

APPENDIX A: ANALYSIS OF OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES

Name of Plan/Programme/Strategy	Main Requirements
Economy	
Scottish Government Economic Strategy 2015	Scotland's Economic Strategy reaffirms the Scottish Government's commitment to creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth. It sets out an overarching framework for achieving the two mutually supportive goals of increasing competitiveness and tackling inequality in Scotland. It forms the strategic plan for existing and all future Scottish Government policy and prioritises boosting investment and innovation, supporting inclusive growth and maintaining our focus on increasing internationalisation.
Scottish Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020	The key purpose of the SRDP 2014 - 2020 is to help achieve sustainable economic growth in Scotland's rural areas and the priorities remains broadly the same as the previous programme: The main priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the rural economy • Supporting agricultural and forestry businesses • Protecting and improving the natural environment • Addressing the impact of climate change • Supporting rural communities
The Scottish Economic Recovery Plan: Accelerating Recovery February 2011	A report on Scottish Government actions and planned actions to ensure rapid and robust growth of the Scottish economy. This report considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Scotland's Recovery • The Economy • Investing in Innovation and Industries of the Future • Supporting jobs and Communities • Strengthening Education and Skills
Perth & Kinross Economic Development Strategy 2009- 2014	This review reiterates the Scottish Government's five strategic objectives set out in their 2007 Economic Strategy, and it reflects the wider contribution of all Community Planning Partnerships and Partners in delivering sustainable economic growth for Perth and Kinross. The agreed starting point for the review was the existing Community Plan Vision. The current economic themes/drivers set out in the previous 2006-2010 Strategy have been re-evaluated, and the present local and national economic environments have

	<p>been considered. As a result of that assessment six key themes and associated actions were developed to help achieve the overall vision. Through the development of the updated Strategy it was felt important to retain a long term perspective for the economy, but to recognise that shorter term actions will be required to address the existing downturn, strengthen the area to allow Perth and Kinross to take advantage of future opportunities and also to create sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>The recommended strategic themes for the revised Strategy and Action Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connections and Development Infrastructure • Lifelong Learning at the heart of the economy • Encouraging a culture of Entrepreneurship • Supporting and Developing Businesses • Supporting key Industry Sectors • Supporting people through employability <p>In response to the worsening economic climate an Early Action Economic Recovery Programme was drawn up which identifies six initial priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximising the benefits from public sector activity through procurement initiatives 2. Providing focussed, joined-up and appropriate business advice and support 3. Providing a pro-active response to redundancy, employability and re-skilling 4. Financial advice and support to individuals 5. Focus on growth opportunities (including tourism, renewable energy and the general insurance sector) 6. Perth City Centre – improved marketing and environmental improvements
General	
Perth and Kinross Council's Corporate Plan 2013-2018	<p>The Corporate Plan outlines the Council's vision "of a confident and ambitious Perth and Kinross, to which everyone can contribute an in which all can share. Through our strategic objectives we aim to maximise the opportunities available to our citizens to achieve their potential."</p> <p>The plan adopts a "Whole Life Approach" with Local Outcomes that will be used to achieve the Strategic Objectives highlighted in the Perth and Kinross Council Community Plan/Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2023.</p> <p>The Corporate plan highlights the steps the Council will take to ensure they lead and improve through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising prevention and promoting equality

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services designed around people and communities • Working together to achieve outcomes • Improving performance • Building the community asset base <p>The plan provides an important focus for the Perth and Kinross Community Planning Partnership and for the delivery of better outcomes for our communities. Central to this plan is a commitment to take action, based on evidence that will lead to demonstrable improvement in people's lives.</p>
Perth and Kinross Community Planning Partnership's Community Plan/ Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2023	<p>The Perth and Kinross Council Community Plan/Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2023 sets out the key local outcomes that the Community Planning Partnership is committed to achieving for the people and communities of Perth and Kinross.</p> <p>A Single Outcome Agreement is an agreement for delivery of local and national outcomes and establishes challenging targets that will drive forward significant improvements for the communities within Perth and Kinross.</p> <p>The scope of the SOA covers the public services delivered in Perth and Kinross by PKC, NHS Tayside, Tayside Police, Tayside Fire and Rescue, Scottish Enterprise Tayside, Perth and Kinross Association of Voluntary Services and the voluntary sector it represents, UHI Perth College and other agencies and partners, both statutory and non-statutory, to provide high quality public services for local people and communities, whilst at the same time fulfilling duties in relation to Best Value, equalities and sustainable development.</p> <p>The Perth and Kinross Council Community Plan/Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2023 highlights the Council's vision for 'a confident and ambitious Perth and Kinross, to which everyone can contribute and in which all can share'. The plan sets out 5 strategic objectives with their subsequent local outcomes, which are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Giving every child the best start in life. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Children have the best start in life. b) Nurtured and supported families. 2) Developing educated, responsible and informed citizens. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Young people reach their potential. b) People are ready for life and work. 3) Promoting a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable economy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Thriving, expanding economy. b) Employment opportunities for all. 4) Supporting people to lead independent, healthy and active lives.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Longer, healthier lives for all. b) Older people are independent for longer. c) High quality personalised care. <p>5) Creating a safe and sustainable place for future generations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) People in vulnerable circumstances are protected. b) Resilient, responsible and safe communities. c) Attractive, welcoming environment. <p>The Perth and Kinross Council Community Plan/Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2023 is the key driver for the Council's planning framework as it provides the rationale for decision making and prioritisation of resources above and beyond the Council's core statutory responsibilities.</p>
Planning	
The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006	This Act is the primary legislation for Planning in Scotland and amends The Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland) 1997. Part 2 Development Plans came into effect on 28th February 2009 and the majority of the remaining provisions followed in August of the same year.
The Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008	<p>Part 2 introduced a new statutory basis for development planning in Scotland, including the replacement of structure plans and local plans with strategic development plans (SDP) and local development plans (LDP). Within SDP Authority areas LDPs must be consistent with the relevant SDP.</p> <p>Section 3E of the Act requires planning authorities in carrying out their development planning functions to do so with the objective of contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>The Act and accompanying Development Planning Regulations set out the detailed provisions on many of the procedures to be followed in the preparation of development plans, particularly in terms of the form and content of the Plan, and minimum requirements relating to publication and consultation.</p> <p>Planning authorities must review their LDPs at intervals of no more than 5 years.</p>
Circular 6/2013: Development Planning	The Circular replaces Circular 1/2009: Development Planning and accompanies the 2008 Development Planning Regulations and Order and the 2009 Grounds for declining to follow recommendations Regulations, and contains Scottish Government policy on the implementation of the 2006 Act and the aforementioned regulations and order.
Third National Planning Framework (June 2014)	National Planning Framework 3 was published by the Scottish Government on the 23rd June 2014. The Framework plays a key role in co-ordinating policies with a spatial dimension and

