

Appendix A PPS Review

Name of PPS	Key Issues	Implications for the Local Development Plan
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 LDP 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 1992/43/EEC	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	The LDP should protect European and National sites from the adverse effects of development. A HRA 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. A HRA and AA have been conducted on the LDP.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994	These regulations transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into domestic law.	The LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP. 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 LDP, 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP should incorporate a commitment to sustainable development as far as possible.
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 LDP.
Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 (DEFRA,	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 CO ₂ emissions, with a goal of a	The LDP can contribute towards this by promoting renewable energy, seeking to encourage energy efficiency,

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2006)	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.	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 LDP 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 LDP should aim to contribute to this target and reduce greenhouse gas emissions within South Ayrshire.
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and associated delivery plan	The Act represents a key commitment of the Scottish Government and establishes the initial framework towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland and the transition to a low carbon economy on a legislative basis. It seeks to ensure that Scotland's net emissions are reduced by at least 80% by 2050 lower than 1990 levels.	The LDP should aim to contribute to this target and reduce greenhouse gas emissions within South Ayrshire.
Climate Change Adaptation Framework	The aim of the Adaptation Framework is to lead planned adaptation across all sectors to increase the resilience of Scotland's communities, and the natural and economic systems on which they depend, to the impacts of climate change.	The LDP should acknowledge the importance of climate change and should be adaptive to its effects.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	The Act introduces a framework to reduce the adverse consequences of flooding for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.	The LDP should ensure that areas at risk from flooding are avoided and that any potential impacts from flooding are appropriately mitigated.
Consideration of Climatic Factors within SEA	Aims to stimulate good practice in the assessment of climatic factors within SEA. It seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 targets.	SEA should ensure that the impacts of climate change on PPS and vice versa are comprehensively addressed.
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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP.

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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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP.
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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP should incorporate the aims of this strategy during its development. Of particular relevance for the LDP 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 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.	LDP 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 LDP 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	Aims to promote a sense of responsibility and stewardship over Scotland's biodiversity, and aims to	Biodiversity conservation should be supported by the LDP

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Your Hands 2004	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.	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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 biodiversity action plan targets.	The LDP should seek to support targets identified in the UK and Scottish Biodiversity Action Plans for 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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP should ensure that no adverse effects to the quality of the waterbodies within and around the settlements occur with its implementation.
Marine (Scotland) Act (2010)	The Act looks to manage the demands on Scotland's marine environment (including renewable energy). The Act creates 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 LDP should ensure that no adverse effects to the marine environment.

Scotland River Basement Management Plan	It is a requirement of the WFD and covers all the river basins comprising the Scotland river basin district. Ensures that statutory agencies, businesses, the public sector bodies and individuals work together to protect the water environment and address significant impacts.	The LDP should recognise the arrangements in the SRBMP.
SPP	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 Scottish Government's SPP and NPPG series.	The LDP should take into account the core principles and Scottish Government's policy to achieve sustainable economic growth.
SPP (Economic Development)	Supports the role of a flexible planning system in delivering sustainable economic growth and securing jobs. Planning should not be a barrier to economic growth and should ensure that the industrial and business land supply is kept up to date.	Emphasis on sustainable economic development should be considered.
SPP (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 LDP should take account of the principles set out in this policy.
SPP (Housing)	Advises on how the planning system can contribute to raising the rate of new house building and affordable housing by identifying a generous supply of land for the provision of a range of housing in the right places. The SPP seeks to enable the development of well designed, energy efficient, good quality housing in sustainable locations and allocate a generous supply of land to meet identified housing requirements across all tenures.	The LDP should ensure that a generous supply of housing land is allocated at appropriate locations and that the principles of sustainable and proactive planning for residential development.
SPP (Rural Development)	Guidance to maintain and enhance the viability of rural areas, particularly existing rural communities. Help create opportunities for development in sustainable locations wherever appropriate. Generous supply of housing land applicable also in rural areas. Good transport linkage required.	Promotion of sustainable development of housing and rural economic developments should be considered in the LDP where appropriate. The LDP should protect prime agricultural land.
SPP (Coastal Planning)	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 LDP 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. The LDP should identify coastal areas that may be suitable for development, or not.
SPP (Fish Farming)	Planning authorities should support the development of new and modified fish farms in appropriate locations. Fish farms are likely to require land based facilities; where possible these facilities should be considered as part of the application for the fish farm. Opportunities for shared use of onshore facilities including jetties, piers and ancillary facilities should be promoted and, wherever possible, access to the foreshore for recreational purposes should not be impeded. Established anchorages and harbours should be safeguarded. The planning system should not duplicate other control regimes such as controlled activities regulation licences from SEPA or fish health, sea lice and containment regulation by Marine Scotland. Needs of local communities and other interests should also be taken into account alongside the economic benefits of the sustainable development of the fish farming industry and the operational needs of fish farms. The capacity of an area to accommodate fish farm development can be considered on a loch or voe wide basis. Other uses of the inshore area, such as recreational use, should also be taken into account when identifying potential development areas and sensitive areas in development plans and when determining planning applications.	Development plans should identify areas which are potentially suitable for new or modified fish farm development and sensitive areas which are unlikely to be appropriate for such development. In potential development areas fish farm development may be appropriate, subject to locational and environmental considerations. Sensitive areas are unlikely to be suitable for fish farm development unless adverse impacts can be adequately mitigated. When designating potential development areas and sensitive areas, planning authorities should take into account environmental impacts. Fish farming framework plans and supplementary guidance can give further details on design and environmental impact.
SPP (Historic Environment)	Sets out the national planning policy in relation to the historic environment including listed buildings, conservation areas and historic gardens and designed landscapes. Development plans should provide the framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of all elements of the historic environment to allow the assessment of the impact of proposed development on the historic environment and its setting.	Protection of the historic environment should be of primary consideration in the LDP.
SPP (Landscape and Natural	Recognises importance of, not only landscapes, but biodiversity, ecosystems and habitats. Planning	The obligations in regards to landscape and natural heritage

