

## Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Orkney Local Development Plan Proposed Plan (2016)

### Appendix A: Plans, programmes and strategies (PPS) and other documents that are relevant to the Orkney Local Development Plan, including their environmental objectives

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<b>CLIMATIC FACTORS</b>	
<p><b>The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</b> was established in 1992 as an international framework to agree strategies to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in relation to their impact on global climate. <b>The Kyoto Protocol (1997)</b> established the first international agreements on targets and mechanisms for addressing climate change and aimed to reduce emissions of anthropogenic greenhouse gases by at least 5% and ideally 8% below 1990 levels during the period 2008-2012.</p> <p>During 2014 EU leaders agreed further binding targets to cut greenhouse gases by at least 40 per cent by 2030. Other targets agreed at the same time by the European Council were for a 27 per cent renewable energy market share and the same figure for energy efficiency improvement.</p> <p><b>The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</b> sets a long-term target to reduce Scotland's emissions of greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, as well as an interim target of at least 42% by 2020 and a framework of annual targets intended to drive the policies necessary for achieving the long-term target.</p> <p><b>Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2027: The Second Report on Proposals and Policies (RPP)</b> is the Scottish Government's second report on proposals and policies (RPP2) for meeting its climate change targets. It sets out how Scotland can deliver its</p>	<p>Part four of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act places a duty on public bodies in exercising their functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the way best calculated to contribute to the delivery of emission reduction targets,</li> <li>• in the way best calculated to help deliver any statutory climate change adaptation programme, and</li> <li>• in a way that it considers is most sustainable.</li> </ul> <p>The Orkney Local Development Plan has a major role to play in contributing towards achievement of these high level objectives. It should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seek to ensure an area's full potential for electricity and heat from renewable sources is achieved, in line with national climate change targets, giving due regard to relevant environmental, community and cumulative impact considerations.</li> <li>• support new build developments, infrastructure or retrofit projects which deliver energy efficiency and the recovery of energy that would otherwise be wasted. It should set out the factors to be taken into account in considering proposals for energy developments.</li> </ul>

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<p>statutory annual targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2013-2027 set through the Climate Change Act.</p> <p>The <b>National Planning Framework 3</b> requires planning to facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy, and help to deliver the aims of the RPP.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (paragraphs 152 – 174)</b> requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the transformational change to a low carbon economy, consistent with national objectives and targets, including deriving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 30% of overall energy demand from renewable sources by 2020;</li> <li>○ 11% of heat demand from renewable sources by 2020; and</li> <li>○ the equivalent of 100% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2020;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• support the development of a diverse range of electricity generation from renewable energy technologies – including the expansion of renewable energy generation capacity and the development of heat networks;</li> <li>• guide development to appropriate locations and advise on the issues that will be taken into account when specific proposals are being assessed;</li> <li>• help to reduce emissions and energy use in new buildings and from new infrastructure by enabling development at appropriate locations that contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Energy efficiency;</li> <li>○ Heat recovery;</li> <li>○ Efficient energy supply and storage;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use heat mapping to identify the potential for co-locating developments with a high heat demand with sources of supply. Heat demand sites for particular consideration include high density developments, communities off the gas grid, fuel poor areas and anchor developments such as hospitals, schools, leisure centres and heat intensive industry.</li> <li>• support the development of heat networks in as many locations as possible, even where they are initially reliant on carbon-based fuels if there is potential to run them on renewable or low carbon sources of heat in the future. It should identify where heat networks, heat storage and energy centres exist or would be appropriate and include policies to support their implementation. Where heat networks are not viable, microgeneration and heat recovery technologies associated with individual properties should be encouraged.</li> </ul> <p>The LDP should include a spatial framework identifying those areas that are likely to be most appropriate for onshore wind farms. It should indicate the minimum scale of onshore wind development that its spatial framework is intended to apply to. It should also set out the criteria that will be considered in deciding all applications for wind farms of different scales – including extensions and re-powering.</p> <p>It should identify where there is strategic capacity for wind farms, and areas with the greatest potential for wind development.</p> <p>The Development Plan or supplementary guidance should</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Electricity and heat from renewable sources; and</li> <li>○ Electricity and heat from non-renewable sources where greenhouse gas emissions can be significantly reduced.</li> </ul> <p>The Scottish Government's <b>Electricity Generation Policy Statement (2013)</b> examines the way in which Scotland generates electricity, and considers the changes which will be necessary to meet the targets which the Scottish Government has established.</p> <p>The <b>2020 Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland (2011)</b> is an update and extension to the Scottish Renewables Action Plan 2009. It reflects the challenge of the Scottish Government's new target to meet an equivalent of 100% demand for electricity from renewable energy by 2020, as well as the target of 11% renewable heat.</p> <p><b>Towards Decarbonising Heat: Maximising the opportunities for Scotland. Draft Heat Generation Policy Statement</b> sets out how low carbon heat can reach more householders, business and communities and a clear framework for investment in the future of heat in Scotland. It discusses how Scotland might reduce the amount of energy used for heat, diversify sources of heat, provide increased security of heat supply, greater local control and reduce the pressure on household energy bills. It also discusses how we might stimulate potential investment to deliver de-carbonised heat through growing and emerging sectors such as district heating and geothermal; and support industries and business sectors through identifying opportunities for heat efficiency, heat recovery, and renewable sources. It also sets targets for district heating in Scotland (40,000 homes by 2020).</p> <p><b>PAN 45 Renewable Energy Technologies (2002)</b> provides information and advice on renewable energy technologies for harnessing renewable energy for electricity generation.</p> <p><b>Energy Efficiency and Micro generation: Achieving a Low Carbon</b></p>	<p>clearly explain the factors that will be taken into account in decision making on all renewable energy generation developments.</p> <p>Other measures to enable a decrease in locally produced carbon emissions should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promotion of patterns of settlement which encourage the use of more sustainable transport options;</li> <li>• promotion of sustainable alternatives to car transport ;</li> <li>• policies that aim to ensure the environmental impact of buildings is minimised.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Future: A Strategy for Scotland (2007)</b> sets out a positive commitment to small scale, domestic level contributions to the broader agenda of a low carbon future.</p>	
<p>In its <b>Carbon Management Programme (2007)</b> Orkney Islands Council sets out a Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan committing to a target of reducing its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 11% by 2014. This target has been achieved. The Carbon Management Programme is under review and is due to be updated during 2015.</p>	<p>The LDP should be compatible with the objectives of Orkney's Carbon Management Programme and Sustainable Energy Strategy.</p>
<p><b>A Sustainable Energy Strategy for Orkney, (2009)</b> sets out the Council's strategy and objectives in relation to on renewable energy. The strategy is due to be reviewed and updated during 2015.</p>	
<p>Realising that a certain level of climate change is inevitable, <b>Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework) (2009)</b> aims to increase Scotland's resilience to the consequences of climate change. The sector summary on Spatial Planning and Land Use points out that the changing climate may increase tensions between land use objectives, for example, managing flood risk while promoting regeneration. Increased flooding and landslip risk will have implications for what particular land can be used for in the future. Areas which are likely to be increasingly susceptible to flooding may become unsuitable for residential developments; however, they may be more suitable for other uses, such as the creation of floodplain woodlands and wetland habitats.</p>	<p>The LDP should be informed by Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework and promote policies which increase the resilience and preparedness of the Orkney Islands to the effects of Climate Change. Measures to enable climate change adaptation should be integrated into the LDP.</p> <p>Holistic planning will be vital in building resilience to the impacts of climate change amongst communities (sustainable places), businesses and ecosystems. It includes planning to take account of flood risk and coastal erosion, identifying vulnerable land and infrastructure and making space for habitats.</p> <p><b>SPP, paragraph 88</b> requires development plans to recognise the potential impact of rising sea levels and more extreme weather events on coastal and island areas, and to take a precautionary approach to flood risk. The LDP should confirm that new development requiring new defences against coastal erosion or coastal flooding will not be supported except where</p>

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	<p>there is a clear justification for a departure from the general policy. Where appropriate development plans should identify areas at risk and areas where a managed realignment of the coast would be beneficial.</p>
<p>The aim of <b>The Floods Directive 2007/60/EC</b> is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such zones they should draw up flood risk maps and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness.</p> <p>The <b>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009</b> transposes the Floods Directive into the Scottish context and updates legislation to manage the increasing risk of flooding. The Act places a duty on Scottish Ministers, SEPA, local authorities, Scottish Water and other responsible authorities to exercise their functions with a view to managing and reducing flood risk and to promote sustainable flood risk management. The main elements of flood risk management relevant to the planning system are assessing flood risks and undertaking structural and non-structural flood management measures.</p> <p>Production of <b>Delivering Sustainable Flood Risk Management (2011)</b> is one of the duties of the Scottish Ministers in the Act. This guidance is issued to SEPA and the responsible authorities on fulfilling their duties to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act in the way best calculated to manage flood risk in a sustainable way; and</li> <li>• Consider the social, environmental and economic impact of exercising flood risk management functions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Surface Water Management Planning Guidance (2013)</b> was developed by the Scottish Advisory and Implementation Forum for Flooding (SAIFF); its</p>	<p>Planning authorities must take the probability of flooding from all sources – (coastal, fluvial (water course), pluvial (surface water), groundwater, sewers and blocked culverts) and the risks involved into account when preparing development plans.</p> <p>In allocating any strategic areas for future development, the LDP should take into account flood risk. The potential additional influence of climate change should also be borne in mind, given the long-term nature of the spatial strategy.</p> <p>The LDP should use the Orkney Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to inform choices about the location of development as well as policies for flood risk management. It should also have regard to the flood maps prepared by SEPA and take account of finalised and approved Flood Risk Management Strategies and Plans.</p> <p>It should protect land with potential to contribute to managing flood risk, for example through natural flood management, managed coastal realignment, wash-land or green infrastructure creation, or as part of a scheme to manage flood risk.</p> <p>The Plan should use the risk framework set out in SPP 2014 to guide development:</p> <p><b>Little or No Risk</b> – annual probability of coastal or watercourse flooding is less than 1:1000 years</p> <p><b>Low to Medium Risk</b> – annual probability of coastal or</p>

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<p>purpose is to assist responsible authorities in preparation of Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) to help manage surface water as required under the FRM Act.</p> <p><b>SEPA's Flood Maps</b> provide a strategic national overview of flood risk in Scotland and enables Local Authorities to take a more proactive approach to flood risk management. The maps illustrate where land is at risk (0.5% or 1:200) of flooding without constructed flood defences. <b>Information on the new SEPA Flood Maps can be found at: <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/flood-maps/">http://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/flood-maps/</a>.</b></p> <p><b>The National Planning Framework 3</b> supports a catchment-scale approach to sustainable flood risk management. Its spatial strategy aims to build the resilience of cities and towns, encourage sustainable land management in rural areas and address the long-term vulnerability of parts of Scotland's coasts and islands. It recognises that planning can play an important role in reducing the vulnerability of existing and future development to flooding.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (paragraphs 254 – 268)</b> requires the planning system to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a precautionary approach to flood risk from all sources, including coastal, fluvial, surface water, groundwater, reservoirs and drainage systems, taking account of the predicted effects of climate change.</li> <li>• flood avoidance by safeguarding flood storage and conveying capacity; and locating development away from functional flood plains and medium to high risk areas;</li> <li>• flood reduction: assessing flood risk and where appropriate undertaking natural and structural flood management measures, including flood protection, restoring natural features and characteristics, enhancing flood storage capacity, avoiding the</li> </ul>	<p>watercourse flooding is between 1:1000 to 1:200 years</p> <p><b>Medium to High Risk</b> – annual probability of coastal or watercourse flooding is greater than 1:200 years</p> <p><b>Surface Water Flooding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure and buildings should generally be designed to be free from surface water flooding in rainfall events where the annual probability of occurrence is greater than 1:200 years.</li> <li>• Surface water drainage measures should have a neutral or better effect on the risk of flooding both on and off the site, taking account of rain falling on the site and run-off from adjacent areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>SPP paragraph 88</b> also requires development plans to recognise that rising sea levels and more extreme weather events will potentially have a significant impact on coastal and island areas, and that a precautionary approach to flood risk should be taken. They should confirm that new development requiring new defences against coastal erosion or coastal flooding will not be supported except where there is clear justification for a departure from the general policy to avoid development in areas at risk. Where appropriate, development plans should identify areas at risk and areas where a managed realignment of the coast would be beneficial.</p>

