

Appendix A PPS Review

Name of PPS	Key Issues	Implications for the Main Issues Report
International		
EC (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC	Defines the criteria under which an SEA must be conducted. Aims to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development by ensuring that an environmental assessment is carried out.	States that an environmental assessment must be implemented for plans and programmes relating to town and county planning in accordance with Annexes I and II of the Directive 85/337/EEC
Kyoto Protocol 1997	Aims to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Places a limit on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions with a view to reducing overall emissions by at least 5% and ideally 8% below 1990 levels during the commitment period 2008-2012.	The MIR has a role to play in achieving these high level objectives through planning for movement networks and land use patterns, to aid a reduction in emissions.
EC (Habitats) Directive 1992/42/EEC	Requires Member States to conserve habitats and flora and fauna within the EC. The Directive establishes a coherent network of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) composed of sites hosting natural habitats listed in Annex I and the habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the habitats and species to be maintained or restored at favourable conservation status in their natural range (Article 3 & 4). The network of sites, entitled Natura 2000, includes Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified by Member States under the <i>EC Birds Directive</i> (Article 3). The Directive introduces the precautionary principle that projects can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site (with the exception of projects with an overriding public interest). It requires that an Appropriate Assessment is undertaken for development that directly or indirectly affects an SAC or SPA.	The MIR should protect European and National sites from the adverse effects of development. An Appropriate Assessment may be required where a development is proposed to be sited within, in close proximity to, or likely to affect the interests of, a Natura 2000 site. Confirmation from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) will be sought on this.
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	A broad strategy for water management including a requirement for EU member states to ensure they achieve good ecological status for all surface and ground waters by 2015 and limit the quantity of groundwater abstraction to protect the ecology. River Basin Management Plans and consultation with the public are listed as the key means of achieving this.	The MIR should ensure that adverse impacts on the water environment are avoided and support sustainable water management practises.
Bathing Waters Directive (1976/160/EEC)	The Bathing Water Directive's main objective is to protect human health and the environment from faecal pollution at bathing waters.	When selecting potential sites for development, the MIR should consider the risks which may be posed to EC Bathing Waters within South Ayrshire.

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Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)	Flood Directive's aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.	Areas at risk of flooding should be avoided where possible when considering land for development within the MIR. Recognition of the effects of flooding on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity is also important.
EC Directive 1996/62/EC, Air Quality Framework	Outlines the objectives for ambient air quality monitoring, assessment and management and includes four daughter directives detailing limit values for specific pollutants. The first (1999/30/EC) specifies limits for SO ₂ , NO and NO _x , particulate matter and lead. The second (2000/69/EC) addresses carbon monoxide and benzene. The third (2002/3/EC) relates to ozone and the fourth (2004/107/EC) deals with arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.	Overall commitment to air quality should be taken into account in the MIR, particularly in terms of potential influence of land use decisions and the contribution to the transport sector.
European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) 2005	Aims to deliver the EU Kyoto Protocol commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 8% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012.	The MIR should commit to a contribution in the overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through appropriate location of development and provision of facilities to aid modal shift.
EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution 2005	Aims by 2020 to cut the annual number of premature deaths caused by air pollution related diseases by 40% from the 2000 level, reduce the area of forests and other ecosystems suffering damage from airborne pollutants and ground level ozone pollution.	The MIR should recognise the effect of air pollution on human health and take steps to reduce emissions.
EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection 2006	Sets out the threats to soils in Europe and aims to promote soils protection measures amongst member states.	The MIR should ensure that any development does not degrade the soil quality and should be sensitively sited and designed in accordance with this.
European Landscape Convention	The Convention notes that protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe is required and that sustainable management of these landscapes needs to be taken into account. Requires Member States to develop more comprehensive frameworks to protect and enhance landscapes.	The MIR should reflect the aims of the Convention, by considering potential impacts of development proposals on designated and non designated landscapes, particularly in terms of potential loss of distinguishing features.
National		
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007	The strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, air quality standards and objectives to be achieved, a new policy framework for tackling fine particles and potential new policy measures which could give further health benefits.	The MIR should contribute to achieving air quality standards and objectives and reduce health implications associated with pollutants.
Securing the Future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy	A framework for implementing sustainable development across the UK through 2020. It focuses on changing behaviours and leading by example when it comes to sustainable development. It focuses on using resources more efficiently, cutting problems at the source, innovations and new technology.	The MIR should incorporate a commitment to sustainable development as far as possible.