Heritage)	should prevent isolation, fragmentation or loss of habitats. Enhancement may be achieved through improving linkage and green networks, while maintaining distinctiveness.	should be taken into account in the LDP with recognition of the positive benefits of planning in regards to enhancement.
SPP (Open Space and Physical Activity)	Emphasises the importance of quality open spaces and sets out national policy on provision and protection of open space within and on the edges of settlements and on sports and recreation facilities. This requires local authorities to prepare an open space strategy, and to protect and to support opportunities for sport and recreation.	The LDP should protect and enhance open space and protect and support opportunities for sport and recreation.
SPP (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 LDP should protect the greenbelt and identify appropriate boundaries. The LDP should protect and enhance the character, landscape setting and identity of towns, and protect and give access to open space within and around towns.
SPP (Transport)	Details the relationship between land use planning, transport and economic growth 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 LDP should take into account the need to travel through land allocations and settlement strategies so that a shift towards more environmentally sustainable modes of transport can be achieved.
SPP (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 engagement, steering development to appropriate sites and exploiting the potential benefits of renewable energy schemes whilst avoiding adverse impacts where possible.	Development plans should support all scales of renewable energy development, provided they are appropriately located. They should optimise renewable energy use should be considered in the LDP.
SPP (Flooding and Drainage)	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. Sets out the expectation of development to provide SUDs.	The LDP needs to consider the risk of flooding and any mitigation when considering sites for development. LDP must set out a requirement for the provision of SUDs within development proposals.
SPP (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 Building Standards while waste reduction at demolition and construction sites through protocols and site management should be supported.	The LDP should encourage recycling of waste and use of recyclable materials in new development.
SPP (Minerals)	The SPP gives advice on how development plans should handle mineral resources. The SPP advises on how a supply of mineral resources, identified by markets, should be retained and protected through the development plan; and how authorities should work together (and in consultation with communities) in identifying development plan sites. The SPP also advised on reallocating non-viable sites and appropriate after-uses. Advice is given on transporting minerals.	Planning authorities should have regard to the availability, quality, accessibility and requirement for mineral resources and ensure a supply of resources, where there is demand. Development plans should minimise significant negative impacts on local communities, the environment and other economic sectors, by encouraging sensitive working practices. Materials should be transported by rail, or coastal or inland shipping, rather than by road (where possible).
SPP (On-shore Oil and Gas Extraction)	The SPP aims to maximise the potential of Scotland's oil and gas reserves in an environmentally acceptable manner as part of a strategy for achieving safe, secure and indigenous energy supply. Planning authorities and licensed operators should work together to ensure that operational requirements and likely environmental impacts of development associated with extraction are understood. The SPP also explains how end products should be transported.	Development plans for areas covered by PEDL licences should identify the factors that will be taken into account when deciding planning applications for wellheads and transmission infrastructure, such as disturbance and disruption from noise, potential pollution of land, air and water, impact on communities and the economy, cumulative impact, impact on the natural heritage and historic environment, landscape and visual impact and transport impacts.
SPP (Surface Coal Mining)	Identifies how Local Authorities should make provision for coal extraction through the planning process, how local communities' interest should be protected and engaged in the process, how	The LDP should cater for up-to-date search areas for coal extraction. LDP should protect local communities from