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<p>construction of culverts where possible; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>avoidance of increased surface water flooding through requirements for Sustainable Drainage Systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>PAN 69 Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding (2004)</b> provides practical advice on planning and building standards for areas where there is a risk of flooding. Provides advice on addressing flood risk in development plans and background information on the impact of floodwater on buildings and materials.</p>	
<b>BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA &amp; FLORA</b>	
<p>The <b>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</b> introduced the ‘biodiversity duty’ - a ‘duty to further the conservation of biodiversity’ - for all public bodies, and sets out more specific provisions within this (e.g. for SSSIs).</p> <p>It also required the preparation of a Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to which all public bodies should pay regard, as well as a <b>Scottish Biodiversity List</b> of animals, plants and habitats that Scottish Ministers consider to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland. The purpose of the list is to help public bodies carry out their Biodiversity Duty by identifying the species and habitats which are the highest priority for biodiversity conservation in Scotland.</p>	<p>As a public body, Orkney Islands Council has a duty, “...<i>in exercising any functions, to further the conservation of biodiversity so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.</i>”</p> <p>This duty must be reflected in the LDP and in development management decisions.</p>
<p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 193 to 218</b>, provides guidance on how the Government’s policies for the conservation and enhancement of Scotland’s natural heritage should be reflected in land use planning. SPP requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilitate positive change while maintaining and enhancing distinctive landscape character;</li> <li>conserve and enhance protected sites and species, taking account of the need to maintain healthy ecosystems and work with the natural</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify all international, national and local natural heritage designations (including potential SPAs and SACs) on the Proposals Maps and/or the relevant Supplementary Guidance, distinguishing clearly between international or national sites and sites of more local importance;</li> </ul>

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<p>processes which provide important services to communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote protection and improvement of the water environment, including rivers, lochs, estuaries, wetlands, coastal waters and groundwater, in a sustainable and co-ordinated way;</li> <li>• seek to protect soils from damage such as erosion or compaction;</li> <li>• protect and enhance ancient semi-natural woodland as an important and irreplaceable resource, together with other native or long-established woods, hedgerows and individual trees with high nature conservation or landscape value;</li> <li>• seek benefits for biodiversity from new development where possible, including the restoration of degraded habitats and the avoidance of further fragmentation or isolation of habitats; and</li> <li>• support opportunities for enjoying and learning about the natural environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include planning policy for any areas identified as being of international, national or local importance for the natural heritage and safeguard any areas identified as being of major importance for nature conservation or amenity;</li> <li>• make clear the requirement to protect the integrity and qualifying interests of Natura 2000 sites; The LDP will be subject to a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.</li> </ul>
<p>The <b>Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)</b> is the EU's oldest piece of nature legislation. Known as the <b>Birds Directive</b> it was adopted unanimously by Member States in 1979 as a response to increasing concerns about the declines in Europe's wild bird populations resulting from pollution, loss of habitats as well as unsustainable use. It protects all wild birds (together with their nests and eggs) and their associated habitats.</p> <p>The <b>Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EEC)</b>, more commonly known as the <b>Habitats Directive</b> was adopted in 1992 to protect natural habitats and certain species of wild plants and animals.</p> <p>The species listed on Annexes II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive, plus those birds protected under the Birds Directive, are called species of 'Community interest'. Together these Directives established a commitment to designating a network of sites known as Natura 2000 sites. Special Protected Areas (SPA) are designated under the Birds Directive and Special Areas of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves and the protection and appropriate enhancement of open space of natural heritage value;</li> <li>• indicate the criteria against which a development affecting a natural heritage designation will be assessed;</li> <li>• include planning policy for protected species;</li> <li>• indicate the criteria against which a development affecting a protected species will be assessed;</li> </ul>

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<p>Conservation (SAC) are designated under the Habitats Directive. This is a key underlying international policy commitment, to be reflected in the policies of the Local Development Plan.</p> <p>The <b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971 (amended 1982 and 1987)</b> emphasizes the special value of wetland, particularly as a key habitat for waterfowl. The Convention resulted in the designation of sites known as <b>Ramsar Sites</b> for management and conservation at an international level. All Ramsar sites are also Natura 2000 sites and/or Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>The <b>Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats 1981 (the Bern Convention)</b> was established to ensure the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats by means of cooperation between States.</p> <p>When enacted to implement the Birds Directive and Bern Convention, the <b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</b> provided a relatively straightforward source of wildlife law in Great Britain. However, the legal picture is now more complicated. Firstly, the introduction of the <b>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994</b>, commonly known as the <b>Habitats Regulations</b>, created a separate set of rules for those species (and habitats) protected under the Habitats Directive. Secondly, devolution has meant that changes to the 1981 Act through the <b>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</b> and the Habitats Regulations have been made differently in Scotland than in England and Wales.</p> <p>Part 1 of the <b>Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act 1981</b> details a large number of offences in relation to the killing and taking of wild birds, other animals and plants. A number of Schedules are attached which categorise species. This means that the degree of protection afforded varies according to which Schedule a species is listed on. The Act applies to the terrestrial environment and inshore waters (0-12 nautical miles).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide for the conservation of the wider biodiversity outwith designated areas;</li> <li>• assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats;</li> <li>• Seek to prevent or minimise further fragmentation or isolation of habitats and enable opportunities to restore links which have already been broken;</li> <li>• Seek to maximise habitat linkage in both urban and rural areas;</li> <li>• Include planning policy for trees and woodland; it should identify woodlands of high nature conservation value and include policy for protecting them and enhancing their condition and resilience to climate change. Supplementary guidance may also include information to guide the development of further woodland in Orkney;</li> <li>• Recognise the positive role of planning in achieving appropriate biodiversity enhancement in addition to more protective measures where required.</li> </ul> <p>Local Nature Conservation Sites designated for their</p>

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<p><b>The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010</b> establishes a new power for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the seas around Scotland, to recognise features of national importance and to meet international commitments for developing a network of MPAs.</p> <p>The Act allows for three different types of MPAs to be set up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature Conservation MPAs</li> <li>• Demonstration and Research MPAs</li> <li>• Historic MPAs</li> </ul> <p>The 2010 Act also introduced improved protection for seals.</p>	<p>biodiversity should seek to accommodate the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• species diversity, species or habitat rarity, naturalness and extent of habitat,</li> <li>• contribution to national and local biodiversity objectives;</li> <li>• potential contribution to the protection or enhancement of connectivity between habitats or the development of green networks, and</li> <li>• the potential to facilitate enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage.</li> </ul>
<p>Article 6 of the <b>UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) (commonly known as the Rio Convention)</b> requires that all parties to the Convention develop national biodiversity strategies, plans or programmes, and that they seek to integrate the provisions of these across other policy sectors.</p> <p>Targets set internationally to preserve biodiversity by 2010 were missed. This led to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity setting new targets for 2020, the '<b>Aichi Targets</b>' (2010). In addition new 2020 targets were set for the EU and a new <b>European Biodiversity Strategy</b> was published in 2011. The new international targets call for a step change in efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and to restore essential services that a healthy natural environment provides.</p> <p><b>Scotland's Biodiversity It's in Your Hands (2004)</b>, the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy, aims to '<i>conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland, now and in the future</i>' and sets out a vision for 2030 as well as objectives and desired outcomes. The <b>2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity</b> is a supplement to the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and focuses on desired outcomes for 2020. It responds</p>	<p>Local designations should be clearly identified and protected through the LDP. The reasons for designation should be clearly explained and the on-going relevance and function of local designations should be considered when the plan is prepared.</p> <p>Where assessments are carried out of existing and proposed Local Nature Conservation Sites these should be undertaken according to the established <b>Guidance on Establishing and Managing Local Nature Conservation Site Systems in Scotland (2006)</b></p> <p>The role of planning in relation to biodiversity, and in terms of raising awareness and appreciation of natural heritage, should be reinforced and promoted by the LDP as far as possible.</p> <p>The LDP and its supplementary guidance should contribute towards fulfilment of the objectives and actions of the Orkney</p>

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<p>to the new international targets, and updates some elements of the 2004 document.</p> <p><b>The Orkney Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2002) along with further versions of the Plan published in 2008 and 2013, each targeting action for 10 habitats</b> identifies actions which can be taken locally, and which make a contribution to the conservation of those species and habitats identified as being “at risk” or “threatened” in the UK as a whole. It is presented as a series of habitat action plans and associated guiding principles. These plans identify the most important sites, both designated and non-designated.</p> <p>Assisting in the development and implementation of the LBAP is the <b>Orkney Environmental Strategy (2013)</b> which is a sub-strategy of the Orkney Community Plan. An associated Action Plan is nearing completion.</p>	<p>LBAP.</p>
<p><b>Getting the best from our land, a land use strategy for Scotland (2011)</b> sets out the Scottish Government’s agenda for sustainable land use and identifies a set of ten Principles for Sustainable Land use. This strategy is currently under review and is likely to be updated during the lifetime of the LDP.</p>	<p>The Scottish Government expects public bodies to apply the Principles for Sustainable Land Use, as set out in the Land Use Strategy, when taking significant decisions affecting the use of land.</p>
<p>The <b>UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) (UKNEA)</b> provides the first objective analysis of the benefits of the environment for nature itself, society and economic prosperity. Examples include the ways in which natural watercourse habitats help to regulate water flows, and peatlands and woodlands lock up carbon from the atmosphere. Together, these benefits or ‘ecosystems services’ represent a massive financial asset to Scotland, valued at between £21.5 and £23 billion per year.</p> <p><b>Applying an Ecosystems Approach to Land Use Scottish Government (2011)</b>, an information note which accompanies the land use strategy for Scotland, encourages greater application of an ‘Ecosystems Approach’ in decision-making affecting land use.</p>	<p>The policies and proposals of the Local Development Plan should be consistent with the Ecosystems Approach.</p>

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<b>GEOLOGY</b>	
<p>The Nature Conservancy Council's publication <b>Orkney Localities of Geological and Geomorphological Importance (1978)</b> provides information on the distribution and extent of important geological and geomorphological sites in Orkney.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify all national and local geodiversity designations on the Proposals Maps and/or the relevant Supplementary Guidance, distinguishing clearly between national sites and sites of more local importance;</li> <li>• include planning policy for the protection of nationally and locally important geological and geomorphological sites and safeguard any areas identified as being of major importance for geodiversity conservation or amenity;</li> </ul> <p>It should also provide for the conservation of the wider geodiversity outwith designated areas.</p> <p>Where Local Nature Conservation Sites are designated for their geodiversity interest, these should be selected for their value for scientific study and education, their historical significance and cultural and aesthetic value, and for their potential to promote public awareness and enjoyment.</p>
<b>WATER</b>	
<p>The <b>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/ EC</b> provides an overarching strategy for the aquatic environment, including a requirement for EU Member States to ensure that they achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.</p> <p><b>The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (The WEWS Act)</b> transposes the Water Framework Directive into the Scottish context. Aims to protect the water environment including by ensuring a</p>	<p>Planning authorities have a duty under the WEWS Act to protect and improve Scotland's water environment.</p> <p>The LDP should include policies which will protect and, where appropriate, improve the water environment.</p> <p>These policies and proposals should support the aims and objectives of the Water Framework Directive and the WEWS</p>

