

## APPENDIX F – POLICY ASSESSMENT

Policy Name	SEA Objective																	Summary of Overall Likely Effects (including Mitigation/Enhancement Measures)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
<b>A SUCCESSFUL, SUSTAINABLE PLACE</b>																			
<b>PLACEMAKING</b>																			
Policy 1: Placemaking	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Overall it is anticipated that the policy will have a positive effect, as it supports the creation of sustainable places and seeks to ensure that new development takes account of land uses within the vicinity of the proposed development and is designed accordingly, in order to limit potential impacts and create well designed places. In some cases those positive impacts will be dependent on how the policy is implemented at a planning application level for specific proposals, and also it's implementation in combination with other policies in the Plan.
Policy 2: Design Statements	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	The policy will only apply to certain developments and requires the production of a Design Statement at the time of a planning application. The individual design statement will allow for detailed further consideration of the design of the proposal and its impact on any on site considerations and also neighbouring land uses and sensitivities. The implementation of the policy in combination with other policies in the Plan should ensure that any potential significant negative impacts are avoided or minimised and that positive impacts as a result of enhancement measures are achieved. There are uncertain/unpredictable effects noted in terms of objectives on air quality and reducing journey lengths and the need to travel as positive impacts will be dependent on the location of individual sites in relation to local facilities and services, the public transport network and active travel options. The same is true for Objective 16 relating to the protection and enhancement of the area's landscapes as any potential impacts, both positive and negative will be dependent on the location of individual development proposals being considered under this policy. It is considered that the policy will have no significant impacts on soils, water quality and flood risk.
Policy 3: Perth City	0	+	+	+	N/A	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	+	The policy will apply to certain developments within Perth City and highlights the Council will work with developers and landowners to assist with site assembly to facilitate development of underutilised land and buildings, and/or to assist the delivery of social and environmental benefits identified in the Perth City Plan 2015-35. The Policy will have positive effects on SEA objectives 2, 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, and 17 particularly in relation to the re-use of underutilised land and buildings to the benefit of the surrounding area, including reference to the Placemaking SG. Any effects on the remaining SEA objectives (1, 5-8, 10-12, 15-16) will either be unknown and better assessed as part of a planning application or negligible due to the policy focusing on the urban area of Perth City.
Policy 4: Perth City Transport and Active Travel	0	N/A	+	+		0	0	+	+	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is designed to support the shift towards more sustainable and active methods of travel and transportation. The policy is likely to have positive effects on SEA Objectives 3, 4, 8-11, particularly in relation to improving the environmental quality of the environment and supporting population health and well-being, as well as supporting more sustainable methods of transport thereby improving air quality and mitigating against the effects of climate change.
Policy 5: Infrastructure Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The policy itself will not result in any physical development but rather provides a statement of the Council's general intent in respect of when and how it will seek financial contributions from developers related their proposals. Therefore it was considered unlikely that it would have a significant effect on any the SEA topics listed under Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act.
Policy 6: Settlement Boundaries	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	The policy is designed to support sustainable development in defined settlements across the Council area through restricting edge of settlement development and identifying opportunities for infill development. The policy will define individual settlement boundaries to provide clarity where development may be suitable and where restrictions will be in place. The policy is likely to give rise to positive environmental effects in relation to SEA objectives 2-5, 9, 13 and 17 due to the location of potential new development within or adjacent to existing settlements with access to existing facilities and services, and generally restricting development out-with, or adjacent to, settlement boundaries. The effects on remaining SEA objectives are likely to be unknown and best to be assessed at the planning application stage where specific proposals can be assessed against the relevant LDP policy framework.

