPP's range from, those at International to those at local level that may either effect or be affected by the South Ayrshire Council's Open Space Strategy. Through study of this information we will explore the extent of influence, impact and or relationship between each and the proposed Open Space Strategy and wherever possible developing a synergistic approach to the plans development
- 3.3.3 As there are a significant number of documents that have been identified, rather than include them in the body of the Scoping Report they have been attached as Appendix A , however below is a diagram showing the relationship of the proposed Open Space Strategy to other PPP's.

This schematic illustrates the relationship of the proposed Open Space Strategy with these PPS's



3.4 Environmental Baseline

- 3.4.1 Schedule 3 of the Act requires that the environmental report include a description of “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme”, and “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”.
- 3.4.2 The following is a short outline of the characteristics of South Ayrshire which aims to provide the reader with sufficient information to form a picture of South Ayrshire.
- 3.4.3 Located in the south-west of Scotland, South Ayrshire comprises some 1122Km sq., the landscape of which can be divided into two distinct forms. To the south the Carrick hills and valleys, whose formation has been strongly influenced by the Southern Upland Fault, and to the north the Ayrshire basin while along the western boundary of the district is 55miles of coastline. In terms of land use, farming predominates with dairy farming in the Ayrshire basin while in the south, Carrick hills and valleys beef and sheep production prevails, however along the coastline arable and potato production can be found.
- 3.4.4 South Ayrshire has a population of 112,097 the majority of which are located in five main towns; Ayr, Prestwick, Troon, Girvan and Maybole (listed in order of population density). In relation to unemployment, of those economically active, South Ayrshire has 4.36% unemployed which is slightly higher than the Scottish average. In relation to health, the Authority has 68.33% of its population described as being in good health, slightly higher than the rest of Scotland however, 21.19% of its population described as having a limiting long term illness which again is slightly higher than the Scottish average. In relation to its population, South Ayrshire can be described as having an aging population with having a higher than the national average pop that are pensionable age and over, 22.16% in comparison to 18.61% . At the same time the Authority has below the national average in population aged 16 and under and 16 to pensionable age. (source: General Register Office for Scotland SCROL, www.scrol.gov.uk)
- 3.4.5 Transportation is an important feature of the district, with Glasgow Prestwick International Airport (which is likely to increase in use) ; the west coast rail-line, currently running at capacity ; Troon ferry terminal – linking to N. Ireland and; the A77, the main arterial road from Stranraer & Cairnryan (links to Ireland) to Glasgow and the central belt.
- 3.4.6 The following summarises the likely gaps of the SEA baseline data.

Environmental Issue	Data desired	Issues
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Detailed and up to date data on habitat and species within South Ayrshire	In terms of data relating to habitat, while we do have a complete set of Phase 1 habitat mapping for Ayrshire in GIS format it is somewhat dated i.e. 1994. As with habitat data, so species data is weak. Unlike many areas Ayrshire does not have an up to date and active Biological Records Centre. Information that has been collated is fragmented. Many groups may hold a small amount of information and recorded using different methods. There is a particular weakness in data relating to terrestrial invertebrates. The Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Group is working to improve this situation. There is also new data that has been made available to us via BEETLE and the integrated habitats
Human Health	Obtaining local quantitative or qualitative data on well being	We do have generally, a good breakdown of statistical data in relation to human health. The one area in which we do have a restricted knowledge is in the area of well being. Having access to green space and partaking of exercise is “known” to benefit people’s mental health and well - being. However obtaining local quantitative or qualitative data on this area of health is difficult.
Material Assets	Detailed information on the type and condition of all access routes within South Ayrshire	This was an issue that was identified by a comment made by the Consultation Authority. While we do know where routes are what we do not know is their construction and condition. This has been exacerbated by the Council not having an Access Officer for the past two years, however it is hoped that this post will be filled soon

3.4.7 The following environmental baseline information has been gathered to provide data in relation to each of the environmental issues which the Authority

believes have the potential to be significantly affected by the development and implementation of this strategy. All information is accurate at time of writing this report.