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<p>reliable and high quality supply of water, reducing groundwater pollution significantly, and protecting marine and other waters.</p> <p>The <b>Groundwater Directive 80/68/EEC</b> (Expected to be revoked by the Water Framework Directive in 2013) lists substances which, based on toxicity, persistence or potential for bioaccumulation, either should not be allowed to enter the groundwater or should only be permitted for discharge subject to prior investigation.</p> <p><b>SEPA Policy 19 on the protection of Groundwater</b> delivers the requirements of existing legislation to protect groundwater. It also aims to ensure that SEPA's actions are consistent with the future requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).</p> <p><b>The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended)</b> sets out the process by which activities which have the potential to affect the water environment are regulated.</p>	<p>Act by preventing adverse impacts on the water environment.</p> <p>The CAR Regulations should be taken into account in the LDP.</p> <p>Although SEPA has a leading role in the protection of groundwater, the local authority is responsible for the identification of contaminated land and for land use planning.</p> <p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should take account of the value of groundwater and protect it from pollution or over abstraction.</p>
<p>The objectives of the following are to ensure a very high water quality standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Water Environment (Shellfish Water Protected Areas: Environmental Objectives etc.) (Scotland) Regulations 2013</b></li> <li>• <b>EC Directive 91/492/EEC on the health Conditions for the Production and the Placing on the Market of Live Bivalve Molluscs;</b></li> </ul>	<p>Within Orkney coastal waters only one area, the Bay of Firth is designated as a Shellfish Water Protected Area (SWPA). A further area, Bay of Fersness is classified as a Food Standard Agency Scotland (FSAS) harvesting site.</p> <p>The Bay of Firth SWPA is not currently stocked; however it continues to be identified in the Council's Supplementary Guidance Aquaculture as a Shellfish Growing Area. In the next revision of the Supplementary Guidance the description of this area will be amended to "Shellfish Water Protected Area".</p> <p>There is potential for foul water drainage arrangements for proposals in the Local Development Plan to impact on aquatic systems. It will be important therefore that there is capacity within the Finstown waste water treatment system to accommodate the level of growth proposed by the new LDP,</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
	without impacting on water quality of the Bay of Firth SWPA.
<p>The <b>River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2009-2015 for the Scotland river basin district (RBD)</b> and supplementary area management plans outline water improvement plans for the period 2009–2015.</p> <p>The <b>River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021 for the Scotland river basin district</b> is scheduled to be published on 22 December 2015</p>	<p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should support River Basin Management Planning aims and objectives by ensuring that adverse impacts on the water environment are appropriately mitigated, and they should also contribute towards improving the overall status of water bodies in and around Orkney.</p>
<p><b>SEPA Policy 55 on Provision of Waste Water Drainage in Settlements</b> outlines SEPA's policy in relation to the provision of strategic foul drainage infrastructure.</p> <p>In relation to waste water infrastructure, <b>Scottish Water's Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan</b> sets out the services and investment that it intends to undertake in order to meet its environmental obligations.</p> <p><b>Online planning Advice on Flood Risk</b> on the SEPA website provides advice on how planners can work with other organisations to ensure that water and waste water infrastructure meets the needs of current and future households</p>	<p>The policies of the LDP should be consistent with SEPA's policy in relation to the provision of strategic foul drainage infrastructure.</p> <p>The LDP should allocate sites that can be serviced and identify where new waste water treatment should be provided.</p> <p>The principles of collaboration with Scottish Water and consideration of water and waste water infrastructure capacity and constraints should be borne in mind during the preparation of the LDP.</p>
<p><b>PAN61 Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (2001)</b> explains the working principles of SUDS and notes the important role the planning system has to play in delivering SUDS. States that strategic level planning should provide guidance on SUDS where major areas of urban expansion or regeneration are identified.</p>	<p>The LDP should incorporate the legal requirement for SUDS, promote a coordinated approach to SUDS between new developments and set out expectations in relation to the long term maintenance of SUDS.</p>
<p><b>SEPA Policy on the Culverting of Watercourses</b> sets out the environmental issues associated with culverting, and presents a consistent and pragmatic approach to this aspect of river engineering.</p>	<p>The LDP should include policy which addresses the environmental damage that culverting can cause, and encourages developers to protect, restore or enhance the</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>The <b>OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-east Atlantic (1992)</b> is the current legal instrument guiding international cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic. Its mission is <i>“to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.”</i></p> <p>Produced by Fisheries Research Services, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, <b>Scotland’s Seas: Towards understanding their State (2008)</b> includes contextual information and an initial data inventory which informed the development of the Scottish Marine Act.</p>	<p>natural heritage value of the aquatic environment.</p> <p>Threats to the marine environment which are of particular relevance to the LDP include nutrient enrichment (eutrophication), e.g. resulting from the discharge of foul water drainage to the sea; and litter.</p> <p>The LDP should identify and seek to minimise the cumulative effects of developments on the coastal and marine environment and its ecosystems.</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p><b>The Marine (Scotland) Act (2010)</b> provides a framework which will help balance competing demands on Scotland's seas. It introduces a duty to protect and enhance the marine environment and includes measures to help boost economic investment and growth in areas such as marine renewables.</p> <p>Key measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new marine planning framework so that increasing use of the seas for energy, fishing, aquaculture, recreation and other purposes is well managed;</li> <li>• New Marine Planning Partnerships which will involve local agencies, communities and stakeholders to ensure a strong local voice;</li> <li>• A simpler licensing system to reduce the administrative burden and cut bureaucracy reducing business costs in key growth areas such as renewable energy;</li> <li>• Improved marine natural and cultural heritage conservation to safeguard and protect Scotland's unique habitats, wildlife and marine archaeology and wrecks; and</li> <li>• Full regulation of seal management giving improved protection for seals and a new comprehensive licence system.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Marine Policy Statement</b> was published jointly by all the UK Administrations in 2011. It sets a vision for the whole UK marine area and provides a framework for preparing marine plans, including economic, social and environmental considerations which need to be taken into account and strategic policy objectives for key marine sectors. It also makes a presumption in favour of sustainable development in the marine planning area.</p> <p><b>Planning Scotland's Seas Scotland's National Marine Plan (consultation draft) 2013</b> covers both Scottish inshore waters (to 12 nautical miles) and</p>	<p>The LDP should contribute towards meeting the requirements which are set out in the Marine (Scotland) Act.</p> <p><b>SPP 2014, paragraph 87</b> requires the planning system to support an integrated approach to coastal planning to ensure that development plans and regional marine plans are complementary.</p> <p>The LDP should be compatible with the objectives of Scotland's National Marine Plan and should integrate with the emerging Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters Marine Spatial Plan.</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>offshore waters (12 to 200 nautical miles). The Government's aim is that the Scottish marine planning system should promote development and activities that support sustainable economic growth.</p> <p><b>Planning Scotland's Seas, the draft Marine Planning Circular 2013</b> explains the relationship between the marine and terrestrial planning systems, including related regimes such as marine licensing and consenting for offshore energy generation, port and harbour development and aquaculture</p> <p>The <b>Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters Marine Spatial</b> Plan is currently in preparation and is scheduled to go out to public consultation in Spring 2015.</p>	
<p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 249-253</b> requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Play a supporting role in the sustainable growth of the finfish and shellfish sectors to ensure that the aquaculture industry is diverse, competitive and economically viable;</li> <li>• Guide development to coastal locations that best suit industry needs with due regard to the marine environment;</li> <li>• Maintain a presumption against further marine fish farm developments on the north and east coasts to safeguard migratory fish species</li> </ul> <p><b>A Fresh Start, the renewed Strategic Framework for the Aquaculture Industry (Marine Scotland, 2009)</b> sets out a vision and guiding principles for</p>	<p>The LDP should make positive provision for aquaculture developments. Its policy and supplementary guidance should take account of Marine Scotland's locational policies when identifying areas potentially suitable for new development and sensitive areas which are unlikely to be appropriate for such development. They should also set out the issues that will be considered when assessing specific proposals, which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• impacts on, and benefits for, local communities;</li> <li>• economic benefits of the sustainable development of the aquaculture industry;</li> <li>• landscape, seascape and visual impact;</li> </ul>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>the aquaculture industry in Scotland and describes the economic, environmental, social and stewardship aspects of the overarching principle of sustainability to which it had regard in developing the document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• biological carrying capacity;</li> <li>• effects on coastal and marine species (including wild salmonids) and habitats;</li> <li>• impacts on the historic environment and the sea or loch bed;</li> <li>• interaction with other users of the marine environment (including commercial fisheries</li> <li>• Ministry of Defence, navigational routes, ports and harbours, anchorages, tourism, recreational and leisure activities); and</li> <li>• cumulative effects on all of the above factors.</li> </ul>
<b>SOIL</b>	
<p>The <b>EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2005)</b> notes that soil has important functions but that degradation of its quality is accelerating, partly due to wind and water erosion and also as a result of depletion of organic matter content. It sets out commitments to improving quality as a result, including development of a new Directive.</p> <p>The main aim of the <b>Scottish Soil Framework, Scottish Government (2009)</b> is to promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. It is aimed at Scottish Government policy leads, delivery partners, environmental and business NGOs, research organisations and other key stakeholders with an interest in soils. It describes key pressures on soils, particularly climate change, relevant policies to combat those threats, and identifies the future focus for soil protection, key soil outcomes, and actions</p>	<p>The LDP should recognise that as well as providing a platform for buildings and roads, soils have an important role to play in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regulating water flow and water quality;</li> <li>• providing the basis for food and biomass production,</li> <li>• storing carbon and maintaining the balance of gases in the air,</li> <li>• providing valued habitats and sustaining biodiversity,</li> <li>• preserving cultural and archaeological heritage, and</li> <li>• providing raw material.</li> </ul> <p>The policies of the LDP should promote the sustainable</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>across a range of sectors.</p>	<p>management and protection of soils, consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Orkney.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraph 227</b> requires local development plans to safeguard existing and potential allotment sites to ensure that local authorities meet their statutory duty to provide allotments where there is proven demand. Plans should also encourage opportunities for a range of community growing spaces.</p> <p>The Plan's Spatial Framework for wind energy development should identify mapped nationally important areas of carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat as Areas of Significant Protection.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 241</b> requires policies to protect areas of peatland and only permit commercial extraction in areas suffering historic, significant damage through human activity and where the conservation value is low and restoration is impossible.</p>
<p><b>Dealing with Contaminated Land, review of progress 2000-2008 SEPA (2009)</b> provides a risk-based approach to the identification and remediation of land where contamination poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.</p> <p><b>PAN 33 Development of Contaminated Land (2000)</b> emphasises the role of the planning system in reclaiming and developing contaminated land as a means of improving its general amenity and environmental contribution.</p> <p>The Council's Department of Development Services, Environmental health Section holds a <b>Contaminated Land Register</b> of sites which are likely to have contaminated land issues.</p>	<p>In preparing development plans, planning authorities are expected to encourage and promote the re-use of brownfield land, including contaminated sites. Development plans provide an opportunity for authorities to set out their priorities for the reclamation and re-use of contaminated land, and to inform developers of the availability of sites, and the potential constraints attached to them.</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>	
<p>The <b>Council of Europe, European Landscape Convention (2000)</b> points out that landscapes across Europe make an important contribution to quality of life and cultural identity, but that they are being transformed as a result of a number of factors, including town planning, transport and infrastructure and the economy. Requires Member States to develop more comprehensive frameworks to protect and enhance landscapes.</p>	<p>Landscapes and the natural heritage are sensitive to inappropriate development and the LDP should address potential effects, including the cumulative effect of incremental changes.</p>
<p><b>NPF3</b> recognises that the natural environment forms the foundation of its spatial strategy and that planning plays an important role in protecting, enhancing and promoting access to our key environmental resources, whilst supporting their sustainable use.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 193- 218</b> provides policy guidance for the natural environment, including landscape. Paragraph 194 requires the planning system to facilitate positive change while maintaining and enhancing distinctive landscape character.</p> <p><b>Guidance on Local Landscape Designations SNH, (2006)</b> assists Local Authorities in reviewing their local landscape designations.</p> <p><b>Orkney Landscape Character Assessment, Land Use Consultants (1998)</b> was commissioned by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH). It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides a detailed assessment of the landscape character of Orkney ;</li> <li>• considers the likely pressures and opportunities for change in the landscape;</li> <li>• assesses the sensitivity of the landscape to change ; and</li> </ul>	<p>The Hoy and West Mainland National Scenic Area and locally designated landscape areas should be identified and afforded the appropriate level of protection in the LDP. Reasons for local designation should be clearly explained and their function and continued relevance considered when preparing the Plan. The Plan should set out the factors which will be taken into account in development management.</p> <p>The level of protection given to local designations should not be as high as that given to the NSA.</p> <p>The purpose of areas of local landscape value should be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safeguard and enhance the character and quality of landscapes which are important or particularly valued locally or regionally, or</li> <li>• promote understanding and awareness of the distinctive character and special qualities of local landscapes, or</li> <li>• safeguard and promote important settings for outdoor recreation and tourism locally.</li> </ul>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>includes guidelines indicating how landscape character may be conserved, enhanced or restructured as appropriate .</li> </ul> <p>SNH published its <b>Wildness in Scotland's Countryside</b> policy in 2002. This policy considers the value of wild places to society, the main pressures on the resource, and identifies 'search areas for wild land'.</p> <p>These search areas have now been replaced by <b>Wild Land Areas</b>, identified following a detailed analysis of where wildness can be found across all of Scotland's landscapes. In June 2014 SNH published a map of Wild Land Areas; these are the most extensive areas of high wildness in Scotland. They are identified as nationally important in Scottish Planning Policy 2014, but are not a statutory designation. They are, however, very sensitive to any form of intrusive human activity and have little or no capacity to accept new development.</p> <p>Part of the island of Hoy is identified on the 2014 SNH map of wild land areas.</p> <p>Descriptions of each of the 42 Wild Land Areas are scheduled for publication in Spring 2015.</p>	<p>The Plan's Spatial Framework for wind energy development should make clear that wind farms will not be acceptable in National Scenic Areas.</p> <p><b>SPP, paragraph 89</b> also requires the LDP to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>areas of largely developed coast that are a major focus of economic or recreational activity that are likely to be suitable for further development;</li> <li>areas subject to significant constraints; and</li> <li>largely unspoiled areas of the coast that are generally unsuitable for development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Paragraph 90</b> requires the LDP to promote the developed coast as the focus of developments requiring a coastal location or which contribute to the economic regeneration or well-being of communities whose livelihood is dependent on marine or coastal activities.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 91</b> requires the LDP to safeguard unspoiled sections of coast which possess special environmental or cultural qualities, such as wild land. The economic value of these areas should be considered and maximised, <b><i>provided that environmental impact issues can be satisfactorily addressed.</i></b></p> <p><b>Paragraph 200</b> requires the LDP to identify and safeguard the character of the Hoy Wild Land Area.</p>
<p><b>SNH's Landscape Policy Framework (Policy Statement No.05/01) (2006)</b> aims to achieve and maintain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>attractive and distinctive settlements with high quality greenspace</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should seek to protect and enhance all types of landscape character areas, and support development that is sensitive to, and does not harm, the quality and distinctiveness of Orkney's landscapes.</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>which reflects regional traditions of design and materials, fit their wider setting and contribute positively to people's quality of life;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• farmed and crofting landscapes, within which the significant contribution of designed landscapes to the lowland scene is recognised and safeguarded;</li> <li>• forests and woodlands which enhance the landscapes of which they form part;</li> <li>• uplands, hills and moorland landscapes characteristically Scottish in their openness and quality of wildness; and</li> <li>• the careful integration of human activity within coastal landscapes and seascapes.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>SNH Natural Heritage Futures (2002)</b> provides baseline information for the assessment, and also draws attention to particularly important processes of change. Priorities for future landscape management include creating better settings for towns, creating industrial landscapes that reflect local identity, careful siting and design of development along key rural transport routes, management of agricultural change, and sensitive management of natural processes, e.g. flood management using soft engineering.</p>	<p>Useful source of data and provides an insight into issues which are likely to be policy priorities for the Orkney Local Development Plan.</p>
<p><b>PAN 60 Planning for Natural Heritage (2000)</b> confirms the importance of planning for landscape protection and enhancement, including for nationally important landscapes (National Parks, National Scenic Areas, Designed Landscapes and wild land). States that development plans should reflect each of their distinctive landscapes, and that high standards of design and use of appropriate materials should help to minimise intrusion from inappropriate development.</p> <p><b>PAN 72 New Housing in the Countryside (2005)</b> outlines the likely opportunities for housing and sets out key design principles to be taken into</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include policies for the protection and, where appropriate, enhancement of nationally designated areas and sites;</li> <li>• include policies for any areas identified as being of regional or local importance for landscape and safeguard any landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity; and</li> </ul>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>account. The guidance suggests that in many rural areas the design and site chosen will be the most important factors in the suitability of new housing in the countryside.</p> <p><b>PAN 44 Fitting New Housing Development into the Landscape (2005)</b> states that policy and proposals for housing development should be guided by a better understanding of the characteristics of the landscape and its suitability for development. Where appropriate, plans should show any specific design requirements which follow from this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include policies for the conservation and/or enhancement of landscape character, including, where appropriate, wild land character.;</li> <li>• set out design standards, e.g. through Supplementary Guidance, to enable applicants to comply with the key principles of PAN 72;</li> <li>• set out realistic objectives and criteria against which new housing proposals can be assessed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Designing Places A Policy Statement for Scotland (2001)</b> promotes six qualities of successful places; Identity, safe and pleasant, ease of movement, a sense of welcome, adaptability and good use of resources.</p> <p>It highlights the need for development plans with effective design policies, and urban design frameworks, development briefs and masterplans to provide planning and design guidance.</p>	<p>The LDP must set out the council's policies on design and the physical form of development. It should explain how its priorities are distinctly different from those of other places. Saying that the council is committed to good design, or that development should respect its context is not enough.</p>
<p><b>Creating Places – A Policy Statement on Architecture and Place for Scotland (2013)</b> sets out the value that high-quality design can deliver and the important role that good buildings and places play in promoting healthy, sustainable lifestyles.</p>	<p>The LDP should support development that is designed to a high quality, which demonstrates the six qualities of successful place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distinctive</li> <li>• Safe and Pleasant</li> <li>• Welcoming</li> <li>• Adaptable</li> <li>• Resource Efficient</li> </ul>
<p><b>PAN 77 Designing Safer Places (2006)</b> highlights the role that planning can play in helping create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behaviour.</p>	

