



Shetland Islands Council

Shetland's Partnership Plan - Local Outcomes Improvement Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Environmental Report

Appendix 3: Relevant Plans, Programmes, Policies & Strategies

December 2017

Relevant PPS	Relevant Objective/Purpose	SEA Issue/Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the LOIP
International			
The Clean Air Policy Package (EC, 2013)	Clean Air Programme for Europe with air quality objectives up to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Water • Soil • Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora • Population and Human Health 	The Proposals of the LOIP should not adversely affect air quality.
Directive 92/42/EC: The Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora	Requires member states to sustain populations of naturally occurring flora and fauna by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Biodiversity, Fauna and Fauna • Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	LOIP must not adversely affect Natura Sites and European Protected Species.
Directive 2000/60/EC: The Water Framework Directive	Requires member states to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies, and develop integrated catchment management and river basin management plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora • Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	LOIP must not adversely the water environment.
Directive 2001/42/EC: Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Requires Strategic Environmental Assessments to be undertaken for plans, programmes and strategies with significant environmental effects.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Enables significant environmental effects of the LOIP to be identified and addressed.
Directive 2001/81/EC (NECD): National Emissions Ceiling Directive	Sets ceilings for each member state for emissions of ammonia, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide and volatile organic compounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Population and Human health 	LOIP should reflect the purpose of the Directive and should not adversely affect air quality.
Directive 2006/113/EC: The Shellfish Waters Directive	Aims to protect or improve shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth. It is designed to protect the aquatic habitat of bivalve and gastropod molluscs, which include oysters, mussels, cockles, scallops and clams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora 	LOIP must not adversely affect Shellfish Waters.

Relevant PPS	Relevant Objective/Purpose	SEA Issue/Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the LOIP
Directive 2006/118/EC: Groundwater Daughter Directive	Made under the Water Framework Directive, the Daughter Directive aims to prevent and limit inputs of pollutants to groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Soil Population and Human health 	LOIP must not adversely affect groundwater resources
Directive 2008/50/EC: Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe	Establishes standards for air quality and sets limits for various pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Population and Human health 	LOIP should support measures that would improve air quality.
Directive 2009/28/EC: Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	Establishes a common framework for the production of energy from renewable sources and the promotion of its use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic factors 	LOIP should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources.
Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds	Requires member states to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	LOIP must not adversely affect bird habitat.
European Framework for Sustainable Development (2001)	Promotes quality of life, coherent and cost effective policy making, technological innovation, stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation. Strategies for sustainable economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The LOIP should be a key tool for promoting sustainable development in Shetland.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European cooperation on landscape issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Landscape and Cultural heritage Population and Human health 	LOIP should support protection and enhancement of landscapes and their natural habitats.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora 	LOIP should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.

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European Union Climate Change Agreement 2007	EU member states agreed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic Factors 	LOIP should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources and contribute to climate change mitigation.
European Union Common Agricultural Policy	Sets policy for agricultural support with increased emphasis on rural development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape and Cultural Heritage Population and Human Health 	LOIP should recognise and provide for rural diversification of economic activities.
European Union Policy Framework for Climate and Energy (2020 to 2030)	Framework for EU climate and energy policies in the period from 2020 to 2030. At the heart of the 2030 framework is a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic Factors 	LOIP should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources and contribute to climate change mitigation.
Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 1997)	Protocol to the international Framework Convention on Climate Change with the objective of reducing the Greenhouse gases that cause climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic factors 	LOIP should support measures that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971	Requires conservation and wise use of wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	LOIP must not adversely affect conservation and enhancement of wetlands.
Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	Promotes Clean Air for Europe (CAFE), supports sustainable use of pesticides, conservation of the marine environment, soil protection, waste prevention and recycling as well as the sustainable use of natural resources.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The LOIP should promote all forms of sustainable development.

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Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste (EU 2005)	A sector based strategy produced under the Environmental Action Programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic factors • Air • Material assets 	LOIP should support minimisation of waste and promote recycling.
Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (EU 2006)	The Soil Thematic Strategy is seeking to establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil 	LOIP must not adversely affect the protection and improvement of soil.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Key objective of the Convention is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, which should be integrated across other policy sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora 	LOIP should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Rio Earth Summit) 1992	Treaty aimed at reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases to combat global warming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic factors 	LOIP should support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
National (UK & Scotland)			
Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000 and Amendment 2002	Establishes standards for air quality and sets limits for various pollutants in Scotland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Population and Human health 	LOIP must not adversely affect air quality.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011)	Prescribes the approach to be taken to planning for scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Cultural heritage 	LOIP must not adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas.

