

Appendix A: Key Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS)
Pàipear-taice A: Prìomh Phlanaichean, Phrògraman is Ro-innleachdan (PPR)

#	Name of plan / programme / legislation/guidance	Main requirements and environmental objectives of plan / programme / legislation/ guidance	How it affects or is affected by the Nigg Development Masterplan in terms of SEA Issues at Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005
INTERNATIONAL TIER			
1	<p>EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC)</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm</p>	<p>The objective of this Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>Aims to identify and mitigate significant environment effects arising from certain plans and programmes.</p> <p>Emphasis is placed on integrating sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes.</p>	<p>Where an environmental assessment is required under Article 3(1), an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.</p> <p>The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 transposes the directive into Scottish legislation.</p> <p>SEA for the Development Masterplan is required under Section 5(4) of the Act.</p>
2	<p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</p> <p>Kyoto Protocol (1998)</p> <p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html</p>	<p>United Nations international treaty on climate change.</p> <p>The Protocol entered into force in February 2005.</p> <p>Developed countries that have ratified the Protocol are committed to reducing their emissions of greenhouse gasses.</p> <p>Commitment signed by 38 countries (plus the EU) to introduce legally binding targets to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5% of 1990 levels in the period 2008 – 2012.</p> <p>The UK has committed to an 8% reduction on 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012.</p>	<p>The Development Masterplan principles should take account of targets for reducing CO2 emissions.</p> <p>The SEA should include consideration of CO2 and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Nigg Development site.</p>
3	<p>EC Directive establishing a framework for the Community action in the Field of Water Policy</p> <p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</p>	<p>Represents the most substantial piece of EU water legislation to date.</p> <p>Central to the framework is an integrated approach through River Basin Management Planning (RBMP) which will consider the cumulative impacts of all activities within a river basin and district and the risk posed to the environment.</p> <p>Environmental objectives will be set for each water body, with due consideration to economic and social costs.</p> <p>Aims to prevent deterioration in status and to achieve “good” ecological status in all surface and ground water bodies by 2015 and limit the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not required by ecology.</p> <p>The basic objectives to be achieved as set out in Article 4(1) can be summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent deterioration of the status of groundwater bodies; • protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater with the aim of achieving good groundwater status by 2015; • prevent or limit the input of pollutants to groundwater and reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater; • comply with European wide measures against priority and priority hazardous substances; and • achieve compliance with any relevant standards and objectives for protected areas 	<p>The Development Masterplan should promote means to minimise the risk of pollution and damage to surface and ground waters through careful decommissioning and construction of new development on site raising awareness of diffuse pollution and appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>The Development Masterplan should promote sustainable water use and discharge and the SEA will encourage proper consideration of impacts affecting the water environment.</p> <p>The Development Masterplan must consider current land use and future climate scenarios in order to minimise the effects of flooding and drought events and to facilitate long term improvements in water quality.</p>

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4	EU Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/ambient.htm	This Directive revises existing legislation and introduces new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of subsequent directives on a range of pollutants. Mandatory standards set for air quality together with limits and guidance.	The Development Masterplan should consider the relationships with policies on air quality The SEA will include consideration of air quality related issues and highlight the need for more detailed assessment the detailed design level where appropriate.
5	EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/legislation/a.htm	Along with subsequent Directives, this Directive aims to create an integrated approach to waste management in order to reduce waste production. It requires all necessary measures to be taken to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without harming human health.	The Development Masterplan principles should reflect the need to reduce the overall amount of waste material that is produced, as well as the need to dispose of waste sustainably in accordance with the appropriate licences The SEA will look at waste handling within its objectives
6	The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) http://www.biodiv.org/convention/default.shtml	International commitment to maintaining the world's biodiversity. Three main goals established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources. Requirement for each country that has signed the declaration to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	The SEA will consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives. The SEA will consider impacts affecting biodiversity with support for more detailed assessment at the detailed options stage where appropriate.
7	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971) 'The Ramsar Convention'	An international treaty that provides the framework for national and international co-operation for the conservation of wetlands primarily to provide a habitat for birds. http://www.ramsar.org/index_about_ramsar.htm	The Development Masterplan must recognise the legal status of protected sites and reflect their ecological importance in the implementation of biodiversity objectives.
8	EU Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1373	Protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species. Provides a framework for the conservation of wild birds in Europe. The Directive requires the identification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to conserve rare or vulnerable species. Aims to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	Areas adjacent to the Nigg Development site are used regularly by migrating waterfowl The Development Masterplan must reflect this and ensure that the valuable habitats are protected and enhanced where appropriate.
9	EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EC) http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374	Aims to ensure biodiversity by conserving natural habitats of wild flora and fauna. It requires Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to be identified which form a network of protected areas called Natura 2000 along with SPAs. Projects are only permitted on such sites under exceptional circumstances. Also aims to maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types and habitats of designated species listed in Annex I and II of the directive respectively. Particular attention should be paid to reducing negative impacts on protected species found in Scotland. Any development or works that could potentially affect SPA or SAC sites – the Natura 2000 network must be subjected to an Appropriate Assessment to determine the level of disturbance, outline the need for the work and apply for relevant licences from SNH to allow works to continue.	The Development Masterplan should be mindful of the list of sites of natural habitats and species and recommend appropriate measures to avoid the deterioration of these habitats and avoid disturbance of scheduled, scarce or rare species, in support of the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy. Ensure the Development Principles promote protection of such sites and aim to maximise the area of these habitats. Ensure that the development principles recognise the requirement for the protection of special areas of conservation (SAC) and ensure that Appropriate assessments are carried out where necessary The SEA will consider biodiversity impacts.