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<p><b>PAN 83 Masterplanning (2008)</b> aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the use of masterplanning to create better places;</li> <li>• explain how to achieve more effective masterplanning;</li> <li>• achieve more consistency in the presentation of masterplans; and</li> <li>• encourage good practice through a range of exemplar case studies.</li> </ul> <p>Masterplanning is an invaluable tool for responding to local development needs and making the most out of the landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to Move Around and Beyond</li> </ul> <p>Masterplans have been prepared for Kirkwall, Stromness and the three villages of Dounby, Finstown and St Margaret's Hope; these are incorporated in the LDP and will be reviewed and updated as necessary.</p>
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>	
<p>The <b>Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (2011)</b></p> <p>The SHEP was originally developed as a series of free-standing publications. The single, combined SHEP was first published in October 2008 and revised in 2009 and 2011. The 2011 revision of SHEP takes account of policy and legislative changes that have been introduced since the document was last updated in 2009. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011 (the 2011 Act)</li> <li>• the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010;</li> <li>• the adoption of a UK Marine Policy Statement; and,</li> <li>• Scottish Ministers' policies for the designation and management of Historic Marine Protected Areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Managing Change in the Historic Environment</b> is a series of guidance notes which explain how to apply the policies contained in the <b>SHEP</b>.</p>	<p>The Government expects local authorities and others to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment and to reflect this planning guidance in their policies and their allocation of resources. Planning authorities should adopt suitable policies in their development plans and give effect to them through their development management decisions. The context or setting within which specific historic features sit, and the patterns of past use, are part of our historic environment. The historical, artistic, literary, linguistic, and scenic associations of places and landscapes are some of the less tangible elements of the historic environment. These elements make a fundamental contribution to our sense of place and cultural identity.</p> <p>The approach to the historic environment as set out in the SHEP should be taken into account within the LDP. As well as addressing the value of cultural heritage assets, links with wider landscapes and natural heritage should be considered. Landscape and biodiversity policy objectives have the potential</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p><b>Our Place in Time, the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)</b> outlines the challenges facing the historic environment and identifies a set of strategic priorities for meeting these challenges. It recognises the role of planning authorities in managing change.</p>	<p>to impact upon archaeological heritage, and vice versa. The LDP could highlight this relationship and include within its policy elements which would be mutually beneficial.</p>
<p><b>NPF3</b> recognises the contribution made by Scotland’s cultural heritage to its economy, cultural identity and quality of life, and highlights the important role of planning in maintaining and enhancing the country’s distinctive and high-quality irreplaceable historic places.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 135 – 151</b>, requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and</li> <li>• enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Development Plan and supplementary guidance should provide a framework for protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing all elements of the historic environment. Local planning authorities should designate and review existing and potential conservation areas and identify existing and proposed Article 4 Directions. This should be supported by Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.</p> <p>The LDP should include policies for the protection of the following aspects of the cultural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Listed Buildings and their setting;</li> <li>• Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments and their setting;</li> <li>• Historic Marine Protected Areas</li> <li>• The Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site and its Outstanding Universal Value</li> <li>• Gardens and Designed Landscapes</li> <li>• Unscheduled and / or as yet undiscovered archaeology and other historic environment assets</li> </ul>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p><b>PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology</b> requires Local Development Plans, and where appropriate supplementary guidance, to contain policies to protect archaeological sites. Planning authorities should consider the impact of their spatial strategy on the archaeological resource in their area. Considering the likely impacts at the early stages of the plan preparation process will allow authorities to take into account the implications of proposed allocations. It requires planning authorities to base their development plan policies and proposals on a reasoned, critical evaluation of the significance of the archaeological remains in their area, supported with robust data.</p>	<p>Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of archaeology. Not all archaeological sites are of equal importance and planning authorities should base their development plan policies and proposals on an evaluation of the archaeological remains in their area, following advice from the Regional Archaeologist. The LDP should include policies for the protection, preservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest both of national and local importance and of their settings.</p>
<p>The <b>Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014-19</b> provides a broad framework for the management, conservation and enhancement of the World heritage Site (WHS) in accordance with its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). It does so by setting out shared aims and objectives to guide those that are involved in making decisions affecting the management of the site. The central purpose of the Management Plan is to maintain the OUV of the WHS and ensure the effective protection, conservation, and presentation of the Site and its transmission to future generations. It is the OUV of the Site which makes it of global importance for all of humanity, and which is therefore the main focus of, and reason for, the Plan.</p>	<p>The WHS Management Plan is not prescriptive but does rely on stakeholders working in partnership to achieve its management aims and objectives.</p> <p>LDP policy should therefore take account of these long-term aims and objectives and be compatible with their achievement.</p>
<p><b>PAN 71 Conservation Area Management (2004)</b> complements existing national policy and provides further advice on the management of conservation areas. It identifies good practice for managing change, sets out a checklist for appraising conservation areas and provides advice on implementation.</p>	<p>PAN 71 requires local development plans to set out opportunities and priorities for enhancement by identifying sites of opportunity and areas where the Council and other stakeholders will be taking action. The detail of this, which will be informed by a conservation area appraisal, should be set out in the LDP or supplementary guidance.</p> <p>LDP policy and supplementary guidance should promote positive development in order to preserve the character and</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
	appearance of conservation areas.
<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>	
<p><b>The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001</b> requires local authorities to prepare a local housing strategy supported by an assessment of housing need and demand.</p> <p><b>Orkney Local Housing Strategy 2011-2016</b> sets out the actions which will be undertaken during the next five years to increase the supply of affordable housing and to reduce homelessness. It will address the critically important issue of providing housing support to the more vulnerable members of our community. In addition it addresses the key issues of thermal efficiency, fuel poverty and climate change. Finally it incorporates our approach to improving private sector housing in line with Section 72 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 and looks at improving housing through adaptations etc.</p> <p><b>NPF3</b> aims to facilitate new housing development, particularly in areas within cities where there is continuing pressure for growth, and through innovative approaches to rural housing provision.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 109-134</b> sets out The Scottish Government's policy on the identification of housing requirements and requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify a generous supply of land for each housing market area within the plan area to support the achievement of the housing land requirement across all tenures, maintaining at least a 5-year supply of effective housing land at all times;</li> <li>• enable provision of a range of attractive, well-designed, energy efficient, good quality housing, contributing to the creation of successful and sustainable places; and</li> <li>• have a sharp focus on the delivery of allocated sites embedded in action programmes, informed by strong engagement with</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should be informed by a robust Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) and the HNDA, development plan and local housing strategy processes should be closely aligned.</p> <p>The Plan should address the supply of land for all housing and should provide for a minimum of 5 years effective land supply at all times. Beyond year 10 and up to year 20 it should provide an indication of the possible scale and location of the housing land requirement.</p> <p>It should allocate appropriate sites to support the creation of sustainable mixed communities and successful places, and help to ensure the continued delivery of new housing.</p> <p>In rural or island areas where there is no functional housing market area, the plan should set out the most appropriate approach for the area.</p> <p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should seek to address the issues identified in the Local Housing Strategy.</p> <p>As part of the HNDA local authorities are required to consider the need for specialist provision that covers accessible and adapted housing, wheelchair housing and supported accommodation, including care homes and sheltered housing.</p> <p>The Plan should set out the scale and distribution of the affordable housing requirement for Orkney and should identify any expected developer contributions towards delivery of affordable housing.</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
stakeholders.	
<p>In keeping with other local authorities, more emphasis is being placed on the prevention of homelessness than ever before. <b>Orkney Islands Council Homelessness Strategy (2007-2012)</b> will seek to demonstrate a strong commitment to tackling some of the structural causes of homelessness by outlining an ambitious programme of actions to address the causes of social isolation and exclusion, and improve knowledge of the causes and effects of homelessness by raising awareness and dispelling myths.</p>	<p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should contribute towards addressing the issues identified in the Homelessness Strategy.</p>
<p>As part of the ongoing review of the Orkney LDP, the Council is required to complete an annual Housing Land Audit. The purpose of this audit is to ensure that Orkney maintains an adequate supply of effective land for housing throughout the lifetime of the LDP. The <b>Orkney Housing Land Audit (2014)</b> illustrates the scale and characteristics of the current housing land supply in Orkney. Development within the allocated 'immediate housing areas' is monitored and where development has not occurred the review will establish why this is the case, ensuring any potential constraints are highlighted. As well as informing the review of the OLDP in respect of 'effective' land, this audit may be useful to other organisations such as Transport Scotland and Scottish Water, plus other organisations, whose resource requirements and investment decisions are influenced by housing development.</p> <p><b>PAN 2/2010 Affordable Housing and Housing Land Audits</b> consists of two sections:</p> <p><b>Section 1</b> provides advice and information on how the planning system can support the Government's commitment to increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Section 2</b> provides advice on good practice in the preparation of housing land audits.</p>	<p>The LDP should review the need for housing as part of the development of the settlement strategy and should be informed by the Housing Land Audit.</p> <p>The Housing Land Audit is broken down by settlement and considers each site individually to determine whether construction has been progressed or otherwise. Where no development has occurred during the lifetime of the Plan, the 'effectiveness' of the site will be reviewed.</p> <p>The requirement for affordable housing should be seen as part of the overall housing requirement, not a separate element. The LDP should therefore allocate sufficient land to meet the identified housing requirement including affordable housing.</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>The <b>Disability Discrimination Act 1995</b> aimed to end the discrimination that many disabled people face. The Act gives disabled people rights in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employment</li> <li>• education</li> <li>• access to goods, facilities and services</li> <li>• buying or renting land or property</li> </ul> <p>The Act also sets minimum standards so that disabled people can use public transport easily.</p> <p>The <b>Disability Discrimination Act 2005</b> amends or extends existing provisions in the DDA 1995 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• making it unlawful for operators of transport vehicles to discriminate against disabled people</li> <li>• ensuring that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector</li> <li>• requiring public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people.</li> </ul>	<p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should address issues relating to disability, equality and social inclusion.</p>
<p>The public sector equality duty in the <b>Equality Act 2010</b> came into force in April 2011 – this is often referred to as the general duty. Scottish public authorities must have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations.</p> <p>Scottish Ministers made regulations in May 2012 placing specific duties on Scottish public authorities to enable the better performance of the public</p>	<p>The LDP and associated documents should be fully accessible to members of the public.</p>