Environmental Issue	Baseline Information	Data	Source
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna			
	Tree Preservation Orders	47	Local Authority
	SSSI Sites	31 of which 6 clearly coastal & cover some 572.55Ha	Local Authority ; SNH
	Ornithological Sites	55	Local Authority ; RSPB
	Wildlife Sites	4	Local Authority SWT
	Provisional Wildlife Sites	109	Local Authority SWT
	Special Protection Areas	2	Local Authority ; SNH
	Special Area of Conservation	2	Local Authority ; SNH
	Woodland (2002 data)	33980 Ha incl:1570 Ha broadleaf 14770 Ha coniferous	East Ayrshire Woodlands ; SNH
	Forest Park	1	Local Authority ; Forestry Commission
	Country Park	1	Local Authority National Trust for Scotland
	Local Park Types	Premier = 2; Community Park = 14; Local Park = 3	Local Authority
Cultural Heritage			
	Archaeological Recorded Sites	2907	Local Authority & W. of S. Archaeological Service
	Archaeological Trigger Zones	1291	Local Authority & W. of S. Archaeological Service
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	91	Local Authority & W. of S. Archaeological Service
	Conservation Areas	21 (5 designated as outstanding)	Local Authority
	Listed Buildings	1,320	Local Authority
	Designed Landscapes & Historic Gardens	9	Local Authority & Historic Scotland
Water			
	Rivers, 4 main rivers, general river quality	Ayr & Doon - Water quality is generally good/fair throughout. Girvan & Stincher - Water quality is generally excellent /good throughout.	SEPA
	Pollution Incidents	SEPA holds a register of reported pollution incidents.	SEPA
	Water Abstraction	Location & No of listed abstraction sites – This is a register that is currently under development therefore Information will be limited	SEPA
	Sewage Outfall	Location & Nos of outfalls incl. Amount of sewage discharged	Scottish Water
	Flood Risk	Risk of coastal flooding	Firth of Clyde Flooding System
	Flood Risk	Flood Register – This is a record of areas that have flooded	Local Authorities
Population & Human Health			
	Population of South Ayrshire	112,097 of which the pop of the town of Ayr = 46431 Prestwick = 14934 Troon= 14766 Maybole =4552 & Girvan = 6992	
	Life expectancy	Males = 75.3 Female = 80.4	ScotPHO - Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010
	General Health	Good = 68.33%	General Register Office for Scotland SCROL

	Limiting Long Term Illness	% residents having a limiting long term illness = 21.19	General Register Office for Scotland SCROL
	Early deaths from coronary heart disease < 75s	Statistically not significantly different from Scottish average	ScotPHO - Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010
	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease	Statistically not significantly different from Scottish average	ScotPHO - Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010
	Patients hospitalised with asthma	Statistically significantly 'worse' than Scottish average	ScotPHO - Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010
	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Statistically significantly 'worse' than Scottish average	ScotPHO - Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010
	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation	Statistically significantly 'worse' than Scottish average	ScotPHO - Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010
Material Assets			
	Cycle Routes	4	Local Authority
	National Cycle Route	1 (route 7)	Local Authority ; Sustrans
	Km of National Cycle Route	60	Local Authority ; Sustrans
	Km of designated cycle route	140	Local Authority
	Rights of Way (claimed)	51	Local Authority
	Km of managed path network	239 Km	Local Authority
	Air Quality in South Ayrshire	NOx – general good but with hot spots ; Sulphur dioxide – too low monitor ; Benzene – too low to monitor Fine Particles -	Local Authority
Climate Factors			
	The Council's measured carbon emissions from operations	Total 50722t CO2e for 2009/2010. The breakdown according to our carbon management plan monitoring is as follows: Waste – 20,937t CO2e (41%) ; Energy – 20,603t CO2e (41%) Fleet – 3763t CO2e (7%) ; Travel for work – 822t CO2e (2%) Street lighting – 4598t CO2e (9%)	Scotland's Climate Change Declaration South Ayrshire Council 2010 Report
Soil			
	Soil Capability	Maps provide a classification of the agricultural capacity of the soils of Ayrshire. A large % of which is grade 3.1 and 3.2 land – “land capable of producing a moderate range of crops”	Macaulay Land-Use Research Institute (MLURI) ; Local Authorities
	Contaminated Land	Ayrshire has a number of contaminated land sites. Contamination ranging from causes such as Land fills Sites, Heavy Industry, Gas Works etc. Each local authority retains a register of these sites and the categorisation of each.	Local Authority
Landscape			
	Designated Sites	As detailed above in biodiversity, flora & fauna but looking at and assessing how the designated i.e. SSSI's, SPA's; SAC's relates to the landscape character	Local Authority
	Vacant & Derelict Land	46 vacant & derelict sites (98.67 Ha)	Vacant & Derelict Land 2010 – Local Authority
	Landscape Character / Type	Ayrshire is defined by 8 Regional Character Areas, which can be further categorised into 22 Landscape Character Types.	Ayrshire Landscape Assessment – Local Authorities; SNH