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																		Please see settlement boundary assessment for further analysis of the environmental effects of individual settlement boundaries.
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>																		
Policy 7: Employment and Mixed Use Areas	0	+	+	0	N/A	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	It is considered that the policy will have positive effects on a number of the SEA topics as a result of locating employment and housing land uses together and requiring good active travel and public transport links, which should help to reduce the need to travel by private car. The policy's requirement for development not to detract from the amenity of adjacent, particularly residential, areas should result in positive impacts on the SEA objectives for quality of life, ensuring high standards of design and construction and also protecting and enhancing townscape character; however, such impacts will be dependent on the delivery of the policy in combination with other policies in the Plan. Unknown/unpredictable effects have been identified for SEA objectives in relation to biodiversity, population health and wellbeing, the water environment, Climate Change, waste, the historic environment and landscape, as any potential impacts will be dependent on the location of the specific development proposals and any environmental sensitivities present.
Policy 8: Rural Business and Diversification	0	+	+	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	Overall the policy will have uncertain or unpredictable effects with potential for policy divergence with the environmental objectives depending on location, type and scale of individual proposals coming forward through planning applications and also how the policy is implemented for those proposals in conjunction with other policies in the Plan which could help to remove/reduce/mitigate any potential significant effects and/or provide for appropriate enhancement measures for specific development proposals.  There are however potential negative impacts of concern, primarily in terms of water quality, flooding and air quality, which need to be dealt with in more detail through Supplementary Guidance. In addition, further strengthening of issues relating to biodiversity, environmental quality, soils, sustainable locations and travel, climate change, waste, material assets, landscape and townscape also need to be incorporated into associated Supplementary Guidance to enable more positive outcome.
Policy 9: Caravan Sites, Chalets and Timeshare Developments	0	N/A	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	+	+	0	-	0	Overall the policy will have uncertain or unpredictable effects with potential for policy divergence with the environmental objectives depending on location, type and scale of individual proposals coming forward through planning applications and also how the policy is implemented for those proposals in conjunction with other policies in the Plan which could help to remove/reduce/mitigate any potential significant effects and/or provide for appropriate enhancement measures for specific development proposals.  There are likely to be positive effects as a result of the policy on SEA Objectives 3, 13 and 14 when delivered in conjunction with other policies in the Plan, due to the provision of new and improved holiday and leisure facilities, ensuring the retention of existing caravan sites, chalets and timeshare developments and also seeking high standards of design and construction for such developments by requiring proposals to be compatible with policy PM1: Placemaking.  There is potential for negative impacts on the area's landscapes due to the likely location of such developments in rural areas i.e. close to natural assets of interest for tourism purposes; but such impacts are largely unknown at this stage and should be assessed at an individual planning application stage against the Plan's policy framework.
<b>RETAIL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>																		
Policy 10: City, Town and Neighbourhood Centres	0	+	+	+	N/A	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	-	++	+	0	0	Overall the policy will have positive effects as it promotes retail and commercial development to be located within town centres which are the most accessible and sustainable location for the general population. Any impact on landscape or soil is likely to be minimal as proposals will be within an urban location. There are however negative impacts of concern primarily in terms of water quality, air quality (particularly in Perth) and waste generation which need dealt with in more detail through LDP policy and possibly supplementary guidance. There is however potential to avoid/reduce/mitigate and enhance any possible impacts on the water environment through applying the Plan's policies in relation to drainage (required connection to public sewer system and the use of SUDS in new developments). In addition, further strengthening of issues relating to biodiversity, flooding, climate change, and townscape also need to be incorporated into the associated supplementary guidance to enable a more positive outcome. There are unknown impacts in terms of the historic environment depending on the location, scale and design of individual development proposals, as they could impact on

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																		neighbouring historic environment elements. However, such potential impacts could be avoided/minimised by applying the Plan's historic environment policies where relevant. Potential negative impacts in terms of waste minimisation have been identified as further waste is likely to be generated in these areas as a result of increased retail activities.
Perth 11: Perth City Centre Secondary Uses Area	0	+	+	+	N/A	-	0	-	+	0	0	-	++	+	0	N/A	0	Overall the policy will have positive effects as it promotes retail and commercial development to be located within town centres which are the most accessible and sustainable location for the general population. Any impact on landscape or soil will be minimal as it is within an urban location. There are however negative impacts of concern primarily in terms of water quality and air quality which need dealt with in more detail through LDP policy and possibly supplementary guidance, and also in terms of the waste minimisation objective as further waste is likely to be generated in these areas as a result of increased retail activities. There are unknown impacts in terms of the historic environment depending on the location, scale and design of individual development proposals, as they could impact on neighbouring historic environment elements. However, such potential impacts could be avoided/minimised by applying the Plan's historic environment policies where relevant. In addition, further strengthening of issues relating to biodiversity, flooding, climate change, and townscape also need to be incorporated into associated supplementary guidance to enable a more positive outcome.
Policy 12: Commercial Centres and Retail Controls	0	+	+	+	N/A	-	0	-	+	0	0	-	++	+	0	N/A	0	Overall the policy will have positive effects as it promotes retail development to be located within commercial centres which after town centres are the most accessible and sustainable location for the general population. Any impact on landscape or soil will be minimal as it is within an urban location. There are however negative impacts of concern primarily in terms of water quality and air quality which need dealt with in more detail through LDP policy and possibly supplementary guidance. In addition, further strengthening of issues relating to biodiversity, flooding, climate change, and townscape also need to be incorporated into associated supplementary guidance to enable a more positive outcome.
Policy 13: Retail and Commercial Leisure Proposals	0	+	+	+	N/A	0	0	-	+	0	0	-	+	+	0	N/A	0	Overall the policy will have positive effects as it promotes retail and commercial development to be located within town centres which are the most accessible and sustainable location for the general population. Any impact on landscape or soil should be minimal if development is within an urban location. There are however negative impacts of concern primarily in terms of water quality and air quality which need dealt with in more detail through LDP policy and possibly supplementary guidance. In addition, further strengthening of issues relating to biodiversity, flooding, climate change, and townscape also need to be incorporated into the associated supplementary guidance to enable a more positive outcome.
<b>COMMUNITY FACILITIES, SPORT AND RECREATION</b>																		
Policy 14: Open Space Retention and Provision	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The protection of existing open space from unrelated development and provision of new open space as part of development is likely to have significant positive benefits for the environment. These include climate change mitigation in terms of carbon capture in trees, release of oxygen from plants, local community food growing and providing a good microclimate for energy efficient design. It is also important for climate change adaption, as it is a use that is compatible with flood storage, and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and water quality. Protection of existing and the provision of new open space in development has significant benefits for the health, recreation and active travel opportunities for residents, it therefore reduces demand for vehicular travel. Open space also has significant benefits for communities' landscape setting, townscape and local amenity.
Policy 15: Public Access	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Core Path Plan was subject to a separate SEA. The policy also covers other rights of way and paths. Other existing rights of way and paths have not been subject to the same consideration of environmental effects and potential mitigation as Core Paths. However development with a potential impact on a right of way or another path will be subject to the Plan's landscape, biodiversity and transportation policies. Therefore potential negative environmental impacts of the path are likely to be mitigated at planning application stage. The findings of the Core Path Plan SEA are therefore relevant to other paths. The SEA considered that core paths have significant positive benefits including the health, recreation and active travel opportunities for residents. This reduces demand for vehicular travel, improves air quality through reduction in emissions and provides mitigation in relation to the effects of climate change.