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10	EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC http://ec.europa.eu/water/water-bathing/index_en.html	<p>Proposal included three categories for the classification of bathing sites: "excellent," "good" or "poor".</p> <p>All sites should achieve at least the classification "good" to comply with the directive.</p> <p>However, in its common position, the Council had a different opinion and took the view that sites should be considered compliant even when they achieved the standards of a fourth category, called "sufficient," situated between "good" and "poor."</p> <p>Directive 2006/7/EC requires Member States to draw up a management plan for each site to minimise risks to bathers, based on an assessment of the sources of contamination that are likely to affect it.</p> <p>Users of the site should be actively involved in developing the management plan.</p> <p>Where bathing sites have a history of poor water quality, preventive measures should be taken to close the bathing area when such conditions are forecast.</p> <p>If the quality standards are not respected, remedial measures must be taken.</p> <p>Information on a bathing site's quality classification, the results of water quality monitoring, the site's management plan and other relevant information is to be made readily available to the public, both through displays at the site and through the media and internet.</p> <p>While the current directive requires regular monitoring of 19 pollutants or other parameters (for example, water colour), the revised directive reduces this list to just two microbiological indicators of faecal contamination, E. Coli and Intestinal Enterococci.</p> <p>This simplification reflects recognition that faecal material, for instance due to inadequate sewage treatment and pollution from animal waste, is the primary health threat to bathers.</p> <p>It will apply to surface water where a large number of people are expected to bathe, establishing a method for monitoring bathing water quality during the bathing season.</p> <p>The classification of water quality at a bathing site will be determined on the basis of a three-year trend instead of a single year's result as at present.</p> <p>This means that the classification will be less susceptible to bad weather or one-off incidents.</p> <p>Where water quality is consistently good over a three-year period the frequency of sampling may be reduced, thereby cutting costs.</p>	<p>On the final day of the 2006 bathing waters season, SEPA announced that all 63 of Scotland's designated bathing waters had passed either EC good or stricter excellent standards.</p> <p>SEPA indicate that compliance is now essentially assured during dry weather, but there remains a risk of pollution to some beaches during or after wet weather.</p> <p>The Development Masterplan should work to maintain these efforts and limit diffuse pollution entering Scotland's water environment.</p>
UK NATIONAL TIER			
11	UK DTi Energy White Paper Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003) http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf	<p>Defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.</p> <p>Four key goals detailed within the White Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions, the main contributor to global warming, by 60% by about 2050 with real progress by 2020; • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<p>The Development Masterplan should consider the incorporation of micro- regeneration and energy efficiency measures into the principles to contribute to the reduction of CO2 emissions</p>

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12	<p>Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</p> <p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Published 2007)</p> <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/</p>	<p>Describes the plans drawn up by the Government and devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium term.</p> <p>Standards set for 8 main air pollutants of particular concern to human health:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benzene; • carbon monoxide; • nitrogen dioxide; • particles (PM10); </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,3- butadiene; • lead; • ozone; • sulphur dioxide. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Local authorities are charged with drawing up their own strategies to tackle the air quality objectives in their areas. Target dates for standards range from 2005 to 2020</p> <p>The standards are purely health based and objectives are to be derived from these, taking into account practicality, technical feasibility and economic factors.</p> <p>The Strategy also sets out the short to medium term policy framework for ambient air quality in Scotland and the rest of the UK.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benzene; • carbon monoxide; • nitrogen dioxide; • particles (PM10); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,3- butadiene; • lead; • ozone; • sulphur dioxide. 	<p>Although there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the site and surrounding area, the Development Masterplan principles should consider the implications of the development options on air quality and promote options which encourage more sustainable development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benzene; • carbon monoxide; • nitrogen dioxide; • particles (PM10); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,3- butadiene; • lead; • ozone; • sulphur dioxide. 				
13	<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981)</p> <p>http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1377</p>	<p>Principal legislative mechanism for the protection of wildlife in Great Britain.</p> <p>Requires any land that is identified as being of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features to be classified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and afforded certain protection against damaging measures.</p>	<p>There area number of designated sites in and around the Nigg Development including SSS's, SAC, SPA etc.</p> <p>The Development Masterplan should recognise their statutory importance in terms biodiversity) and strive to ensure they are adequately protected.</p> <p>The SEA will highlight impacts on biodiversity and promote the protection of all designated sites.</p>		
14	<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)</p> <p>http://www.ukbap.org.uk/</p>	<p>This was published in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) highlights a number of priority habitats and 382 species with associated action plans at the species, habitat and local level.</p> <p>Priority mammalian species in Scotland include red squirrels, dolphins, otters, water voles and bats.</p>	<p>The Development Masterplan will take account of the principles within the UKBAP and the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <p>The SEA will consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives and support more detailed assessment once the options have been formalised</p>		
15	<p>UK The Protection of Badgers Act 1992</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1992/Ukpga_19920051_en_1.htm</p>	<p>UK legislation offering specific protection to badgers and their setts.</p> <p>It is an offence to wilfully kill, injure or mistreat a badger.</p> <p>Their setts are also protected from obstruction, destruction, damage and, when active, disturbance.</p>	<p>Any work within 30 metres of a badger sett may require a licence from SNH.</p> <p>If destruction of a sett is unavoidable, a licence will definitely be required from SNH beforehand.</p> <p>The SEA will consider biodiversity impacts and wildlife conservation within its scope.</p>		
16	<p>UK Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1996/1996003.htm</p>	<p>Offers protection for rare wild mammals throughout the UK, including species such as red squirrels, bats and otters – all of which are to be found in Scotland.</p>	<p>If protected species are discovered in or adjacent to the Nigg Development site, the Masterplan aims to develop in conjunction with relevant legislation/ regulations.</p>		