	materials should be transported and after-use of sites.	significant adverse impacts of coal extraction.
SPP (Communications Infrastructure)	The physical development of networks, particularly the siting and design of equipment, is a matter for the planning system in Scotland. The siting and design of electronic communications infrastructure, such as base stations for mobile phone networks, are the key issues to be addressed through the planning system.	Local development plans and supplementary guidance should give a consistent basis for decisions on communications infrastructure by setting out the matters that will be taken into account in decision making.
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 LDP should avoid areas of flood risk in the first instance when considering potential sites for development.
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 LDP should ensure that any planned development will not adversely affect the historic environment.
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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP should consider appropriate location of development to optimise renewable energy. The LDP should aim to support renewable energy targets.
Scotland's Zero Waste Plan	Sets out the strategic direction for waste policy for Scotland. It is underpinned by a determination to achieve the best overall outcomes for Scotland's environment, by making best practical use of the approach in the waste management hierarchy: waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery.	There is a requirement of the planning system to identify sufficient land allocations for more sustainable waste management infrastructure for all wastes. LDPs are required to identify a plentiful supply of employment and industrial land as a network of sites suitable for waste management uses, as not all industrial sites will be developed for waste management uses.
Strategic Transport Projects Review (STPR)	The STPR focuses on identifying those interventions that most effectively contribute towards the Government's Purpose of increasing sustainable economic growth. It supports the Scottish Government's purpose of promoting sustainable economic growth by planning the next 20 years of transport investment for Scotland's rail and trunk road networks.	The LDP should promote the content of this document, particularly with regard to upgrades to the A77.

Scottish Soil Framework	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 is 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 LDP should ensure that any development does not degrade the soil quality and should be sensitively sited and designed in accordance with this.
Scottish Historic Environment Policy (December 2011)	Sets out Scottish Minister's policies for the historic environment and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland. The document promotes the historic environment as a cultural, educational, economic and social resource and to make the best use of the historic environment. It seeks to manage change in an effective way and to ensure that there is a context for the maintenance and enhancement of the historic environment.	The LDP should promote the protection and enhancement of features of the historic environment, it should encourage opportunities for access and recreation in respect of the historic environment.
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 LDP should acknowledge the strategic policies and environmental objectives set out in the Structure Plan.
South Ayrshire Local Plan 2007	The local plan seeks to: <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 LDP 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.
Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan – Safeguarding our Natural Environment (2001)	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. Identifies and records location and extent of key species and habitats in Ayrshire. Sets targets for the extension and enhanced management of priority species and habitats in Ayrshire. Raises awareness of biodiversity generally and encourage involvement across all sectors of the community. Sets up adequate monitoring systems so progress of the plan can be measured.	The LDP 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 LDP should safeguard priority species and habitats, and ensure management of priority species and habitats.
South Ayrshire Wildlife Strategy (2002)	The Strategy seeks to ensure the most effective use of resources in terms of "on the ground" action to:	The LDP should protect and promote management of nature conservation sites, develop and protect green corridors and enhance and create habitats.

	<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. 	
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 LDP 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 LDP should take into consideration areas identified as being contaminated during the decision making process.
Local Air Quality Management; Updating and Screening Assessment 2009 (South Ayrshire)	<p>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 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>	The LDP should aim to meet these targets by minimising emissions where possible.
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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP 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	The LDP should take into account transport policies and objectives within the LTS when directing future development within South Ayrshire.

	without the need for private car, does not have an unacceptable effect on the local or global environment.	
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 LDP 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 LDP should encourage walking and cycling activities and encourage healthy lifestyles.
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 LDP 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 LDP 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 LDP should take these guidelines into account in the sensitive positioning of future development.