	<p>integrating and aligning strategic investment priorities. It takes forward the spatial aspects of the Governments Economic Strategy, highlighting the importance of place and identifying key priorities for investment to create a more successful country, with opportunities to flourish through increasing sustainable economic growth. It provides the strategic spatial policy context for decisions by the Government and its agencies, complementing the statements of national policy set out in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP). The vision of the strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A successful, sustainable place - “We will create high quality, diverse and sustainable places that promote well-being and attract investment”; • A low carbon place – “Our ambition is to achieve at least an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050”; • A natural, resilient place – “We will respect, enhance and make responsible use of our natural and cultural assets”; and, • A connected place – “We will maintain and develop good internal and global connections”. <p>The national strategy seeks to provide a flexible framework for sustainable growth and development reflecting the varied assets of each ‘place’. The aim for cities is to transform them into models of low carbon living, supporting growth, addressing regeneration and improving connections. Many of the largest and most vibrant towns are located close to the cities. The strategy recognises the national importance of rural towns and villages and through the vision seeks to have sustainable, economically active rural areas which attract investment and support vibrant, growing communities. As part of this there is a commitment to safeguarding our natural and cultural assets and making innovative and sustainable use of our resources.</p>
<p>Scottish Planning Policy (June 2014)</p>	<p>SPP was published by the Scottish Government on the 23rd June 2014 and shares a single vision with NPF3 for the planning system in Scotland which is that:</p> <p>“We live in a Scotland with a growing, low-carbon economy with progressively narrowing disparities in well-being and opportunity. It is growth that can be achieved whilst reducing emissions and which respects the quality of environment, place and life which makes our country so special. It is growth which increases solidarity - reducing inequalities between our regions. We live in sustainable, well-designed places and homes which meet our needs. We enjoy excellent transport and digital connections, internally and with the rest of the world”.</p> <p>Four outcomes have been created to explain how planning should</p>

	<p>support this vision through the NPF3 and SPP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: A successful, sustainable place - “We will create high quality, diverse and sustainable places that promote well-being and attract investment” <p>SPP sets out how this should be delivered on the ground by locating the right development in the right place, providing people with opportunities to make sustainable choices and improve their quality of life. Planning has important role in promoting strong, resilient and inclusive communities by delivering high-quality buildings, infrastructure and spaces in the right locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 2: A low carbon place – “Our ambition is to achieve at least an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050” <p>SPP sets out how this can be delivered by seizing opportunities to encourage mitigation and adaption measures, planning can support transformational change required to meet emission reduction targets and influence climate change. Planning can influence people’s choices to reduce environmental impacts of consumption and production, particularly through energy efficiency and reduction of waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 3: A natural, resilient place – “We will respect, enhance and make responsible use of our natural and cultural assets” <p>SPP sets out how this should be delivered by protecting and making efficient use of existing resources and environmental assets. Planning can help manage and improve the condition of our assets, supporting communities in realising their aspirations for their environment and facilitating their access to and enjoyment if it. By enhancing our surroundings, planning can help make Scotland a uniquely attractive place to work, visit and invest therefore supporting the generation of jobs, income and wider economic benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 4: A connected place – “We will maintain and develop good internal and global connections”. <p>SPP sets out how this should be delivered by aligning development more closely to transport and digital infrastructure, planning can improve sustainability and connectivity. Improved connections facilitate accessibility within and between places and support economic growth and an inclusive society</p>
<p>TAYplan Strategic Development Plan (2016-2036)</p>	<p>TAYplan covers Dundee City, Angus, Perth & Kinross (including the newly designated part of the Cairngorm National Park) and North Fife; it excludes the Loch Lomond and Trossachs and the Cairngorm National Parks under the pre-2010 boundaries. This Plan sets out policies for where development should be over the next 20 years and how to shape better quality places by the location, design and layout of development from the outset. At its</p>

	<p>heart are sustainable economic growth and a better quality of life through a stronger and more resilient economy, better quality places, reduced resource consumption and better resilience to climate change.</p> <p>It sets the vision that:</p> <p><i>“By 2036, the TAYplan area will be sustainable, more attractive, competitive and vibrant without creating an unacceptable burden on our planet. The quality of life will make it a place of first choice where more people choose to live, work, study and visit and where businesses choose to invest and create jobs.”</i></p> <p>The SDP sets the housing land requirement for all relevant authorities, including Perth and Kinross Council, identifying requirements for each housing market area.</p>
Angus Local Development Plan (2016)	<p>The Local Development Plan (2016) provides the detailed policy framework to guide the future development and use of land, the protection of the environment and investment in Angus for the period from 2016, covering housing, employment, retail, transport, recreation, and built and natural heritage</p>
Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan 2015	<p>The Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan provides the local planning framework for the Council area, excluding the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park area.</p> <p>The plan sets out an overall vision for “Argyll and Bute is one of an economically successful, outward looking and highly adaptable area, which enjoys an outstanding natural and historic environment, where all people, working together, are able to meet their full potential and essential needs, locally as far as practicable, without prejudicing the quality of life of future generations.”</p> <p>To achieve this vision it sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make Argyll and Bute’s Main Towns and Key Settlements increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest; • To secure the economic and social regeneration of our smaller rural communities; • To work in partnership with local communities in a way that recognises their particular needs to deliver successful and sustainable local regeneration; • To support the continued diversification and sustainable growth of Argyll and Bute’s economy with a particular focus on our sustainable assets in terms of renewables, tourism, forestry, food and drink, including agriculture, fishing, aquaculture and whisky production;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the outstanding quality of the natural, historic and cultural environment is protected, conserved and enhanced; • To meet our future housing needs, including affordable, throughout Argyll and Bute; • To continue to improve Argyll and Bute’s connectivity, transport infrastructure, integration between land use, transportation and associated networks; • To optimise the use of our scarce resources, including our existing infrastructure, vacant and derelict land and reduce consumption; • To address the impacts of climate change in everything we do and reduce our carbon footprint;
Dundee Local Development Plan 2013	<p>The Dundee Local Development Plan sets out the land use strategy that will guide development across Dundee up to 2024 and beyond.</p> <p>It aims to deliver the visions set by Dundee City Council and the Dundee Partnership’s Single outcome agreement through their spatial strategy. The key points of this strategy are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of housing in Dundee will be improved. This will be done in a sustainable manner. Brownfield development will be a priority. Choice will be encouraged through design that ensures that new development is appropriate to the character of the area in which it is built. • Dundee will be better connected to its region, the rest of Scotland and beyond. It will be a City that encourages sustainable movement through the careful consideration of land use, planning and the promotion of active and sustainable travel. • A focus on providing a land use context that facilitates the delivery of jobs to support Dundee’s population & the wider economy. Increased employment land will be available through Strategic Development and Enterprise Areas with existing land protected from inappropriate development. Policies will encourage existing & new businesses to invest with confidence in the City. Dundee will be increasingly recognised for tourism & cultural activity focused on the City Centre & Waterfront. • The quality of Dundee’s environment is a vital ingredient in the quality of life for people living and working in the city. The impact of climate change challenges our duty to protect and enhance the environment for this and succeeding generations. The Local Development Plan encourages a lower carbon, sustainable City where development avoids, mitigates or adapts to the effects of climate change while protecting and enhancing the City’s environmental assets.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dundee will have a vibrant and thriving City Centre, ensuring its position as a regional shopping destination is maintained. High quality shops will be encouraged in accessible locations to support the vitality and viability of the existing network of retail locations throughout the City. Policies will protect and promote the City and District Centres as places to work, shop and visit. Dundee’s growing position as a City recognised for Tourism and Cultural activity will be promoted. We will seek to deliver an increased number and range of leisure related facilities by directing growth to the highly accessible central area.
FIFEplan 2017	<p>This Local Development Plan – FIFEplan – sets out the policies and proposals for the development and use of land across Fife.</p> <p>The Local Development Plan contributes to making Fife the best place to do business. Growing business activity and employment will build the economy, offer more job opportunities, and allow more people to improve and maintain their living standards. The Plan strategy combines growth ambitions with improving Fife as a place to live and work in – keeping safe our rich environmental assets and improving and protecting the quality of our towns and villages as they change.</p>
Loch Lomond and the Trossachs Local Development Plan (2017)	<p>The Loch Lomond and the Trossachs Local Development Plan focuses on development proposed for the next five years, within a longer term strategic vision. The Plan identifies sites for development and policies to help guide development to the most appropriate locations, whilst still ensuring the safeguarding of the Park’s natural and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Local Development Plan is a major tool for enabling the delivery of the vision and outcomes identified in the National Park Plan and the National Park aims. The main drivers for the Local Plan’s Development Strategy are to provide the basis for the National Park’s planning function to deliver new sustainable development</p>
Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan 2015	<p>The Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan sets out policies and proposals for the development and use of land for the next 5-10 years, provides a broad indication of the scale and location of growth up to year 20, and provides the basis for the assessment of all planning applications made across the whole of the National Park. It sets the visions for:</p> <p>“An outstanding National Park, enjoyed and valued by everyone, where nature and people thrive together.”</p> <p>This vision will be delivered through three long-term outcomes:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sustainable economy supporting thriving businesses and communities People enjoying the Park through outstanding visitor and learning experiences A special place for people and nature with natural cultural heritage enhanced
Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan 2015	<p>The Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan (LDP) seeks to place sustainable development at the heart of its vision, strategy and policies. The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. It highlight a vision of</p> <p>“A community that has experienced a successful transition to a vibrant low-carbon economy, providing excellent educational, training and employment opportunities, job satisfaction, good quality homes for its population and a continually improving sense of well-being for its people in an area which delivers a high quality of life. Social and economic inequalities will have reduced dramatically and the environment and the services provided by nature will have been protected and enhanced for the benefit of current and future generations.”</p> <p>It sets the following objective to achieve this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Clear Framework for Positive Change - To meet the future needs of Clackmannanshire’s communities by providing a focused framework for change and growth Sustainable Economic Growth - To continue the economic regeneration of Clackmannanshire and increase its economic potential for the benefit of its residents, by supporting business growth and improved employment opportunities Environmental Sustainability - To deliver a sustainable pattern of development that supports community cohesion, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, supports waste minimisation and ensures that new development consistently contributes to environmental protection and enhancement Meeting the Need for New Homes - To meet Clackmannanshire’s housing needs based on the evidence provided by the Clackmannanshire Housing Need and Demand Assessment Community Regeneration and Improving Health and Wellbeing - To work with partners to achieve social regeneration, revitalise those parts of the County which continue to be affected by deprivation and lack of opportunities, enable residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and address health inequalities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Environment - To protect and enhance Clackmannanshire's natural heritage, regenerate our natural environment and support the strategic objectives of the Central Scotland Green Network Built Environment - To facilitate the creation of sensitively and well-designed places and enhance local distinctiveness and identity Sustainable Transport and Accessibility - To facilitate improved movement and accessibility between homes, jobs and schools and reduce reliance on private cars
Stirling Local Development Plan 2014	<p>The Local Development Plan Vision for the Stirling area in 2034 is that it will have maintained its high quality rural and urban environments, enhanced by well-designed and integrated new developments, by the evolving Green Network, and by the protection of the superb landscape setting. The interdependence of the City, the countryside and the attractive small towns and villages will have increased, and links to neighbouring areas improved. Stirling will still be a fine small 'walkable' city, well connected and drawing benefits from its relative proximity to the conurbations and other towns of Central Scotland and Tayside. While cherishing its magnificent historic heritage it will be a modern, vibrant and healthy city, a place where people choose to live, work, spend their leisure time and where tourists choose to visit. It will become a place that attracts more businesses and supports successful and expanding ones, so that more people are able to work close to and within their homes, and in the City Centre. It will be a 'learning city', known for its University, sharing in the Forth Valley College network, with an increased number of related businesses. It will be a key destination on the tourist map of Scotland, and business tourism will make a significant contribution to the economy. There will be more opportunities to access local affordable housing, and previous pockets of deprivation in urban and rural locations will have been alleviated, and levels of social polarisation reduced.</p>
Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2017	<p>The Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan (2017) sets out the planning policies that will be used for assessing planning applications within the area, as well as setting out where development is likely to take place over the next five years and beyond up to 2026</p> <p>The aims of the Aberdeenshire Local Development plan area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver quality of life; Help protect and improve our natural and cultural heritage; Create sustainable mixed communities; Make the best of our existing transport network.