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Choosing our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy	Supports the UK sustainable Development strategy, focusing on Scotland's efforts and policies. Defines Scottish priorities for sustainable development with aims to mainstream sustainable development, measure progress more explicitly and strengthen accountability.	A commitment to integrated sustainable development should be reflected in the MIR.
Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 (DEFRA, 2006)	Designed to deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below base year levels by 2008-2012. It assists the UK in cutting CO2 emissions, with a goal of a 60% reduction by 2050. The programme considers CO2, methane, NO, and fluorinated gases. It sets out a strategy for energy supply (including renewable energy), transport measures, sustainable building, energy labels, land management practices, and the role of the public sector.	The MIR can contribute towards this by promoting renewable energy, seeking to encourage energy efficiency, promoting sustainable alternatives to the car and supporting recycling through design and positioning of new developments.
Changing Our Ways: Scotland's Climate Change Programme 2006	Provides a framework for Scottish climate change action in devolved areas. States that Scotland is contributing to UK targets of a 12.5% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2008 – 2012 and a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 20% by 2010 and 60% by 2050. The Scottish government is committed to a consultation on the Scottish Climate Change Bill with a proposed emissions reduction target of 80% by 2050.	The MIR can contribute to this aim by promoting renewable energy and sustainable housing for new developments and reducing the need for car use through promotion of modal shift.
Climate Change (Scotland) Bill 2008	The Bill introduces a statutory target to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, an interim target of at least 34 per cent emissions reductions by 2020, rising to at least 42 per cent if the EU commits to 30 per cent reductions by 2020.	The MIR should aim to contribute to this target and reduce greenhouse gas emissions within South Ayrshire.
The Future of Air Transport – White Paper and the Civil Aviation Bill (2003)	Sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years, against the background of wider developments in air transport. Policy framework sets out a strategic and sustainable approach to balancing the economic benefits of airport development, the social benefits of easier and more affordable air travel, and the environmental impacts that air travel generates; and ensures that airport development is properly linked in to our wider transport strategy and to our other transport networks. Supports growth of terminal and support facilities at Glasgow Prestwick, to facilitate increased passenger numbers, supports improved access to and from the airport.	The MIR should recognise implications relating to growth of Glasgow Prestwick Airport and improved access to and from the airport, as well as access to airports outside of Ayrshire.
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice	Sets out objectives for the next 10 years and beyond. The key to our long-term welfare, in Europe and around the world, is 'sustainable development': finding ways of improving our quality of life without causing harm to the environment, future generations or the people of both the rich and developing world. Four areas of focus are to tackle climate change, protect nature and wildlife, address environmental and health issues and preserve natural resources and manage waste.	Provides Local Authorities with 'best practice' guidance on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, protection of biodiversity, the marine environment and soils, restoration of landscapes and waste prevention. The MIR should take these into account in its development.
Our Future Energy – Creating a Low Carbon Economy 2003	Environmental goals include the reduction of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% with real progress by 2020.	Goals for sustainable travel options and aiding the reduction of waste in landfill through support of recycling should be specified in the MIR.