3.4 Environmental Problems & Issues

3.4.1 The following table lists the problems and issues which were identified through discussions with council staff representing planning, neighbourhood services, education, tourism, in relation to open space and which may have an effect on the production of the South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy.

Problem	Supporting Data (where available at this stage)	Implications for plan
Do not know how residents use open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data on usage of open space in South Ayrshire No data on quality of open space in South Ayrshire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey undertaken to ascertain this data and so shape the future development of open space in South Ayrshire
Development pressures on open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and size of planning applications submitted to South Ayrshire Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy recognises development pressures in urban area and sets out routes to ensure there are sufficient open spaces to meet needs.
No standards in relation open space & access to open space in planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently the South Ayrshire Council open space standards have not been developed based on hard data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the data collated will provide a rigour to any new standards that are developed. It will also see planning as a key delivery mechanism of open space and integrated habitats
Need to develop protect & develop integrated habitats and access routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of NPF2 Central Scotland Green Network was created, two of its aims was to develop an integrated network of ecosystems and access across the central belt of Scotland South Ayrshire Council Core Path Plan & Access strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish where linkages can be made so enhance and expand the existing networks
Areas of South Ayrshire are susceptible to flooding as a result of land use changes as well as climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEPA flood map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy takes account of current knowledge regarding flood prone areas and ensure that management or enhancement of open spaces does not exacerbate the flood risk or compromise the integrity of open space
Unanticipated land uses both temporary and permanent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing interest in community and domestic renewable Travelling people sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Open Space Strategy sets out how the council will seek to deal with unanticipated land uses
Maintenance & design to reflect changes in climate and to protect biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing season is extending Wetter grounds means that machinery cannot access some areas Plants not coping with changes in climate Spread of non native invasive species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition to the changing weather patterns and investigation of alternative maintenance regimes e.g. reduce frequency of cuts; provision of wilder areas Selection of plant material that is future proofed in relation to changing weather Work to address management of non native invasive species
Loss of mature tree cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Especially evident within Estate parks, tree belts and certain areas along river corridors Dutch elm disease; Bleeding canker; Oak disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy will work to identify the extent of the problem and potential solutions
The need to develop facilities for outdoor learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools are looking to develop learning in the outdoors as part of Curriculum for Excellence and are looking to utilise local open/greenspace areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy will recognise the value of open space for outdoor learning and its links to the curriculum – signposting sports and leisure strategy, other appropriate opportunities

3.5 Likely Future of the Area Without the Strategy

3.5.1 The development of an Open Space Strategy is required to make sure that a cohesive approach is undertaken, resulting in the positive development of all facets of open space within the Authority. If the Strategy were not to be carried out there would be no precise data, relating to quantity, quality & location, of open space on which future decisions would be based. Through the provision of an Open Space Strategy it would be expected that that the issues listed in 3.4.1. would be addressed and that there would be the opportunity for the Strategy actions to assist in the delivery of other PPS's actions.

3.6 SEA Objectives

3.6.1 The following table provides the SEA Objectives from which the environmental performance of the South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy will be measured.