Highland-wide Local Development Plan 2012	<p>Sets out the overarching spatial planning policy for the whole of the Highland Council area, except the area covered by the Cairngorms National Park Local Plan. It puts forward a vision where:</p> <p>"By 2030, Highland will be one of Europe's leading regions. We will have created sustainable communities, balancing population growth, economic development and the safeguarding of the environment across the area, and have built a fairer and healthier Highlands."</p> <p>It aims to this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling sustainable Highland communities Safeguarding the environment Supporting a competitive, sustainable and adaptive Highland economy Achieving a Healthier highlands Providing better opportunities for all
Strategic Environmental Assessment	
PAN 1/2010: Strategic Environmental Assessment of Development Plans	<p>Planning Advice Notes (PAN) provides advice and information on technical planning matters. This PAN is aimed specifically at development planners who are preparing new development plans and their accompanying SEA, and who may already have some knowledge of the SEA process.</p> <p>It highlights that the following 3 key principles should underpin the SEA of development plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Integration Proportionality Efficiency
Sustainable Development and the Environment	
Choosing Our Future – Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy 2005	<p>This Strategy sets out the challenges that require to be met if Scotland is to evolve in a sustainable way. It is based on two founding principles, of 'living within environmental limits' and 'ensuring a strong, healthy and just society'. The Strategy is based on UK Shared Framework and includes 3 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the size of our global footprint; Improve the quality of life of individuals and communities in Scotland, securing environmental justice for those who suffer the worst local environments; and Protect our natural heritage and resources for the long term.
Natural Heritage Futures (update 2009)	<p>The Natural Heritage Futures initiative promotes integrated management of the natural heritage and is based on three main outputs. "From National..." considers the natural heritage across 6 themes; "...to Local" considers the natural heritage in 21 areas each of which has its own distinctive identity resulting from the</p>

	interaction of geology, landforms, landscapes, wildlife and land use. They are a suite of publications to guide the future management of the natural heritage towards 2025, within the wider context of sustainable development. Perth and Kinross falls within the following natural heritage futures zones: Cairngorm Massif, Northeast Glens, Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and Breadalbane, and the Eastern Lowlands.
PKC Sustainable Development Framework	Perth & Kinross Council is committed to using natural resources wisely in a way that enhances the environment, promotes social cohesion and inclusion and strengthens economic prosperity, now and for future generations. The main purpose of this Framework is to facilitate the integration and of sustainable development principles throughout the Councils organisational operation, service delivery and decision-making.
Tourism	
Perthshire Tourism Strategy and Action Plan 2014 -2016	Outlines the priorities for action by public and private sector partners to develop further the economic potential of the tourism sector in the area in line with the strategic objectives and local outcomes contained in the Community Plan / Single Outcome Agreement and in support of the national ambitions for growth in the value of tourism to the Scottish economy.
Design Quality	
Creating Places	Creating Places is Scotland's new policy statement on architecture and place and sets out the comprehensive value good design can deliver. Successful places can unlock opportunities, build vibrant communities and contribute to a flourishing economy. The document contains an action plan that sets out the work that will be taken forward to achieve positive change. The statement is in four parts: 1. The value of architecture and place, 2. Consolidation and ambition, 3. A strategy for architecture and place, 4. Resources, communications and monitoring. Part 4 includes a link to on-line information and resources relating to architecture and place at www.creatingplacesscotland.org . This website is the main means of communicating on policy implementation and charting on-going progress
Green Infrastructure: Design and placemaking.	This document is aimed at planners, landscape architects, developers, housebuilders and others involved in shaping our built and green environments. The content of the document builds on Designing Places and Designing Streets to give practical tips on incorporating green infrastructure in masterplans. It is split into two parts:

	Part 1 explains what green infrastructure is, who should be involved, when to think about it, and highlights the many advantages of taking an integrated approach to green infrastructure in designs. Part 2 focuses on masterplanning, in particular by showing how green infrastructure can contribute to each of the six qualities of successful places that have been identified throughout the Scottish Government's design policy.
Designing Streets.	Designing Streets is the first policy statement in Scotland for street design and marks a change in the emphasis of guidance on street design towards place-making and away from a system focused upon the dominance of motor vehicles. It has been created to support the Scottish Government's place-making agenda and is intended to sit alongside the 2001 planning policy document Designing Places, which sets out government aspirations for design and the role of the planning system in delivering these.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	
EU Birds Directive 1979	Protection of wild birds and their habitats, including through designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).
EU Habitats and Species Directive 1992	Protection of habitats and species other than birds including through designation of Special Areas of Conservation as part of the Natura 2000 network (with SPAs).
Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (as amended) 1994	Implements the Birds and Habitats Directives in the UK
Natura 2000	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) together form a network of protected areas known as Natura 2000.
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and the 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity	Statutory role relating to biodiversity duty in the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act. Scotland's contribution to meeting the Convention on Biological Diversity The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity is a supplement to the original Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and provides a focus for action to 2020, responds to new international targets, and updates elements of the 2004 document.
Convention on Wetlands, 1971	The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources, known as Ramsar sites.
European Species, Development Sites and the Planning system – Interim	This guidance clarifies the interim licensing arrangements which currently apply in cases where European protected species are present on any site which is the subject of a development proposal. In particular, it clarifies the role and responsibilities of planning authorities when determining planning applications in

	such cases and informs them of the advice and information that they will be asked to provide to the Scottish Ministers when a licence is required for a development site.
The Economic Impact of Scotland's Natural Heritage 2008	<p>This analysis determines the extent to which sustainable use of the nation's environment supports Scotland's economy. Scotland's natural environment is important to business location; of thirty factors of potential importance in determining regional location of businesses in Scotland, 'quality of landscape', 'low levels of pollution', and 'proximity to natural areas' were all identified within the top ten factors. Two thirds of businesses believe that they benefit from Scotland's environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, one fifth of the industry sectors in our economy significantly depend upon the natural environment (although many other industry sectors have some linkage). This proportion would be even higher if extractive industries making use of non-renewable natural resources were included. • The value to the economy of industry's sustainable use of the natural environment has been estimated at £17.2 billion (including all multiplier effects) for 2003. This output supports almost a quarter of a million full-time jobs (around 1 in 7 of all full-time jobs). • There are also a number of wider benefits that the environment provides Scotland's economy, such as branding, attracting individuals to live and work, as well as provision of ecosystem services. • The links between the environment and the economy will continue to grow over time as sustainability issues become dominant, for example in addressing climate change. • There are many sustainable economic activities that rely on the environment that have growth potential.
Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2026	<p>The Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has two main aims: to coordinate existing actions, as well as initiating and coordinating new ones, and to conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity, taking into account both local and national priorities.</p> <p>The Plan identifies the importance of biodiversity and its role in working towards achieving a sustainable future. It highlights the special biological features in the Tayside area and contains various Action Plans grouped under 6 habitat headings (Water and Wetland; Coastal and Marine; Urban; Upland; Farmland; and Woodland).</p>
Strategy for Wild Deer in Scotland	Sets out a vision in which management of the wild deer resource will contribute to a high quality environment, sustainable economic development, and social well-being.
Scottish Forestry Strategy	A strategy for the future direction of Scottish forestry

2012	
Perth and Kinross Council Forestry and Woodland Strategy 2014	<p>The Forest and Woodland Strategy was adopted on 12 November 2014 and becomes statutory supplementary guidance to the Adopted Local Development Plan.</p> <p>The Forest and Woodland Strategy seeks to address uncertainties for land managers by identifying areas where we will support proposals for woodland creation and woodland management. It also identifies priority activities that the Council will encourage and for which funding will be available from government agencies, and those areas where there may be sensitivities or constraints to woodland or forest expansion. Therefore, the purpose of the Perth and Kinross Forest and Woodland Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a strategic framework for the development of forestry in the area • Provide a local interpretation of the Scottish Forestry Strategy • Ensure a balance of forestry with other land uses by identifying appropriate locations for a variety of types of woodland expansion and management practice • Ensure forestry activity contributes across the range of Council policy objectives • Ensure that the public benefits of managing and expanding the area's forest estate are optimised
Soil	
Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the protection of soil and amending Directive 2004/35/EC, September 2006	The Proposal aims to establish a common strategy for the protection and sustainable use of soil, based on the principles of integration of concerns regarding soils into other policies; the preservation of soil functions within the context of sustainable use; the prevention of threats to soil and mitigation of their effects, and the restoration of degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with the current and approved future use.
The Scottish Soil Framework 2009	<p>The Framework sets out the vision for soil protection in Scotland and formally acknowledges the importance of soils to society in terms of the services they provide and the socio-economic and environmental importance of their many functions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing food, biomass and raw materials • Storing, filtering and transforming many substances including carbon • Serving as a platform for human activity and landscape, and as an archive of heritage • Playing a key role as a habitat and gene pool

	<p>For these reasons it is important that Scotland's soils are managed sustainably.</p> <p>Protecting Scotland's soil is in line with the Government's National Outcome:</p> <p>'We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations' and also support its aim of increasing sustainable economic growth. It is the principle aim of the Framework to promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. The underlying vision of the Framework is that:</p> <p>'Soils are recognised as a vital part of our economy, environment and heritage, to be safeguarded for existing and future generations in Scotland.'</p> <p>The following threats to soils are identified in the Framework and ranked high to low:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Loss of organic matter 3. Sealing – through construction 4. Acidification and Eutrophication 5. Loss of biodiversity 6. Contamination by heavy metals 7. Soil erosion 8. Pesticides 9. Compaction and structure 10. Salinisation
Natural Resource Productivity 2009	<p>A strategy for the future direction of agriculture in Scotland, aimed at optimising the sustainable use of our natural resources to deliver the maximum economic and public benefit.</p> <p>The Strategy highlights the benefits of the optimal use of Scotland's resource as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide use of its abundant clear water • Huge potential for renewable energy production • High carbon storage in soils • High quality habitats and landscapes <p>But recognises that due to Scotland's geographical diversity and climatic conditions, farming will continue to need direct support</p>
Choosing the Right Ingredients: The Future for Food in Scotland: Discussion Paper, January 2008	<p>Sets out a vision for food in Scotland that should make the nation healthier, wealthier and smarter, with production making communities stronger and consumption respecting the local and global environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthier Scotland will result from changing individual