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Securing a Renewable Future: Scotland's Renewable Energy 2003	Targets of generating 40% of Scotland's energy from renewable sources by 2020 which has more recently been superseded by a target of 50% within the same time period.	The MIR should aim to support this target in future developments.
Renewables Action Plan 2009	Sets out a framework for action in the specific area of renewable energy in terms of identifying what needs to happen and when to achieve Scottish Government Renewable Energy Targets.	The MIR should aim to support renewable energy targets.
National Planning Framework 2 2009	Guides Scotland's spatial development to 2030, and sets out strategic development priorities to support the Scottish Government's central purpose of promoting sustainable economic growth. It takes forward the Government's policy commitments of sustainable economic growth and climate change.	The MIR should contribute towards development priorities and the Scottish Government's policy commitments.
Scotland's National Transport Strategy 2006	Overall aims set out which include improvements to journey times and connections, a reduction in emissions and improving the quality, accessibility and affordability of public transport. Aims to promote the economic growth of the nation and in particular the regeneration of certain areas by an integrated transport strategy.	The suitable location and design of development should aid accessibility to public transport and promotion of modal shift and this should be taken into consideration in the MIR.
The National Waste Plan 2003	Brings together Area Waste plans and sets out an action plan to reduce landfilled waste in line with EU Targets and increasing recycling, composting and energy from waste. Underlying aims include reducing the environmental impacts of waste management and addressing current environmental injustices.	Contribution towards the waste management targets is required through consideration of facilities for waste recycling, recovery and disposal.
National Waste Strategy - Scotland - Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway (2003)	To contribute to the sustainable development of the Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway Waste Strategy Area by developing waste-management systems that will control waste generation, reduce the environmental impacts of waste production, improve resource efficiency, stimulate investment and maximise the economic opportunities arising from waste.	The MIR should take into consideration waste generation during the decision making process, and sets out the waste hierarchy that highlights the importance of the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste in line with the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BEPO).
Let's Make Scotland More Active 2003	Aims to ensure that the Scottish population becomes more active, setting the target of all adults accumulating at least 30 minutes of moderate exercise on most days of the week, and an hour for children. This will have marked health benefits for the Scottish population and contribute towards ridding Scotland of its 'sick man of Europe' tag.	The MIR can contribute towards the aims by helping to reduce the barriers to physical activity including a lack of, and poor access to, facilities. Promotion of sustainable transport such as walking or cycling helps to build physical activity into daily routines.
Scotland's Economic Strategy 2007	Includes a series of key aims to reflect priorities for economic growth, including learning skills and well being, supportive business environment, infrastructure development and place, effective government and equity.	The MIR should incorporate the aims of this strategy during its development. Of particular relevance for the MIR is in regards to development with the Strategy's focus on investment – making connections across and with Scotland better, improving reliability and journey times, seeking to maximise the opportunities for employment, business, leisure and

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		tourism; providing sustainable, integrated and cost-effective public transport alternatives to the car.
The Framework for Economic Development in Scotland 2004	Framework includes principal objectives for economic growth; regional development; closing the opportunity gap; and sustainable development - in economic, social and environmental terms.	MIR should consider the objectives in the framework geared towards achieving good quality sustainable places and sustainable economic growth.
Scottish Soil Framework Consultation Draft (2008)	The Framework has a main aim to promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. It has a vision that soils are recognised as a vital part of our economy, environment and heritage to be safeguarded for existing and future generations in Scotland.	The MIR should ensure that any development does not degrade the soil quality and should be sensitively sited and designed in accordance with this.
Scotland's Biodiversity – It's In Your Hands 2004	Aims to promote a sense of responsibility and stewardship over Scotland's biodiversity, and aims to be a world leader in the field by 2030. Emphasises the importance for land use planners of considering the natural biodiversity and encourages planners to incorporate this into their design.	Biodiversity conservation should be supported by the MIR and incorporated into the design of new developments.
SEAS the Opportunity – a strategy for the long term sustainability of Scotland's coasts and seas (2005)	Identifies priorities for the marine and coastal environment and notes their special natural and cultural heritage value.	The MIR should identify and seek to minimise the cumulative effects of developments on coastal and marine ecosystems.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Establishes rights of way across land and rights of communities to buy lands. It also imposes certain duties on local authorities in relation to access on and over land in their areas and, in particular, requires them to draw up and adopt a plan of core paths in their areas.	The MIR should recognise the walk and pathways identified in the South Ayrshire Core Paths Plan and aim to improve access to these routes.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	The MIR should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Gives legal protection to scheduled monuments and important archaeological areas.	The MIR should ensure that scheduled monuments and archaeological areas are not adversely affected by new development.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Places a duty on public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity and increases protection for Sites of Special Interest (SSSI).	The MIR needs to protect biodiversity in accordance with this Act including avoidance of adverse impacts on sites, habitats and species of value as defined by the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and associated priority lists.
Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan	Developed national strategies for the conservation of habitats and species in the UK. Includes action plans for the conservation of 391 species, 45 habitats and local	The MIR should seek to support targets identified in the UK and Scottish Biodiversity Action Plans for