3.6.2 The SEA objectives developed relate to the environmental issues that have been identified for further assessment due to their potential to be significantly impacted upon, either positively or negatively, by the development and implementation of the Open Space Strategy.

Environmental Issue	SEA Objective	Indicator
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and where possible enhance biodiversity at all levels within open space. To avoid damage to any protected sites, flora and or fauna. To ensure the sustainable management of open space. To enhance the scope of environmental education and awareness raising in relation to biodiversity within open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number , size and condition of protected sites in South Ayrshire Number of trees / woodland / shrubs planted annually by South Ayrshire Number of sites where maintenance regimes have altered to benefit biodiversity Extent and condition of access routes with South Ayrshire (CAMS)
Population & Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to the development of a healthy population. To ensure access to open spaces for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear km of access routes in South Ayrshire (multi use) Proportion of population (1000) within 250 distance of a quality functional open space Number & area of allotments & community gardens Number of play areas with accessible play equipment
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To safeguard and where possible enhance the water environment. To ensure the correct implementation & management of SUDS systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of water bodies in south Ayrshire Number of sites where maintenance regimes have altered to benefit water bodies Number of developments in which SUDS are incorporated per annum
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve & where possible enhance the cultural & historic environment. To avoid damage to any protected sites. To raise people's awareness of South Ayrshire's historic and cultural heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria and indicators have still to be developed for this environmental issue. It has been difficult to develop SMART indicators
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain or improve open space for resident and visitor use To ensure sustainable use or disposal of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build upon the findings of qualitative study – (LAMS) Amount of waste recycled / diverted from landfill Amount of council compost made per annum Amount of woodchip made per annum
Landscape & Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that maintenance, design and allocation of open space enhances settlements To ensure that local distinctiveness and identity is recognised, protected and enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of access routes within South Ayrshire Area of agricultural land lost to development per annum
Air & Climate Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the cause & effects of climate change To maintain and improve air quality To incorporate adaptation to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trees/shrubs planted by South Ayrshire Council within settlements/ annum No. of planning applications approved/ annum incorporating SUDS systems Annual CO2 emissions: machinery & vehicles used in the maintenance of open space Annual consumption of carbon fuels by machinery & vehicles used in the maintenance of open space No. of sites where maintenance regimes have altered in relation to climate change

4. ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS & PROPOSED MITIGATION METHODS

4.1 Alternatives to which SEA was applied

4.1.1 The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that when undertaking a Strategic Environmental Assessment that alternative plan development scenarios be identified and evaluated in relation to the affect that they would have on the environment, both positive and negative.

4.1.2 When forming the scope of the strategic environmental assessment of this strategy it became clear that there were a number of matters which would influence the development of alternatives, below are a table of the factors with comments relating to each. These variables were developed along with the data from the public consultation on open space during August – September of 2011 (further information on this consultation can be viewed at <http://www.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/consultations/#completed>) to form a number of reasonable alternatives to the development of the strategy.

Options to Develop Alternatives	Comment
Do Nothing	This is not a preferred option as the problems / issues recorded earlier require to be addressed
Urban fringe buffer distance 500m or 1500m	The reduced buffer distance reduces the potential survey work, however in some locations their main areas of local open space maybe 1500m distant e.g. beaches, woodland
Definition of open space – beaches in/out	If Beaches were to be added when assessing how much open space there is in South Ayrshire it could be misleading, giving the impression that Ayrshire and especially those settlements adjacent to beaches have lots of open space and that there is no need to protect or enhance open space within these settlements. However there maybe some areas where it is difficult to separate the beach from the associated adjacent open space e.g. Ayr, Prestwick, Troon, Girvan promenades.
Definition of open space – Functional / Public Open Space	Open space can be categorised into a number of types. Some types of open space are clearly available to the general public at all times and can be classed as multifunctional – parks large green spaces; however functional open space has a specific role which may restrict usage e.g. cemeteries, school grounds. It may be beneficial to undertake a study of these 2 classifications to ensure that no community / neighbourhood only has access to open space which has some for m of restriction.
Standard re access to Open Space and area of open space	The development of standards in relation to access and area of open space will affect the way that open space is delivered and required by planning. There are a number of alternatives that can be offered e.g. Access -200m walk 250m walk; 300m walk to an area of 0.5 Ha.
Land types – private / public / private no longer maintained by the authority	Historically some areas of ground which were not owned by the Council were under Council maintenance regimes. Financial constraints have meant that it has not been possible to maintain this in addition to maintenance of lands under council ownership, which continue to be maintained. Other privately owned open spaces have not been maintained by the private owners or via other non-council arrangements.