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SCOTTISH REGIONAL/NATIONAL TIER			
Relevant Planning Policies/ Guidance – Site Specific			
17	<p>The National Planning Framework (2004)</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/04/19170/35317</p>	<p>The National Planning Framework sets out a Scotland-wide strategic approach to spatial planning to guide the development of Scotland to 2025</p> <p>It identifies the high-level, long-term issues that impact on the development of Scotland in physical and land use terms with the purpose of enabling Scotland to reach its full potential in social, environmental and economic terms.</p> <p>It is a material consideration in the development of planning policy and the assessment of planning applications.</p> <p>The key aims of the strategy are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to support the development of Scotland's cities as the main drivers of the economy; • to spread the benefits of economic activity by promoting environmental quality and connectivity; • to enable the most disadvantaged communities to benefit from growth and opportunity; • to strengthen external links; • to promote economic diversification and environmental stewardship; • to highlight long-term transport options and promote more sustainable patterns of transport and land use; • to invest in water and drainage infrastructure to support development; • to realise the potential of Scotland's renewable energy resources; • to provide the facilities to meet waste recycling targets; and • to extend broadband coverage in every area of Scotland. 	<p>The framework recognised the importance of city-regions as the main drivers of the national economy. Inverness and Inner Moray Firth are identified as one of the nine key economic development zones within Scotland, where clustering of key industries, reuse of vacant and derelict sites and economic diversification should be concentrated.</p> <p>The Development Masterplan should develop principles to enable economic growth which will benefit the surrounding communities and improve the local infrastructure.</p>
18	<p>The Draft Second National Planning Framework (2008)</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/01/07093039/</p>	<p>The second National Planning Framework (NPF2) will replace the first NPF and sets out Scotland's spatial development until 2030. It was published for discussion in January 2008 and is currently undergoing an SEA.</p> <p>The key aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of Scotland; • promote development which helps to reduce Scotland's carbon footprint and facilitates adaptation to climate change; • support the development of Scotland's cities as key drivers of the economy; • support sustainable growth in the rural economy; • conserve and enhance Scotland's distinctive natural and cultural heritage; • expand opportunities for communities and businesses by promoting environmental quality and good connectivity; • enable disadvantaged communities to benefit from growth and access opportunities; • strengthen links with the rest of the world; • promote more sustainable patterns of transport and land use; 	<p>The Nigg site is highlighted as a development priority to support the Scottish Government's central purpose - promoting sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Sustainable economic growth is at the heart of the Development Masterplan with economic growth as a key aim of the development principles.</p> <p>With respect to the Nigg site, the SEA of the NPF2 states:</p> <p><i>40. Nigg Complex</i></p> <p>2.106 The redevelopment of the Nigg Fabrication Yard to provide a multi-use facility and deliver economic development is predicted to have potentially significant implications for biodiversity, given the sensitivity of the Cromarty Firth and the nearby Moray Firth, and a number of other internationally and nationally protected sites in the vicinity of the development. The project would, however, provide significant positive environmental effects by redeveloping an extensive brownfield site and contributing to targets and economic development aspirations associated with the renewable energy</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> realise the potential of Scotland's renewable energy resources and facilitate the generation of power and heat from clean, low carbon sources; encourage a sufficient supply of homes that are affordable in places where people want to live; and facilitate the achievement of waste management targets. 	<p>sector.</p> <p>2.107 Further environmental assessment would be required at the project level, including potentially an Appropriate Assessment, to define and fully mitigate effects on the relevant Natura sites. More minor effects should also be addressed within site-level mitigation of potential effects on water including the Cromarty Firth itself, soils (possibly arising from mobilisation of contaminants during remediation) and cultural heritage, as the settings several protected sites close to the development could be adversely affected. Scheme-specific alternatives for this project have not been identified or assessed at this stage.</p>
19	<p>Scottish Planning Policy (2008)</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/10/28115149/0</p>	<p>The Scottish Planning Policy will combine all SPP and NPPG into one condensed document and supersedes SPP1: The Planning System</p> <p>The SPP is split into three sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part One The Scottish Government's view of the purpose of planning and the core principles for the system's operation. Part Two The objectives for key parts of the system (development planning, development management and enforcement). Part Three Thematic policies. To be published during 2009. Until then the thematic policies remain in force 	<p>The Development Masterplan will consider all relevant planning policies and guidance in the development of its principles.</p>
20	<p>SPP2 Economic Development (2002)</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2002/11/15782/13587</p>	<p>Sets out the Governments' planning policy on how the planning system can contribute to Economic Growth. The key aim is to raise the quality of people's lives through increasing economic opportunities that are socially and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>Key aims are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing a range of development opportunities _ to ensure that there is range and choice of sites for new employment opportunities throughout Scotland; securing new development in sustainable locations _ to improve integration between transport and locations for development and to encourage more sustainable forms of development; safeguarding and enhancing the environment _ to make sure that new development contributes to a high standard of quality and design and that the natural and built heritage is protected; and promoting a dialogue between councils and business _ to encourage a positive culture of engagement and better understanding of the priorities of the business community and the role of the planning system in enhancing economic competitiveness. 	<p>The Development Masterplan should promote sustainable economic growth through its development principles.</p>
21	<p>SPP6 Renewable Energy (2007)</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/03/22084213/0</p>	<p>Sets out the Government planning policy in relation to renewable energy. It provides a strategy to meet national renewable energy targets and promote the development of the renewables industry. The policy sets a target of 40% (since quantified as 6 GW) of Scotland's electricity should be generated from renewable sources by 2020</p>	<p>The Development Masterplan should consider the production of renewable energy as possible use on site.</p> <p>The generation of power from renewable technology may reduce the</p>

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		<p>The guidance encourages the approval and implementation of renewable energy proposals when preparing development plans and assessing planning applications. There is a focus on wind farm proposals.</p> <p>It requires Planning Authorities to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support a diverse range of renewable energy technologies including encouraging the development of emerging and new technologies; • recognise the importance of fully engaging with local communities and other stakeholders at all stages of the planning process; • guide development to appropriate locations and providing clarity on the issues that will be taken into account when assessing specific proposals; and • maximising environmental, economic and social benefits; <p>while at the same time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet international and national statutory obligations to protect designated areas, species and habitats and protecting the historic environment from inappropriate forms of development; and • ensure impacts on local communities and other interests are satisfactorily addressed. Such interests will vary from technology to technology. Further guidance is given in the following paragraphs 	<p>risk of emissions on site.</p>
22	<p>SPP7 Planning and Flooding (2004)</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18880/32953#1</p>	<p>Sets out the Government planning policy on how flood risk should be taken into consideration in the preparation of development plans and determination of planning applications.</p> <p>Key Principles are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developers and planning authorities must give consideration to the possibility of flooding from all sources. • New development should be free from significant flood risk from any source. • In areas characterised as 'medium to high' flood risk for watercourse and coastal flooding new development should be focussed on built up areas and all development must be safeguarded from the risk of flooding. • New development should not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - materially increase the probability of flooding elsewhere; - add to the area of land which requires protection by flood prevention measures; - affect the ability of the functional flood plain to attenuate the effects of flooding by storing flood water; - interfere detrimentally with the flow of water in the flood plain; - compromise major options for future shoreline or river management. • Flooding from sources other than watercourses and on the coast must be addressed where new development is proposed, if necessary through a drainage assessment. Any drainage measures proposed should have a neutral or better effect on the risk of flooding both on and off the site. • Alterations and small scale extensions to buildings are generally outwith the scope of this SPP provided they would not have a significant effect on the storage capacity of the functional flood plain or affect local flooding problems 	<p>The Development Masterplan should review the potential Flood Risk impact on the Nigg Development site and promote careful consideration of this at the planning submission stage</p> <p>The SEA will consider the issue of Flood Risk within its Scope. It will look at the potential impacts and propose mitigation measures.</p>