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	biodiversity action plan targets.	species and habitats likely to be affected.
Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands (2004)	Aims to promote a sense of responsibility and stewardship over Scotland's biodiversity, and aims to be a world leader in the field by 2030. Emphasises the importance for land use planners of considering the natural biodiversity and encourages planners to incorporate this into their design.	Biodiversity conservation should be supported by the MIR and incorporated into the design of new developments.
The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act (2003)	The Act sets out new arrangements for the protection of the water environment and changes how new connections to the public water and sewerage infrastructure are to be funded. The aim of WEWS is to protect and improve the ecological status of the water environment whilst also protecting the social and economic interests of those who depend on it.	The MIR must take into account the potential effect of its implementation on the ecological status of the water environment.
The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005	Regulations implement the obligations of section 20 of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003. They apply across the water environment to provide a holistic approach to pollution control and protection of the water environment. It sets out the process by which activities that have the potential to affect Scotland's water environment are regulated.	The MIR should ensure that no adverse effects to the quality of the waterbodies within and around the settlements occur with its implementation.
Marine (Scotland) Bill [As Introduced] (2009)	The Bill looks to manage the demands on Scotland's marine environment. The provisions in this Bill create a framework to manage the growing and competing demands for the use of marine resources in the seas around Scotland, integrating environmental and socio-economic considerations to maximise economic growth within sustainable environmental limits.	The MIR should ensure that no adverse effects to the marine environment.
River Basin Management Planning	Sets out the proposed arrangements for each of Scotland's two River Basin Districts in line with WFD requirements. Ensures that statutory agencies, businesses, the public sector bodies and individuals work together to protect the water environment and address significant impacts.	The MIR should recognise the proposed arrangements in the dRBMPs.
SPP Parts 1 and 2 (2009)	Sets out the Scottish Government's policy on land use planning to achieve sustainable economic growth, as well as the purpose of planning and core principles for the operation of the system and the objectives for key parts of the system. Replaces SPP1: The Planning System.	The MIR should take into account the core principles and Scottish Government's policy to achieve sustainable economic growth.
SPP Part 3 Consultative Draft (2009)	This draft SPP sets out the Scottish Government's planning policy on different types of development and environmental issues. The SPP will replace existing thematic SPPs and NPPGs in late 2009.	The MIR should consider the draft thematic principles set out in this document are considered.
SPP2 Economic Development	Supports the role of planning in delivering the Framework for Economic Development and sets out the importance of ensuring that the industrial and business land supply is kept up to date. Provides an overview of existing national sites and does not anticipate that substantial additional allocations will be required.	Emphasis on sustainable economic development should be considered.

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SPP3 Planning for Homes (Revised 2008)	Addresses the need to create quality residential environments; guide development to the right places and deliver an adequate supply of housing land. States that new housing should be guided to locations where accessible by foot, cycle and public transport. The overall design of development should be fully addressed, particularly matters such as microclimate; layout of roads, cycle routes and footpaths; the separation and collection of waste; links with local centres; and the relationship to existing development nearby. Energy efficient housing and importance of landscape consideration is also noted.	The MIR should ensure that appropriate locations are chosen for new housing along with the principles of sustainable and proactive planning for residential development.
SPP6 Renewable Energy	Framework for planning to encourage, approve and implement renewable energy proposals with focus on fulfilling targets for renewable energy generation and emphasises importance of community engagements, steering development to appropriate sites and exploiting the potential benefits of renewable energy schemes whilst avoiding adverse impacts where possible.	The appropriate location of development to optimise renewable energy use should be considered in the MIR.
SPP7 Planning and Flooding	Sets out requirements for planning authorities to take into account the risk of flooding when allocating sites for development and making decisions about applications. Sets out a national risk framework and prescribes appropriate responses in accordance with varying levels of flood risk. Notes that proposals for development that rely on flood prevention measures should be viewed with caution.	The MIR needs to consider the risk of flooding and any mitigation when considering sites for development.
SEPA's Interim Position Statement on Planning and Flooding	This outlines SEPA's role and policy position on flooding relative to land use planning and strongly advocates that the starting point for development plans should always be the avoidance of flood risk in the first instance.	The MIR should avoid areas of flood risk in the first instance when considering potential sites for development.
SPP8 Town Centres and Retailing	Sets out principles for maintaining, improving and developing town centres while at the same time promoting a safe and attractive environment.	The MIR should take account of the principles set out in this policy.
SPP 10: Planning for Waste Management	The SPP requires planning authorities to encourage the provision for waste separation and kerbside collection of recyclable material in consideration of proposals for new housing. The inclusion of waste handling in new domestic developments will also be supported by new Building Standards while waste reduction at demolition and construction sites through protocols and site management should be supported.	The MIR should encourage recycling of waste and use of recyclable materials in new development.
SPP 11: Physical Activity and Open Space	Emphasises the importance of quality open spaces and sets out national planning policy on provision and protection of open space within and on the edges of settlements and on sports and recreation facilities. The key objectives include protecting and enhancing open space, a requirement for local authorities to prepare an open space strategy, and to protect and to support opportunities for sport and recreation.	The MIR should protect and enhance open space and protect and support opportunities for sport and recreation.
SPP15: Planning for Rural Development	Guidance to maintain the viability of existing communities and bring new life to places which have seen years of decline and help create opportunities for development in sustainable locations wherever appropriate.	Promotion of sustainable development of housing and rural economic developments should be considered in the MIR where appropriate. The MIR should protect prime agricultural land.