4.1.3 These alternatives were subjected to an assessment in relation to the environmental issues that this strategy may affect. The detail of this assessment can be seen in Appendix B while below is a table providing a summery..

4.1.3 From the assessment of the alternatives South Ayrshire Council's preferred option of strategy development is that of alternative 3.

Alternative	Rational	Conclusion
1. Do Nothing – Do not develop a strategy	While there is no legislative requirement to undertake an Open Space Strategy it is a recommendation of the Scottish Planning “to provide a long term approach to managing open space” & to meet community needs.	Currently South Ayrshire Council does not have a clear picture of where open space is within the authority boundaries or what condition it is in. No recent surveys have been undertaken to ascertain what people’s views are on the subject and whether we are meeting community needs. As Pan 65 states “ An open space strategy provides an effective means of co-ordinating the policies of the different council departments with responsibilities for open space, and of focusing liaison and partnership working with relevant public, private and Community interests.  - The environmental assessment found that this option was not supportive of the SEA objectives It was clear early in the process that the do nothing alternative would not support the strategy or SEA objectives, and there for would not be the chosen alternative.
2. 500m buffer 300m access Include main beaches Only publically held ground	500m was considered a reasonable distance for a buffer to settlements and the 300m access distance was taken from the Central Scotland Green Network aspiration. To only look at publically held land as this was the only land over which the Council had control	With this option the only variables that need to be reviewed were (1) limiting lands to publically held grounds. There are many private land areas that contribute significantly to communities and as such their location, type and relationship to the community was felt to be important and worthy of inclusion within audit parameters. (2) to include main beaches; while the general public who participated in the consultation said beaches were important areas of open space it was felt that if they were to be included within the audit they could provide a “false positive” to the amount of open space that communities have access to.  - The environmental assessment found that this option was supportive of the SEA objectives While this alternative was positive environmentally, it was felt that this alternative was not as successful at satisfying the strategy objectives as others.
3. 500m buffer, 300m access Do not include main beaches, ALL open space ground	500m was considered a reasonable distance for a buffer to settlements and the 300m access distance was taken from the Central Scotland Green Network aspiration. To look at all open space and to audit its size and location.	To follow this selection of variable would remove the concerns mentioned in alternative no. 2  - The environmental assessment found that this option was supportive of the SEA objectives Given the above and consideration of the other alternatives this was felt to be the best plan option for delivery of strategy objectives and while the beach areas would not form part of the audit process their importance to the community could be recognised within the strategy document. The lower positive score of the environmental assessment was recognised to be due to the land area to be included, but this has been compensated for by the way beaches have been covered qualitatively in the strategy document.
4. 500m buffer 300m access Include main beaches ALL open space ground	This option was to utilise the 500m the buffer for a buffer to settlements ; the 300m access distance was taken from the Central Scotland Green Network aspiration and to incorporate both the beaches and ALL open space.	This variable here was that this option included everything and while it is one that recognised the public’s view of the importance of the beach / coast it was felt that the issue of skewing the statistics regarding available open space was a real problem.  - The environmental assessment found that this option was supportive of the SEA objectives This option while very positive in relation to complimenting the SEA objectives was due to the land area considered. With respect of the strategy objectives the quantitative inclusion of beaches was a concern and on that basis this alternative was not pursued further.
5. 1500m buffer 300m access Include main beaches ALL open space ground	This alternative was the same as no. 4 but to change the buffer to 1500m.	This option provided the variable of a greater buffer distance, however it was considered excessive, that it did not add real value to the provision of readily accessible open space within settlements. Added to which it retained the issues discussed in option 2  - The environmental assessment found that this option was supportive of the SEA Objectives This option while very positive in relation to complimenting the SEA objectives was due to the land area considered. With respect of the strategy objectives the quantitative inclusion of beaches and forest/agricultural buffer area was a concern and on that basis this alternative was not pursued further.

