Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report

Appendix B. Relationship with relevant Plans Programmes and Strategies (PPS)

Revision no: 0.2

City of Edinburgh Council

Climate Strategy 2030

August 2022

Appendix B: Relationship with relevant Plans Programmes and Strategies (PPS)

Table B.1: Relevant PPS and Environmental Objectives

| Name of PPS or Legislation | Environmental Objectives |
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| **Climate** | |
| Climate Change Scotland Act 2009 | This Act introduces a new duty on the Council (and all public bodies) to exercise their function in a way that is best calculated to contribute towards the greenhouse gas emission reductions by at least 80% by 2050. |
| Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 | The Act sets targets to reduce Scotland's emissions of all greenhouse gases to net-zero by 2045 at the latest, with interim targets for reductions of at least 56% by 2020, 75% by 2030, 90% by 2040. |
| Securing a green recovery on a path to net zero: climate change plan 2018-2032 – update (Scottish Government, 2020) | The outcomes of the plan for Scotland are to bring about a healthier society, an enhanced and protected natural environment and a diversified, resilient and sustainable economy.  The update to the climate change plan builds on the work undertaken by the last two Programmes for Government (2020-2021 and 2019-2020) which have committed to delivering a Green New Deal, outlining how investments can help in reducing climate change. The update focuses on a Green Recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic and as such provides actions which align with the new emissions reductions targets up to 2032 since the previous plan. The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 received Royal Assent in October 2019 and set revised annual and interim emissions reduction targets to achieve the net zero by 2045 target set by the Scottish Government. |
| The Climate Change (Nitrogen Balance Sheet) (Scotland) Regulations 2022 | Requires the establishment of a national Nitrogen Balance Sheet for Scotland by March 2022, via a process of regulations. The Scottish Government is now consulting on proposals for establishing a Scottish Nitrogen Balance Sheet (SNBS). |
| Resilient Edinburgh Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2014 to 2020 (The Edinburgh Partnership, 2012) | This Framework sets out Edinburgh’s strategic approach to increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change. Climate change adaptation provides a unique opportunity for the Council and its citywide partners to work together to ensure that Edinburgh continues to be a climate resilient city.  The Framework takes a risk-based approach that:  Assesses how vulnerable Edinburgh is to weather-related risks and predicted climate change impacts;  Uses climate projections to understand how climate change accentuates existing risks or creates new risks/opportunities in the future;  Identifies what city services and sectors may be affected by these existing and future risks and/or opportunities;  Presents a number of high-level actions that should be taken to address the most significant risks identified. |
| Edinburgh Council’s Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2015 - 2020 (City of Edinburgh Council, 2015) | This plan set out an approach to reduce the city’s carbon emissions (21% of these emissions are from transport, 36% from households and 43% from industry and commerce) from the 2005 level by at least 42% by 2020 through improved energy usages and generation. The Plan proposed the development of five programmes to reach the proposed emission reduction target, one of which includes sustainable transport. Part of this programme was to support the current Local Transport Strategy (LTS) by reducing the need to travel, encouraging more active travel within Edinburgh and decarbonising travel. Notably, additional/revised Sustainable Energy Action Plans that are in progress are being taken forward as part of the Climate Strategy Implementation Plan. |
| Edinburgh Adapts Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2016-2020 (Edinburgh Sustainable Development Partnership, 2016) | The plan set out a vision to take action to prepare for the challenges that Edinburgh will face in the future in the context of climate change.  The associated Action Programme set out specific actions under 5 sections, including the Built Environment and Infrastructure. At present, a new adaptation plan is being developed that will likewise reflect the challenges that Edinburgh will face in the future in response to the impacts of climate change. |
| A Net-Zero Carbon Roadmap for Edinburgh (Edinburgh Climate Commission, 2020) | Edinburgh signed its climate emergency declaration in May 2019, thereby committing itself to work towards net-zero emissions by 2030. Produced by the ESRC Place-Based Climate Action Network (PCAN), this net-zero roadmap is designed to inform how Edinburgh can work towards that ambitious target in the coming years. |
| Climate Emissions Analysis and 2030 City Sustainability Strategy Approach (City of Edinburgh Council, 2020) | In order to deliver the 2030 net zero carbon target, the City of Edinburgh Council brought forward an internal and external-facing sustainability programme that includes citizen engagement, tests of change and innovation with new partners, establishing and providing ongoing support to the independent Edinburgh Climate Commission and development of a Carbon Scenario Tool. This programme also includes the development of a 2030 Climate Strategy for the city, and the Council’s contribution to its implementation, alongside a Council Emissions Reduction Plan to address the Council’s own organisational emissions. |