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sector equality duty. These are also known as the Scottish Specific Duties.	
<p><b>The Land Reform (Scotland) Act, Scottish Executive, (2003)</b> set out a new right of responsible access in Scotland, and made provisions for community right to buy. Core paths are to be identified in each local authority area, promoting more widespread and functional walking, cycling and riding and thereby supporting improved levels of physical activity.</p>	<p>The LDP should consider both positive and negative effects that a broader right of access to land and waterways may have on biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>Orkney Outdoor Access Strategy (2006)</b> provides a framework to guide the development and management of outdoor access throughout the islands. The Strategy identifies the following key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide a co-ordinated, actively promoted and well maintained network of paths;</li> <li>• To provide a range of access opportunities suitable for different user groups and people of all abilities which are safe, welcoming and enjoyable;</li> <li>• To work with land managers to achieve a balance between the needs of access users and the needs of those living and working on the land;</li> <li>• To ensure that local communities, land managers, access user groups and partner organisations are involved in the development of access in Orkney; and</li> <li>• To promote responsible behaviour in the countryside, through education and information.</li> </ul>	<p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should be compatible with the key aims of the Orkney Outdoor Access Strategy.</p>
<p><b>The Orkney Core Paths Plan, OIC, (2007)</b> forms the basic framework of key paths that allow people to enjoy and get around the countryside. This framework of routes links to, and supports, wider networks of other paths. Core Paths will be well maintained and clearly signposted.</p> <p>The Core Paths Plan is currently (2015) under review.</p>	<p>Once updated, the Orkney Core Paths Plan should be formally adopted as Supplementary Guidance.</p>
<p><b>NPF3</b> notes that green infrastructure and improved access to open space</p>	<p>Development plans should be based on a holistic, integrated</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>can help build stronger, healthier communities. It is an essential part of our long-term environmental performance and climate resilience.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014 paragraphs 219-233</b> sets out a framework for planning to protect enhance and promote green infrastructure, including open space and green networks, as an integral component of successful placemaking. It requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consider green infrastructure as an integral element of places from the outset of the planning process;</li> <li>• assess current and future needs and opportunities for green infrastructure to provide multiple benefits;</li> <li>• facilitate the provision and long-term, integrated management of green infrastructure and prevent fragmentation; and</li> <li>• provide for easy and safe access to and within green infrastructure, including core paths and other important routes, within the context of statutory access rights under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>and cross-sectoral approach to green infrastructure. They should be informed by relevant, up-to-date audits, strategies and action plans covering green infrastructure's multiple functions, e.g. open space, playing pitches, outdoor access, core paths, active travel strategies, the historic environment, biodiversity, woodland, river basins, flood management, coastal zones and the marine environment. The LDP should promote consistency with these and reflect their priorities and spatial implications.</p> <p>The LDP should safeguard access rights and core paths, and encourage new and enhanced opportunities for access linked to wider networks. There should be consistency between the LDP, open space strategy, core paths plan, local transport strategy and outdoor access strategy.</p> <p>The LDP should identify and protect open space identified in the open space audit as valued and functional or capable of being brought into use to meet local needs.</p>
<p><b>Green Infrastructure: Design and Placemaking (2011)</b> provides ideas on how to place green infrastructure at the core of masterplanning. Green infrastructure differs from conventional approaches to open space planning because it offers greater functionality. It can offer an environmentally friendly approach to land development, growth management and built infrastructure planning. Well-designed green infrastructure and creatively designed green-spaces offer many benefits and can support multiple agendas by helping to develop communities and places that are sustainable, attracting residents and business, support healthy lifestyles and encourage the kinds of behaviour that contribute towards the success of places in social, economic and environmental terms.</p>	<p>It should seek to enhance existing and promote the creation of new green infrastructure, which may include retrofitting.</p> <p>Local development plans should safeguard existing and potential allotment sites to ensure that local authorities meet their statutory duty to provide allotments where there is proven demand. Plans should also encourage opportunities for a</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p><b>Let's Get Scotland Walking The National Walking Strategy (2014)</b> aims to ensure that the Scottish population becomes more active. The Strategy has the following three strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a culture of walking where everyone walks more often as part of their everyday travel and for recreation and well-being;</li> <li>• Better quality walking environments with attractive well-designed and managed built and natural spaces for everyone; and</li> <li>• Enable easy, convenient and safe independent mobility for everyone.</li> </ul> <p>By achieving improved rates of activity, levels of coronary heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, obesity and certain cancers could be substantially reduced.</p> <p><b>Good Places Better Health (GPBH)</b>, the Scottish Government's Strategy on health and the environment, has particular significance for play. The GPBH approach recognises that environment has a significant impact on the health of Scotland's people and that action is required to create safe, health-nurturing environments for everyone.</p>	<p>range of community growing spaces.</p> <p>The LDP or supplementary guidance should set out specific requirements for the provision of open space as part of new development and make clear how much, of what type and quality and what the accessibility requirements are. On and off site provision should be considered, depending on the specific site circumstances. Wherever possible, planning authorities and developers should identify opportunities to create and enhance networks between open spaces and avoid fragmentation. New open space and other facilities should be accessible on foot and bicycle and located where they can be served by public transport.</p> <p>Local development plans should encourage the temporary use of unused or underused land as green infrastructure while making clear that this will not prevent the realisation of any future development potential which has been identified.</p>
<p>The <b>Play Strategy for Scotland: Our Vision and Action Plan (2013)</b> recognises that play is an essential part of a healthy, happy childhood, taking place within the home, through formal and informal learning and in community settings through the use of public spaces and services.</p>	
<p><b>Reaching Higher – Scotland's National Strategy for Sport (2007)</b> sets out the long-term aims and objectives for sport until 2020 and plans for its delivery and evaluation. While <i>Reaching Higher</i> is primarily about the improvement and development of Scottish sport, it must be recognised that sport has the potential to contribute to and complement work in a range of</p>	<p>The LDP should identify sites for new indoor or outdoor sports, recreation or play facilities where a need has been identified. Outdoor sports facilities should be safeguarded from development except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the proposed development is ancillary to the principal</li> </ul>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>other areas. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical wellbeing, including tackling obesity;</li> <li>• mental wellbeing, contributing to improved self-esteem and confidence;</li> <li>• building strong, vibrant and cohesive communities;</li> <li>• closing the opportunity gap and increasing participation amongst the most disadvantaged groups;</li> <li>• providing diversionary activities particularly in disadvantaged communities;</li> <li>• supporting rural communities by providing a forum for social interaction and in attracting visitors;</li> <li>• promoting sustainable forms of transport such as cycling and walking;</li> <li>• promoting volunteering; and</li> <li>• enhancing the economy and tourism opportunities.</li> </ul>	<p>use of the site as an outdoor sports facility;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the proposed development involves only a minor part of the outdoor sports facility and would not affect its use and potential for sport and training;</li> <li>• the outdoor sports facility which would be lost would be replaced either by a new facility of comparable or greater benefit for sport in a location that is convenient for users, or by the upgrading of an existing outdoor sports facility to provide a facility of better quality on the same site or at another location that is convenient for users and maintains or improves the overall playing capacity in the area; or</li> <li>• the relevant strategy (see paragraph 224) and consultation with sportscotland show that there is a clear excess of provision to meet current and anticipated demand in the area, and that the site would be developed without detriment to the overall quality of provision.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PAN 65 Planning and Open Space (2008)</b> gives advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces. The advice relates to open space in settlements: villages, towns and major urban areas.</p> <p>The PAN notes that “Some of the best open spaces are part of networks. These can help define the landscape or townscape structure, provide links with the countryside and allow movement of people and wildlife”.</p>	<p>Local authorities should aim to maintain or form networks of green and civic spaces which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contribute to the framework for development;</li> <li>• maintain and enhance environmental qualities;</li> <li>• provide a range of opportunities for recreation and leisure;</li> <li>• link and create wildlife habitats;</li> <li>• encourage walking and cycling; and</li> <li>• reduce car use, in line with local transport strategies and</li> </ul>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
	Core Paths Plans.
<b>MATERIALS ASSETS (TELECOMMUNICATIONS)</b>	
<p><b>NPF3</b> highlights the importance of our digital infrastructure, across towns and cities, and in particular our more remote rural and island areas. Siting and design of telecommunications development are the key issues to be addressed through the planning system.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 292 – 300</b> requires the planning system to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development which helps deliver the Scottish Government’s commitment to world-class digital connectivity;</li> <li>• the need for networks to evolve and respond to technology improvements and new services;</li> <li>• inclusion of digital infrastructure in new homes and business premises; and</li> <li>• infrastructure provision which is sited and designed to keep environmental impacts to a minimum..</li> </ul> <p><b>Scotland’s Digital Future and associated Infrastructure Action Plan</b> summarises what is already being done, and the further actions the Scottish Government proposes to take, in the four key areas of public service delivery; the digital economy; digital participation and broadband connectivity. In doing so, it proposes a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to ensuring that Scotland is positioned to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the digital age.</p> <p>The <b>National Telehealth and Telecare Delivery Plan for Scotland to 2015 (2012)</b> recognises the increasing role played by technology in our everyday lives and highlights the contribution of Telehealth and Telecare to:</p>	<p><b>SPP, paragraph 295-297</b> requires the LDP to provide a consistent basis for decision making by setting out the criteria which will be applied when determining planning applications for communications equipment. It should ensure that the following options are considered when selecting sites and designing base stations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mast or site sharing;</li> <li>• installation on buildings or other existing structures;</li> <li>• installing the smallest suitable equipment, commensurate with technological requirements;</li> <li>• concealing or disguising masts, antennas, equipment housing and cable runs using design and camouflage techniques where appropriate; and</li> <li>• installation of ground-based masts.</li> </ul> <p>It should set out the matters to be addressed in planning applications for specific developments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an explanation of how the proposed equipment fits into the wider network;</li> <li>• a description of the siting options (primarily for new sites) and design options which satisfy operational requirements, alternatives considered, and the reasons</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Scottish Government's 2020 Vision for our health system – a vision where everyone is able to live longer, healthier lives at home or in a homely setting;</li> <li>integrated health and adult social care as a key policy and strategic priority; and</li> <li>to the European Commission's ambition for 2020, where we aim to see an increase in the average healthy life years by two years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Planning Circular 2 2003 Safeguarding or Aerodromes, Technical sites and Military Explosives Areas</b> provides details of the system of safeguarding. Annex 3 lists the civil aerodromes which are officially safeguarded; and Annex 4 lists the planning authority areas containing civil en-route technical sites for which separate safeguarding maps have been issued.</p> <p><b>PAN 62 Radio Telecommunications</b> provides advice on the process of site selection and design and illustrates how the equipment can be sensitively installed. It also explains why additional base stations are needed to serve the growth in customer demand and in response to changing technical requirements.</p>	<p>for the chosen solution;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>details of the design, including height, materials and all components of the proposal;</li> <li>details of any proposed landscaping and screen planting, where appropriate;</li> <li>an assessment of the cumulative effects of the proposed development in combination with existing equipment in the area;</li> <li>a declaration that the equipment and installation is designed to be in full compliance with the appropriate ICNIRP guidelines for public exposure to radiofrequency radiation; and</li> <li>an assessment of visual impact, if relevant.</li> </ul> <p>Policies should encourage developers to explore opportunities for the provision of digital infrastructure to new homes and business premises as an integral part of development. This should be done in consultation with service providers so that appropriate, universal and future-proofed infrastructure is installed and utilised.</p>
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS (MINERALS)</b>	
<p><b>NPF3</b> requires planning to safeguard mineral resources and facilitate their responsible use.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 234-248</b> requires the planning system to:</p>	<p><b>SPP, paragraph 237</b> requires the LDP to safeguard all workable mineral resources which are of economic or conservation value and ensure that these are not sterilised by other development. The Plan should set out criteria against which new mineral extraction proposals can be assessed,</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise the national benefit of indigenous coal, oil and gas production in maintaining a diverse energy mix and improving energy security;</li> <li>• safeguard workable resources and ensure that an adequate and steady supply is available to meet the needs of the construction, energy and other sectors;</li> <li>• minimise the impacts of extraction on local communities, the environment and the built and natural heritage; and</li> <li>• secure the sustainable restoration of sites to beneficial after-use after working has ceased.</li> </ul> <p><b>PAN 50 Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings (1996)</b> provides advice on a range of sensitivities to specific effects, e.g. noise, blasting, visual intrusion, dust, ground and surface water, severance and footpaths and traffic.</p> <p><b>PAN 64 Reclamation of surface mineral workings (2002)</b> provides advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relevant legislation and policy;</li> <li>• assessing reclamation proposals;</li> <li>• potential after-uses;</li> <li>• reclamation processes;</li> <li>• consultation procedures;</li> <li>• planning conditions;</li> <li>• restoration and aftercare schemes;</li> <li>• planning agreements;</li> </ul>	<p>highlighting the factors that specific proposals will need to address, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disturbance, disruption and noise, blasting and vibration, and potential pollution of land, air and water;</li> <li>• impacts on local communities, individual houses, sensitive receptors and economic sectors important to the local economy;</li> <li>• benefits to the local and national economy;</li> <li>• cumulative impact with other mineral and landfill sites in the area;</li> <li>• effects on natural heritage, habitats and the historic environment;</li> <li>• landscape and visual impacts, including cumulative effects;</li> <li>• transport impacts; and</li> <li>• restoration and aftercare (including any benefits in terms of the remediation of existing areas of dereliction or instability).</li> </ul> <p>The Plan should support the maintenance of a land bank of permitted reserves for construction aggregates of at least 10 years at all times in all market areas through the identification of areas of search.</p>
	<p><b>Paragraph 241</b> requires policies to protect areas of peatland and only permit commercial extraction in areas suffering</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• financial guarantees;</li> <li>• monitoring and enforcement; and</li> <li>• development plans.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>Management of Extractive Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2010</b> regulate the natural materials which need to be disturbed and separated at mines and quarries in order to access minerals for sale. It is intended for both operators and planning authorities.</p>	<p>historic, significant damage through human activity and where the conservation value is low and restoration is impossible.</p>
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS (WASTE)</b>	
<p>The <b>Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC</b> came into force in 2008, amending certain articles of the previous WFD requires Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses;</li> <li>• ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment.</li> </ul> <p>Emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>All construction and demolition wastes are waste under the definition of the WFD and are subject to its requirements as implemented in the UK through relevant legislation.</p> <p>Changes that came into place through implementation of the new WFD Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the setting of recycling targets for non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (70% by 2020)</li> <li>• a provision which would enable the European Commission to adopt</li> </ul>	<p>The Waste Directive requires the planning system to provide policies and sites for waste disposal.</p> <p>Municipal waste which is generated in Orkney is currently transported by sea to Shetland where it is used for energy recovery. Only non-hazardous and inert wastes, which include construction and demolition wastes, are currently disposed of to landfill sites in Orkney. As a result of this arrangement Orkney is exempt from the requirement to separate out food waste.</p> <p>The LDP should give effect to the aims of the Zero Waste Plan and promote the waste hierarchy, encouraging opportunities for re-use, refurbishment, remanufacturing and reprocessing of high value materials and products.</p> <p>For new developments it should promote resource efficiency and the minimisation of waste during construction and operation.</p> <p>It should enable investment opportunities in a range of technologies and industries to maximise the value of</p>