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23	SPP17 Planning for Transport (2005) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/08/16154406/44078	Sets out the Governments planning policy on transport infrastructure with a view to the promotion of more sustainable modes of transport and avoiding and mitigating adverse environmental impacts. The guidance is to be used in the preparation of Development plans and the submission/determination of planning applications. It states clearly that development should maximise opportunities for sustainable transport modes and minimise environmental intrusion from transport infrastructure.	The Development Masterplan should consider more sustainable transport options as a means of accessing the site. The principles should promote environmental protection as key in any new transport infrastructure proposals.
24	SPP23 Planning and the Historic Environment (2008) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/10/28135841/2	This consolidates NPPG5: Archaeology and Planning and NPPG18: Planning and the Historic Environment. Sets out Government planning policies in relation to the historic environment with a view to its protection, enhancement and conservation. Government seeks to encourage the preservation of our heritage of sites and landscapes of archaeological and historic interest, so that they may be enjoyed today and passed on in good order to future generations.	The over-arching aim of the Act and related regulations and guidelines is the protection and enhancement of Scotland's historic environment. The Development Masterplan should ensure the protection of historic features and the continued provision of access. The SEA will highlight cultural heritage and the protection of the historic environment.
25	NPPG13 Coastal Planning (1997) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1997/08/nppg13-coastal	Sets out Government Planning policy on how planning can contribute to achieving sustainable development and also maintaining and enhancing biodiversity on the coast. The guidance is to be used in the preparation of Development plans and the submission/determination of planning applications.	The Development Masterplan should consider the issue of reclaimed land and its impact on the coastal defences surrounding the site. It should explore the possibility of enhancement to any existing defences.
26	Scottish Government, (2002) National Planning Policy Guideline No. 14 – Natural Heritage http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/01/nppg14	Sets out land use planning considerations relating to natural heritage, including the conservation and possible enhancement of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; geological and physiographical features; the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside and the natural heritage interest of urban areas; and opportunities for enjoying and learning about the natural environment Aims to ensure that the natural heritage is conserved and enhanced for present and future generations. Also stipulates that planning authorities should take particular care to avoid harm to protected species (includes badgers, bats, otters and red squirrels).	The Development masterplan should consider a commitment to environmental enhancement as well as conservation. The SEA will consider cultural heritage and the protection of all aspects of natural heritage.
27	PAN 33 Development of Contaminated Land (revised 2000) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2000/10/pan33	The PAN provides advice on the development of contaminated land. The guidance is to be used in the preparation of Development plans and the submission/determination of planning applications. Planning Authorities are encouraged to promote the re-use of Brownfield land including contaminated land.	The Development Masterplan should look at the potential constraints relating to the development on contaminated land. The SEA should consider the impact of developing on contaminated land and propose appropriate mitigation measures
28	Scottish Executive Planning Advice Note 42 Archaeology – The Planning Process and Scheduled	Includes advice on the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process and on the separate controls over scheduled monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The PAN supports NPPG5 -Archaeology and Planning - which sets out the Governments	The Development Masterplan will need to consider archaeological features within and surrounding the site.

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	Monument Procedures http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1994/01/17081/21711	planning policy on how archaeological remains and discoveries should be handled within the development plan and development control systems.	
29	PAN 51 Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation (Revised 2006) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/10/20095106/0	The PAN supports existing planning policy on the role of planning in relation to the environmental protection regimes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution Prevention and Control • Protection of the Water Environment • Drinking Water Quality - public and private water supplies • Contaminated Land • Radioactive Substances • Statutory Nuisance including Noise • Litter • Light • Local Air Quality Management • Environmental Noise It provides guidance on the statutory requirement of the environmental protection bodies and the relevant legislation required to inform the determination/submission of planning applications	The Development Masterplan principles should reflect the relevant environmental regimes. The SEA will consider the key environmental issues within the scope of the SEA topics and provide relevant mitigation measures.
30	PAN 56 Planning for Noise (1999) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/04/PAN56	This PAN provides advice on how noise issues should be addressed in the preparation of development plans and in the assessment of planning applications. It builds on principles set out in SODD Circular 10/1999 Planning and Noise providing specific guidance on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how noise issues should be handled in development plans and development control; • ways of mitigating the adverse impact of noise; • noisy and noise-sensitive development; • the use of noise exposure categories; the use of planning conditions relating to noise. 	The Development Masterplan should ensure that any noise impacts are mitigated against at the development stage. In particular the impact on the neighbouring communities. The SEA will look at potential impacts and provide appropriate mitigation measure is necessary.
31	PAN 58 Environmental Impact Assessment (1999) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1999/10/pan58-root/pan58	This PAN provides detailed guidance on the Environmental Impact Assessment process (EIA). The statutory requirement for EIA applies to the types of projects described in the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999 (Schedules 1 and 2)	EIA is always required for a Schedule 1 project which by virtue of its nature or scale is always likely to have significant environmental effects. EIA is only required for a Schedule 2 project if it is judged likely to have significant environmental effects. EIA will be required the detailed planning submission stage.
32	PAN 60 Planning for Natural Heritage (2000) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2000/08/pan60-root/pan60	This PAN provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of Scotland's natural environment. It requests that planning authorities and developers consider benefit to local communities and social and economic benefit when putting forward proposals for conservation. It aims to provide specific guidance on how it should be read alongside the National Planning Policy Guideline on Natural Heritage (NPPG 14.	The Development Masterplan should consider not only the protection of the surrounding natural environment but the enhancement where possible. Enhancing natural heritage should be integrated with benefit to the surrounding communities.