| Climate Ready Scotland: Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2019-2024 (Scottish Government, 2019) | The Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme provides an overarching framework for adaptation to climate change, setting out Scottish Ministers’ objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change and their policies and proposals for meeting those objectives, as required by the 2009 Act.  It refers to cross cutting policies and programmes which support the following outcomes:  Communities are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe in response to the changing climate.  The people in Scotland who are most vulnerable to climate change are able to adapt, and climate justice is embedded in climate change adaptation policy.  Scotland’s inclusive and sustainable economy is flexible, adaptable and responsive to the changing climate.  Scotland’s society’s supporting systems are resilient to climate change.  Scotland’s natural environment is valued, enjoyed, protected and enhanced and has increased resilience to climate change.  Scotland’s coastal and marine environment is valued, enjoyed, protected and enhanced and has increased resilience to climate change.  Scotland’s international networks are adaptable to climate change. |
| Just Transition Commission | The Scottish Government set out its commitment that ending the contribution to climate change should be in a way that is fair and leaves no one behind.  An independent Just Transition Commission reported to the Scottish Government in March 2021, providing a series of recommendations to deliver on this commitment. This included that Scottish Government, local authorities and developers must “commit to creating communities that embed low carbon lifestyles, while improving our health and wellbeing”.  Scottish Government policies which are intended to support a just transition include improvements for priority bus infrastructure and improving connectivity for people in lower socio-economic groups. |
| Scotland’s Energy Strategy: Position Statement (Scottish Government, 2021) | The Energy Strategy position statement provides an overview of our key priorities for the short to medium-term in ensuring a green economic recovery, whilst remaining aligned to our net zero ambitions, in the lead up to COP26. |
| Equalities and Diversity Framework 2021 to 2025 | This Equality and Diversity Framework for 2021 -25 sets out the Council’s ambitions to advance equality and promote diversity. It also responds to new legislative requirements and policy changes since the Equality Act 2010, including The Fairer Scotland Duty, introduced in 2018, Child Poverty (Scotland) Act (2017) and others directly related to human rights. |
| Edinburgh Biodiversity Plan 2019 to 2021 | This Plans set out the response to the challenges from climate change on the natural environment including the decline in biodiversity and degradation of ecosystems. It aimed to raise awareness of biodiversity in Edinburgh, take action to protect and enhance the natural environment, and encourage others to take conservation action and influence plans policies and projects in Edinburgh. A new plan is being developed in 2022 that will focus on developing a ‘Vision for a Nature Positive City’ and other responses to the ecological emergency’. |
| Edinburgh Climate Commission – Green Recovery Report | The report highlights the conditions for a successful green recovery and makes ten recommendations urging; the acceleration of existing programmes, for new and more effective partnerships to deliver, and for a green economic recovery in Edinburgh, creating jobs, reducing emissions, and building a better, fairer city. |
| A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government, 2010) | The Low Carbon Economic Strategy is an integral part of the Government’s Economic Strategy (GES) to secure sustainable economic growth in addition to being key in the Scottish Government’s approach to meeting Scotland’s climate change targets and the transition to a low carbon economy. The strategy identifies decarbonising and improving the efficiency of transport as key enablers for enhanced productivity and increasing sustainable economic growth. |
| Low Carbon Scotland – Meeting Our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2017: Second Report (Scottish Government, 2013) | Sets out methods for meeting Scotland’s emissions reduction targets for the period of 2013 to 2027, structured around key sectors including energy; homes and communities; business, industry and the public sector; transport; waste and resource efficiency; and rural land use. |
| Decarbonising the Scottish Transport Sector (Transport Scotland, 2021) | In 2019, Scotland introduced a new set of economy wide emission targets to reflect the updated advice of the UK Committee on Climate Change. This led to Scotland setting a target to reduce emissions to net-zero by 2045, with the interim target to reduce emissions by 75% between 1990 and 2030 and 90% by 2040. |
| Scotland’s Climate Assembly: Recommendations for Action – Scottish Government Response (Scottish Government, 2021) | The document is structured to mirror the Assembly’s Full Report – Recommendations for Action. This document provides Scottish Government response to the 16 identified goals and the subsequent 81 recommendations that underpin them. Both the scale and urgency of the climate emergency is recognised as the driving force for this report. It is also noted that where required Scottish Government will work collaboratively with the UK Government to achieve action or suggest alternative options that are believed to meet the aim of the recommendations. |
| Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (City of Edinburgh Council, 2023) | Although this has not yet been published, the City of Edinburgh Council are required to prepare and action this strategy by 2023 - providing a useful source of information with regards to energy and heat generation, transmission and use across the city area. A Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy will form part of a wider City Heat and Energy Masterplan that is currently being developed. This Masterplan is one of the Climate Strategy actions and will consider energy for both transport and heat. |
| **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna** | |
| Habitats Regulations  (translated into specific legal obligations by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994, amended 2012) | The Habitats Regulations transpose the provisions of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives (European Council Directive 92/43/EEC Habitats Directive) into Scottish Law and require that plans and projects are subject to an appropriate assessment of their implications for European sites. |
| Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 | This Act is in place to conserve biodiversity and protect the nations precious natural heritage.  Implementation is linked to the national biodiversity strategy. |
| Scotland’s Biodiversity: A Route Map to 2020 (Scottish Government, 2015) | The route map sets out the priority work needed to meet the international Aichi Targets for biodiversity and improve the state of nature in Scotland. |
| Convention on Biological Diversity – UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework/Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (JNCC and Defra, 2012) | This strategy sets out targets to conserve species and habitats that are considered vulnerable or threatened on a local or national basis and in turn contribute to the conservation of our global biodiversity; promote awareness of local natural resources; promote community engagement in and ownership of the practical conservation of natural resources and promote the sustainable and wise use of resources.  A revised implementation plan was produced in 2018 as a number of changes both at a country and UK level since the framework and the original Plan was produced. For example, approaches to biodiversity conservation have become more devolved, leading to the development of new country-level plans, strategies and legislation; and several new concepts relating to biodiversity conservation have emerged, including natural capital, ecosystem services, and natural resource management. |
| 2020 Challenge for Scotland’s Biodiversity (Scottish Government, 2013) | The focus of the strategy is on protecting and restoring healthy ecosystems, connecting people with nature and ensuring biodiversity contributes to sustainable economic growth. |
| Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands (Scottish Government, 2004) | This strategy outlines several actions with the overall aim of conserving biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland in the present and in the future. |
| Scotland’s Biodiversity Progress to 2020 Aichi Targets – Report 2019 (NatureScot, 2021) | This report presents an assessment of Scotland's progress towards meeting the 20 Global Aichi Targets. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) set 20 global targets, known as Aichi Targets, to be met by 2020. |
| Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). | This Act implements the European Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds. The Act is concerned with the protection of native species; nature conservation including protection for SSSI and National Parks; and maintaining public rights of way records. |
| Pollinator Strategy for Scotland 2017 - 2027 (NatureScot, 2017) | The Pollinator Strategy aims to make Scotland a more pollinator friendly place, addressing recent significant declines in these important species. |
| Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 | Draws together and updates legislation on nature conservation. Focuses on a series of key measures relating to certain land management activities. |
| **Population & Human Health** | |
| Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003    Getting the best from our lands: A Land use strategy for Scotland 2016-2021 (Scottish Government, 2021) | This Act establishes statutory public rights of access to land for recreational and other purposes.  This is a national land-use strategy which has been prepared under the Act.  This identifies three objectives:   * Land based businesses working with nature to contribute more to prosperity; * Responsible stewardship of natural resources delivering more benefits; and * Urban and rural communities better connected to the land. |
| Disability Equality Scotland Strategic Plan 2020-2023 (Disability Equality Scotland, 2021) | This strategic plan focused on four key priority area to ensure that all disabled people in Scotland are given a voice with trust, care and empathy. These priority areas are:   * Equality, participation, and inclusion – opportunities for disabled people to participate and meaningfully engage in national and local discussions, embedding inclusive communication in all methods of communication. * Access Panel Network – This Network is trained in accessibility legislation, equality and disability awareness allowing them to address inequalities and inaccessibility in local communities across Scotland. * Membership – Provide a valued membership that disabled people are proud to be part of. * Accessible Transport – Opportunities for increased engagement between disabled people and transport providers, including Transport Scotland’s Accessibility Team, the Mobility and Access Committee for Scotland and Community Transport. |