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Policy 16: Social and Community Facilities	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	The overall effect of the policy is likely to be positive, particularly in relation to human health, quality of life and the sustainable reuse of material assets. The policy will have little if any impact on the other SEA objectives due to its underlying restrictive nature.
<b>RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>																		
Policy 17: Residential Areas	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	+	N/A	+	It is expected that the policy will have positive environmental effects by protecting; smaller areas of open space, residential amenity, and encouraging brownfield development. The policy encourages suitable infill development within existing urban areas where there is better access to public transport and local services. There aren't expected to be any effects on waterbody status, soils or climatic factors.
Policy 18: Pubs and Clubs in Residential Areas	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	The policy of restricting pubs, clubs and other leisure uses in residential areas is expected to have significant beneficial effects on the quality of life, health and wellbeing and townscape objectives, through protecting residential amenity and safety and discouraging uses in residential areas which would change residential character as a result of commercial signs and adverts. These positive effects are likely to occur in combination with the Plan's Placemaking and noise policies. Indirectly the policy will have significant beneficial effects of directing most pubs, clubs and other leisure uses to town centres which are accessible by a range of transport modes, and should also help encourage more walking. This will contribute to reducing transport emissions with positive effects in terms of improved air quality, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating for the effects of climate change. These positive effects are likely to occur through the policy's implementation in combination with transport, town centre and Perth secondary centre policies. The policy will have limited effect on biodiversity, soil, water quality, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape as it relates to development within existing built up areas and any effects will be addressed by other policies covering these topics.
Policy 19: Housing in Countryside	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Housing in Countryside Policy was subject to a separate SEA, which was carried forward for the LDP1 SEA. It concluded that overall the policy will have positive environmental effects specifically with reference to maximising re-use of land / buildings , conserving important elements of built cultural heritage, guiding development to minimise or avoid risks associated with the effects of climate change e.g. flood risk, and also meeting the desire for people to live in the countryside.
Policy 20: Affordable Housing	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	0	0	+	Overall it's expected the policy will have positive environmental effects by meeting the objectives of sustainable development, through efficient design, directing affordable housing to appropriate locations, and meeting the needs and aspirations for housing and access to facilities. It will also positively improve opportunities for people on 'modest incomes' to obtain housing of a reasonable quality that is affordable; also positive impacts are anticipated in terms of the health and well-being of current and future residents of Perth and Kinross in the longer term. It is expected to provide general improvements to the local environment.
Policy 21: Gypsy/Traveller's Sites	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	0	0	0	The policy is expected to have an overall positive effect on the SEA topics, specifically with reference to population, human health, and material assets concerned with minimising and reducing waste. The effect on townscape setting is uncertain however, it is likely that if development occurs on brownfield sites then the reuse will be a positive effect and add to the protection of the setting of a settlement. There aren't expected to be any effects on waterbody status, soils or climatic factors.
Policy 22: Particular Needs Housing Association	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	0	0	+	It is expected that the policy will overall have positive environmental effects by meeting the objectives of sustainable developments, directing particular needs housing to appropriate locations and meeting the housing needs of particular groups not met by the general housing market. This will improve opportunities for people who are older or more vulnerable in communities to have access to appropriate housing. It will also ensure development works towards reducing travel by car thereby reducing air pollution and congestion as close proximity to public transport and local facilities and services e.g. shops, community facilities, GP surgeries. There are not expected to be any direct effects on waterbody status or soils or functional floodplains as a result of this policy, any effects will have been guided by other policies in the Plan such as those on flooding, drainage and prime agricultural land.
Policy 23: Delivery of Development Sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This is a new policy addition which requires landowners and developers to produce a Delivery Strategy prior to lodging a planning application or within one year of the LDP being adopted. These strategies are to be updated on a 6 monthly basis, and should demonstrate a realistic programme of the delivery of land. The policy itself will not result in any physical development therefore it was considered unlikely that it would have a significant effect on any the SEA topics listed under Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act.