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33	PAN 61 Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (2001) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2001/07/pan61	This PAN provides advice on Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) It encourages the promotion of SUDS throughout the development plan process. The PAN gives good practice advice for planners and the development industry and complements the principles in the Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems Design Manual for Scotland and Northern Ireland	The Development Masterplan will promote SUDS as a requirement for the site.
34	PAN 79 Water and Drainage (2006) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/09/26152857/0	This PAN provides advice in terms of the planning process on water and drainage. It provides guidance on the currently system within which Scottish Water provides and contributes to new water infrastructure and contains advice on the appropriateness of private schemes. The Planning system should be directing developments to appropriate sites with regards to water infrastructure where availability of existing infrastructure is a key consideration but not an over riding one. It also highlights the respective roles of Scottish Water and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), indicating when and how they should interact with the planning system.	The Development Masterplan should highlight any constraints in terms of water infrastructure. The SEA will assess current infrastructure provision, highlighting any constraints and possible options available.
35	PAN 84 Reducing Carbon Emissions in New Development (2008) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/03/06133051/0	This PAN provides practical guidance on how the targets proposed in SPP6: Renewable Energy can be achieved. The PAN promotes the use of energy efficient, micro-generating and decentralised renewable energy systems in order to achieve the targets The guidance is for both developers and planning authorities and can be used when submitted/assessing planning applications	The Development Masterplan should consider the promotion of renewable energy systems in the development of its principles.
Land Management			
36	The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000	Regulations to ensure that Part A installations are operated such that there are no emissions to land, or where there are emissions to land, that no significant land, water or air pollution results; Also works to ensures that Part A installations are returned to a satisfactory state upon cessation of activities; and that installations are operated such that no significant land pollution arises from emissions to air.	The Development Masterplan should ensure that all future works on site carried out in accordance with the pollution prevention regulations.
37	Part I of Environmental Protection Act 1990	Aims to prevent the release of certain prescribed substances to land from processes, or where that is not possible, to minimise the release and render harmless the substances released; Works to ensure that substances released to air, land and water from prescribed processes do not cause harm, or that harm is minimised, to living organisms supported by land; Also that substances released to the air from processes prescribed for local control (LAPC) do not cause harm, or that harm is minimised, to living organisms supported by land.	The Development Masterplan principles should incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act.
38	Part II of Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Waste On Land)	Works to ensure that the treating, keeping or disposing of controlled waste does not result in harm to living organisms supported by land; Site licence cannot be surrendered unless restoration has taken place and there is negligible risk to the living organisms supported by land.	See Above

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39	Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	<p>Part IIA is concerned with addressing problems associated with historically contaminated sites, rather than protection from current land use activities.</p> <p>It does not address all sites where soil quality is poor; only those where substances present an unacceptable risk to specified ecosystems.</p> <p>SEPA requires remediation of special sites, maintain public registers for special sites and prepare a national report on the state of "contaminated land".</p>	See Above
40	SEPA (2003) Land Protection Policy Environmental Policy #54 http://www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/policies/54.pdf	<p>Outlines SEPA's policy objectives for land protection.</p> <p>SEPA will seek to ensure an integrated and balanced approach to the protection and improvement of the environment, considering land alongside air and water, in its overall contribution to the Scottish Ministers' goal of sustainable development.</p> <p>Where appropriate, SEPA will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect land from a deterioration in quality; • Maintain the current condition of land; and • Promote restoration of land where there is clear environmental benefit in doing so. 	<p>With the location of the site adjacent to the water the Development Masterplan should make reference to this policy and its objectives particularly with regard for the issue point source pollution</p> <p>This policy could be used to inform the SEA objectives and/or provide a reference point for monitoring.</p>
Natural Heritage			
41	Scottish Executive (May 2004) Scotland's Biodiversity- It's In Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/05/19366/37239	<p><u>Vision</u>: 'It's 2030: Scotland is recognised as a world leader in biodiversity conservation. Everyone is involved; everyone benefits. The nation is enriched'</p> <p><u>Aim</u>: "To conserve Biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and well being of the people of Scotland now and in the future".</p> <p><u>Objectives</u>: sets out five main objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species and habitats; • People; • Landscapes and ecosystems; • Integration and Ecosystems; and • Knowledge. <p>Specifically,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve what we have; • sustain healthy ecosystems; • create networks and connections not a piecemeal approach; • engage more people; • promote sustainable development. <p>The strategy also underlines the need to promote understanding and appreciation of natural heritage.</p>	<p>The Development Masterplan should protect and enhance, where appropriate, the surrounding biodiversity e.g avoid impact on adjacent wetland in line with the policies objectives.</p> <p>The SEA will highlight biodiversity impacts within its objectives.</p> <p>Adequate consideration of impacts affecting biodiversity will be encouraged, with support for more detailed assessment at detailed options development where appropriate.</p>