| Equality Act 2010 | The Equality Act 2010 requires public authorities to work to eliminate discrimination and promote equality in all their activities. Under Section 149 of the Equality Act a public authority has a duty to ensure that all decisions are made in such a way as to minimise unfairness, and do not have disproportionately negative impacts on people because of their protected characteristics or background. |
| Fairer Scotland Duty (2018) | Places a legal responsibility on named public bodies in Scotland to actively consider how they can reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage, when making strategic decisions |
| Covid Recovery Strategy: for a fairer future (Scottish Government, 2021) | The Strategy acknowledges the hardship experienced during the global pandemic was not felt evenly, it has both highlighted the inequalities in society and made them worse. This strategy focuses on the efforts required to tackle the inequality and disadvantage. |
| Road Safety Framework to 2020 (Transport Scotland, 2012) | Commitment to the outcome of safer road travel in Scotland for everyone. This Framework describes the road safety vision for Scotland, aims and commitments, and the Scottish targets for reductions in road deaths and serios injuries to 2020. |
| City of Edinburgh Council City Mobility Plan 2021-2030 (The City of Edinburgh Council, 2021) | Set out Edinburgh’s route to achieving sustainable and effective mobility across the city and into the region. It contains a series of objectives and policy measures under the themes of People, Movement and Place which will, collectively, achieve the Vision for this Plan. |
| Play Strategy for Scotland: Our Action Plan (Scottish Government, 2013) | Action plan sets out the steps needed to realise the vision for play in Scotland. The vision is that Scotland can be the best place to grow up. A nation which values play as a life-enhancing daily experience for all our children and young people; in their homes, nurseries, schools and communities. |
| Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy (Scottish Government, 2011) | This strategy responds to the challenges faced by our most disadvantaged communities to help create a Scotland where all places are sustainable, and where people want to live, work and invest. |
| Let’s Get Scotland Walking – The National Walking Strategy (Scottish Government, 2014) | The National Walking Strategy outlines a vision of Scotland where everyone benefits from walking. Its 3 strategic aims are:   * Create a culture of walking; * Better quality walking environments throughout Scotland; and * Enable easy, convenient and safe independent mobility for all.   It contains recommendations from a working group including removing physical, practical and knowledge barriers. |
| Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2017 – 2020 (Transport Scotland, 2017) | This is the third iteration of the Cycling Action Plan for Scotland.  Sets out a new set of actions to help achieve the vision of “10% of everyday journeys to be made by bike by 2020”.  The actions are under 5 sections:   * Leadership and Partnership; * Infrastructure, Integration and Road Safety; * Promotion and Behaviour Change; * Resourcing; and * Monitoring and Progress. |
| Active Travel Task Force Report (Transport Scotland, 2018) | The Task Force was announced by the Minister for Transport in November 2016, its remit was to identify and make recommendations to the Minister on ways to improve delivery of inclusive walking and cycling projects.  The report sets out recommendations following extensive evidence gathering and consultation under the following headings:   * Infrastructure; * Policies, processes and resources; * Community engagement; and * Behaviour change and culture. |
| A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030 (Transport Scotland, 2014) | This sets out a long-term vision for delivering lasting change and increasing the number of people choosing to travel actively. |
| Going Further: Scotland’s Accessible Travel Framework (Transport Scotland, 2016) | The first national Accessible Travel Framework for Scotland. It provides a national vision and outcomes for accessible travel, new ways of working to include disabled people and a high-level action plan to tackle issues. |
| **Soil Conservation** | |
| Scottish Soil Framework (Scottish Government, 2009) | This framework promotes the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland, achieved through targeted activities including reducing soil erosion; greenhouse gas emissions from soil; and contamination. |
| Scotland’s National Peatland Plan – Working for our Future (NatureScot, 2015) | The Plan recognises the wide range of benefits provided by healthy peatlands and sets out a number of aims to protect it. |
| Scotland’s Third Land Use Strategy 2021-2026 – Getting the Best From our Land (Scottish Government, 2021) | Sets out the vision for sustainable land use in Scotland. The strategy outlines objectives, policies and actions which are required to deliver the strategy’s vision. The vision for land use in Scotland, outlined by the strategy is for: ‘A Scotland where we fully recognise, understand and value the importance of our land resources, and where our plans and decisions about land use will deliver improved and enduring benefits, enhancing the wellbeing of our nation’. |
| Draft Peatland and Energy Policy Statement (Scottish Government, 2016) | Statement provides a basis from which the Scottish Government and its agencies act in developing and implementing policies in relation to Peatland and energy. |
| **Water** | |
| Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003        The river basin management plan for the Scotland river basin district: 2015-2027 (SEPA, 2015) | The Act is in place to prevent deterioration in the status of the water environment, including rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater and protect, enhance and restore all surface water bodies to ‘good’ status.  The area management plan supplements the RBMP for the Scottish river basin district in the delivery of Water Framework Directive requirements. |
| Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009                Flood Risk Management Strategy: Forth Estuary Local Plan District  (SEPA, 2021) | This Act aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity through improved assessment and the sustainable and coordinated management of flood risk.  This Act imposes a new duty on local authorities to exercise their flood risk related functions with a view to reducing overall flood risk and establishes the requirement to prepare plans to manage flood risk which will provide a framework for co-ordinating actions across catchments to deal with all forms of flooding and its impacts.  This strategy identifies flooding sources, its impacts and outlines actions to address this flood risk in the Forth estuary area. |
| Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 | The Marine (Scotland) Act aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU’s marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend.  The Marine (Scotland) Act transposes the Directive into Scots law and makes provision for a new statutory marine planning system to sustainably manage demands on the marine environment. |
| Scotland’s National Marine Plan (Scottish Government, 2015) | The National Marine Plan fulfils joint requirements under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to prepare marine plans, providing a cohesive approach which covers both Scottish inshore and offshore waters and is in accordance with EU Directive 2014/89/EU on maritime spatial planning which came into force in July 2014. |
| Edinburgh and Lothians Strategic Drainage Partnership (ELSDP) | A mechanism proposed to implement the Vision for Water Management strategy. Vision to empower the ELDSP to make decisions in relation to the implementation of the different work streams, whilst maintaining an overview of all the existing and proposed work in the Council that relates to water issues. This will allow different work streams to be co-ordinated and ensure opportunities for shared working both internally and externally can be maximised. |
| **Air** | |
| The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, 2011) | Air quality targets have been set at the European and UK levels.  The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland sets objectives for Particulate Matter (PM), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2) and ozone (O3) amongst others. |
| The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 | Allows for the regulation and monitoring of certain industrial activities that can generate airborne pollution. |
| Air Quality Action Plan (City of Edinburgh Council, 2008) | This Action Plan demonstrates how emissions of nitrogen oxides will be reduced in air quality management areas to achieve NO2 concentration objectives. The Air Quality Action Plan Progress with Actions (2015) Report for City of Edinburgh Council revised the Air Quality Action Plan, providing an update on progress achieved for measures contained in the AQAP and City of Edinburgh Council’s Local Transport Strategy (2014). The conclusion is reached that steady progress has been achieved with respect to management of emissions from buses and freight via a voluntary approach. |
| Local Transport Strategy 2014-2019 (City of Edinburgh, 2014) | Sets out the transport policies and actions for the next five years that will contribute to the Council’s vision of Edinburgh as a thriving, successful and sustainable capital city. The key actions within the current Air Quality Action Plan and Local Transport Strategy together is based on:  (1) promoting cleaner transport  (2) adoption of a fleet recognition efficiency schemed for reducing emissions from road freight vehicles  (3) improving traffic flow and easing congestion by use of intelligent traffic signaling and  (4) promoting modal shift away from car use by means of an Active ravel Action Plan, providing of Park and Rides, controlled parking and priority parking zones. |
| Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006 | This regulation implements the EU Environmental Noise Directive.  It introduces strategic noise mapping and noise action planning for large urban areas, Noise Management Areas and Quiet areas. |
| Edinburgh Agglomeration Noise Action Plan (Scottish Government, 2014) | This Action Plan identifies Noise Management Areas and sets out action plans to reduce noise levels where necessary and to preserve noise quality where it is good. |
| Cleaner Air for Scotland: the road to a healthier future (Scottish Government, 2015) | This strategy provides the mechanism for necessary improvement in air quality in Scotland. It places a greater focus on delivering air quality improvement through evidence-based actions and measures and is complemented by existing local air quality management regimes. |
| Cleaner Air for Scotland 2 – Towards a Better Place for Everyone (Scottish Government, 2021) | A new air quality strategy that sets out the Scottish Government’s air quality policy framework for the next five years and a series of actions to deliver further air quality improvements. It aims to maximise the benefits from action to tackle poor air quality and build on the linkages with other key government strategies that cover transport, climate change, health, environment, place, planning, energy and land use. |