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SPP17 Planning for Transport 2005	Details the relationship between land use planning and transport and recognises that more sustainable choices are required and the overall need for travel to be reduced. Assessment of development proposals involves careful and appropriate location selection to avoid undesirable outcomes for the environment	The MIR should take into account the aims to reduce the need to travel through appropriate land allocations and settlement strategies so that a shift towards more environmentally sustainable modes of transport can be achieved.
SPP20 Role of Architecture and Design Scotland	Defines the role of Architecture and Design Scotland in relation to the planning system. Emphasises the importance of delivering high quality design in all types of development.	The MIR needs to commit to high quality design for developments.
SPP21: Green Belts	Sets objectives of green belt policy and ways it should be enforced and used. Key objectives include; directing planned growth to most appropriate locations, and supporting regeneration, to protect and enhance character, landscape setting and identity of towns, to protect and give access to open space within and around towns.	The MIR should protect the greenbelt and identify appropriate boundaries. The MIR should protect and enhance the character, landscape setting and identity of towns, and protect and give access to open space within and around towns.
SPP23 Planning and the Historic Environment 2008	Sets out the national planning policy in relation to the historic environment including listed buildings, conservation areas and historic gardens and designed landscapes. States that planning has an important role to play in protecting these resources from development, through recognising their value in development plans and making appropriate development management decisions.	Protection of the historic environment should be of primary consideration in the MIR.
NPPG 13: Coastal Planning (1997)	The importance of the coast is recognised and the guidelines provide a framework within which planning authorities can address the issues which arise in a complex and sensitive environment. The guidelines recognise that development plans can make an important contribution to achieving sustainable development and maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. Planning authorities should also be able to play a prominent role in coastal flora where the nature and scale of the issues require a more comprehensive approach than can be achieved through statutory planning procedures and mechanisms.	The MIR should seek to minimise the effects of any development on the coastal areas within South Ayrshire and where possible enhance the biodiversity of these areas.
NPPG 14 Natural Heritage	Provides guidance on the Government's policies for the conservation and enhancement of Scotland's natural heritage, which covers plants and animals, landforms, geology, natural beauty and amenity, to be reflected in land use planning. Notes that planning has an important role to play in meeting requirements for land for housing, transport, economic activity and recreation whilst avoiding the loss of heritage capital. New development on previously degraded sites can also help achieve enhancement objectives.	The obligations in regards to natural heritage should be taken into account in the MIR with recognition of the positive benefits of planning in regards to enhancement.
Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2008)	Sets out overall framework for the historic environment and notes particular challenges for the historic environment including the adverse effects of inappropriate development on conservation areas, delivery of renewable energy and short term visions for the development of places	The MIR should ensure that any planned development will not adversely affect the historic environment.