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for specified wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the obligation for Member States to set up waste prevention plans within five years from the adoption of the Directive.</li> </ul> <p>The revised Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management and lays down waste management principles such as the "polluter pays principle" and the "waste hierarchy", which favours prevention over reuse, recycling, recovery then disposal, guiding choices about waste management options.</p> <p><b>Council Directive 99/31/ EC 'Landfill Directive'</b> supplements the requirements of the WFD by specifying uniform technical standards at Community level and setting out requirements for the location, management, engineering, closure and monitoring for landfills. The Directive also includes requirements relating to the characteristics of the waste to be land-filled and defines three categories of waste (hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste).</p>	<p>secondary resources and waste, including composting facilities, transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, anaerobic digestion, mechanical, biological and thermal treatment plants.</p> <p>The Plan should safeguard existing waste management installations and ensure that the allocation of land on adjacent sites does not compromise waste handling operations.</p> <p>The Plan should set out spatial strategies which make provision for new infrastructure, indicating clearly that it can generally be accommodated on land designated for employment, industrial or storage and distribution uses. It should identify appropriate locations for new infrastructure, allocating specific sites where possible, and should provide a policy framework which facilitates delivery, identifying where masterplans or development briefs will be necessary.</p>
<p>The Scottish Government's <b>Zero Waste Plan (2010)</b> envisions a society where <i>"goods and materials are continually recycled to support the sustainable growth of the Scottish economy and waste is progressively designed out"</i>.</p> <p>The Zero Waste Plan sets a target of 70% reuse and recycling of all waste generated in Scotland by 2025. Significant progress has been made towards both this and the interim targets with Scotland recycling over 41% of household waste in 2012.</p> <p>A critical step in this journey was the introduction of the <b>Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012</b>. By making the separate collection of key recyclables (metal, plastic, paper, card, glass and food) mandatory, these regulations seek to maximise the quantity and quality of materials brought to the market and minimise the residual fraction. Also, these separately collected</p>	<p>The LDP should address any requirements relevant to development planning as set out in the Landfill Directive with regard to the disposal of non-hazardous and inert waste disposal.</p> <p>Residential, commercial and industrial properties should be designed to provide for waste separation and collection. Waste management should be incorporated into masterplans or development briefs guiding the development of major sites.</p> <p>Planning authorities should consider the need for buffer zones</p>

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<p>recyclables are now banned from going directly to energy recovery or landfill. While good progress is being made to recycle more, there continues to be waste that cannot be recycled either technically or economically. This is commonly referred to as 'residual waste' and is what many householders and businesses understand to be 'black bag waste'. In 2011 around 2.5 million tonnes of this waste was disposed of to landfill which represents the lowest option in the waste hierarchy. Scotland must find ways of moving its management up the waste hierarchy. To that end, the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 introduced a ban on landfilling Biodegradable Municipal Waste from 01 January 2021. This creates the timescale for action and new technologies must be brought forward in time.</p>	<p>between sensitive receptors (for example, houses) and some waste management facilities. A 250m buffer may be appropriate for operations such as outdoor composting, anaerobic digestion, mixed waste processing, thermal treatment or landfill gas plant. 100m may be appropriate for recycling facilities, small scale thermal treatment or leachate treatment plant.</p> <p>Development plans should also identify suitable sites for the processing of construction and demolition wastes. Suitable sites could include existing minerals workings or industrial sites.</p>
<p>One alternative to landfill is thermal treatment to produce electricity, heat, fuels or chemicals. SEPA's <b>Thermal Treatment of Waste Guidelines 2014</b> set out the agency's approach to permitting thermal treatment of waste facilities and our role as a statutory consultee of the land use planning system.</p>	<p>The Site Waste Management Plan voluntary code of practice aims to minimise waste at source on construction sites. Planning authorities should consider requiring the preparation of SWMPs as a condition of planning permission.</p>
<p><b>Orkney &amp; Shetland Area Waste Plan (2003)</b> (AWP) was developed through the joint efforts of Orkney and Shetland Waste Strategy Area Groups (WSAG) to provide a strategic framework for improved waste management across the two local authority areas. The key aim of the plan is to:</p> <p>'Contribute to the sustainable development of the Orkney and Shetland 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'.</p>	<p>With operational control regulated by SEPA, the policies of the LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focus on whether the development itself is acceptable rather than on control of the processes or waste streams involved,</li> <li>• consider only the aspects of operations enforceable under planning control to minimise impacts on the environment, transport network and local communities, and</li> </ul>
<p><b>NPF3</b> recognises that waste is a resource and an opportunity, rather than a burden. Scotland has a Zero Waste Policy which means wasting as little as</p>	