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42	<p>Scottish Executive (2005) Scotland's Biodiversity – It's In Your Hands. Strategy Implementation Plans http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/05/19409/37913</p>	<p>This document outlines a series of strategies to implement the objectives of the 2004 strategy for the period 2005 – 2007. The plans were developed with reference to three broad sectors: Urban, Rural and Marine. The strategy focuses on two crosscutting issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpretation, communication and education (ICE); and • local delivery. <p>New draft plans are under development for the period 2007-2010 and are currently going through the SEA process</p>	<p>The Development Masterplan should consider both existing and proposed strategies when developing development principles</p>
43	<p>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2004/20040006.htm</p>	<p>The Act sets out provisions relating to biodiversity duties, Notification of SSSIs, Nature Conservation Orders to prohibit an operation, Land Management Orders for SSSIs to ensure conservation, restoration or enhancement. The overall aim is wildlife protection. Fossils are also included within the legislation.</p>	<p>The SEA will recognise the importance of designated sites and seek to ensure their protection and enhancement where possible.</p>
44	<p>The Conservation (Natural Heritage & c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2004/20040475.htm</p>	<p>These Regulations amend the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. The provisions in these Regulations relating to site protection bring European sites into line with the protection regime set out in Part 2 of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004. Further protection is given to European protected species through amendments to Part III of the 1994 Regulations which reflect the provisions relating to species protection contained in Part I of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.</p>	<p>The Regulations require that, where an authority concludes that a development proposal unconnected with the nature conservation management of a Natura 2000 site is likely to have a significant effect on that site, it must undertake an appropriate assessment of the implications for the conservation interests for which the area has been designated.</p>
45	<p>SNH (2002) (Update 2008) Natural Heritage Futures – Farmlands and Forests and Woodlands http://www.snh.org.uk/futures/Da/ta/index.htm</p>	<p>This document is one of a series which aims guide the future management of the natural heritage towards 2025, within the wide context of sustainable development. The document details national objectives for the natural heritage of farmlands, forests and woodlands and presents a list of priorities which will inform SNH's input to plans and strategies for various sectors and geographical areas. It is likely that SNH input to the SEA will also be guided by this document.</p>	<p>The Development Masterplan should reflect the objectives of the policy in the development principles in particular the protection and potential enhancement of the designated ancient woodland on site. The SEA will highlight the need to maintain and enhance landscape character and biodiversity levels.</p>
46	<p>SNH (2002) (Update 2008) Natural Heritage Futures – Coasts and Sea http://www.snh.org.uk/futures/Da/ta/index.htm</p>	<p>This document is one of a series which aims guide the future management of the natural heritage towards 2025, within the wide context of sustainable development. The document details national objectives for the natural heritage of coasts and seas and presents a list of priorities which will inform SNH's input to plans and strategies for various sectors and geographical areas. It s likely that SNH input to the SEA will also be guided by this document</p>	<p>The Development Masterplan should reflect the objectives of the policy in the development principles in particular the protection and enhancement of the adjacent Cromarty firth and Moray Firth both EU designated sites. The SEA will highlight the need to maintain and enhance marine biodiversity and habitats.</p>

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47	Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) & SNH (2003) Habitat Networks for Wildlife and People http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infid-5xjcrw	Aims to enrich the natural heritage of Scotland by the creation of woodland networks through linking woodlands old and new to form more continuous woodland cover. This benefits wildlife by providing wider and more sustainable habitats and should enhance opportunities for people who live near, work in or simply enjoy woodlands. Proposes methods by which woods and forests can be linked and suggests woodland should be viewed as an integral part of the wider landscape rather than as individual stands of trees.	The Development Masterplan should consider the potential enhancement of the existing woodland on site. The SEA will highlight the need to identify measures for promoting and enhancing Scotland's biodiversity.
48	Scottish Executive (2000) Natural Conservation: Implementation in Scotland of EC Directives on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna and the conservation of wild birds (The Habitats and Birds Directives)	This circular replaces Scottish Office Circular 6/95 and takes account of certain changes in policy. It provides guidance on the implementation of EC Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) and 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) in Scotland and should be read in conjunction with NPPG14 on Natural Heritage http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library3/nature/habd-00.asp	The Regulations require that, where an authority concludes that a development proposal unconnected with the nature conservation management of a Natura 2000 site is likely to have a significant effect on that site, it must undertake an appropriate assessment of the implications for the conservation interests for which the area has been designated. The SEA will consider the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment at the detailed option stage.
Historic Environment			
49	Historic Scotland (2002) Passed to the Future: Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pasttofuture.pdf	Sets out the Scottish Government's policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. It notes the irreplaceable nature of historic environment features, but also sets out the following key principles to guide the parameters in which change can take place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising value – in terms of quality of life and as a means of meeting social, environmental and economic needs good stewardship – taking into account capacity for change and the sustainable use of resources assessing impact – following the precautionary principle where impact is not clear working together – to reduce damage, resolve conflict and maximise benefit. 	The Development Masterplan should recognise the important role of the historic environment and acknowledge the need to work together with others to consider a balance between social, economic and environmental needs. The SEA will highlight cultural heritage protection and all aspects of the historic environment. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) require specific consents from Historic Scotland before any works that may affect the integrity of the site can be carried out.
50	Historic Scotland Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/policy/shep.htm	SHEP is the overarching policy statement for the historic environment. It is now one consolidated document replacing series of free-standing publications It provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. These include the Scottish Government, local authorities and the range of bodies that are accountable to Scottish Ministers. SHEP is intended to sit alongside and complement the Scottish Planning Policy series and other relevant Ministerial policy documents. It is intended to be relevant documents in the statutory planning, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes.	The Development Masterplan should consider the careful management of the development to avoid any negative impact on the surrounding historical sites including a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Buildings. The SEA will consider potential impacts and propose any required mitigation measures

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51	<p>The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</p> <p>http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/ancient_monuments_and_archaeological_areas_act_1979.pdf</p>	<p>Law relating to ancient monuments, making provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such sites or matters.</p>	<p>The over-arching aim of this Act and related regulations and guidelines is the protection and enhancement of Scotland's historic environment.</p>
Water			
52	<p>Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS)</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2003/20030003.htm</p>	<p>The Act translates the EC Water Framework Directive into the Scottish context. It includes a number of key commitments relating to Scotland's water environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing River Basin Management districts; • Preparing River Basin Management Plans; • Regulation of controlled activities (including those liable to cause pollution of the water environment, those involved in abstraction, and those from construction on or near to water). <p>The Act reflects the WFD aim of ensuring that there is no further deterioration of water quality and gave Scottish Ministers powers to introduce regulatory controls over activities in order to protect and improve Scotland's water environment.</p> <p>Covers wetlands, rivers, lochs, transitional waters (estuaries and saline lagoons), coastal waters and water under the ground (groundwater).</p>	<p>The Development Masterplan will be primarily considering the regulation of controlled activities with any proposed construction located adjacent to the water environment.</p> <p>The SEA should highlight the aim to avoid and mitigate against pollution of the surrounding water environment and neighbouring wetland.</p>
53	<p>The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (CAR)</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/05/0995747/57481</p>	<p>These regulations are made under the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act).</p> <p>They establish a framework to protect and manage our water resources, based on an assessment of the risk posed to the water environment.</p> <p>The Regulations supersede a number of previous disparate controls, including the discharge provisions of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.</p> <p>Brings into effect the requirements of section 20 of the WEWS Act and from 1 April 2006, the following activities will be controlled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abstractions from surface and groundwater; • impoundments of rivers, lochs, wetlands and transitional waters; • groundwater recharge; • engineering in rivers, lochs and wetlands; • engineering activities in the vicinity of rivers, lochs and wetland which are likely to have a significant adverse impact upon the water environment; • activities liable to cause pollution; • direct or indirect discharge of List I substances to groundwater; and • any other activities which directly or indirectly is liable to cause a significant adverse impact upon the water environment • artificial recharge or augmentation of groundwater. 	<p>The Regulations apply across the water environment to provide a holistic approach to pollution control and protection of the water environment.</p> <p>Any activities that may fall within the remit of the CAR regulations will require close consultation with SEPA and the receipt of appropriate licences.</p> <p>The Development Masterplan should stress the importance of maintaining water quality across the Nigg Development Site and propose measures to ensure pollution prevention strategies are carried out.</p>