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Policy 24: Maintaining an Effective Housing Land Supply	0	+	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	-	-	This is a new policy addition which sets out the Council's proposed approach to helping to ensure the availability of an effective housing land supply throughout the lifetime of the Plan. The policy has the potential for sites to come forward on unallocated sites (subject to stated criteria), which may give rise to mixed effects in respect of SEA Objectives 3-4, particularly in relation to quality of life for communities and environmental quality. Effects on the majority of SEA Objectives will be unknown due to the specific effects of individual proposals. It is anticipated that where there are unallocated sites, this may give rise to negative effects on landscape and townscape, however this is expected to be mitigated through the application of other relevant LDP policies e.g. Placemaking, Landscape. Application of other LDP policies will ensure proposals on unallocated sites will only be accepted where they are considered to be suitable in relation to those policies covering a range of environmental issues.
Policy 25: Housing Mix	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This is a new policy addition which sets out the Council's aspirations and proposed approach for ensuring the provision of a range of housing types to meet different needs. It is expected that the policy would have positive effects on SEA Objectives 2-4 in relation to improving the mix of house types for larger residential sites and offering house types that would benefit older people and individuals on lower incomes. In respect of the remaining SEA Objectives effects are likely to be unknown therefore these would be best assessed at the planning application stage.
<b>HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b>																		
Policy 26: Scheduled Monuments and Non Designated Archaeology	++	+	+	+	++	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	+	+	+	Overall it is expected that there will be significant positive effects as a result of the policy on the SEA Topics. There aren't expected to be any effects on waterbody status, reducing journey lengths and the need to travel through directing growth to sustainable locations (as the policy doesn't promote development), climatic factors and waste reduction. There are unpredictable effects identified in terms of flooding and protecting and enhancing air quality, as by safeguarding scheduled archaeology located within a floodplain there could potentially be indirect positive effects in terms of safeguarding the functional floodplain but it is very much dependent on the specific location of individual assets. In respect of air quality, it is possible that protecting these assets could lead to increased tourism levels by unsustainable modes of transport resulting in higher pollution levels in certain locations.
Policy 27: Listed Buildings	+	0	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	++	+	+	N/A	+	The policy is expected to have overall positive effects on the SEA topics, particularly in respect of biodiversity, human health, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, and townscape. However, in some case this may be dependent on the delivery of the policy in combination with other policies and guidance in the Plan and/or actions on the part of property owners. Uncertain effects have been identified in terms of SEA Objective 2, as although population and household growth can be accommodated in listed buildings, whether or not a property is considered to be an 'appropriate location' in terms of achieving sustainable communities, will be very much dependent on the specific location of individual listed buildings. No effects have been predicted in terms of soil, water and air.
Policy 28: Conservation Areas	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	0	0	0	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	Overall the policy will have significant positive effects, although in the case of SEA Objectives in relation to biodiversity, population, climatic factors, sustainable design and construction, and protecting and enhancing landscapes, these beneficial effects will be dependent on either how the policy is implemented on a case by case basis, the willingness of owners to carry out works to increase the energy efficiency of their properties, and build in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and also the delivery of the policy in combination with the Plan's other policies and supplementary guidance e.g. biodiversity, nature conservation, green networks, design statements, climate change, and sustainable construction. There are some uncertainties as to the possibility for effects on prime agricultural land, flooding, and air for reasons of either the potential for positive benefits would be secondary, unintentional outcomes of the policy in specific locations (soil and flooding), or positive effects on air by encouraging the use of older buildings which will typically be in the core of settlements may be reduced or even cancelled out by possible increases in tourism levels in Conservation Areas. Finally, no effects are expected on waterbody status as a result of the policy.
Policy 29: Gardens and Designed Landscapes	++	+	+	+	++	N/A	N/A	0	0	+	+	N/A	++	+	+	+	N/A	The overall effect of the policy is likely to be significantly positive, particularly in relation to biodiversity, human health, the sustainable reuse of material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and townscape. Positive effects on SEA Objectives in relation to population, climatic factors, and standards of sustainable design and construction will very much be dependent on how the policy is implemented on a case by case basis, the willingness of owners to make changes to help tackle climate change challenges and also the delivery of the policy in

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																		combination with other policies and guidance in the Plan.
Policy 30: Protection, Promotion and Interpretation of Historic Battlefields	+	0	+	+	++	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	+	+	+	N/A	<p>Overall significant effects predicated as a result of the policy, but in some instances this will be dependent on combined implementation with other policies and guidance in the Plan.</p> <p>Uncertain effects are predicted in terms of accommodating population and household growth as the policy doesn't presume against development within Inventory Battlefield sites, although it is unlikely that the Plan's Spatial Strategy will consider these sites as 'appropriate locations' for future development allocations unless extensive investigations in to any impacts are undertaken.</p> <p>The effects on air quality are also currently uncertain as the protection of Inventory sites and encouraging exploring their potential for tourism and as an educational resource under national policy and guidance could lead to adverse effects on air quality levels in certain locations, and not necessary immediately at the battlefield site.</p> <p>No effects are expected in terms of water, reducing journey lengths or the need to travel linked to the allocation of future development sites, climatic factors and waste reduction.</p>
<b>A LOW CARBON PLACE</b>																		
<b>ENERGY, HEAT &amp; ELECTRICITY</b>																		
Policy 31: Renewable & Low Carbon Energy	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	+/-	0	+	+	N/A	-	+	0	-	-	<p>Potential negative impacts have been identified in terms of the sustainable use/re-use of material assets (land), the area's landscapes and townscape character, as the location of the majority of proposals is likely to be on greenfield sites in rural areas or micro-renewables within settlements. There is also potential for negative impacts on the SEA objectives for biodiversity, quality of life, soils, water quality, air quality, reducing journey lengths and the need to travel, and the historic environment, depending on the type, scale and location of proposals. However, the type and extent of impacts are largely unknown at present and would be more appropriately assessed at individual planning application stage. The policy's requirement for proposals to consider the individual or cumulative effects on biodiversity and natural heritage; woodland and forestry; landscape character, LLAs and Wild Land Areas; visual amenity; historic environment and cultural heritage; tranquil and wildness qualities; hydrology, water environment and flood risk; and residential amenity of the surrounding area should ensure that where any negative effects are identified that appropriate measures are developed to help avoid/reduce/mitigate against any potential effects and also allow for the identification of specific enhancement measures. Potential positive effects on reducing the area's vulnerability to the effects of Climate Change and ensuring high standards of sustainable design and construction are anticipated as a result of implementing the policy in conjunction with other policies in the Plan e.g. Placemaking, Managing future landscape change. Potentially mixed effects on air quality as a variety of technologies fall within the Renewable and Low Carbon Energy category, the majority of which will provide positive effects, however technologies such as biomass may give rise to some negative effects which would require further detailed consideration at the planning application stage.</p> <p><u>Spatial Framework for Wind</u></p> <p>The intention of the Spatial Framework for Wind is to steer development away from the most environmentally sensitive locations (as detailed in the table in the Policy) and to provide more certainty to developers, communities, and other interested stakeholders where there may be scope for potential further development (Group 3 areas). Policy 31D requires development proposals to take due cognisance of the Spatial Framework. In terms of SEA, the Spatial Framework forms part of the Policy and will assist in avoiding the most environmentally sensitive locations in the Council area, as well as identifying, particularly for Group 2 areas, where further information and application of other associated policies will be relevant for a range of issues, including environmental factors.</p>
Policy 32: Sustainable Heating and Cooling	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+/-	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Policy 32 is a new addition to the Plan and has been introduced to ensure the LDP is line with the requirements of SPP (2014) in respect of heat networks. Potential positive impacts in relation to quality of life and environmental quality as well as adapting to, and mitigating against the effects of, climate change and minimising waste through supporting waste heat proposals and promoting high standards of energy efficiency and construction. It is also anticipated that there will be mixed effects in relation to air quality, with largely positive impacts from more sustainable methods of heating and cooling however the potential for biomass proposals to give rise to negative effects through atmospheric pollution.</p>