4.2 Assessment Methods

4.2.1 In order to measure the effect that this strategy may have on the environment it is necessary to assess the document's objectives and actions in relation to the potential positive, negative, neutral or unknown upon the specific environmental issues that have been scoped in. This has been undertaken using professional judgement and experience.

4.2.2 From the information generated from the assessment we will be able to consider what changes could be made to the strategy's objectives and or actions to improve the capability to produce a positive effect on the environment. Where there is no way to avoid a negative impact then the potential for mitigation will be investigated. Below is a summary of the assessments, the full assessments can be viewed in appendix C & D

Environmental Issue	SEA Objective	Strategy Objectives	Strategy Actions
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	• To conserve and where possible enhance biodiversity at all levels within open space & to avoid damage to any protected sites, flora and or fauna.	☺	☺
	• To enhance the scope of environmental education and awareness raising in relation to biodiversity within open space.	☺	
Population & Human Health	• To contribute to the development of a healthy population.	☺	☺
	○ To ensure access to open spaces for all	☺	
Water	• To safeguard and where possible enhance the water environment.	☺	☺
Cultural Heritage	• To conserve & where possible enhance the cultural & historic environment & to avoid damage to any protected sites.	☺ / ○	○
	• To raise people's awareness of South Ayrshire's historic and cultural heritage.	☺	
Material Assets	• To maintain or improve open space for resident and visitor use	☺	☺
	• To ensure sustainable use or disposal of waste	☺	
Landscape & Soil	• To ensure that maintenance, design and allocation of open space enhances settlements	☺	☺
	• To ensure that local distinctiveness and identity is recognised, protected and enhanced	☺	
Air & Climate Factors	• To reduce the cause & effects of climate change	☺	☺
	• To maintain and improve air quality	☺	

LEGEND

- ☺ = Alternative supportive of SEA objective
- ☹ = Alternative not supportive of SEA objective
- = Alternative neither supports or conflicts SEA objective
- ? = Uncertain whether Alternative supports or does not support SEA objective

4.2.3 From the assessment none of the objectives or actions were found likely to adversely affect the environmental issues under scrutiny, though there were a number that were considered would neither support or conflict with the SEA objectives.

4.2.4 The assessment also looked at the potential cumulative effect that the objectives and actions may have on the environmental issues and the associated SEA objectives. In the main the cumulative effect of implementing the document was found to be supportive of the SEA objectives. In relation to Cultural Heritage the overall evaluation was found to be neutral when considering this particular environmental issue and sea objectives. However when viewing the specific objectives and actions that are supportive they have significant potential to positively influence the cultural heritage of South Ayrshire e.g estate management plans especially for Rozelle, Belleisle and Fullerton or the maintenance and management of parks that have historical features e.g. Knockcushion Gardens, Girvan .

4.3 Proposed Mitigation Measures

4.3.1 Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires an explanation of “the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme”.

4.3.2 As the purpose of the open space strategy’s overarching outcomes is to have a positive effect on the environment and, that the evidence of the assessment of the strategy’s objectives and actions indicate that their implementation will not have a negative impact on the environment it is considered that there is no need for the development of a mitigation plan.

5. MONITORING

5.1.1 Section 19 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires the Responsible Authority to monitor significant environmental effects of the implementation of the South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to take appropriate remedial action.

5.1.2 The indicators to be used to monitor this strategy are those that have been listed in 3.6.2 and will be collated by the Council.

6. CONSULTATION

6.1.1 Consultation on the South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy and SEA Environmental Report, below is a table detailing all responses and action taken.