| Clean Air Strategy 2019 (DEFRA, 2019) | Shows how we will tackle all sources of air pollution, making our air healthier to breathe protecting nature and boosting the economy. The strategy sets out a number of proposals in detail and also indicates how devolved administrations intend to make their share of emissions reductions. It complements three other UK government strategies: the Industrial Strategy, the Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 Year Environment Plan. |
| Environment Act 1995 – Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) | This Act imposes a duty on local authorities to review and assess air quality and work toward meeting the objectives contained in the UK air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007). |
| Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010, transposing the EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008)/50/EC) | These set limits and targets for several airborne pollutants with implications for human health, including carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, Sulphur dioxide, and particulates. |
| Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance PG 16 (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, 2016) | Explains the objective for improving air quality and provides a framework for activities in Local Air Quality Management Areas. |
| Clean Air Strategy 2018 (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, 2018) | The Clean Air Strategy shows how the UK will tackle all sources of air pollution, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It sets out a wide range of actions on which the UK Government is consulting and shows how devolved administrations intend to make their share or emissions. |
| 2021 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) (The City of Edinburgh Council, 2021) | Report provides an annual update on the most recently available annual air quality monitoring data (2019), local pollutant trends and emerging issues, fulfilling the requirements of the statutory Local Air Quality Management Framework. |
| Cleaner Air for Scotland 2: Towards a Better Place for Everyone (Scottish Government, 2015) | In November 2015, the Scottish Government published ‘Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future’. This was the first Scottish air quality strategy separate from the rest of the UK. CAFS sought to bring together the major policy areas relevant to air quality –  climate change, transport, planning, health and energy – within one overarching framework.  CAFS2 replaces the CAFS and underwent its own public consultation in early 2021. |
| **Material Assets** | |
| Zero Waste Plan (Scottish Government, 2010) | This plan sets out Scotland’s ambition to become a zero-waste nation, where we increase resource efficiency by minimising Scotland’s demand on virgin materials through increasing and maximising the reuse, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them as waste. In addition to preventing the use of resources through re-design and designing for end-of-life purposes. |
| Making Things Last: A Circular Economy Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government, 2016) | This strategy sets out our priorities for moving towards a more circular economy – where products and materials are kept in high value use for as long as possible. It builds on Scotland’s progress in the zero waste and resource efficiency agendas. A more circular economy will benefit:   * The environment – cutting waste and carbon emissions and reducing reliance on scarce resources * The economy – improving productivity, opening up new markets and improving resilience. |
| **Cultural Heritage** | |
| Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (Scottish Government, 2014) | This is Scotland’s strategy for preserving the historic environment. The key outcome for the strategy is to ensure that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland’s heritage makes a strong contribution to the well-being of the nation and its people. The Strategy has three high level aims, which includes i) investigating and recording the historic environment, ii) caring and protecting it and iii) sharing and celebrating the historic environment’s richness and significance. |
| Managing Change in the Historic Environment (Historic Environment Scotland 2010-2019) | The series provides best practice advice to guide changes to the historic environment.  The guidance note provides advice on how to assess the impact of change on the setting of historic assets. |
| Creating Places: A Policy Statement on Architecture and Place (Scottish Government, 2013) | The policy statement sets out the value good design can deliver, noting that successful places can unlock opportunities, build vibrant communities and contribute to a flourishing community. The important role of maintaining cultural connections is also noted. |
| Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 | The Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 sets out Historic Environment Scotland’s role and legal status, including changes in processes for the designation of monuments and buildings (scheduling and listing) and for consents relating to scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. |
| Scotland’s Archaeology Strategy (Scottish Strategic Archaeology Committee, 2015) | The strategy was the first of its kind in Europe when launched in 2015. It reflects upon archaeological highlights over a five-year period and aims to make archaeology matter for everyone in Scotland. The review identifies the following key areas:   * Delivering archaeology * Enhancing understanding * Caring and protecting * Encouraging greater engagement * Championing innovation and skills |
| Historic Environment Policy for Scotland 2019 | The HEPS is designed to support and enable good decision-making around changes to the historic environment. HEPS helps to deliver the vision and aims of *Our Place in Time*. |
| **Landscape** | |