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Policy 33: Electricity Transmission Infrastructure	0	N/A	+	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	-	+	0	--	--	<p>Potential positive impacts identified as a result of the policy in terms of mitigating the effects of climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions as it supports the provision of infrastructure to serve renewable energy proposals.</p> <p>The policy could have potential for policy divergence because these structures can have an adverse impact on landscape character and the setting of settlements, and are likely to result in the use of greenfield land (material assets). However, the policy's requirement to identify and consider appropriate mitigation measures for proposals in sensitive locations, and its support for underground alternatives may help to address these issues at the individual proposal stage.</p> <p>Possible positive impacts on quality of life, greenhouse gas emission reduction, reducing the area's vulnerability to the effects of climate change and ensuring high standards of sustainable design and construction as a result of the policy in combination with other policies in the Plan e.g. Placemaking, Managing future landscape change.</p>
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>																		
Policy 34: Waste Management Infrastructure	N/A	N/A	+	0	+	0	N/A	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	0	N/A	<p>There is potential for overall positive effects as a result of implementing this policy, particularly in terms of: reducing greenhouse gases, mitigating for the effects of climate change, minimising waste, protecting existing facilities and encouraging further facilities in close proximity, and also encouraging technologically advanced green processes such as circular economy processes.</p> <p>The potential for some policy divergence has been identified in terms of the quality of life objective due to the negative perception of the environmental impact of some waste management facilities. However the presumption in favour of locating new infrastructure in general industrial and employment areas and also close to existing facilities should help to avoid significant negative effects on the amenity of communities.</p> <p>The policy reflects the objectives of the Zero Waste Plan and the Waste Hierarchy: using waste as a resource, encouraging alternative facilities to landfill to reduce greenhouse gases, and Climate Change mitigation through encouraging reuse and recycling. The policy also encourages energy and heat from waste - an alternative to fossil fuels.</p> <p>Uncertain/unpredictable effects have been identified in terms of maximising the health and wellbeing of the population, protecting and enhancing waterbody status, air quality and landscape, as potential effects will depend on the type, scale and location of individual proposals, but any potential negative effects should be avoided/minimised or mitigated for through applying other policies in the Plan and also other control regulations.</p>
Policy 35: Management of Inert and Construction Waste	0	N/A	+	0	+	0	N/A	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	<p>The policy has the significant beneficial effect of reducing waste and helping prevent the need for more mineral workings. In combination with waste management, noise and transportation policies it should help to minimise the potential impact on residential amenity by directing the processing to existing minerals, waste, employment and brownfield sites. It could also contribute to a reduction in carbon and transport emissions by processing material close to where it is produced.</p> <p>Potential impacts on biodiversity will be dependent on the location of individual proposals and should be considered at planning application stage against policies in the Plan's Natural Environment group. There is potential for negative impacts on human health and wellbeing and air quality as a result of pollution, and on water quality through leachate, but such effects are largely unknown at present as they are dependent on the type of proposal and its location. These issues should be considered carefully at individual planning application stage against the policies in the Plan and where possible controlled through applying other regulations outwith the remit of planning.</p>
<b>A NATURAL, RESILIENT PLACE</b>																		
<b>NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>																		
Policy 36: Environment and Conservation	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	<p>The policy is likely to have significant beneficial effects on conserving the diversity of species and habitats at designated sites from adverse impact from development and directing inappropriate development away from these areas. In doing so the plant life will also result in beneficial effects on water and air quality and absorbing greenhouse gases. In protecting designated habitats and protected species areas of derelict land may be recognised for their international nature conservation value and conserved as such or good quality sustainable design used to conserve them as part of development. Protecting sites of local landscape value will also ensure that development proposals will not give rise to any significant adverse impacts on their qualifying landscape interests. Secondary benefits include</p>