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Climate Change Act 2008	The Act sets a statutory target for the UK as a whole to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050 and provides a framework for shared action. In Scotland, its targets are subsumed by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic factors 	LOIP should consider and support climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Outlines emission reduction targets, adaptation measures, and establishes duties on public bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic factors 	LOIP should consider and support climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.
Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015	Community Planning now has a clear statutory purpose focused on improving outcomes. It is explicitly about how public bodies work together and with the local community to plan for, resource and provide services which improve local outcomes in the local authority area, all with a view to reducing inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	The Act is the statutory basis for the LOIP.
Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 (as amended for Scotland)	These regulations relate to the designation of Natura sites, and provision of protection to various plant and animal species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora 	LOIP must not adversely affect Natura 2000.
Environment Act 1995	The Act sets new standards for environmental management by statutory bodies.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	All Community Planning Partners must adhere to the standards set out in the Act.
Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Requires Strategic Environmental Assessments to be completed for plans, programmes and strategies likely to have significant environmental effects.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Enables the significant environmental effects of the LOIP to be identified and addressed.

Relevant PPS	Relevant Objective/Purpose	SEA Issue/Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the LOIP
Equality Act 2010	The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	The LOIP should ensure that it does not result in individuals or groups with protected characteristics being discriminated against.
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	Has the general function of investigating, caring for and promoting Scotland's historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape and Cultural heritage 	LOIP must not adversely affect the historic environment
Housing (Scotland) Act 2014	Makes provision about housing, including provision about the abolition of the right to buy, social housing, the law affecting private housing, the regulation of letting agents and the licensing of sites for mobile homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	LOIP should support the provision of housing, particularly affordable housing
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Establishes right of responsible access to land and water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Landscape and Cultural Heritage Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Population and Human health 	LOIP should support and promote responsible access.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Act places duties on public bodies for conserving biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders, provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	LOIP should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Transposes the Water Framework Directive into Scots law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Landscape and Cultural Heritage Population and Human health 	LOIP must not adversely affect improvements to water environment and more efficient use of water.

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Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and amendments (Wildlife & Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011)	Requires certain species to be protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora 	LOIP must not adversely affect protected species.
National Policy (UK and Scotland)			
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland (2007)	Sets out objectives for eight air pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Population and Human health 	LOIP should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Changing Our Ways: Scotland's Climate Change Programme	Demonstrates how Scotland will deliver carbon savings from devolved policy measures and reduce its vulnerability to the changing climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic factors Population and Human health 	LOIP should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Choosing our future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy	Outlines a strategic framework for the Scottish Government's strategies on climate change, transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, green jobs and biodiversity.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	LOIP should help deliver sustainable development.
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	Delivers a framework for civil protection in the UK and defines the responsibilities for responders to emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Assets Population and Human health 	LOIP should support the requirements of responders to fulfil their statutory duties through sustainable provision of services.
Climate Change: The UK Programme	Goal to reduce carbon emissions in the UK by 60% by 2050.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic factors Air 	LOIP should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland (SEPA, 2009)	This policy aims to provide a sustainable future for Scotland's groundwater resources by protecting legitimate uses of groundwater and providing a common SEPA framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Soil 	LOIP must not adversely affect groundwater resources.

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Land Use Strategy for Scotland (2011)	Outlines strategy for achieving sustainable land use across Scotland and getting the best from the land of Scotland.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	LOIP should support sustainable land use practices.
Marine Scotland Bill 2009	Ensure protection of Scotland's marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Biodiversity 	LOIP should not adversely affect marine resources.
National Planning Framework 3 (2014)	Sets the context for development planning in Scotland and provides a framework for the spatial development of Scotland as a whole. Outcomes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable place • Low carbon • A natural resilient place • Connected place 	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	LOIP should support delivery of the outcomes in the NPF.
Our Place in Time – The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland	High level framework with 10 year visions for the historic environment. Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand – investigate and record • Protect – Care & protect • Value – share and celebrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	LOIP should not adversely impact on the historic environment and should encourage people to better understand and value it through effective community participation and promotion of the islands as an attractive place.
Scotland Rural Development Programme	Sets goals for sustainable rural development and the types of support available.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	LOIP can provide more specific direction on how rural development and diversification should be supported.
Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2009)	The framework plays a central role in building Scotland's resilience to the changing climate, by setting the strategic direction for Scottish Government actions and providing specific actions for different sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic factors • Population and • Human health 	LOIP should support and include climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

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Scotland's Economic Strategy	Reaffirms the Scottish Government's commitment to creating a more successful country, through increasing sustainable economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material assets Population and Human Health 	LOIP should encourage sustainable economic development in Shetland.
Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)	Scottish Government's National Strategy for reducing transport emissions by 80%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic Factors Air Population and Human health 	LOIP should support reductions in emissions from transport.
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy	Comprises two documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scotland's Biodiversity – It's in Your Hands. 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity - A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2013) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	LOIP should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity..
Scottish Geodiversity Charter 2012-2017 and UK Geodiversity Action Plan	Charter sets out why geodiversity is important, and presents a vision that geodiversity is recognised as an integral and vital part of our environment, economy, heritage and future sustainability to be safeguarded for existing and future generations in Scotland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Assets Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	Shetland is a designated GeoPark and therefore the Shetland Partnership and LOIP should support the ambitions of the Charter.