Environmental requirements of PPS	How it affects or is affected by the Orkney Local Development Plan (LDP)
<p>possible and recognising that every item and material we use, either natural or manufactured, is a resource which has value for our economy. Planning plays a vital role in supporting the provision of facilities and infrastructure for future business development, investment and employment.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 175 – 192</b> requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote developments that minimise the unnecessary use of primary materials and promote efficient use of secondary materials;</li> <li>• support the emergence of a diverse range of new technologies and investment opportunities to secure economic value from secondary resources, including reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing and reprocessing;</li> <li>• support achievement of Scotland’s zero waste targets: recycling 70% of household waste and sending no more than 5% of Scotland’s annual waste arisings to landfill by 2025; and</li> <li>• help deliver infrastructure at appropriate locations, prioritising development in line with the waste hierarchy: waste prevention, reuse, recycling, energy recovery and waste disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure decommissioning or restoration to agreed standards.</li> </ul>
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS (TRANSPORT)</b>	
<p><b>Scotland’s National Transport Strategy (2006)</b> will guide policy formulation and investment over the next 20 years to around 2025. Throughout its lifetime the national transport strategy will act as a reference point for all those who wish to contribute to transport policy.</p>	<p>The LDP should support the policies of the current National Transport Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Regional Transport Strategy, HITRANS, (2007)</b> The Partnership’s vision for the region is to enhance the region’s viability. From the vision a common theme emerges to improve interconnectivity of the region to strategic services and destinations.</p>	<p>The LDP and Local Transport Strategy should be complementary, and should work with Regional Transport Partnerships to ensure consistency between the development plan and regional transport strategy.</p>

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<p>Then, the Partnership’s desirable outcomes for the region are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable the region to compete and to support growth.</li> <li>• Enable the people of the region to participate in everyday life;</li> <li>• Improve the safety and security of travel</li> <li>• Manage the impacts of travel on the region’s assets</li> <li>• Improve the health of the region’s people.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Orkney Local Transport Strategy, OIC, (2007-2010)</b> seeks to “promote, encourage and deliver an effective and efficient transportation network that supports the economic vitality, community well-being and environmental integrity of all of Orkney”, through focusing on six objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that travel opportunities meet the needs of the whole community.</li> <li>• Integrating various means of travel around Orkney.</li> <li>• Promoting accessibility for all.</li> <li>• Increasing levels of active travel.</li> <li>• Making travel safer.</li> <li>• Reducing traffic in sensitive areas.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>NPF3</b> notes that planning can play an important role in improving connectivity and promoting more sustainable patterns of transport and travel as part of the transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 269 - 191</b> sets out the relationship between land use planning in Scotland and transport and requires the planning system to support patterns of development which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• optimise the use of existing infrastructure;</li> </ul>	<p>SPP requires the LDP to take account of the relationship between land use and transport and in particular the capacity of the existing transport network, environmental and operational constraints, and proposed or committed transport projects.</p> <p>The spatial strategy should support development in locations</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the need to travel;</li> <li>• provide safe and convenient opportunities for walking and cycling for both active travel and recreation, and facilitate travel by public transport;</li> <li>• enable the integration of transport modes; and</li> <li>• facilitate freight movement by rail or water.</li> </ul> <p>Reducing emissions from transport sources as a contribution to achieving Scottish Government greenhouses gas emission targets requires a shift to more sustainable modes of transport. For people this means a shift from car-based travel to walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p><b>Designing Streets A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)</b> advocates street design that encourages place before traffic movement and promotes ‘permeability’ of urban form through the design of street patterns and the connectivity of streets with surrounding networks. It highlights that “Connected and permeable networks encourage walking and cycling, and make navigation through places easier”. It also points out that street design also has a direct influence on significant issues such as climate change, public health, social justice, inclusivity and local and district economies.</p> <p><b>Let’s Get Scotland Walking: the National Walking Strategy (2014)</b> has the following three strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a culture of walking where everyone walks more often as part of their everyday travel and for recreation and well-being;</li> <li>• Better quality walking environments with attractive well-designed and managed built and natural spaces for everyone; and</li> <li>• Enable easy, convenient and safe independent mobility for everyone.</li> </ul> <p>Likewise, the <b>Cycling Plan for Scotland (2013)</b> aims to increase the number of journeys that are undertaken by bike.</p>	<p>that allow walkable access to local amenities and are also accessible by cycling and public transport. The Plan should identify active travel networks and promote opportunities for travel by more sustainable modes in the following order of priority: walking, cycling, public transport, cars. The aim is to promote development which maximises the extent to which its travel demands are met first through walking, then cycling, then public transport and finally through use of private cars. Plans should facilitate integration between transport modes.</p> <p>In preparing development plans, planning authorities are expected to appraise the impact of the spatial strategy and its reasonable alternatives on the transport network, in line with Transport Scotland’s DPMTAG guidance. This should include consideration of previously allocated sites, transport opportunities and constraints, current capacity and committed improvements to the transport network. Planning authorities should ensure that a transport appraisal is undertaken at a scale and level of detail proportionate to the nature of the issues and proposals being considered, including funding requirements. Appraisals should be carried out in time to inform the spatial strategy and the strategic environmental assessment.</p> <p>The LDP should identify any required new transport infrastructure or public transport services, including cycle and pedestrian routes. The deliverability of this infrastructure, and by whom it will be delivered, should be key considerations in identifying the preferred and alternative land use strategies. The Plan and associated documents, such as supplementary guidance and the action programme, should indicate how new</p>

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<p><b>Switched on Scotland: a Roadmap to Widespread Adoption of Plug-in Vehicles (2013)</b> sets out a vision that by 2050 Scottish towns, cities and communities will be free from the damaging effects of petrol and diesel fuelled vehicles. It builds on the Scottish Government’s existing commitment to the almost complete decarbonisation of road transport by 2050 and establishes the ambition that, from 2040 almost all new vehicles sold will be near zero emission at the tailpipe, and that by 2030 half of all fossil-fuelled vehicles will be phased-out of urban environments across Scotland.</p> <p>The <b>Development Planning and Management Transport Appraisal Guidance (DPMTAG) Transport Scotland 2011</b> notes that emissions reductions in the transport sector can be achieved in a number of ways through, for example, measures which encourage a shift to more sustainable transport modes or a reduction in travel demand. The Scotland Government has powers over measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transport infrastructure;</li> <li>• local speed limits and Smarter Measures including fuel efficient "eco-driving" and active travel (cycling and walking);</li> <li>• demand management measures, including road space re-allocation in favour of more sustainable travel modes; and</li> <li>• the location and nature of new development through the planning system.</li> </ul>	<p>infrastructure or services are to be delivered and phased, and how and by whom any developer contributions will be made. The LDP should support the provision of infrastructure necessary to support positive changes in transport technologies, such as charging points for electric vehicles.</p> <p>Significant travel-generating uses should be sited at locations which are well served by public transport, subject to parking restraint policies and supported by measures to promote the availability of public transport services. The Plan should indicate when a travel plan will be required to accompany a proposal for a development which will generate significant travel.</p> <p>In rural areas the Plan should be realistic about the likely viability of public transport services and innovative solutions such as demand-responsive public transport and small-scale park and ride facilities at nodes on rural bus corridors should be considered.</p> <p>Development plan policy should encourage development of significant travel generating proposals at locations which are key nodes on the public transport network, that have a potential for higher density development and a potential for mixed use development with an emphasis on high quality design and innovation.</p>
<p><b>PAN 75 Planning for Transport (2005)</b> Development plan policy has a role in implementing transport strategy while transport strategy should take account of development plan commitments. Transport strategies and development plan policies should therefore be developed having regard to one another.</p> <p>The strategic aims of policy need to be implemented by influencing the attitude and behaviour of every individual. Policy development and</p>	<p>These locations should encourage modal shift of people and freight by providing good linkages to walking and cycling networks and with vehicular considerations, including parking, having a less significant role.</p> <p>Planning authorities and port operators should work together to</p>

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<p>implementation can be informed and achieved by targeting the reasons why people travel, the mode by which they have the opportunity to travel and their travel preferences and behaviour.</p> <p>A number of practical measures, both qualitative and quantitative, can be used to deliver successful transport outcomes. This PAN provides examples of good practice guidance on these measures through publicising recent research.</p>	<p>address the planning and transport needs of ports.</p>
<b>OTHER / CROSS SECTORAL POLICIES</b>	
<p><b>NPF3</b> reflects the importance of town centres as a key element of the economic and social fabric of Scotland and notes that it is important that planning supports the role of town centres to thrive and meet the demands of their residents, businesses and visitors for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014, paragraphs 28-73</b>, focuses on areas where planning can contribute to successful, sustainable places. It requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• apply a town centre first policy when planning for uses which attract significant numbers of people, including retail and commercial leisure, offices, community and cultural facilities;</li> <li>• encourage a mix of uses in town centres to support their vibrancy, vitality and viability throughout the day and into the evening;</li> <li>• ensure development plans, decision-making and monitoring support successful town centres; and</li> <li>• consider opportunities for promoting residential use within town centres where this fits with local need and demand.</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP will have an important role to play in contributing to economic development within Orkney.</p> <p>The Plan should identify, as town centres, those centres which display:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a diverse mix of uses, including shopping;</li> <li>• a high level of accessibility;</li> <li>• qualities of character and identity which create a sense of place and further the well-being of communities;</li> <li>• wider economic and social activity during the day and in the evening; and</li> <li>• integration with residential areas.</li> </ul> <p>It should adopt a sequential town centre first approach when planning for uses which generate significant footfall, including retail and commercial leisure uses, offices, community and cultural facilities and, where appropriate, other public buildings such as libraries, and education and healthcare facilities. This</p>