++	+	+/-	0	N/A	-	--
Significant Positive	Positive	Mixed	Unknown	Criterion not applicable / effect negligible	Adverse	Significant Adverse

Policy Name	SEA Objective																	Summary of Overall Likely Effects (including Mitigation/Enhancement Measures)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
																		conserving sites which can also perform as functional floodplain and protecting habitats which have local, regional or national importance in contributing to landscape character and distinctiveness.
Policy 37: Landscape	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	The policy will have significant environmental effects of improving the quality of life for residents, visitors and tourists by protecting and enhancing visual amenity, key views and the setting of landmarks. It also encourages new development to protect and enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of the area's landscapes. In combination with other topic policies the policy can have the following significant positive environmental effects: produce an attractive environment that encourages active travel and recreation, improve air and water quality, improve the character and setting of the historic environment and settlements. By encouraging high quality landscape design the policy can also help mitigate the effects of climate change in association with the development of sites by improving microclimate and therefore reducing energy consumption, carbon sequestration by planting trees and woods, and reducing water run off.
Policy 38: Forest, Woodland and Trees	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	There are potential environmental benefits and problems associated with forest and woodland planting and harvesting. Many of these also apply to the protection and enhancement of existing trees and woodlands on and adjacent to development sites and provision of new woodlands on and as part of these. The protection of trees and woodlands on development sites has one significant benefit on its own which is adaption to and mitigation of the effects of climate change as trees and woods absorb carbon and provide biofuel, which is a carbon neutral alternative to fossil fuels. The policy also has many significant benefits when applied along with other topic policies and river catchment management plans. These benefits include: the protection and enhancement of the historic environment (including historic trees and ancient woodlands), biodiversity, environmental conservation, water quality, reduction of flood risk, placemaking, local amenity, landscape, open space and health and wellbeing – through access and the enjoyment of habitats and fruit trees. The impact of commercial forestry on local communities is uncertain as their amenity is affected by noise and timber traffic, but local employment in the forestry sector is currently limited. The potential impact on the area's soil resource is uncertain as forestry practices can raise issues in relation to contamination, compaction and erosion of soils. Impacts on soil quality, and on the function of soils in storing carbon, can occur in areas of low pH/high carbon soils. Forestry and woodland can contribute positively to soil and slope stabilisation, particularly in relation to increased rainfall associated with Climate Change
Policy 39: Biodiversity	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	+	The policy is likely to have a significant beneficial effect of ensuring development conserves and enhances the diversity of species and habitats. In doing so the plant life will also have beneficial effects on water and air quality and absorbing greenhouse gases. Derelict land may be valuable in terms of its nature conservation interest, which could be conserved and improved through development by applying good quality sustainable design such as using natural environment to create good microclimates and SUDS. Secondary benefits include conserving and enhancing sites which also perform as functional floodplain and using development to creating natural areas in open spaces could improve quality of life. It could also help protect habitats which have local, regional or national importance in contributing to landscape character and distinctiveness. The conservation of peatland in particular and other habitats with carbon rich soils will help to mitigate against the effects of climate change. Another potential benefit could include ensuring development conserves the historic environment along with the habitat or species; however this would depend on the successful implementation of the historic environment policies.
Policy 40: Green Infrastructure	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Green Infrastructure has significant beneficial effects in relation to 13 SEA objectives. This is because it encompasses a wide range of land uses including flood plains, agricultural land, woodlands, open spaces and natural habitats. The policy is a way of identifying the value of these different elements both individually and collectively as networks and therefore strengthens the justification for enhancing them. The policy has significant beneficial effects on the quality of water, air and soil. It provides mitigation against the effects of climate change through: protecting and encouraging land uses which contain plants and trees to absorb carbon; providing networks for active travel; form landscaping as part of energy efficient design and adapt to flooding as a water storage resource. It also enhances the townscape and setting of settlements and the historic environment. Its' open space and landscape function enhances quality of life and provides an opportunity for recreation.