	<p>behaviour and attitudes about diet and food choices; from improving the nutritional quality, safety and freshness of food on offer in institutions and the catering sector; to supporting Scottish food manufacturers and retailers to take the initiative in driving forward consumer demand for more affordable, healthier food options. Communities across Scotland will enjoy better access to affordable, safe, healthy and fresh seasonal food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wealthier and fairer Scotland will result from the sustainable economic growth of the food industry through greater co-operation and collaboration from primary production to final market, ensuring the long-term viability of primary producers, and increasing export markets for Scottish produce. • A safer and stronger Scotland will result from a thriving food industry where local communities will flourish and become better places to live through improved access to amenities and services. • A greener Scotland will result from reducing the environmental impact of food and drink production, processing, manufacturing and consumption by encouraging responsible behaviour throughout the supply chain through reduced emissions, unnecessary use of raw materials, waste, packaging, energy and water use. • A smarter Scotland will result from a highly-skilled and innovative food industry with consumers that are better informed about where their food comes from, how it was grown and the wider health, environmental, social and economic benefits of the choices they make.
The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations (2005)	<p>These regulations require local authorities to inspect their area to identify contaminated land, to ensure it is remediated, and to maintain a register of contaminated land which is available for public inspection.</p>
Scotland's Land Use Strategy 2011	<p>Scotland Land Use Strategy provides a strategic framework bringing together proposals for getting the best from Scotland's land resources. Published by the Scottish Government in March 2011 it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out a new vision to guide thinking about the use of land and sets objectives relating to the economy, environment and communities; • provides a set of principles for sustainable land use to guide policy and decision making; • builds on the Government's current activities and includes further proposals to help meet the objectives.
Water Environment	

Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. It will ensure all aquatic ecosystems meet 'good status' by 2015. The Directive requires river basin districts to be identified and river basin management plans (RBMPs) prepared.
EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008	The Strategy aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base for those economic and social marine-related activities which depend upon it. It establishes European Marine Regions based on geographical and environmental criteria and requires each Member State to develop strategies for their marine waters. The Strategy's aims are in line with the Water Framework Directive's objectives which require surface freshwater and groundwater bodies to be ecologically sound by 2015 and for the first review of the RBMPs to take place in 2020.
EU Floods Directive	The purpose of this Directive is to prevent and limit floods and their damaging effects on human health, the environment, infrastructure and property. It requires Member States to take a long term planning approach to reducing flood risks.
River Basin Management Plan for Scotland 2015-2027	The RBMP builds on the first RBMP published in 2009, setting revised objectives for the 12-year period from 2015 to 2027 and a strengthened programme of measures for achieving them. Expected improvements to the condition of the district's water bodies and protected areas as a result of the actions planned for the period 2015 – 2027 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4% of protected areas of (total number 477) achieving good status by 2021 and 12% achieving good status by 2027 ▪ 6% of water bodies (of total 3,169) achieving good status by 2021 and 16% achieving good status by 2027.
Tay Area Management Plan 2009–2015	The purpose of this plan is to set out the ways in which SEPA is seeking to protect high quality waters and where necessary implement improvements. It is one of eight area management plans that are supplementary plans to the draft Scotland River Basin Management Plan. These plans have been produced as part of Scotland's work to deliver the Water Framework Directive – European legislation introduced to protect and enhance our water environment. For the purposes of the river basin planning process, the water environment in the Tay area has been divided into 354 water bodies (rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater). Many are currently in good condition, with almost 50% considered to be currently achieving an overall status of good or high. By 2015 it is anticipated that almost 60% of the water bodies in the Tay area will be reaching high or good

	ecological status or potential. The key issues to be addressed in the Tay area are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nutrient enrichment in our rivers and lochs and high levels of nitrates in groundwater; • changes to the physical habitat of rivers and burns (including artificial barriers to fish passage); • changes to river flow and water levels in rivers and groundwater
Forth Area Management Plan 2009-2015	The purpose of this plan is identical to the above and covers the water bodies in Kinross-shire and the southern part of Perth & Kinross (e.g. Strathearn)
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	The key aim of the Act is to achieve a balance between protecting and improving the water environment and supporting the social and economic needs of those who rely on it. It introduced two key systems for the protection of Scotland's water environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water management through the creation of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs), and • The regulatory control of a range of activities that can impact on the water environment under CAR.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	This Act transposes the EC Floods Directive into national law. It simplifies the process that local authorities follow in preparing flood schemes and places a duty on the Scottish Government, SEPA, Scottish Water and local authorities to better coordinate how flood risk is assessed and managed. The Act covers all sources of flooding, including river, coastal and overloaded sewers.
Flood Risk Management Strategies (Tay, Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin, and Forth Estuary)	Flood Risk Management Strategies coordinate efforts to tackle flooding in Scotland. They set the national direction of future flood risk management, helping to target investment and coordinate actions across public bodies. The strategies explain what causes flooding in high risk areas as well as the impacts when flooding does occur. This information is used as a basis for better decision-making across flood risk management organisations. Perth and Kinross Council falls within the Tay, Forth Estuary and Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin Strategy areas, all of which have identified potentially vulnerable areas.
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	The Act provides a framework which will help strike a balance between the competing demands on Scotland's seas. It establishes a duty to protect and enhance the marine environment and includes measures to help boost economic investment and growth in areas such as marine renewables.

	<p>The main measures of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine planning • Marine licensing • Marine conservation • Seal conservation • Enforcement
National Marine Plan, 2015	<p>This Plan covers the management of both Scottish inshore waters (out to 12 nautical miles) and offshore waters (12 to 200 nautical miles). It also applies to the exercise of both reserved and devolved functions. This Plan has been prepared in accordance with the EU Directive 2014/89/EU which came into force in July 2014.</p> <p>The Directive introduces a framework for maritime spatial planning and aims to promote the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources. It also sets out a number of minimum requirements all of which have been addressed in this plan.</p> <p>In doing so, and in accordance with article 5(3) of the Directive, Marine Scotland have considered a wide range of sectoral uses and activities and have determined how these different objectives are reflected and weighted in the marine plan. Land-sea interactions have also been taken into account as part of the marine planning process.</p>
Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2007	<p>The purpose of the Act is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a statutory basis for regulating previously unregulated practices in aquaculture; • Enhance emergency powers for controlling Gyrodactylus salaris, a parasite of salmon, and • Make a number of miscellaneous amendments to salmon, freshwater and sea fisheries legislation.
Bathing and Water Strategy for Scotland 2006	<p>The Strategy sets out the Scottish Government's proposals to tackle the challenges under the revised Directive. It outlines key challenges to be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting water quality standards – as Scottish Water investment reduces point source problems, the influence of diffuse sources of pollution on compliance, particularly from agriculture, becomes apparent. Measures such as General Binding Rules can help reduce these threats, but it is also important to continue working closely with the agricultural community. • Encouraging greater public participation in the Directive's implementation and better bathing water management, including increased provision of information on bathing water quality.