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Scottish Government's Infrastructure Investment Plan (2011)	<p>Gives an overview of the Scottish Government's plans for infrastructure investment over the coming decades including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Infrastructure specific investments</i> • <i>Low carbon transport</i> • <i>Maintaining accessibility for all</i> • <i>Ferry & Harbour projects</i> • <i>Next Generation Broadband</i> • <i>Renewable Energy & District heating</i> • <i>Grid upgrades</i> • <i>Carbon capture & storage</i> • <i>National Renewables Infrastructure Plan</i> • <i>Affordable Housing</i> • <i>Fuel Poverty & Energy Efficiency programmes</i> • <i>Warm Homes Fund</i> • <i>Emergency services future communications programme</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Assets • Population and Human health 	LOIP should capitalise on investment opportunities for Shetland and take account of potential positive and negative impacts.
Scottish Government's National Outcomes	The Scottish Government has 15 National Outcomes that the public sector must collectively deliver	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) 2005	The LOIP should identify and contribute to delivery of the outcomes.
Scottish Government Purpose	The Scottish Government's purpose is to secure sustainable economic growth for Scotland. All the public sector should be working to the purpose.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The LOIP should support the delivery of sustainable economic growth in Shetland.

Relevant PPS	Relevant Objective/Purpose	SEA Issue/Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the LOIP
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)	National planning policy and guidance covering a range of topics relevant to the Local Development Plan.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	LOIP will set the high level vision for the future of the Shetland population and the long term outcomes for its population. The Local Development Plan will provide the spatial representation of the LOIP.
Scottish Soil Framework 2009	Ministers policies and objectives for the conservation and use of soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors • Water • Soil • Material Assets • Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora • Landscape and Cultural Heritage • Population and Human health 	LOIP should not adversely impact on soil conservation.
Scottish Zero Waste Plan (2010)	Provides context for waste planning in Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors • Soil • Material assets • Population and Human health 	LOIP should support waste management and good design.
SEAS the Opportunity – A Strategy for the long term sustainability of Scotland's Coasts and Seas, Scottish Executive 2005	Protect marine and coastal environments of Scotland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Biodiversity 	LOIP should not adversely impact on marine and coastal environments.
Tourism Scotland 2020 – A Strategy for Leadership and Growth	The strategy targets those markets that offer Scotland the greatest growth potential, provides collaboration within and across Scotland's tourism destinations and develops the authentic memorable experiences tourists seek.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Cultural Heritage • Population and Human health 	LOIP should support development of sustainable tourism to contribute to national targets for tourism growth.

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UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2011 – 2020	The Framework sets out the common purpose and shared priorities of the UK and Scotland for the management of the environment as a whole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	LOIP should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
Highlands & Islands Enterprise Operating Plan 2017-18	Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting businesses and social enterprises to shape and realise their growth aspirations Strengthening communities and fragile areas Developing growth sectors, particularly distinctive regional opportunities Creating the conditions for a competitive and low-carbon region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	LOIP should support delivery of Plan.
Local Plans & Strategies			
Community Justice Plan (Shetland)	Partnership plan to reduce crime and the number of future victims of crime through prevention and building a more just and equitable society with improved life chances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	The LOIP should support delivery of the Plan.
Community Learning & Development Plan 2015-18 (Shetland)	To empower people, individually and collectively, to make positive changes in their lives and in their communities, through learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	LOIP should support delivery and inform development of updated Plan.
Community Plan 2020 (Shetland)	The Community Plan set the vision for the former Single Outcome Agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	The new LOIP will supersede the previous Plan.
Economic Development Policy Statement 2017 (SIC)	Aims to improve the economic well-being of Shetland by promoting an environment in which newer industries develop alongside thriving traditional industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	The LOIP should support delivery of the Plan.