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Policy 41: Green Belt	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The Green Belt has significant beneficial effects for 6 SEA objectives. These include directing population growth to appropriate locations within Perth and elsewhere. It also protects the setting of Perth and its surrounding villages and promotes its use for recreation, thereby enhancing local resident's quality of life and health opportunities, and settlement character. Other significant benefits include protecting prime agricultural land and promoting forestry. These land uses in turn contain trees which absorb carbon, filter out dust and provide oxygen and water vapour, which will contribute to improvements to air quality in the Perth Air Quality Management Area. Other beneficial effects are created in combination with other policies due to the potential of agricultural land, recreation development and woodland to be offer other benefits such as protection and enhancement of the historic environment, landscape, flood storage and biodiversity.
Policy 42: Perth Lade Green Corridor	++	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	Perth Lade Green Corridor has significant beneficial effects in relation to 6 SEA objectives. It is a historic feature that is an important part of the townscape and has biodiversity value as a water and waters edge habitat. The path along the Lade is a recreational resource which links open spaces in the north of Perth and the countryside to the north west. It also helps reduce vehicle emissions as it is an active travel route which links residential areas in the north to services and facilities in the city centre. The Lade corridor has the potential to be enhanced as part of the masterplanning of the major development sites of Almond Valley and the Tulloch Marshalling Yards.
Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area	+	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	It is considered that overall the policy is likely to have positive effects in the Lunan Valley area, particularly on improving the population's health and wellbeing through environmental quality, and protecting and enhancing the water environment. Further identified potential positive effects are likely to occur as a result of implementing the policy in combination with other policies in the Plan, such as those related to the Natural Environment and Placemaking. Potential negative impacts have been identified in terms of accommodating population and household growth (SEA Objective 2) as the policy restricts further development in the Lunan Valley area, which may also reduce the potential for securing enhancements to existing drainage and treatment infrastructure through new development.
Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area	++	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	Overall the policy will have uncertain or unpredictable effects. The policy supports development which can connect to a public WWTW or provides appropriate mitigation reducing the level of phosphorus entering Loch Leven. This will have a positive environmental effect on the water and habitat quality and could have a positive benefit on the quality of life of the population. The policy also may have a negative impact as it could restrict development within the catchment area on drainage grounds.
Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area	++	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	It is considered that overall the policy is likely to have positive effects in the River Tay Catchment area, particularly on improving the population's health and wellbeing through environmental quality, conserving the diversity of species and habitats, and protecting and enhancing waterbody status. Further identified potential positive effects are likely to occur as a result of implementing the policy in combination with other policies in the Plan, such as those related to the Natural Environment and Placemaking. Potential negative impacts have been identified in terms of accommodating population and household growth (SEA Objective 2) as the policy restricts further development in the River Tay Catchment area, which may also reduce the potential for securing enhancements to existing drainage and treatment infrastructure through new development.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES</b>																		
Policy 46: Minerals and Other Extractive Activities – Safeguarding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Considered that overall this policy is unlikely to have any impact on the majority of the SEA Topics as it seeks to safeguard existing important workable mineral deposits and does not itself promote development. However, by doing so it is likely to have a positive effect on SEA Objective 13 in terms of maximising the sustainable use/re-use of the area's material assets.
Policy 47 – Minerals and Other Extractive Activities – Supply	0	N/A	+	0	0	0	N/A	0	-	N/A	+	0	+	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	Potential negative effects in relation to objectives for reducing journey lengths and the need to travel and protecting and enhancing the character, diversity and special qualities of the area's landscapes are anticipated due to the likely increased levels of transportation into and out of these sites and changes to landscapes as a result of workings. However, the policy's criteria in respect of having regard to the visual effect of proposals and transport implications should help to ensure that these issues are addressed at the specific site level at planning application stage. The possible effects on biodiversity, soil, water quality, air quality, quality of life (traffic, noise, dust, pollution, vibration or disturbance) and minimising waste are largely unknown at present and will depend on the location, type and scale of proposals. The policy's criteria

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17
																		should help to ensure that such issues are addressed at the relevant planning application(s) stage and any potential effects avoided, reduced and/or mitigated for. The requirement for a restoration, after use and aftercare proposals should allow for appropriate future remediation and enhancement measures to be identified. Potential positive effects of implementing the policy on quality of life (employment opportunities), reducing the area's vulnerability to the effects of climate change in combination with other policies in the Plan. Possible positive effects on SEA Objective 13 (sustainable use/re-use of material assets) will depend on implementation of the policy to ensure that important workable mineral deposits are not sterilised.
Policy 48: Prime Agricultural Land	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	+	The protection of prime quality agricultural land is likely to significant positive benefits in respect of the majority of the objectives due to the function soils have in terms of biodiversity, food production, carbon storage, and water. It is likely to have other positive impacts in combination with other policies in the Plan, including protecting land which can also be used for reduction of flood risk, biodiversity enhancements, and protecting the setting of historic environment elements and settlements. The policy directs development to land within settlement boundaries thus contributing to the SEA Objectives for accommodating population and household growth and development in appropriate and sustainable locations and helping to reduce the need to travel.
Policy 49: Soils	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	+	The protection of good quality agricultural land and carbon rich soils is likely to have significant positive benefits in respect of the majority of the objectives due to the function soils have in terms of biodiversity, food production, carbon storage, and water. It is likely to have other positive impacts in combination with other policies in the Plan, including protecting land which can also be used for reduction of flood risk, biodiversity enhancements, and protecting the setting of historic environment elements and settlements. The policy directs development to land within settlement boundaries thus contributing to the SEA Objectives for accommodating population and household growth and development in appropriate and sustainable locations and helping to reduce the need to travel.
<b>BUILDING RESILIENCE</b>																		
Policy 50: New Development and Flooding	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	0	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	0	0	0	Overall the policy will have positive effects diverting development away from those areas at risk from flooding. It will impact positively on biodiversity and habitats, the population of Perth and Kinross and on human health and water bodies, whilst assisting in reducing the area's vulnerability to climate change.
Policy 51: Water Environment and Drainage	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	+	There are expected to be significant beneficial effects as a result of this policy as it encourages the improvement of waterbody status, use of public sewage systems, the development of sustainable urban drainage solutions for surface water, and the reinstatement of watercourses. This will ensure development protects and enhances water body status (quality and quantity) and in turn conserves and enhances the diversity of water environment species and habitats. It also encourages sustainable design to improve waterbody status, manage surface water and reinstate natural watercourses, as well as ensuring new developments incorporate satisfactory water supplies. In combination with the Development Strategy, infrastructure contributions, the Lunan Valley and Loch Leven catchment policies and other topic policies in the Plan, the policy should help to direct population to sustainable locations with public sewage systems and also contribute to health improvements through the improvement to water quality. The encouragement to improve waterbody status and natural watercourses under the policy could provide for some natural flood alleviation and sustainable urban drainage systems, both of which could allow for adaption to the effects of climate change and improvements to soil quality. There are also likely to be benefits for landscape, townscape and quality of life by protecting and enhancing watercourses to improve waterbody status. Uncertain effects have been noted for the air quality and historic environment objectives due to possible odours from treatment works and depending on the location of specific proposals to reinstate watercourses in relation to elements of the historic environment, as they could require the removal or alteration of structures such as weirs, culverts, walls or lades.
Policy 52: Health and Safety Consultation Zones	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy requires enhanced consultation for certain types of development proposals in the vicinity of notifiable installations and will not in itself have any significant environmental effects. It is considered therefore that an assessment is not required.
Policy 53: Nuisance from Artificial Light and Light Pollution	0	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	+	+	0	+	The effects of the policy to prevent nuisance from artificial light and light pollution will be limited to human health, design and landscape. The policy supports appropriate mitigation measures, which are best considered at the site specific design stage, and suggests that it may be appropriate in some circumstances for lighting installations to be regulated and maintained through the use of planning conditions. The potential effects on biodiversity could be positive but are currently largely unknown and will be dependent on the specific details on a site	