	Implementing the Directive requires an increased emphasis on partnership working between the Scottish Government, SEPA, local authorities, beach owners and operators, Scottish Water, Clean Coast Scotland and the farming community, among others.
Scottish Water Resource Plan 2015	Sets out Scottish Water's strategy to ensure a supply of clear, fresh and safe drinking water.
Loch Leven Catchment Management Plan 1999	The report outlines the management practices required for Loch Leven.
Scottish Water Strategic Asset Capacity And Development plan 2014	This report outlines Scottish Water's processes and systems for calculating capacity available at the waste water and water treatment works serving Scotland
Air	
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2011	<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues • Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved • Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles • Identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. <p>The pollutants covered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene • 1, 3-butadiene • Carbon Monoxide • Lead • Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) • Ozone • Particles (PM10) • Sulphur Dioxide (SO2) <p>Targets are set for each of these.</p>
The Perth Air Quality Management Plan August 2009	<p>This document sets out the Council's Air Quality Action Plan for the area designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in May 2006.</p> <p>The Plan's aim is to outline measures which the Council will take to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and fine particulate material within the city of Perth, contributing to the achievement of the Air Quality Strategy objectives as required by the Environment Act 1995.</p> <p>Both AQMAs (Crieff and Perth) were designated as a result of a series of air quality investigations, which predicted that at a</p>
Air Quality Management Area (No. 1) Order 2006 and Perth and Kinross Council Air Quality	

Management Area (No2) 2014	<p>number of locations the national objective for nitrogen dioxide would not be achieved.</p> <p>The Action Plans set out a range of measures that the Council believe are appropriate to achieving the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve local air quality, in pursuit of the Scottish air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particulate material that are currently exceeded at several locations within the AQMA; • Contribute to improving the health and wellbeing of the local community by reducing air pollution in Perth; • Enable members of the community, where and when possible, to change their transportation mode to a more sustainable means; • Integrate air quality into the Council’s decision making and relevant plans and strategies.
EU Biofuels Directive 2003	Promotes the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport as one of the tools by which the European Community can reduce its dependence on imported energy and influence the fuel market for transport, and hence the security of energy supply in the medium and long term.
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	<p>The Act places three climate change duties on a wide range of public bodies in Scotland and contains powers to enable the Scottish Ministers, by order, to create further duties. The duties on the face of the Act require that a public body must, in exercising its functions, act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the way best calculated to contribute to delivery of the Act’s emission reduction targets; • In a way best calculated to deliver any statutory adaptation programme; and • In a way that it considers most sustainable. <p><u>Adaptation Programmes</u> The Scottish Government is developing a Climate Change Adaptation Framework to build Scotland’s resilience to the unavoidable consequences of a changing climate.</p> <p><u>Land Use Strategy</u> The Scottish Government has a duty to produce a Land Use Strategy by 31 March 2011.</p> <p><u>Energy Efficiency</u> The Act requires the Scottish Ministers to prepare and publish a plan to promote energy efficiency, and improve the energy efficiency of living accommodation within 12 months of these sections commencing.</p>
Scottish Climate Change	The Plan identifies the high level measures to meet the 2020

Delivery Plan 2009	interim statutory targets and the work that requires to be done over the next 10 years to prepare for the more radical changes needed by 2030 if the 2050 emissions reduction target is to be achieved. The planning system is highlighted as having an important role to play in climate change mitigation through its influence over the location and scale of new development.
Scotland’s Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2009	<p>The aim of the Framework is to “lead planned adaptation across all sectors to increase the resilience of Scotland’s communities, and the natural and economic systems on which they depend, to the impacts of climate change.”</p> <p>It will achieve this through a three pillars approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the understanding of the consequence of a changing climate and both the challenges and opportunities it presents; 2. Equip stakeholders with the skills and tools needed to adapt to changing climate; and 3. Integrate adaptation into wider regulation and public policy so that it is a help, not a hindrance, to addressing climate change issues. <p>The Framework identifies strategic principles and priority actions as a means of providing leadership, guidance and consistency of approach to both government and non-government decision-makers, and also identifies roles and responsibilities for public and private decision-makers across Scotland. In addition it outlines the levels of risk being applied to manage climate change.</p>
Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting the Emissions Reduction Targets 2010-2022: The Report on Proposals and Policies, 2011	This report sets out how Scotland can deliver annual targets for reductions in emissions from 2010 to 2022
Renewables Action Plan 2009 including Updates (update 1, 2010; update 2, 2010; update 3, 2022; update 4, 2011.) and 2020 Route map for Renewable Energy in Scotland	<p>The Renewables Action Plan sets out a framework for action in the specific area of renewable energy, and includes a sectoral route-map for renewable heat. It is consistent with the 50% and 11% targets for 2020, both of which are regarded as indicative interim ambitions, which will clearly need to be exceeded in due course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies what needs to happen and by when to achieve objectives; • focus on the actions needed over the immediate 24 month period; • Establish in the public domain what will effectively become a live document – a portal for the development of

	the sector, subject to ongoing input and revision as new opportunities arise, as technology moves forward, and as new requirements become apparent
Forestry Commission Climate Change Programme 2013	The Action Plan sets out the actions that the Forestry Commission Scotland propose to implement to increase the response and contribution of Scottish Forestry to the challenges of a changing climate. It focuses on what requires to be done in relation to early actions and increasing awareness.
Consultation on a Scottish Energy Strategy: The Future of Energy in Scotland (2017)	The draft Energy Strategy sets out the Scottish Government's vision for the future energy system in Scotland, for the period to 2050. It articulates the priorities for an integrated system-wide approach that considers both the use and the supply of energy for heat, power and transport. Alongside the Draft Energy Strategy, the Scottish Government also consulted on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Onshore Wind Policy Statement • Scotland's Energy Efficiency Programme (SEEP) • Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies (LHEES) and Regulation of District Heating • Unconventional Oil and Gas
Cultural Heritage	
Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2011	SHEP sets out Government Policy for the historic environment which encompasses built heritage features (ancient monuments, archaeological sites and landscapes, historic buildings, townscapes, parks, gardens and designed landscapes, as well as marine heritage) and the context or setting in which they sit, and the patterns of past use, in landscapes and within the soil, and also in our towns, villages and streets.
The Historic Environment (Amended) (Scotland) Bill	The Bill is an amending piece of legislation and its scope and content are formed by a series of amending provisions identified by Historic Scotland and local government, and during the course of discussions with stakeholders during 2007, which followed the publication of a report by the Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland on the need for a review of heritage legislation in Scotland. Scottish Ministers concluded that what was required was a single, simple piece of legislation, with a limited scope, to amend three pieces of current primary legislation, The Historic Buildings and Monuments Act of 1953, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeology Areas Act of 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act of 1997 all while protecting the core of the current system.

	The Historic Environment (Amendment) Scotland Bill will contribute to the Scottish Government's central purpose of sustained economic growth by introducing a series of provisions that will enhance the ability of central and local government to manage Scotland's unique and irreplaceable historic environment. The amending Bill will support, in particular, the Government's Greener Strategic Objective and will provide the regulatory authorities with a much-improved toolkit to help manage, protect and enhance Scotland's historic environment for future generations. The Bill was introduced to the Scottish Parliament on 4 May 2010.
Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)	Historic Environment Strategy is a high level framework which sets out a 10 year vision for the historic environment. The key outcome is to ensure that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland's historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to the wellbeing of the nation and its people. It was developed collaboratively and identified the need for strategic priorities to help align and prioritise sector activity towards a common goal.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Scottish Law Commission.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.
Landscape	
Local Landscape Areas Supplementary Guidance 2015	The Landscape Supplementary Guidance was adopted on 17 June 2015 and becomes statutory supplementary guidance to the Adopted Local Development Plan. It has been produced to include the review and update of Local Landscape Designations in Perth and Kinross into the Council's planning policy framework. It also provides further advice on the implementation of Local Development Policy ER6: Managing Future Landscape Change to Conserve and Enhance the Diversity and Quality of the Area's Landscapes within the 11 Special Landscape Areas, and will help to bring forward land management initiatives to protect and enhance these areas.
European Landscape	Promotes the protection, management and planning of all