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Equality Outcomes Progress & Mainstreaming Report (Shetland)	Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have equal access to employment in all sectors • Shetland is a safe place to live for all our people • We communicate with people using a wide range of communication methods • Shetland's local democratic bodies are more representative of their communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human health 	The LOIP should support delivery of the Plan.
Fairer Shetland Framework / On Da Level – achieving a fairer Shetland	Report and recommendations on tackling inequalities in Shetland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human health 	LOIP is strongly aligned with recommendations and seeks to actively deliver these.
Housing Needs & Demand Assessment (Shetland)	Assess housing need and demand in each local authority area, and identify likely future need and demand to inform housing strategies and development plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human health 	HNDAs inform housing requirement for Shetland.
Integrated Children and Young People's Services Plan 2017-2020 (Shetland)	The plan was developed as a priority in the current LOIP Plan for service delivery prioritising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional well-being and resilience • Strengthening families • Tackling inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human health 	The LOIP will support and inform delivery of ambitions in the Plan.
Integrated Joint Board Strategic Commissioning Plan (Shetland)	Outcomes to provide positive service, service experience, efficiencies and a healthy population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human health 	The LOIP should support delivery of the Plan.
LEADER Local Development Strategy 2014-2020 (Shetland)	Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	LDS may support delivery of LOIP initiatives.

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Living Shetland: Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Priorities and actions for biodiversity in Shetland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Biodiversity, flora and fauna 	LOIP should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
Local Development Plan (currently under review) (Shetland)	Establishes development and settlement strategy for Shetland, allocates specific development sites, and provides policies for managing development in the Park.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	This is the current framework for development in Shetland. . The Local Development Plan will provide the spatial representation of the LOIP.
Local Fire Plan 2017-2020 (Shetland) (Draft for consultation)	<p>The plan aims to deliver both national and local priorities. Local priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting personal safety and well-being Non domestic fire safety Unwanted fire alarm signals Emergency response preparedness and community resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	The LOIP should support delivery of the Plan as well as inform its content.
Local Housing Strategy (Shetland)	Required by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001. Sets out how housing authorities will provide for housing needs and demands in their area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	LHS can be used to provide evidence to support the approach taken to the delivery of housing in Shetland.
Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2016 (Shetland)	The SOIP replaced the Single Outcome Agreement in June 2016. The Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	The new LOIP will supersede the existing Plan.

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Local Police Plan 2014-17 (under review) (Shetland)	<p>Outlines the local policing priorities and objectives for Shetland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road safety • Supply, abuse and misuse of drugs • Protecting people • Antisocial behaviour and alcohol related disorder • Emergency / major incident response and resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human health 	The LOIP should support partner delivery of key policing outcomes and inform development of the new Plan.
Marine Spatial Plan 2015 (Shetland)	Provides an overarching policy framework to guide marine development and activity out to 12 nautical miles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Water • Climatic factors • Material assets • Landscape 	This is the current framework for marine development in Shetland. Where appropriate, the Marine Spatial Plan will provide the spatial representation of the LOIP.
NHS Shetland Public Health Strategy 2012-2022	Strategy to improve the health of Shetland, outcomes include reductions of key risk factors e.g. substance misuse and obesity, tackling health inequalities, supporting people to reach their full potential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human health 	The LOIP should support partner delivery of key health outcomes.
Partner Corporate Plans (Shetland)	Sets the priorities for partners agencies over a 3 year period.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The LOIP should support delivery of Corporate Plans and inform development of priorities.

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Regional Marine Plan (Shetland)	<p>Shetland is one of the first two regions in Scotland to take forward Regional Marine Planning under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010.</p> <p>The Regional Marine Plan, once established, will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical, environmental, social, cultural (including historic or archaeological in nature) and economic characteristics of the Scottish marine region to which the plan applies and of the living resources which the region supports, the purposes for which any part of the region is used, the communications, energy and transport systems of the region, any other considerations which may be expected to affect those matters, any changes which could reasonably be expected to occur in relation to any matter above, the effect that any such changes may have in relation to the sustainable development of the Scottish marine region, its natural resources, or the living resources dependent on the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Water Climatic factors Material assets Landscape 	The Regional Marine Plan may support delivery of LOIP initiatives
Sport and Recreation Strategy 2012-17 (under review – new Sport & Physical Activity Strategy about to be published) (Shetland)	The Strategy aims to inspire and motivate individuals to realise their potential through sport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human health 	The LOIP will support delivery of ambitions in the refreshed strategy.

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Ten year plan to attract people to live, study, work, and invest in Shetland	The draft '10 year plan' was developed as a priority in the current LOIP and outlines ambitions to attract people to live, study, work, and invest in Shetland. Key ambitions include: Working in Partnership Industry Growth (<i>Energy, food & drink, creative industries, tourism and public sector</i>)	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The Plan will be incorporated into the refreshed LOIP and will support its delivery.
Transport Strategy 2008 (Shetland) (under review)	Set out how to deliver an effective, efficient, safe and reliable transport system for Shetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic Factors • Air • Population and Human health 	The LOIP should support sustainable transport solutions and encourage lower carbon forms of transport. The revised transport strategy should support delivery of the LOIP.