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
																		by site basis.
Policy 54: Noise Pollution	0	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	The policy will help direct population and household growth away from inappropriate locations, and will therefore contribute to improving human health and well being through protection from or mitigation of noise. Positive effects in terms of ensuring high standards of sustainable design and construction are likely to occur as a result of implementing this policy in combination with the Placemaking Policy in the Plan.
Policy 55: Air Quality Management Areas	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	N/A	0	+	+	N/A	N/A	This policy has a significant limitation, which is that it only applies within Perth and Crieff Air Quality Management Areas, where it will have indirect impacts on quality of life, and also on the fabric of the built environment, soils and water quality. But any wider benefits outside the AQMA are more difficult to measure. Potential to deliver improvements to air quality in the Perth & Crieff AQMAs through measures linked to development proposals, which should be identified using the plan's policies and through a Transport Assessment where required.
Policy 56: Contaminated Land	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	N/A	It is expected that overall this policy will have positive effects, particularly in respect of improving quality of life, and maximising the health and wellbeing of citizens, and in terms of improvements to soil and water quality at the locality. The restoration of contaminated sites should also enable them to be brought back into use, thereby contributing to the achievement of the sustainable use/re-use of material assets sought under Objective 13. Potential positive effects have been identified in terms of biodiversity, accommodating population and household growth, reducing the vulnerability of the effects of climate change, waste +minimisation and ensuring high standards of sustainable design and construction when the policy is implemented in combination with other policies in the Plan. There are uncertain/unpredictable effects noted in respect of the objectives for air quality, reducing journey lengths and the need to travel, reducing greenhouse emissions, and the historic environment, as potential impacts will be dependent on the location of existing contaminated sites, the extent and type of contamination present and the new proposed use. Such issues would be more appropriately addressed at individual planning application stage in line with the Plan's policy framework.
<b>A CONNECTED PLACE</b>																		
<b>DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY</b>																		
Policy 57: Digital Infrastructure	0	+	+	N/A	N/A	0	0	+	+	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	-	0	In the case of SEA Objectives 2, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12 these are not considered relevant to the assessment of the Policy. Overall the policy is unlikely to have significant adverse impacts in terms of the environmental objectives as the development proposals arising out of this policy are likely to be reasonably small scale. However, consideration should be given to potential impacts of specific proposals at individual planning application stage, and also the potential to avoid/reduce/mitigate possible impacts and identify enhancement measures through the implementation of the policy in conjunction with other policies in the Plan. Positive impacts have been identified in terms of those objectives relating to population and human health and directing development to sustainable locations, as improving communication infrastructure in rural areas can help to facilitate the development of more rural businesses, increase home working opportunities and as a result reduce the need for some people to commute. The potential exists for negative impacts on the area's landscapes as a result of the visual impact of communications infrastructure in sensitive locations; however, those impacts are largely unknown at present as it will depend on the specific design, scale and location of specific proposals.
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; ACCESSIBILITY</b>																		
Policy 58: Transport Standards and Accessibility Requirements	0	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	Overall the policy will have some uncertain or unpredictable effects with the environmental objectives due to the fact that each development involving transport infrastructure will be dealt with on a case by case basis and the impacts in each case could either contribute positively or negatively depending on the type of transport infrastructure being provided, its location and environmental sensitivities present. Any potential adverse impact should however be mitigated through the identification of specific mitigation measures for the individual proposal, which may include the application of other policies in the Plan. Positive impacts have been identified in terms

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
																		of population, human health and material assets with promotion of more sustainable modes of transport to be provided with developments including the incorporation of low carbon fuel technologies. There are potentially negative impacts on soil and water quality, which should be considered in more detail through the supplementary guidance linked to this LDP policy and at individual planning application stage. In addition, further strengthening of issues relating to biodiversity, water, air quality, heritage and landscape are also required to be incorporated into the associated supplementary guidance to enable a more positive outcome.
Policy 59: Airfield Safeguarding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Assessment not required as this policy relates to the compatibility of new developments with the safe operation of existing airfields. It does not deal with physical development but sets out the criteria where additional assessments will be required from new development within the vicinity of identified airfields.

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Significant Positive	Positive	Mixed	Unknown	Criterion not applicable / effect negligible	Adverse	Significant Adverse