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	<p>requires that locations are considered in the following order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• town centres (including city centres and local centres);</li> <li>• edge of town centre;</li> <li>• other commercial centres identified in the development plan; and</li> <li>• out-of-centre locations that are, or can be, made easily accessible by a choice of transport modes.</li> </ul> <p>A sequential approach should be applied, to ensure that different uses are developed in the most appropriate locations.</p> <p>It is important that community, education and healthcare facilities are located where they are easily accessible to the communities that they are intended to serve.</p>
<p><b>NPF3</b> sets out a vision for vibrant rural, coastal and island areas, with growing, sustainable communities supported by new opportunities for employment and education.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (paragraphs 74-91)</b> sets out the approach, key messages and objectives that should underpin planning policies and decisions affecting rural areas. It requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In all rural and island areas, promote a pattern of development that is appropriate to the character of the particular rural area and the challenges it faces;</li> <li>• Encourage rural development that supports prosperous and sustainable communities and businesses whilst protecting and enhancing environmental quality;</li> </ul>	<p><b>SPP paragraph 76</b> points out that it is important to protect against an unsustainable growth in car-based commuting and the suburbanisation of the countryside, particularly where there are environmental assets such as sensitive landscapes or good quality agricultural land.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 77 &amp; 78</b> require development plans to make provision for most new urban development to take place within, or in planned extensions to, existing settlements but notes that in remote and fragile areas and island areas the emphasis should be on maintaining and growing communities by encouraging development that provides sustainable economic activity, while preserving important environmental assets such as landscape and wildlife habitats that underpin tourism and</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support an integrated approach to coastal planning.</li> </ul> <p><b>PAN 73 Rural Diversification (2005)</b> requires development plans to identify suitable sites for rural diversification and develop positive policies to support enterprise. Community support is also seen as important. Rural brownfield sites are also strongly encouraged for inclusion as potential sites for development.</p> <p>The <b>Rural Development Programme for Scotland 2014-2020 (SRDP)</b> delivers Pillar 2 of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It funds economic, environmental and social measures for the benefit of rural Scotland. The SRDP is co-funded by the European Commission and the Scottish Government and reflects the 6 EU Rural Development Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, which is described as a cross-cutting or horizontal priority;</li> <li>farm competitiveness and risk management;</li> <li>food chain organisation;</li> <li>restoring and enhancing ecosystems;</li> <li>promoting resource efficiency;</li> <li>social inclusion, poverty reduction and rural economic development.</li> </ul> <p>The programme also reflects the Scottish Government National Performance Framework (NPF).</p> <p>The key purpose of the SRDP 2014 - 2020 is to help achieve sustainable</p>	<p>quality of place.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 79</b> requires plans to set out a spatial strategy which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reflects the development pressures, environmental assets, and economic needs of the area, with the overarching aim of supporting diversification and growth of the rural economy;</li> <li>promotes economic activity and diversification, including, where appropriate, sustainable development linked to tourism and leisure, forestry, farm and croft diversification and aquaculture, nature conservation, and renewable energy developments, while ensuring that the distinctive character of the area, the service function of small towns and natural and cultural heritage are protected and enhanced;</li> <li>makes provision for housing in rural areas in accordance with the spatial strategy, taking account of the different development needs of local communities;</li> <li>where appropriate, sets out policies and proposals for leisure accommodation, such as holiday units, caravans, and huts;</li> <li>addresses the resource implications of the proposed pattern of development, including facilitating access to local community services and support for public transport; and</li> <li>considers the services provided by the natural environment, safeguarding land which is highly suitable for particular uses such as food production or flood</li> </ul>

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<p>economic growth in Scotland's rural areas and the priorities remains broadly the same as the previous programme: The main priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the rural economy</li> <li>• Supporting agricultural businesses</li> <li>• Protecting and improving the natural environment</li> <li>• Addressing the impact of climate change</li> <li>• Supporting rural communities</li> </ul>	<p>management.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 80</b> states that where it is necessary to use good quality land for development, the layout and design should minimise the amount of such land that is required. Development on prime agricultural land or of lesser quality that is locally important should not be permitted except where it is essential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a component of the settlement strategy or necessary to meet an established need, for example essential infrastructure, where no other suitable site is available; or</li> <li>• For small-scale development directly linked to a rural business; or</li> <li>• For the generation of energy from a renewable source or the extraction of minerals where it accords with other policy objectives and there is secure provision for restoration.</li> </ul> <p>In accessible or pressured rural areas <b>paragraph 81</b> notes the possibility of unsustainable growth of suburbanisation of the countryside and proposes a more restrictive approach to new housing, requiring plans to generally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guide most new development to locations within or adjacent to settlements; and</li> <li>• Set out the circumstances in which new housing outwith settlements may be appropriate, avoiding use of occupancy restrictions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006</b> introduced reforms of the Scottish</p>	<p>Planning authorities are required to take the NPF into account</p>

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<p>Planning System. It defines the role of the National Planning Framework, as part of the hierarchy of development plans in Scotland. Also aims to strengthen community involvement and to make development plans and development management more efficient.</p> <p>The first <b>National Planning Framework (NPF)</b>, published in 2004, set out a strategy for Scotland's development to 2025. The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 put the NPF on a statutory footing.</p> <p>The <b>National Planning Framework 3, Scottish Government, (2014) (NPF3)</b> provides a statutory framework for Scotland's long-term spatial development. The NPF sets out the Scottish Government's spatial development priorities for the next 20-30 years.</p> <p><b>Scottish Planning Policy 2014</b> sets out policy that will help to deliver the objectives of the NPF.</p>	<p>when preparing development plans and it is a material consideration in determining planning applications.</p> <p>Local Development Plans should reflect the strategy and projects designated as national developments in their vision statements, policies and proposals maps.</p> <p>National developments which are relevant to the Orkney LDP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the establishment of Enterprise Areas at Hatston and Lyness;</li> <li>• the establishment of an Energy Hub in the Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters area;</li> <li>• a new energy interconnector linking Orkney with the Scottish mainland which will enable development of the marine renewable energy industry in the Pentland Firth and Orkney waters; and</li> <li>• the establishment of a deep-sea transshipment terminal within Scapa Flow which would utilise its sheltered deep waters.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Circular 6 (2013) Development Planning</b> describes the planning system in Scotland, and explains legislative provisions in both the primary legislation and the subsequent Regulations, as well as how the various legislative requirements fit together. It notes that development plans should lead to the delivery of high quality outcomes. They should promote good placemaking with policies and proposals that help to achieve distinctive, high quality places and buildings. In this way development plans are of vital importance to the success and sustainability of our cities, towns and rural communities.</p> <p>Circular 6 confirms that all Scottish development plans require a 'Habitats</p>	<p>The Orkney Local Development Plan should be consistent with the guidance which is set out in Circular 6.</p> <p>A Habitats Regulations Appraisal of the LDP will be undertaken. Whilst HRA requirements will be taken into account at the Main Issues Report stage, the formal HRA will be undertaken alongside preparation of the Proposed Plan.</p>

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<p>Regulations Appraisal' (HRA) in accordance with Part IVA (regulations 85A - E) of The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994, as amended. Part IVA of those regulations requires that, where a land use plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and is not directly connected with, or necessary to the management of, that site, the planning authority or SDPA as the case may be should make an 'Appropriate Assessment' of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives, before the plan is adopted or submitted to Ministers.</p>	
<p><b>PAN 1 (2010) SEA of Development Plans</b> Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has a key role to play in delivering sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Strategic development plans, local development plans and formal supplementary guidance fall within the scope of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 and are therefore likely to require a SEA.</p> <p>SEA can proactively contribute to the plan preparation process by ensuring that the environmental effects of development strategies and proposals are fully understood. The SEA provides information to support the development of the plan but is not a part of the plan itself.</p> <p>The central aim of SEA is to help ensure that the environment is given the same level of consideration as social and economic factors within the plan. It can do this by promoting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integration of environmental information into the plan preparation and adoption process;</li> <li>• early dialogue with consultees, particularly those with environmental expertise, but also the wider public;</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Orkney Local Development Plan should be consistent with the guidance that is provided in PAN 1 (2010).</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• full and objective consideration of alternatives to ensure that the best environmental options are identified and taken on board as far as possible; and</li> <li>• transparency of decision-making, through the publication of the post adoption SEA statement.</li> </ul>	
<p>The central purpose of <b>PAN 51 Planning, Environmental Reform and regulation (2006)</b> is to support the existing policy on the role of the planning system in relation to the environmental protection regimes. This PAN also summarises the statutory responsibilities of the environmental protection bodies, as well as informing these bodies about the planning system. To minimise any overlap or duplication of controls it is essential that planning authorities and the protection agencies understand each other's role and work together so that the controls are applied in a complementary way.</p> <p>This is important because many environmental protection decisions are based on quantitative standards whereas planning decisions have to take into account a much wider range of material considerations and the weight to be accorded them.</p>	<p>Where locations feature any special environmental protection concerns, these should be set out in the LDP, with any implications explained and, as appropriate, the area(s) identified on the proposals map.</p> <p>The LDP should also refer to particular environmental protection regimes if they are likely to impose constraints or limitations on development or particular uses of land in a specific area. This may take the form of a policy or the identification of an area.</p>
<p>In July 2009 the Commission adopted the 2009 Review of the <b>European Union Sustainable Development Strategy</b>. It underlines that in recent years the EU has mainstreamed sustainable development into a broad range of its policies. In particular, the EU has taken the lead in the fight against climate change and the promotion of a low-carbon economy. At the same time, unsustainable trends persist in many areas and the efforts need to be intensified.</p>	<p>The policies of the LDP should be guided by the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• giving due weight to net economic benefit;</li> <li>• responding to economic issues, challenges and opportunities, as outlined in local economic strategies;</li> <li>• supporting good design and the six qualities of successful places;</li> <li>• making efficient use of existing capacities of land, buildings and infrastructure including supporting town centre and regeneration priorities;</li> <li>• supporting delivery of accessible housing, business,</li> </ul>
<p><b>Securing the future delivering UK sustainable development strategy</b> and the <b>UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)</b> set out shared commitments by the devolved administrations to achieving sustainable development. They focus on a 'new' definition of sustainable</p>	

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<p>development where current populations can meet their needs without prejudicing the quality of life of future generations. Define shared principles of: living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.</p>	<p>retailing and leisure development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting delivery of infrastructure, for example transport, education, energy, digital and water;</li> <li>• supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation including taking account of flood risk;</li> <li>• improving health and well-being by offering opportunities for social interaction and physical activity, including sport and recreation;</li> <li>• having regard to the principles for sustainable land use set out in the Land Use Strategy;</li> <li>• protecting, enhancing and promoting access to cultural heritage, including the historic environment;</li> <li>• protecting, enhancing and promoting access to natural heritage, including green infrastructure, landscape and the wider environment;</li> <li>• reducing waste, facilitating its management and promoting resource recovery; and</li> <li>• avoiding over-development, protecting the amenity of new and existing development and considering the implications of development for water, air and soil quality.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Choosing Our Future – Scotland’s Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</b> Sits under the cross national shared framework for sustainable development to define Scottish priorities for sustainable development. Aims to mainstream sustainable development, measure progress more explicitly and strengthen accountability. Notes the need for urgent action in response to growing problems and pressures.</p> <p><b>Getting the best from our land, a land use strategy for Scotland Scottish Government (2011)</b> establishes a set of ten principles which are in line with the principles of sustainable development and which also reflect Government policies on the priorities which should inform land use choices across Scotland. Public bodies are expected to use these principles when making plans and taking significant decisions affecting the use of land.</p>	
<p><b>The Government Economic Strategy (2011)</b> reaffirms the Scottish Government’s commitment to delivering faster sustainable economic growth. Its strategic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supportive business environment</li> <li>• Transition to a low carbon economy</li> <li>• Learning, skills and well-being</li> <li>• Infrastructure development and place</li> </ul>	<p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should deliver these broader social and economic priorities, including provision of land for housing and employment, better designed homes, adequate provision of infrastructure and services to meet community needs and access to open space.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective government</li> <li>• Equity</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Orkney 2020, The Orkney Community Planning Partnership’s Community Plan and Single Outcome Agreement</b> sets out what the Partnership hopes to achieve as its contribution both to Orkney’s local priorities and to the 16 National Outcomes, which are the ambitions of the Scottish Government for the whole of Scotland. The Plan also includes our longer-term vision for Orkney.</p> <p><b>The Council Plan OIC Corporate Strategic Plan (2013-2016)</b> is a three-year rolling plan setting out the Council’s strategy and objectives for providing services to the public. The community plan provides an overarching framework with a long term vision, and its themes and aims have been incorporated into the Council’s own vision. Council objectives now link to these community planning aims, as well as current departmental plans and targets. The Corporate Plan provides a link between the decisions which are made in the council chamber, the everyday work of the Council, and the community vision of a strong, sustainable and socially inclusive future for Orkney.</p>	<p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should assist in development under the priority themes of Orkney 2020 and should contribute towards achievement of its target outcomes.</p> <p>The Community Planning Partnership has six values which guide everything it does:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting survival</li> <li>• promoting sustainability</li> <li>• promoting equality</li> <li>• working together</li> <li>• working with communities</li> <li>• working to provide better services</li> </ul> <p>The policies and proposals of the LDP should also complement the structure and themes of the corporate strategic plan and contribute towards achievement of its targets.</p>