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54	Scottish Executive (2006) Better bathing waters: Meeting the challenges of the revised Bathing Water Directive in Scotland http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/23151924/0	The Strategy is the Government's national policy statement following the revision of the Bathing Water Directive. Actions included in the Strategy are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued work on improving sewerage infrastructure 2. Industrial discharges to be regulated under CAR 3. Tackle diffuse pollution through General Binding Rules for agriculture, possible LMC measures or further measures under CAR 4. Increase public participation, including encouraging local community groups' involvement 5. Increase provision of information on water quality, including extended signage. 	On the final day of the 2006 bathing waters season, SEPA announced that all 63 of Scotland's designated bathing waters had passed either EC good or stricter excellent standards. SEPA indicate that compliance is now essentially assured during dry weather, but there remains a risk of pollution to some beaches during or after wet weather. WFD requirements for good ecological status of watercourses and planned measures to reduce levels of agricultural pollution will also aid in continuing to meet the targets of the Bathing Waters Directive. The Development Masterplan should consider pollution effects on bathing waters, and reduction measures to benefit water courses.
Air Quality and Climate Change			
55	Scottish Climate Change Bill (2008) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Climate-Change/16327/Climate-Change-Bill	The Scottish Climate Change Bill was published December 2008. The Bill provides a long-term framework to ensure a reduction in Scottish emissions by 80 per cent by 2050. The long term target will be supported by annual targets with a 50% reduction rate by 2030. These targets are intended to drive policy that will enable them to be met. It also places duties on Scottish Ministers to regularly provide a progress report to the Government on the status of emissions targets and additional duties on public bodies in relation to their climate change duties.	The Development Masterplan will highlight the overall impact of development on the site in relation to the climate change targets and its cross cutting theme of sustainability The SEA will consider the impact of the development on the emissions targets and propose mitigation measures if necessary.
56	Scottish Executive (2006) Changing our Ways: Scotland's Climate Change Programme http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/30091039/0	This updates the Programme published in 2000 and represents a stepping up of Government action and ambition to tackle climate change. Provides a framework for achieving carbon savings through the identification of the Scottish Share of UK climate change commitments and the setting of a Scottish Target to exceed this share by 1 million tonnes of carbon savings by 2010. Shows how the Government is promoting an appropriate adaptation response to the inevitable impacts of climate change. Recognises the contribution that the agriculture sector can make to tackling climate change. Highlights the opportunities it presents in terms of business development and the important role the LMC approach and the Scottish Rural Development Programme will make. Reflects on the role of biomass energy and the need to encourage it to help it become more economically viable. Emphasises the need for forestry based mitigation to be undertaken in relation to the wider rural development policy agenda. Supports the planting of woodland which delivers a range of benefits (economic, social and environment), including its role as a carbon sink. Highlights challenges arising from timber transportation, particularly as production levels continue to rise. Reflects on the role of biomass energy and the need to encourage development to become more economically viable.	See above

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57	The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/consultations/environment/ppcr-01.asp	These Regulations are made under section 2 of the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. They set out, for Scotland, a pollution control regime for the purpose of implementing the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (Council Directive 96/61/EC) and for regulating other environmentally polluting activities not covered by the Directive. Intensive farming and issues relating to emissions to air and water and the disposal of waste are considered in this legislation.	The Development Masterplan should consider the Pollution Prevention regulation in the key principles with particular regard for the regulations for the disposal of on site waste.
58	The National Emissions Ceilings Regulations 2002	Offers indirect protection of land and soils through controls on mass emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO _x), ammonia and volatile organic compounds, with the aim of reducing acid deposition and eutrophication.	The Development Masterplan will consider the impact of increase activity on site and its impact on emissions levels.
Transport			
59	Scottish Executive (2006) National Transport Strategy http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Transport/NTS/introduction	The National Transport Strategy was published in 2006 following the conclusion of a public consultation. The NTS provides a long-term strategic framework to all Scottish transport developments across all modes of transport. It builds on the 2004 Transport White Paper, Scotland's Transport Future, by showing how transport will contribute to our five key priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economy; • environment; • social inclusion; • safety; and • integration - over the medium to long term.	An SEA was conducted for the National Transport Strategy which found that the Strategy would generally be beneficial for the environment by addressing more sustainable transport options and improving accessibility issues. The SEA for the Development Masterplan will consider more sustainable transport options as a means of accessing the site.
Renewable Energy			
60	Scottish Executive (2006) Energy Efficiency and Microgeneration Strategy Consultation	The Government have finished consulting on this report and are to issue a final report. http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/bills/pdfs/mb-consultations/microgeneration.pdf	The Development Masterplan will consider on site energy production and the manufacturing of renewable energy products as a potential development use on site.
61	Forum for Renewable Energy Development in Scotland (2005) Promoting and Accelerating the Market Penetration of Biomass Technology in Scotland http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/01/20616/51406	The Government has set a target that 18% of the electricity generated in Scotland by 2010 should be from renewable sources, rising to 40% by 2020. The Government is committed to meeting these targets by promoting a range of technologies, and believes that biomass has the potential to play an important role. Report concluded that a biomass industry in Scotland has the potential to supply as much as 450 MW of electricity from the wood fuel resource while employing over 2,000 people and stimulating other sectors of the Scottish economy. Report states that this is a conservative estimate. The successful development of biomass technology in Scotland using energy crops as the fuel	As Above