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SEPA Policy 55: Provision of Waste Water Drainage in Settlements	Sets out SEPA's policy principles on the provision of waste water drainage within and outwith settlements served by a strategic sewerage system. Provides the policy principles and guidance to which SEPA will operate when it is consulted on a development proposal. It sets out how SEPA will approach discussions with developers, local authorities and Scottish Water to ensure whenever possible eventual connection to the public sewerage system and to support sustainable development of communities.	The MIR should take into account the need for support of sustainable development of communities through appropriate waste water drainage for any allocations.
Scottish Water's Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan	Sets out the services and investment that it intends to undertake in order to meet its environmental obligations.	
SNH Landscape Policy Framework	Sets out SNH's approach to Scotland's landscape including commitments to caring for, assessing and monitoring the landscape and a more integrated approach to the planning and management of natural and historic aspects of our landscapes.	Development should be appropriately sited and designed in relation to the surrounding landscape.
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan 2009	Sets out plans to move the UK onto a low carbon footing and meet its targets of a 34 per cent cut in emissions by 2020.	The MIR should aim to support emissions targets.
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009	Sets out how the Government will deliver the UK's target of getting 15% of all energy from renewables by 2020.	The MIR should consider appropriate location of development to optimise renewable energy. The MIR should aim to support renewable energy targets.
Regional and Local		
Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan 2007	Seeks to protect and promote the proper management of sites of nature conservation importance; provide for the enhancement and creation of habitats for wildlife; develop and protect a network of "green corridors" through the Council area and raise awareness of, and provide opportunities for involvement in, biodiversity conservation.	The MIR should acknowledge the strategic policies and environmental objectives set out in the Structure Plan.
South Ayrshire Local Plan 2007	<p>The local plan seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conserve the character, appearance and general amenity of towns and villages by seeking to ensure a high standard of design for new developments, by maintaining areas of valuable open space and landscape quality and by protecting and enhancing areas of townscape value including conservation areas and listed buildings. - Preserve the landscape character generally and provide a setting for settlements; in particular to ensure the integrity of the landscape and environment of the Scenic Coast and Areas are maintained and enhanced. - protect, maintain and improve the amenity, natural heritage and recreational value of open space and the countryside generally and in particular to protect and enhance sites of scientific interest, wildlife sites, and habitats of value, good quality agricultural land and South Ayrshire's archaeological heritage. 	The MIR should aim to conserve character and amenity of towns and villages, preserve landscape character, protect, maintain and improve natural heritage and recreational value and protect and enhance sites of scientific interest, habitat value, agricultural land and archaeological heritage.

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Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan – Safeguarding our Natural Environment (2001)	<p>Sets out principles relevant to Biodiversity in South Ayrshire. Safeguards against reduction of priority species populations and net loss of area or quality of key habitats in Ayrshire.</p> <p>Identifies and records location and extent of key species and habitats in Ayrshire.</p> <p>Sets targets for the extension and enhanced management of priority species and habitats in Ayrshire.</p> <p>Raises awareness of biodiversity generally and encourage involvement across all sectors of the community.</p> <p>Sets up adequate monitoring systems so progress of the plan can be measured.</p>	The MIR should safeguard priority species and habitats, and ensure management of priority species and habitats.
Ayrshire Biodiversity Action Plan The Conservation and Enhancement of Ayrshire’s Biodiversity (2008)	Sets out priorities for protecting habitats and species. Identifies action plans for a number of habitats and species. Prioritises policies and actions relevant to Ayrshire’s habitats and species. Should be read in conjunction with the LBAP (2001).	The MIR should safeguard priority species and habitats, and ensure management of priority species and habitats.
South Ayrshire Wildlife Strategy (2002)	<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure the most effective use of resources in terms of "on the ground" action to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect and promote the proper management of sites of nature conservation importance. - Provide for the enhancement and creation of habitats for wildlife. - Develop and protect a network of "green corridors" through the Council area. - Raise awareness of, and provide opportunities for involvement in, biodiversity conservation. 	The MIR should protect and promote management of nature conservation sites, develop and protect green corridors and enhance and create habitats.
South Ayrshire Council’s Joint Community Care Plan (2001-2004)	Aims to develop successful community care services for all groups. The Plan’s values and principles include normalisation, choice, empowerment, equal opportunities, respect, quality, safeguard rights, partnership, equity, public accountability.	The MIR should take into account the needs of all community groups, including the elderly and those with disabilities.
South Ayrshire Council’s Inspection Strategy for the identification and remediation of contaminated land October 2001 Reviewed 2003	Sets out South Ayrshire Council’s strategy for contaminated land inspections, as required under the Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2000.	The MIR should take into consideration areas identified as being contaminated during the decision making process.
Local Air Quality Management; Updating and Screening Assessment	The report forms the Updating and Screening Assessment (USA) of the second round of the Review and Assessment process. Local authorities are required to conduct a review and assessment of air quality in their area to assess compliance with the standards and	The MIR should aim to meet these targets by minimising emissions where possible.