Consultation Authority	Comments	SAC Response	How the Strategy Reflects Comment & Response
Historic Scotland			
	The ER clearly sets out the steps of how the environmental assessment of the Open Space Strategy was undertaken and I found it an easy document to understand and follow. I welcome that the comments we provided at scoping stage have been considered during the preparation of the ER (section 2.2.1).	Noted	No changes required to Strategy
	As you will be aware in our response at Scoping Stage and due to the nature of the actions that were likely to come forward and the framework that exists for the protection and management of the historic environment,	Noted	No changes required to Strategy

	we considered that the effects of the strategy were unlikely to be strategically significant. I note that the ER has scoped the historic environment in to the assessment due to the possibility that the strategy may result in land, which affects the setting of listed buildings, being disposed of. I am content with this approach.		
	The Non Technical Summary states that the SEA process predicts that the strategy is predicated to have an overall positive effect. Some neutral effects were predicted. I note from the matrix provided at Appendix C that while the effects for the historic environment in terms of the strategy's objectives are predicted as overall positive, 3 were predicted as neutral. The overall prediction for the historic environment in terms of the strategy's actions are predicted as neutral. Some positives were scored for actions relating to Estate and Parks (in relation to estate management plans) and Access and I am content with these conclusions.	Noted	No changes required to Strategy
	I welcome that you are including your monitoring framework (and SEA NTS) within the strategy itself. I also welcome that although the findings of the strategy's actions on the historic environment were overall neutral, that you are considering maximising opportunities to further positively influence historic environment assets within South Ayrshire through estate management plans and the maintenance and management of parks that have historic features.	Noted	No changes required to Strategy
Scottish Natural Heritage			
	<u>Section 3.4 Environmental problems and issues</u> The numbering for this section has been duplicated in the report but the following comment refers to the table immediately prior to Section 3.5. We note that additional survey has been undertaken to get the views of the people who use open space and it is important that the Plan addresses the problems and issues that have been identified through consultation. However, it is sometimes difficult to see where an action in the Plan is addressing a particular issue. For example it is not easy to find the actions that will "...establish where linkages can be made to enhance and expand the existing networks", or where the Plan "...will recognise the value of open space for outdoor learning and its links to the curriculum". These comments are probably more applicable to the Plan rather than the SEA but they do highlight the relationship between the two documents.	Noted Comments are welcomed and acknowledged. The Open Space Strategy aims to highlight open space issues at its highest level and to demonstrate the important linkages to other departments and services. Many of the linkages will be made more clear through the development of other plans and strategies or lower level documents where there is more scope to provide a greater level of detail – these are generally signposted by this high level strategy but not elaborated on in detail.	Corrected in SEA Environmental Final Report No changes required to Strategy
	<u>Section 3.6 SEA objectives</u> The table provides a useful basis for assessing the effects of the strategy but there is scope to add indicators that demonstrate just how accessible some of the open space actually is. This topic is touched on in the table at 4.1.2 (see below) and could be a key issue for people who would like to enjoy nearby spaces but are inhibited by their perception of them (e.g.	We note the comment re indicators and accessibility and would concur that such data would be of great assistance unfortunately we do not currently gather this type of data but recognise it as a data gap and an area where improvements	An appendix has been added to the Open Space Strategy which does provide information regarding distance to open space and