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		<p>source would further boost electrical output and employment.</p> <p>However, it could take 5 years to lay the foundations for this industry.</p> <p>This report looks at the establishment of the basic infrastructure needed and the partnership between Government and industry that will be required to deliver this potential.</p>	
Waste			
62	<p>SEPA (2003)</p> <p>National Waste Strategy & National Waste Plan</p> <p>http://www.sepa.org.uk/nws/index.htm</p>	<p>Strategy sets out a framework within which Scotland can reduce the amount of waste it produces and deal with the waste that is produced in a more sustainable way.</p> <p>It covers all household, commercial and industrial waste.</p> <p>More than 85% of the waste produced in Scotland is sent directly to landfill – a massive misuse of resources and a major source of greenhouse and other gases.</p> <p>The National Waste Plan aims to reduce this practice and outlines how we can work towards a culture of reducing, reusing and recycling our rubbish.</p> <p>It sets out the best practicable environmental option (BPEO) for municipal waste for each of 11 Waste Strategy Areas and describes actions at a national level to improve the management of non-municipal solid waste.</p> <p>The National Waste Plan brings together Area Waste Plans for the different Waste Strategy Areas.</p> <p>The Scottish Government has allocated over £350 million to the Strategic Waste Fund to help local authorities develop the infrastructure needed to implement these plans.</p>	The Development Masterplan should take account of industrial waste and recommend safe disposal and, where possible, recycling of materials.
63	<p>Scottish Executive(1996)</p> <p>National Planning Policy Guideline No. 10 – Planning and Waste Management</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1996/06/nppg10</p>	<p>Priority is now being given to the reduction of waste at source, its re-use, its recovery by recycling and to the use of waste as a source of energy.</p> <p>Treatment and disposal of that which remains should be carried out in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner.</p> <p>All these activities need to be carried out in a manner consistent with the principle of sustainable development and without imposing an unnecessary burden on industry.</p> <p>The government's policy is to ensure that the planning system plays its part in implementing these goals. In recognition of all these changing circumstances this NPPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out the Government's planning policies for development involving the management of waste; • defines the content of structure and local plans in respect of waste; • explains how the planning system should operate in relation to other pollution controls. 	See above
64	<p>SEPA (2003)</p> <p>The Highland Area Waste Plan</p> <p>http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_publications/area_waste_plans/highlands.aspx</p>	<p>The Plan outlines the best practicable environmental option (BPEO) to waste management in the Highlands over 20 year period. The plan primarily focuses on municipal waste produced by households and commercial premises. Key focus is on preventing the generation of waste at the source and encouraging household recycling. For waste that cannot be recycled the aim is reduce the reliance on landfill.</p>	See above
65	SEPA (2006)	<p>The policy sets out SEPA's guidance on the provision of a sustainable drainage infrastructure.</p> <p>The document provide policy principles and guidance to which SEPA will use as role as</p>	As above

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	Policy 55 - Provision of Waste Water Drainage in Settlements http://www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/policies.aspx	consultants in the Land Use Planning Process. It promotes connection public sewage system and where this is not immediately possible makes recommendations on interim solutions.	
66	UK Government (1993) Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (as amended) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts/1993/ukpga_19930012_en_1	The use, storage and disposal of radioactive sources and waste is controlled by the Radioactive Substances Act 1993. This is regulated by the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency. The Act requires that the use of radioactive materials be minimised and that users employ best practical means to ensure risks of exposure to member of the public/workers be kept as low as reasonable practical	The development Masterplan design will need to adhere to the legislative guidance. This will be dealt with at the detailed design stage
THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL – LOCAL TIER			
67	Highland Structure Plan 2001-2011 http://www.highland.gov.uk/your_environment/planning/developmentplans/structureplan/thehighlandstructureplan.htm#wbc_purpose=Basic_%3c%3eElections%3c	The Structure Plan provides a long term vision (approx 10 yrs) for the strategic development of the highlands to meet the economic social and environmental requirements of the area. Environmental objectives are proposed under three topic headings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature Conservation • Landscape • Built and Cultural Heritage Within Nature Conservation the council highlight the importance of the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. The Council are required to produce Local Biodiversity Action Plans Within Landscape the Council are required to review and update international, national and local areas of landscape value. Within Built and Cultural Heritage the Council highlights the importance of the protection and conservation of archaeological significant sites, listed buildings, designed landscapes and conservation areas.	The Development Masterplan should consider all the environmental objects highlighted in the Plan when generating development principles. The SEA will consider the key objectives under the SEA topic headings and assess potential impact of development on site.
68	Ross and Cromarty East Local Plan (2007) http://www.highland.gov.uk/your_environment/planning/developmentplans/localplans/rosscromarty-east-existing-local-plan.htm#wbc_purpose=Basic_%3c%3eElections%3c	The Local Plan follows the Structure plan and provides guidance for the determination of planning applications. It promotes sustainable design and environmental conservation as key underlying considerations in all development proposals with key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of renewable energy • Conservation of Built and Cultural heritage • Conservation of natural heritage 	Nigg Point is identified in the Local Plan as a major land allocation with potential development opportunities to include oil related activities such as Inspection, Repair and Maintenance (IRM), decommissioning and wind turbine/mast production. The Development masterplan will provide options in line with the Local plan designation while considering the key environmental objectives of the plan
69	Designing for Sustainability in the Highlands (2006) http://www.highland.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/32586135-70EC-40E3-	The Plan is designed to support and guide the preparation of Sustainable Design Statements (SDS). These will be carried out by developers to be submitted with planning applications. It focuses on the principles of sustainable design rather than the technicalities providing checklists and guidance notes to help inform the scope of the SDS.	Sustainable design will underpin the development of the masterplan. SDS will be required at the detailed planning submission stage.

#	Name of plan / programme / legislation/guidance	Main requirements and environmental objectives of plan / programme / legislation/ guidance	How it affects or is affected by the Nigg Development Masterplan in terms of SEA Issues at Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005
	8F7B-DE45B158B501/0/designingforsustainabilityinthehighlandsnov2006.pdf		
70	Highland Renewable Energy Strategy	<p>The Strategy provides guidance on the opportunities in the Highlands for Renewable Energy Development. It analyses the key economic, social and environmental factors and advises on the key processes and planning requirements and possible locations for renewable energy development.</p> <p>It is currently under to review to reflect objectives outline in SPP6: Renewable Energy.</p>	The Masterplan should consider renewable energy technologies as a potential use on site as both a new industry and as a mode of on site energy generation.