Convention 2000	landscapes in Europe. It highlights the importance of and need for public involvement in the development of landscapes, and encourages a joined up approach through policy and planning in all areas of land use, development and management, including the recognition of landscape in law.
Tayside Landscape Character Assessment 1999	<p>This document provides a detailed assessment of the landscape character of the Tayside region for use by planning authorities in the preparation and review of their development plans, and in the scoping and consideration of changes in land use. It considers the likely and existing pressures and opportunities for landscape change and assesses the sensitivity of the landscape to these changes. It also identifies areas of landscape that are or may be under threat and provides guidelines on how differing landscapes may be conserved, enhanced or restructured as appropriate. Perth and Kinross is covered by a range of Landscape Character Areas, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadvalley Lowland • Dolerite Hills • Firth Lowlands • Highland Foothills • Highland Glens • Highland Glens and Lochs • Highland Summits and Plateaux • Igneous Hills • Inland Loch • Lowland Hills • Lowland Loch Basin • Lowland River Corridors • Plateau Moor: Rannoch Moor • Urban
Settlement Strategy Landscape Capacity Study Kinross Local Plan, David Tyldesley & Associates, 2006	<p>Perth & Kinross Council commissioned this study to assist in preparing a number of Long Term Development Strategies for various settlements within the Kinross-shire Local Plan area as a result of the Reporter's recommendations following the Inquiry into the 2001 Plan. The Local Plan identifies three settlements: Milnathort, Blairingone and Crook of Devon where the Council proposes with the community, land owners and others to enter into discussions to formulate long-term development strategies for each area, the results of which will be incorporated into any subsequent review of the local plan.</p> <p>This study focuses on the Milnathort/Kinross Area and the Fossoway Area, including the settlements of Blairingone, Crook of Devon, Drum, Powmill and Rumbling Bridge. Its purpose is to provide an assessment of the existing landscape and its ability to accommodate future development.</p>

	<p>The objectives of the Study were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the landscape setting of the two areas, identifying key resources for protection/enhancement • Identify sensitive areas where development should be discouraged • Outline an appropriate landscape framework to support any future development • Identify long term options, in landscape terms, for development within the two areas. Options should be put forward for different scales of development and should include the identification of potential expansion areas with information regarding the type of development which may be suitable, any necessary landscape mitigation or enhancement required and how development could be phased to ensure the most appropriate sites are developed first. <p>The Study draws conclusions as to those locations where the landscape has the capacity to accommodate further development for the settlements of Kinross, Milnathort, Blairingone, Crook of Devon and Drum, Powmill, and Rumbling Bridge following the carrying out of a Settlement Capacity Assessment for each. The Study will help inform the assessment of site options for the LDP.</p>
Wildness in Scotland's Countryside, SNH 2003	<p>The document describes the main pressures leading to the loss of wildness, and provides support to the policy approach taken in NPPG14 (now superseded by SPP). It also considers the difficulty associated with identifying wildness and wild land in our landscapes.</p> <p>It draws a distinction between "wildness" – the quality enjoyed, and "wild land", or places where wildness is best expressed. Whilst wild land has normally been identified in the uninhabited and remoter areas in the north and west of the country, the quality of wildness can be found more widely in the countryside, sometimes relatively close to settlements.</p>
Fitting Landscapes - Scottish Government's policy statement on design and management of transport corridors.	'Fitting Landscapes' provides the Scottish Government's policy statement addressing the landscape design and management of our transport corridors.
Material Assets	
Going for green Growth: A Green Jobs Strategy for Scotland, 2005	Aims to grab hold of the business opportunities and advantages arising from a belief in and commitment to sustainable development.

	It sets a vision of a vibrant, low carbon economy with Scotland as a centre for green enterprise.
Scotland's National Transport Strategy 2006	<p>Sets out a long term vision for transport, along with objectives, priorities and plans. It focuses on three strategic outcomes which will set the context for transport policy making for the next twenty years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve journey times and connections between cities and towns and global markets to tackle congestion and provide access to key markets. 2. Reduce emissions to tackle climate change. 3. Improve quality, accessibility and affordability of transport, to give people the choice of public transport and real alternatives to the car.
Transport Scotland's Strategic Transport Projects Review 2008	<p>The Review sets out the future investment programme for transport in Scotland over the next twenty years. It identifies 29 major investment priorities across the country which will support the future growth of Scotland's businesses and communities. Those priorities of particular relevance to the Perth and Kinross area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster, more frequent rail services linking Fife, Aberdeen, Inverness, Edinburgh, Perth and Glasgow – reducing journey times between Inverness and the central belt by up to 30 minutes and by up to 20 minutes between Aberdeen and Edinburgh. • Programme of improvements for the A9 including upgrading to dual carriageway standard between Perth and Inverness. <p>It is the first national, multi-modal, evidence based appraisal of Scotland's current transport network and as forecast over the next two decades.</p>
Scotland's Zero Waste Plan 2010	<p>The Plan's mission is "to achieve a zero waste Scotland, where we make the most efficient use of resources by minimising Scotland's demand on primary resources, and maximising the reuse, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them as waste".</p> <p><u>Vision</u> This vision describes a Scotland where resource use is minimised, valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted into separate streams for reprocessing, leaving only limited amounts of waste to go to residual waste treatment, including energy from waste facilities.</p> <p>A zero waste Scotland will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be where everyone - individuals, the public and business sectors - appreciates the environmental, social and economic value of resources, and how they can play their

	<p>part in using resources efficiently;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce Scotland's impact on the environment, both locally and globally, by minimising the unnecessary use of primary materials, reusing resources where possible, and recycling and recovering value from materials when they reach the end of their life; • help to achieve the targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 of reducing Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020 and 80% by 2050; • contribute to sustainable economic growth by seizing the economic and environmental business and job opportunities of a zero waste approach. • The implementation of this Plan will move Scotland towards achieving: • 40% recycling/composting and preparing for re-use of waste from households by 2010 • No more than 2.7 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill by 2010 • 50% recycling/composting and preparing for reuse of waste from households by 2013 • The preparing for reuse and the recycling of 50% by weight of waste materials such as paper, metal, plastic and glass from household waste and similar by 2020 • No more than 1.8 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill by 2013 • 60% recycling/composting and preparing for reuse of waste from households by 2020 • No more than 1.26 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill by 2020 • 70% recycling and preparing for reuse of construction and demolition waste by 2020 • No more than 5% of all waste to go to landfill by 2025 • 70% recycling/composting and preparing for reuse of all waste by 2025 <p><u>Role of Land Use Planning in Delivering Zero Waste</u> The Plan identifies the planning system as having a crucial role to play in delivering waste management facilities for all waste to ensure its objectives and targets are met.</p>
TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy 2008-2023	<p>The Tayside and Central Scotland Transport Partnership (TACTRAN) include the local authority areas of Angus, Dundee City, Perth and Kinross, and Stirling.</p> <p>In line with the requirements of the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005, the Regional Transport Strategy sets out a vision and strategy for improving the region's transport infrastructure,</p>