	<p>golf courses) or routes to them that are unpleasant due to busy traffic or perceived risks. Indicators that relate to potential/actual barriers and level of use could demonstrate the degree of change that could be achieved by the Plan.</p> <p>We note that the quantity of multi-use access routes has been used as an indicator but the relationship of the network to the open spaces and the service it provides is probably more relevant. The percentage of the population within walking or cycling distance will be a good starting point but accessibility may be influenced by a range of other factors as noted above.</p> <p>We made a comment at the scoping stage that some of the indicators could be more specific to the subject of the Plan and less 'council wide'. The report could develop this theme further and one example would be to illustrate how sustainable use or disposal of waste relates to open space. In this case a positive effect of the Plan could be that increased use of compost to improve or manage open space will also contribute to the amount of waste diverted from landfill.</p>	<p>can be made in future.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Comment is welcomed and noted. As mentioned above this is a document set out at the high level which will inform the development of other documents which will go into more detail in specific areas and be able to address these issues more fully.</p>	<p>ranking of each site in relation to its quality – on aspect measured was its accessibility and linkage to areas / communities.</p> <p>As mentioned above some steps have been taken to address this issue</p> <p>No changes required to Strategy</p>
	<p><u>Section 4.1 Alternatives to which SEA was applied</u></p> <p>The table at 4.1.2 is useful in opening up discussions about some of the factors that affect accessibility to different types of open space. However the table of alternatives under 4.1.3 appears to only cover the options for audit informing the strategy and not alternative approaches or changes in emphasis in the strategic aims and objectives. Having chosen Option 3 there could be different ways of taking actions leading to different outcomes.</p> <p>Appendix B compares the audit scenarios against the SEA objectives and provides summary comments on the assessment. The intentions for environmental education look strong but the actions in the Plan do not show the same intent.</p>	<p>Comments are welcomed and noted. The objectives were developed in relation to the findings of an issue based public consultation so as to ensure that we developed correct actions that would meet the concerns and demands of the uses of open space with in South Ayrshire. Given this preliminary work it was deemed more relevant to focus on other variables for further analysis; however we will reflect on this for future PPPS given the comment made.</p> <p>Comments are welcomed and acknowledged. This document is intended to signpost more detailed work including many issues which will be addressed in more detail by specific departments and services – e.g. environmental education will be taken forward by colleagues in Education with the production of the more detailed outdoor education strategy.</p>	<p>No changes required to Strategy</p> <p>No changes required to Strategy</p>
	<p><u>Section 4.2 Assessment methods</u></p> <p>It is normal practice for an SEA to focus on the significant effects arising from the assessment and the summary table relies on the more detailed</p>	<p>Comments noted. We have revisited our</p>	<p>No changes required to</p>

	analysis in Appendices C and D. Appendix D provides a summary of the effect of the actions in the Plan on the SEA objectives. On a closer look at some of the actions we wonder if the effects have been rated higher than justified. For example, the actions in the Plan under access do not in themselves support biodiversity, flora and fauna and a more accurate assessment might be neutral. This also applies to the actions described for Golf & Bowling. A re-assessment of some of the ratings would at worst result in Plan that was effectively neutral or at best lead to the inclusion of actions that had a more beneficial effect.	assessment results, however concluded that assessment of the effects of issues, aims, objectives, actions is always very subjective and not an area which can be easily standardised. The results given are the outcome of our assessment. It is also felt that it is better to place a positive or negative ranking against an item rather than that of a neutral score as the SEA process looks for action in relation to positive or negative impacts, but does not require action for neutral impacts.	Strategy
SEPA			
	We have used our scoping consultation response to consider the adequacy of the ER and table 2.2 of the ER usefully sets out the response to the issues we raised at the scoping stage. We are content with the actions taken to date.	Noted	No changes required to Strategy
	<u>Alternatives</u> It is noted that a number of alternatives to the development of the strategy were assessed. However we would also have expected alternatives to strategy objectives to have been assessed as part of the SEA process.		
	<u>Assessment</u> We are satisfied that an adequate assessment of both the SEA objectives against the strategy objectives and alternatives to the development of the Open Space Strategy has been carried out.	Noted	No changes required to Strategy
	<u>Mitigation</u> It is noted that the strategy will have a positive effect on the environment and therefore it is not considered that there is a need for a mitigation plan. We are happy with this approach.	Noted	No changes required to Strategy

6.1.2 We received no responses from the general public or special interest groups

7. NEXT STEPS

7.1.1 Below, in table format, is the future development of the South Ayrshire Open Space Strategy, and the dates when these are expected to be completed.

Expected Date	Milestone
September 2012	Draft Document to be formally adopted by South Ayrshire Council
Monitoring 2015	Monitoring will be undertaken during the 5year period

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