| European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, 2000) | This convention was published to promote the protection, management and planning of all landscapes, including natural, urban and peri-urban areas, as well as special, every day and also degraded landscapes. |
| Creating Places: A policy statement on Architecture and Place for Scotland (Scottish Government, 2013) | Policy statement sets out the value good design can deliver, noting that successful places can unlock opportunities, build vibrant communities, and contribute to a flourishing community. The important role of maintaining cultural connections is also noted. |
| Place Principle (Scottish Government, 2019) | The Scottish Government’s Place Principles promotes a shared understanding of place, and the need to take a more collaborative approach to a place’s services and assets to achieve better outcomes for people and communities. The principle encourages and enables local flexibility to respond to issues and circumstances in different places. |
| Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (Scottish Government, 2010) | Designing Streets is the first policy statement in Scotland for street design and marks a change in the emphasis of guidance or street design towards place-making and away from a system focused upon the dominance of motor vehicles. |
| People, Place and Landscape: A Position Statement from NatureScot and Historic Environment Scotland (HES and Nature Scot, 2019) | The Position Statement sets out the vision and approach of SNH and HES for managing change in Scotland’s landscapes in more detail. The Statement includes the following vision:  ‘All Scotland’s landscapes are vibrant resilient. They realise their potential to inspire and benefit everyone. They are positively managed as a vital asset in tackling climate change. They continue to provide a strong sense of place and identity, connecting the past with the present and people with nature, and fostering wellbeing and prosperity.’ |
| SNH Landscape Policy Framework – Policy Statement No. 05/01 (NatureScot, 2005) | This policy statement sets out their approach for Scotland’s landscape and how they seek to fulfil the requirements of Government policy related to landscape. |
| **Other Relevant PPS** | |
| National Transport Strategy (NTS) (Transport Scotland, 2016) | The NTS sets the long-term vision for our transport policies. It was first published in 2006 after the Scottish Government [consulted](https://www.transport.gov.scot/media/4468/nts_consultation_summary_report.pdf) the public, interested individuals and a wide range of organisations on their views for the future of transport in Scotland. |
| National Transport Strategy 2 (NTS2) (Transport Scotland, 2020) | It is a Strategy for the whole transport system (people and freight) and it considers why we travel and how those trips are made, by including walking, wheeling, cycling, and travelling by bus, train, ferry, car, lorry and aeroplane. It is a Strategy for all users: those travelling to, from and within Scotland.  The Strategy does not identify or present specific projects, schemes, initiatives or interventions, but sets out the strategic framework within which future decisions on investment will be made.  Policies on climate action include:   * Reduce emissions generated by the transport system to mitigate climate change and improve air quality. * Support demand management to encourage more sustainable transport choices. * Facilitate shift to sustainability and providing space – efficient modes of transport for people and goods. * Improve quality and availability of information to enable all to make more sustainable transport choices. * Ensure transport system adapts to projected climate impacts. * Reduce the negative impacts which transport has on the safety, health and wellbeing of people.   NTS2 sets out the Sustainable Travel Hierarchy, and the Sustainable Investment Hierarchy which are to be used to inform investment decisions on transport options and are integral to prioritising investments which support the transition to net zero and considering the whole lifecycle of transport. |
| Reducing car use for a healthier, fairer and greener Scotland - A Route Map to achieve a 20% reduction in car kilometres by 2030 (Transport Scotland, 2021) | This route map supports the commitment in the Climate Change Plan Update for reduction in car km by 20% by 2030. It provides the context for encouraging behaviour change, by reducing the need to travel, living well locally, switching modes, and combining or sharing car trips.  Various interventions are recommended, including adoption of NPF4 (see below), extending superfast broadband across Scotland, embedding the Place Principle and 20-minute neighbourhoods into plans, guidance on mobility hubs for integrating shared modes, and investment in active travels and freeways. |
| SEStran Regional Transport Strategy 2015-2025 (SEStran, 2015) | This sets out a regional transport strategy for the Edinburgh city region with 4 key objectives:   * Economy: to ensure transport encourage growth in a sustainable manner; * Accessibility: to improve accessibility for those with limited transport choice; and * Environment: to ensure development is achieved in an environmentally sustainable manner; and * Safety and Health: to promote a healthier and more active population. |
| Strategic Transport Projects Review 2 (Transport Scotland, 2022) | STPR2 will help to inform transport investment in Scotland for the next 20 years. The output from STPR2 will help to deliver the vision, priorities and outcomes for transport set out in the NTS2. STPR2 aligns with other national plans such as the Climate Change Plan and the fourth National Planning Framework (NPF4). |