	<p>services and other facilities over the next fifteen years.</p> <p>TACTRAN’s vision is to deliver: “a transport system, shaped by engagement with its citizens, which helps deliver prosperity and connects communities across the region and beyond, which is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable and which promotes the health and wellbeing of all.”</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to achieve this vision through a balanced and integrated approach supporting the key themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering economic prosperity • Connecting communities and being socially inclusive, and • Delivering environmental sustainability, health and wellbeing <p>The Strategy sets out a number of objectives and subsequent issues for the area under the following six broad themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Economy</u>: To ensure transport helps to deliver regional prosperity 2. <u>Accessibility, Equality and Social Inclusion</u>: To improve accessibility for all, particularly for those suffering from social exclusion 3. <u>The Environment</u>: To ensure that the transport system contributes to safeguarding the environment and promotes opportunities for improvement 4. <u>Health and Wellbeing</u>: To promote the health and wellbeing of communities 5. <u>Safety & Security</u>: To improve the real and perceived safety and security of the transport network 6. <u>Integration</u>: To improve integration, both within transport and between transport and other policy areas <p>A STAG Appraisal and SEA have been carried out for the Transport Strategy. In summary the outcome of the SEA was that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects on carbon emissions, air quality and health are dependent on the reduction in car dependency and promoting more sustainable modes (cycling and walking) • There is potential to reduce traffic growth • There may be some significant effects on the natural and cultural heritage from new infrastructure projects at some locations <p>The STAG Appraisal demonstrates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is good resonance with the core vision of the Strategy, which is sustainable economic growth, to redress the current inequalities which in part are due to the
--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peripheral location of key settlements • There is a strong fit with the stated objectives of the Strategy, with particular emphasis on environment and health • There is a positive SEA, which shows potential benefits across a wide range of environmental indicators • The Strategy contains measures to reduce inequality and address concerns of specific groups in society
<p>Shaping Perth’s Transport Future: A Transport Strategy for Perth And the Wider Region 2010</p>	<p>Highlights proposal to tackle existing transport problems, their causes and improvements to ensure that Perth continues to thrive as a modern, vibrant city. Proposals include a new crossing over the River Tay (Cross Tay Link Road, CTRLR) supported by a package of City Enhancements to improve the wider public transport, walking and cycling networks and "lock-in" the benefits of the CTRLR and the removal of traffic from the city centre.</p>
<p>Safeguarding Scotland’s Resources – Blueprint for a more resource efficient and circular economy</p>	<p>This programme commits to actions that will make an impact on Scotland’s resource consumption, encouraging a reduction in the amount of raw material we consume by wasting less and using our finite resources more efficiently.</p>
<p>SEPA Thermal Treatment of Waste Guidelines</p>	<p>This guidance sets out SEPA’s approach to permitting thermal treatment of waste facilities and our role as a statutory consultee of the land use planning system.</p>
<p>Population</p>	
<p>Homes for Scotland’s People: A Scottish Housing Policy Statement, 2006</p>	<p>Sets out the Scottish Executive’s commitments to housing. Particularly aims to provide more affordable housing, through diversification of ownership structures and ensuring planning plays a role in releasing land for housing in development plans.</p>
<p>Homes Fit for the 21st Century: The Scottish Government's Strategy and Action Plan for Housing in the Next Decade: 2011-2020</p>	<p>Sets out the Scottish Government’s housing vision and strategy for the decade to 2020.</p>
<p>Perth And Kinross Local Housing Strategy 2016-2021</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out what Perth and Kinross Council is planning to do, in co-operation with our partners, to address key housing issues in the area over the five-year period 2011-2016</p> <p>The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 requires local authorities to undertake a comprehensive assessment of housing needs and conditions, and to produce strategies to tackle the housing problems in their areas. As a result, Perth & Kinross Council has produced a Local Area Housing Strategy which covers the period 2016 - 2021.</p>
<p>PKC Housing in the Countryside Supplementary Guidance</p>	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Supplementary Guidance is used to help determine planning applications for residential development within the Adopted Local Development Plan area.</p>

2014	<p>The policy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguard the character of the countryside, • support the viability of communities, • meet development needs in appropriate locations, and • ensure that high design standards of siting and design are achieved.
Human Health	
Learning for our Future: Action Plan for the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2006	Actions to be taken by the Scottish Executive in support of the global programme to integrate the principles, values and practices of sustainable development into all aspects of education.
Scottish Environment and Health Strategic Framework	Recognition of role of natural environment in enhancing health and wellbeing
The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	The Act established statutory rights of responsible access to land and inland water for outdoor recreation, crossing land and some educational and commercial purposes. It sets out where and when access rights apply and how land should be managed in relation to access.
The Scottish Outdoor Access Code, 2003	The Code provides detailed guidance on the responsibility of those making use of access rights and of those managing land and water, i.e. it sets out how access rights should be used.
Perth and Kinross Core Path Plan 2012	Core Paths Plan has been produced by the Council as required by the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and shows a system of paths (core paths) which the Council believes provide reasonable public access throughout Perth and Kinross.
Strategic Framework for Sport & Active Recreation in Perth and Kinross 2011-2015	<p>The Strategic Framework for Sport & Active Recreation in Perth and Kinross aims to deliver better opportunities for physical activity, recreation and sport at the heart of Scotland with a mission statement of “Working with our local communities and partner organisations to encourage more active lifestyles and to widen participation in Sport & Active Recreation for the improvement of our health and wellbeing”</p> <p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and widen participation; • Develop people, places and organisations; and • Provide pathways and improve performance
Designing Places – A Policy Statement for Scotland, The Scottish Executive	It is a material consideration in decisions on planning applications and appeals. It also provides the basis for a series of Planning Advice Notes (PANs) dealing with more detailed aspects of design.

2001	<p>This is the first policy statement on designing places in Scotland and marks the Scottish Executive's determination to raise standards of urban and rural development. The document sets out the policy context for important areas of planning policy, design guidance, professional practice, and education and training.</p> <p>The Policy Statement highlights the need for a change in attitudes, expectations and practices about the design of cities, towns, villages and the countryside in order to create successful and sustainable places. In addition, it outlines the need for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decision makers who understand the role of design in delivering sustainable development. 2. Developers, landowners, investors and public bodies who recognise the commercial and economic value of good design. 3. Effective collaboration between disciplines, professionals, local communities and others in the planning and urban design process. 4. Development plans with effective design policies, and urban design frameworks, development briefs and master plans to provide planning and design guidance. 5. Developers submitting design statements with planning applications that explain the design principles on which the development proposal is based. 6. A high level of awareness and urban design skills in local authorities, including planners and councillors who are committed to raising design standards and understand the impact of their decisions. 7. A stronger design element in built environment professional education. 8. Better design education in continuous professional development programmes. 9. Greater commitment to higher standards of design among public bodies. <p>In terms of the development plan the Policy Statement states that it should set out key design policies relating to issues that are particularly important locally, and to specific areas and sites where change is expected. It continues that the plan should explain how the planning process should deal with design, and specify what degree of detail will be expected in planning and design guidance; in what degree of detail proposals should be presented at different stages in the application process; and in what circumstances design statements will be needed.</p>
Let's Get Scotland	The National Walking Strategy outlines our vision of a Scotland

Walking – The National Walking Strategy	where everyone benefits from walking.
Cycling Action Plan for Scotland 2013	<p>This updated Cycling Action Plan for Scotland sets out what more needs to be done and the delivery roles sought. Scottish Government and Transport Scotland have obvious roles in providing resources and showing leadership; local authorities, communities, public, private and third sectors all need to participate too.</p> <p>It sets 19 actions which outlines how Transport Scotland can work in partnership to achieve our shared vision that by 2020, 10% of everyday journeys taken in Scotland will be by bike.</p>
A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030	This document encourages active travel with the aim to achieve many outcomes, including better health, having attractive, safe communities and increased economic activity.
Equally Well	This is a public health strategy for Scotland with a focus on health inequalities. A key principle is reducing people's exposure to factors in the physical and social environment that cause stress, are damaging to health and wellbeing and lead to health inequalities.
Good Places Better Health	Good Places better Health is the Scottish Government's strategy on health and the environment. This approach recognises that the physical environment has a significant impact on the health of Scotland's people and that action is required to create health-nurturing environments for everyone.
"Climate Change and human health risks"	This WHO publication reports on current scientific understanding of global climate change, including international views on the IPCC Third Assessment Report and the implications that this may have on human health.