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2009 (South Ayrshire)	<p>objectives set out in the NAQS.</p> <p>The report concludes that concentrations of carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide are unlikely to exceed any of the respective NAQS objectives and that a detailed assessment is therefore not required for South Ayrshire. However, PM10 emissions from road traffic and other dust emitting activities may result in an exceedence of the stricter 2010 NAQS objectives.</p>	
South Ayrshire's Climate Change Declaration	<p>Seeks to contribute to the delivery of the UK and Scotland's Climate Change Programmes, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions; - Adapt to future climate change scenarios; - Set targets and actions, recording outcomes achieved in an annual statement; and, - Ensure these measures are incorporated into plans, strategies and programmes. 	The MIR should incorporate the climate change targets and actions as set by the SAC.
South Ayrshire Forestry Strategy	This strategy aims to set the parameters for the protection and enhancement of South Ayrshire's forested areas. The environmental requirements include landscape, access and informal recreation and traffic objectives.	The MIR should aim to protect South Ayrshire forestry resource.
First Steps to Sustainability: An Environment Strategy for South Ayrshire (2003)	<p>The Strategy sets out appropriate indicators which address environmental and sustainable development issues, across all environmental sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators fall into two categories – internal performance which is under the Council's direct control and external measures of community sustainability, which are strongly influenced by Council actions. - Relevant external controls to the LTS include waste, pollution and biodiversity. 	The MIR should consider these indicators in future development.
South Ayrshire Local Transport Strategy 2009 - 2014	The Local Transport Strategy sets out a programme of transport projects for the period to 2014, the Council's transport policy and identifies longer term schemes beyond 2014. The LTS vision is that the transport system is efficient safe and reliable, supports sustainable economic growth, meets travel needs of all users and supports an active lifestyle, improves road safety, provides access without the need for private car, does not have an unacceptable effect on the local or global environment.	The MIR should take into account transport policies and objectives within the LTS when directing future development within South Ayrshire.
A Catalyst for Change: The Regional Transport Strategy for the west of Scotland 2008 - 2021	The strategy aims for a world class sustainable transport system that acts as a catalyst for an improved quality of life for all. Strategy objectives include improving safety and security, to promote and facilitate access for all and to protect the environment by minimising emissions and consumption of resources and energy by the transport system.	The MIR should aim to minimise transport related emissions and the consumption of resources and energy.
South Ayrshire Core Paths Plan	Provides a basic framework of routes which meets community needs and minimises any potential conflict with land management operations.	The MIR should encourage walking and cycling activities and encourage healthy lifestyles.

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South Ayrshire Housing Strategy	Sets a number of strategic objectives including, to provide sufficient affordable rented accommodation, to provide sufficient private sector accommodation, to create safe attractive areas, sustainable rural communities, and to create thriving town centres.	The MIR should aim to provide sufficient affordable housing, create safe and attractive areas and provide sufficient private sector accommodation for the plan period.
A Better Future Together South Ayrshire Community Plan 2006 - 2010	Aims to make South Ayrshire a better place to live and work by making it prosperous, healthy and caring, safe, learning and achieving and clean and attractive.	The MIR should take on board these aims for future development plans, and should be compatible with the aims of the community plan.
Ayrshire Landscape Assessment 1998	The assessment develops guidelines on how landscapes can be conserved, enhanced, improved or restructured and how landscape change can be accommodated.	The MIR should take these guidelines into account in the sensitive positioning of future development.
Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway Area Waste Plan	The plan sets out the delivery of the National Waste Strategy aims and objectives within an area plan. The plan ensures the waste management system is developed in accordance with the BPEO and accords with principles of sustainable development and integrated waste management. By 2020, it is hoped that the plan can move from current reliance on 96% landfill disposal, to just 28% of total MSW arisings in the area.	The MIR should aim to reduce reliance on landfill within South Ayrshire and encourage sustainable and integrated waste management.