| National Planning Framework 3 (Scottish Government, 2014) | The National Planning Framework 3 aims to guide Scotland’s development over the next 20 to 30 years and sets out strategic development priorities to support the Government’s goal of sustainable economic growth.  The framework will play a key role in co-ordinating policies with a spatial dimension and will help move Scotland towards a low carbon economy. |
| Scotland 2045 - Fourth National Planning Framework draft (Scottish Government, 2021) | The NPF4 Draft sets out that targets of net zero emissions by 2045 must be met with significant progress expected towards this by 2030. New infrastructure will be needed across Scotland to aid the shift towards net zero and adapt to the impacts of climate change that are already set to be experienced including flood risk, water scarcity, environmental change, coastal erosion, impacts on forestry and agriculture, extreme weather events, and risks to health, food security and safety.  It is set out in the framework that investment will be made into nature-based solutions whilst also addressing biodiversity loss.  Four main visions are set out in the framework:   * Sustainable places * Liveable places * Productive places * Distinctive places |
| A National Mission with Local Impact – Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland 2021-2022 to 2025-26 (Scottish Government, 2021) | Sets out the delivery plan and spending priorities for the Scottish Government’s National Infrastructure Mission commitment to increase annual investment in infrastructure, boosting inclusive economic growth. The vision of the plan is that “our infrastructure supports Scotland’s resilience and enables inclusive, net zero, and sustainable growth.”  Core themes of the plan include:   * Enabling transition to net zero emissions and environmental sustainability. * Building resilient and sustainable places. * Investment priorities highlighted in the plan include various measures to: * Support the decarbonisation of transport and increase in active travel. * Improve natural capital (new forestry planting and investment in supporting the reuse of vacant and derelict land). * Boost resilience and adaptation, including £60M for climate adaptation and resilience measures on the trunk road network, and an additional £150M for flood risk management. |
| Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2014) | SPP sets out the Scottish Government’s view of the purpose of planning; the core principles and objectives for key parts of the system; statutory guidance on sustainable development and planning; concise subject planning policies, including the implications for development planning and development management; and the Scottish Government’s expectations of the intended outcomes of the planning system.  SPP and NPF3 share a single vision and outcomes for the planning system in Scotland (See NPF3).  The December 2020 update to the SPP was removed following a legal challenge at the Court of Session in August 2021. |
| SES plan Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2 (2016) | The SDP sets out a strategy to guide the development of the Edinburgh city region over the next 20 years. |
| Choices for Edinburgh City Plan 2030 (City of Edinburgh Council, 2020) | This is the main issues report for the Edinburgh City Plan 2030, Edinburgh’s next local development plan.  This document outlines and seeks views on the main choices for the Plan. |
| Open Space 2021 (City of Edinburgh Council, 2016) | A strategy to protect, look after and expand the Edinburgh’s network of green spaces for the next five years.  It aims to help guide and set standards for the care and improvement of existing open spaces; provide the context to community-led greenspace initiatives and planning decisions; predict where new parks, play areas and sports pitches will be needed in years to come; identify where links can be formed and improved between open spaces to support walking, cycling and wildlife; and help the city prepare for, and adapt to current and future impacts of climate change. |
| Edinburgh Core Path Plan (City of Edinburgh Council, 2008) | The Core Paths Plan identifies a system of routes that provide the community and visitors with non-motorised access throughout the local authority area. |
| Central Scotland Green Network | Identified as National Development in NPF3 this aims to deliver a high-quality green network that will meet environmental, social and economic goals designed to improve people’s lives, promote economic success, allow nature to flourish and help Scotland respond to the challenge of climate change. |
| Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 (City of Edinburgh Council, 2020) | A framework for the sustainable development of Edinburgh until 2020.  The vision is:  "Edinburgh in 2020 will be a low carbon, resource efficient city, delivering a resilient local economy and vibrant flourishing communities in a rich natural setting." |
| Edinburgh Economy Strategy (City of Edinburgh Council, 2021) | Provides direction for Council work to support the economy through this period of change and set clear priorities for actions on which we will collaborate with partners. this strategy sets out the Council’s vision and approach to ensuring a stronger, greener, and fairer Edinburgh economy. |
| National Strategy for Economic Transformation (NSAT) 2022 | The Strategy set a vision for Scotland to be a fairer, wealthier and greener economy. It focuses on five policy programmes including: Entrepreneurial People and Culture, New Market Opportunities, Productive Businesses and Regions, Skilled Workforce and a Fairer and More Equal Society. |
| 2050 Edinburgh City Vision | Sets out the emerging new 2050 vision for Edinburgh with four emerging themes: An Inspired City, a Thriving City, A Connected City and a Fair City. |